TOWN OF
WINDSOR
California





Annual Financial Report

June 30, 2019

TOWN OF WINDSOR, CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Year Ended June 30, 2019

Town of Windsor
Annual Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council
Town of Windsor, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Windsor (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not 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. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by the missing information.

Other Information

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council
Town of Windsor, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 9, 2021 on our consideration of the Town'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 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 Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rogers, Anderson, Malody & Scott, LLP.

San Bernardino, California
April 9, 2021

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Town of Windsor
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 23,004,584	$ 26,489,200	$ 49,493,784
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	153,345	153,345
Accounts Receivable	1,613,057	3,127,475	4,740,532
Interest Receivable	1,073,770	-	1,073,770
Inventory	74,512	184,050	258,562
Notes and Loans Receivable (Net)	7,367,033	-	7,367,033
Internal Balances	178,245	(178,245)	-
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	35,312,691	7,549,763	42,862,454
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	101,818,138	56,402,791	158,220,929
Total Assets	170,442,030	93,728,379	264,170,409
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
OPEB Related Amounts	18,705	19,468	38,173
Pension Related Amounts	1,254,446	1,305,649	2,560,095
Deferred Loss on Debt Refunding	-	150,322	150,322
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,273,151	1,475,439	2,748,590
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,868,958	1,050,342	3,919,300
Accrued Interest	13,634	78,258	91,892
Deposits Payable	74,477	153,345	227,822
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	584,906	1,259,350	1,844,256
Due in More Than One Year	7,328,509	11,756,480	19,084,989
Total Liabilities	10,870,484	14,297,775	25,168,259
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
OPEB Related Amounts	12,250	12,750	25,000
Pension Related Amounts	149,019	155,102	304,121
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	161,269	167,852	329,121
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	134,839,429	56,912,425	191,751,854
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	122,749	-	122,749
Public Safety	4,006,607	-	4,006,607
Transportation	2,865,602	-	2,865,602
Community Development	11,563,668	-	11,563,668
Unrestricted	7,285,373	23,825,766	31,111,139
Total Net Position	$ 160,683,428	$ 80,738,191	$ 241,421,619

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	$ 3,214,450	$ 17,732	$ 21,484	$ -
Public Safety	7,473,377	224,247	31,886	211,956
Public Works	10,218,276	1,546,119	552,335	1,761,112
Community Development	4,828,503	1,278,454	398,029	158,233
Interest on Long-term Debt	44,344	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	25,778,950	3,066,552	1,003,734	2,131,301
Business-type Activities:				
Water Reclamation	11,301,786	8,965,846	-	62,000
Water	7,958,829	7,333,872	-	116,000
Total Business-type Activities	19,260,615	16,299,718	-	178,000
Total Primary Government	$ 45,039,565	$ 19,366,270	$ 1,003,734	$ 2,309,301
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property Taxes				
Sales Taxes				
Franchise Taxes				
Transient Occupancy Taxes				
Other Taxes				
Motor Vehicle in Lieu Taxes (Unrestricted)				
Investment Earnings				
Miscellaneous				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)				
Net Position - End of Year				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Governmental Activites	Business-type Activities	Totals
$ (3,175,234)	$ -	$ (3,175,234)
(7,005,288)	-	(7,005,288)
(6,358,710)	-	(6,358,710)
(2,993,787)	-	(2,993,787)
(44,344)	-	(44,344)
(19,577,363)	-	(19,577,363)
-	(2,273,940)	(2,273,940)
-	(508,957)	(508,957)
-	(2,782,897)	(2,782,897)
(19,577,363)	(2,782,897)	(22,360,260)
8,132,015	-	8,132,015
5,299,876	-	5,299,876
1,103,416	-	1,103,416
2,409,398	-	2,409,398
64,223	-	64,223
13,469	-	13,469
748,122	426,284	1,174,406
64,953	68,736	133,689
(54,583)	54,583	-
17,780,889	549,603	18,330,492
(1,796,474)	(2,233,294)	(4,029,768)
162,479,902	82,971,485	245,451,387
$ 160,683,428	$ 80,738,191	$ 241,421,619

Town of Windsor
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Housing Fund	Capital Replacement Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 11,802,636	$ 530,205	$ 861,615
Accounts Receivable	1,407,777	-	-
Interest Receivable	116,335	957,435	-
Due from Other Funds	2,419	-	244,318
Inventory	43,056	-	-
Notes Receivable	-	6,801,788	-
Total Assets	$ 13,372,223	$ 8,289,428	$ 1,105,933
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 2,338,141	$ -	$ 71,158
Accrued Liabilities	185,240	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-
Deposits Payable	74,477	-	-
Total Liabilities	2,597,858	-	71,158
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable Revenue - Grants & Interest	217,946	957,435	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	217,946	957,435	-
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)			
Nonspendable	43,056	-	-
Restricted	579,994	7,331,993	-
Committed	-	-	-
Assigned	2,203,119	-	1,034,775
Unassigned	7,730,250	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	10,556,419	7,331,993	1,034,775
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 13,372,223	$ 8,289,428	$ 1,105,933

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Debt Service Fund	Total Non-major Governmental Funds	Totals
$ 122,749	$ 9,687,379	$ 23,004,584
-	205,280	1,613,057
-	-	1,073,770
-	-	246,737
-	31,456	74,512
-	565,245	7,367,033
$ 122,749	$ 10,489,360	$ 33,379,693
$ -	$ 242,766	$ 2,652,065
-	31,653	216,893
-	68,492	68,492
-	-	74,477
-	342,911	3,011,927
-	6,841	1,182,222
-	6,841	1,182,222
-	-	43,056
122,749	10,139,608	18,174,344
-	-	-
-	-	3,237,894
-	-	7,730,250
122,749	10,139,608	29,185,544
$ 122,749	$ 10,489,360	$ 33,379,693

Town of Windsor
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds		$ 29,185,544
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	$ 35,312,691	
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	186,620,420	
Accumulated Depreciation	(84,802,282)	137,130,829
In governmental funds, other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		1,182,222
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated Absences		(347,386)
Claims Payable		(197,600)
Total OPEB Liability		(500,421)
Net Pension Liability		(4,576,608)
Lease Revenue Bonds		(2,291,400)
Accrued Interest Payable		(13,634)
Amounts for deferred inflows and deferred outflows related to the City's Net Pension Liability and Total OPEB Liability are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred Outflows - OPEB Related Amounts		18,705
Deferred Outflows - Pension Related Amounts		1,254,446
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Related Amounts		(12,250)
Deferred Inflows - Pension Related Amounts		(149,019)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 160,683,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Housing Fund	Capital Replacement Fund
REVENUES			
Taxes and Special Assessments	$ 16,862,005	$ -	$ -
Licenses and Permits	1,050,879	-	-
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	39,981	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenues	213,531	-	-
Charges for Services	781,352	-	-
Use of Money and Property	767,391	29,108	6,405
Other Revenues	97,889	-	-
Total Revenues	19,813,028	29,108	6,405
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	2,773,246	-	-
Public Safety	7,457,828	-	-
Public Works	3,678,733	-	-
Community Development	2,634,354	-	-
Capital Outlay	757,032	-	3,282,437
Debt Service:			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	17,301,193	-	3,282,437
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,511,835	29,108	(3,276,032)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers In	55,000	-	125,000
Transfers Out	(1,426,714)	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,371,714)	-	125,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,140,121	29,108	(3,151,032)
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	9,416,298	7,302,885	4,185,807
Fund Balances, Ending	$ 10,556,419	$ 7,331,993	$ 1,034,775

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Debt Service Fund	Total Non-major Governmental Funds	Totals
$ -	$ -	$ 16,862,005
-	-	1,050,879
-	-	39,981
-	2,043,871	2,257,402
-	1,570,945	2,352,297
5,391	161,764	970,059
-	52,545	150,434
5,391	3,829,125	23,683,057
-	50,361	2,823,607
-	1,886	7,459,714
-	2,369,961	6,048,694
-	1,513,871	4,148,225
-	423,914	4,463,383
384,900	-	384,900
61,420	-	61,420
446,320	4,359,993	25,389,943
(440,929)	(530,868)	(1,706,886)
241,013	1,226,186	1,647,199
-	(275,068)	(1,701,782)
241,013	951,118	(54,583)
(199,916)	420,250	(1,761,469)
322,665	9,719,358	30,947,013
$ 122,749	$ 10,139,608	$ 29,185,544

Town of Windsor
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	$	(1,761,469)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Certain receivables are offset by unavailable revenue in the governmental funds because they are not available to pay for current period expenditures. This represents the amount by which prior year unavailable revenue exceeded current year unavailable revenue.		(427,998)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period, and also the net effect of various transactions involving capital assets (disposals, etc.):		
Capital Outlay		3,747,120
Depreciation Expense		(4,208,759)
Loss on Disposal		(78,370)
Donation of Capital Assets		782,000
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Principal Payments		384,900
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Net Pension Liability		94,701
Total OPEB Liability		(64,321)
Claims Payable		42,815
Compensated Absences		9,091
Change in Accrued Interest		17,076
Amounts for deferred inflows and deferred outflows related to the City's Total OPEB Liability and Net Pension Liability are not reported in the funds. This is the net change in these deferred inflows and outflows.		
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB Related		18,705
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB Related		1,470
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension Related		(395,589)
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension Related		42,154
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(1,796,474)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Reclamation	Water	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments	$ 10,263,617	$ 16,225,583	$ 26,489,200
Restricted Cash and Investments	85,995	67,350	153,345
Accounts Receivable	1,591,740	1,535,735	3,127,475
Interest Receivable	-	-	-
Inventory	38,631	145,419	184,050
Total Current Assets	11,979,983	17,974,087	29,954,070
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	6,516,986	1,032,777	7,549,763
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	39,368,703	17,034,088	56,402,791
Total Noncurrent Assets	45,885,689	18,066,865	63,952,554
Total Assets	57,865,672	36,040,952	93,906,624
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
OPEB Related Amounts	10,307	9,161	19,468
Pension Related Amounts	691,226	614,423	1,305,649
Deferred Loss on Debt Refunding	75,161	75,161	150,322
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	776,694	698,745	1,475,439
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	429,505	489,565	919,070
Accrued Liabilities	68,628	62,644	131,272
Accrued Interest Payable	53,645	24,613	78,258
Due to Other Funds	60,009	118,236	178,245
Deposits Payable	85,995	67,350	153,345
Compensated Absences, Current Portion	77,440	71,333	148,773
Claims Payable, Current Portion	21,827	19,309	41,136
Loans Payable, Current Portion	543,842	28,453	572,295
Bonds Payable, Current Portion	248,573	248,573	497,146
Total Current Liabilities	1,589,464	1,130,076	2,719,540
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Compensated Absences, Noncurrent	105,823	97,478	203,301
Claims Payable	79,461	68,453	147,914
Total OPEB Liability	275,742	245,104	520,846
Net Pension Liability	2,521,805	2,241,604	4,763,409
Loans Payable	1,135,456	383,378	1,518,834
Bonds Payable	2,297,038	2,305,138	4,602,176
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6,415,325	5,341,155	11,756,480
Total Liabilities	8,004,789	6,471,231	14,476,020
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
OPEB Related Amounts	6,750	6,000	12,750
Pension Related Amounts	82,113	72,989	155,102
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	88,863	78,989	167,852
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	41,735,941	15,176,484	56,912,425
Unrestricted	8,812,773	15,012,993	23,825,766
Total Net Position	$ 50,548,714	$ 30,189,477	$ 80,738,191

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Reclamation	Water	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Sales and Services	$ 8,783,608	$ 7,011,140	$ 15,794,748
Other Revenues	182,238	322,732	504,970
Total Operating Revenue	8,965,846	7,333,872	16,299,718
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel Costs	3,838,143	3,478,396	7,316,539
Contractual Services	679,784	673,446	1,353,230
Materials and Supplies	2,383,723	1,516,262	3,899,985
Repairs and Maintenance	849,213	444,236	1,293,449
Utilities	771,047	433,625	1,204,672
Insurance and Claims	87,152	89,670	176,822
Taxes and Licenses	52,942	46,583	99,525
Depreciation	2,475,309	1,197,927	3,673,236
Total Operating Expenses	11,137,313	7,880,145	19,017,458
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,171,467)	(546,273)	(2,717,740)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Rental Income	68,736	-	68,736
Investment Income	163,253	263,031	426,284
Interest Expense	(164,473)	(78,684)	(243,157)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	67,516	184,347	251,863
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(2,103,951)	(361,926)	(2,465,877)
Capital Contributions	62,000	116,000	178,000
Transfers In	102,996	102,996	205,992
Transfers Out	(77,264)	(74,145)	(151,409)
Change in Net Position	(2,016,219)	(217,075)	(2,233,294)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	52,564,933	30,406,552	82,971,485
Net Position - End of Year	$ 50,548,714	$ 30,189,477	$ 80,738,191

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Reclamation	Water	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from Customers and Users	$ 8,929,482	$ 7,277,327	$ 16,206,809
Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(4,999,188)	(3,083,799)	(8,082,987)
Payments to Employees for Services	(3,656,632)	(3,330,659)	(6,987,291)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	273,662	862,869	1,136,531
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Transferred from Other Funds	102,996	102,996	205,992
Cash Transferred to Other Funds	(77,264)	(74,145)	(151,409)
Other Amounts Paid to/Received from Other Funds	-	(51)	(51)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	25,732	28,800	54,532
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(145,994)	(66,984)	(212,978)
Principal Paid on Loans	(528,510)	(27,917)	(556,427)
Principal Paid on Bonds	(232,500)	(232,500)	(465,000)
Interest Paid on Debt	(174,737)	(78,962)	(253,699)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,081,741)	(406,363)	(1,488,104)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment/Rental Income Received	231,989	263,031	495,020
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	231,989	263,031	495,020
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(550,358)	748,337	197,979
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Year	10,899,970	15,544,596	26,444,566
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year	$ 10,349,612	$ 16,292,933	$ 26,642,545
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and Investments	$ 10,263,617	$ 16,225,583	$ 26,489,200
Restricted Cash and Investments	85,995	67,350	153,345
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 10,349,612	$ 16,292,933	$ 26,642,545
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (2,171,467)	$ (546,273)	$ (2,717,740)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	2,475,309	1,197,927	3,673,236
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(33,369)	(51,050)	(84,419)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	(14,095)	774	(13,321)
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows - Pension and OPEB	207,670	184,596	392,266
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(139,405)	138,558	(847)
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits Payable	(2,995)	(5,495)	(8,490)
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	14,617	(612)	14,005
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payable	(21,827)	(19,309)	(41,136)
Increase (Decrease) in Total OPEB Liability	35,442	31,504	66,946
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(52,181)	(46,384)	(98,565)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows - Pension and OPEB	(24,037)	(21,367)	(45,404)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 273,662	$ 862,869	$ 1,136,531
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities			
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Refunding	$ 8,351	$ 8,351	$ 16,702
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	6,073	6,073	12,146
Donated Capital Assets	62,000	116,000	178,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2019

	Successor Agency Private-purpose Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,405,078	$ 538,294
Accounts Receivable	-	20,990
Total Assets	1,405,078	$ 559,284
LIABILITIES		
Interest Payable	27,600	$ -
Accounts Payable	-	43,390
Deposits Payable	-	515,894
Bonds Payable, Current Portion	1,160,000	-
Bonds Payable, Long-term Portion	1,787,877	-
Total Liabilities	2,975,477	$ 559,284
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)		
Net Position Held in Trust for Successor Agency	$ (1,570,399)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor
Statement of Changes in Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Successor Agency Private-purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS	
Property Taxes	$ 1,277,165
Investment Earnings	64,089
Total Additions	1,341,254
DEDUCTIONS	
Administration	22,173
Interest Expense	48,646
Total Deductions	70,819
Change in Net Position	1,270,435
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	(2,840,834)
Net Position (Deficit) - End of Year	$ (1,570,399)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Windsor was incorporated on July 1, 1992, as a general law Town. The Town is primarily a residential community located in Sonoma County. The Town provides the following services: public safety, parks, streets and highways, water and water reclamation, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administration services. The Town operates under the Council-Manager form of government, with five elected Town Council Members, who, in turn, elect one of the Members to serve as the Mayor.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial activity of the Town along with the financial activities of its blended component units, which are entities for which the Town is financially accountable. Together these entities comprise the primary government for reporting purposes. Although they are separate legal entities, blended component units are in substance part of the Town's operations and are reported as an integral part of the Town's financial statements. The Town's component units, which are described below, are all blended.

The Windsor Public Financing Authority (Authority) was established in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of California. The Authority was created for the purpose of providing financing for public capital improvements for the Town and the former Redevelopment Agency through the acquisition by the Authority of such public capital improvements and/or the purchase by the Authority of local obligations. The Authority has the power to issue bonds and to pay the costs of any public capital improvements. The Authority is controlled by the Town and has the same governing body as the Town, which also performs all accounting and administrative functions for the Authority. The financial activities of the Authority are included in the Debt Service Fund.

The Windsor Water District (District) is a separate entity whose purpose is to provide water and sewer (water reclamation) services within the Town. The District is controlled by the Town and has the same governing body as the Town, which also performs all accounting and administrative functions for the District. The financial activities of the District are included in the Proprietary Funds.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Town's basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the United States of America. These standards require that the financial statements described below be presented:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include the activities of the overall Town government except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities of the Town. The Town's net position is reported in three categories – net investment in capital assets, restricted net position, and unrestricted net position. The Town first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Town and for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients for goods or

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

services offered by the programs, (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational needs of a particular program, and (c) grants and contributions that are restricted to financing the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories with each major fund displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds in a single column, regardless of their fund type.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund: The general fund is to be used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue: Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The term *proceeds of specific revenue sources* requires that one or more specific restricted or committed revenues is the foundation for a special revenue fund.

Capital Projects: Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital projects funds exclude those types of capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Debt Service: Debt service funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on debt. Debt service funds should be used to report resources if legally mandated. Financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years also should be reported in debt service funds.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds: Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector.

Fiduciary Funds (not included in government-wide statements)

Agency Funds: Agency funds are clearing type funds for the collection of taxes or deposits held in trust, on behalf of individuals, private organizations and other governments. The funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Private-purpose Trust Funds: Private-purpose trust funds are used to report all trust arrangements (other than pension and investment trust funds) under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Major Funds

The Town reported the following major governmental and proprietary funds in the accompanying financial statements:

General Fund: This is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Housing Fund: This special revenue fund is used to account for housing assets transferred from the former Redevelopment Agency.

Capital Replacement Fund: This capital projects fund is used to account for costs associated with the replacement of Town equipment.

Debt Service Fund: This debt service fund is used to account for the debt service activities related to the Town.

Water Reclamation: This enterprise fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the Town's wastewater collection system, the wastewater treatment facility, and the recycled waste disposal and distribution system.

Water Fund: This enterprise fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the Town's water distribution system.

The Town also reports the following fund types, which as noted above, are not included in the government-wide financial statements:

Agency Funds: These funds are used to report resources held by the Town in a purely custodial capacity, which involves only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Private Purpose Trust Funds: The Town also maintains private–purpose trust funds for the Successor Agency to the former Windsor Redevelopment Agency. Private-purpose trust funds include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Net Position.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

For the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item “b” below. In the fund financial statements, the “current financial resources” measurement focus or the “economic resources” measurement focus is used as appropriate:

a. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

b. All proprietary funds utilize the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with the operation of these funds are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

c. Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations; therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them. Private-purpose trust funds do report a statement of changes in net position, and are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset is used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when “measurable and available.” Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Town defines available to be within 60 days of fiscal year-end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due. Governmental capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds from governmental long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual include taxes, intergovernmental revenues, interest and charges for services. Certain indirect costs are included in program expenses reported for individual functions and activities. Grant revenues are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements are met. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town may fund certain programs with a combination of cost reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, both restricted and unrestricted net position are available to finance program expenditures. The Town's policy is to first apply restricted grant resources to such programs, followed by general revenues if necessary.

All proprietary funds and fiduciary funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset is used. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the principal operations.

The principal operating revenues of the Water and Water Reclamation enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as necessary.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

D. Property Taxes

The County of Sonoma levies, bills, and collects property taxes and special assessments for the Town. Property taxes levied are recorded as revenue when received in the fiscal year or levy, due to the adoption of the alternate method of property tax distribution, known as the Teeter Plan, by the Town and the County of Sonoma. The Teeter Plan authorizes the Auditor/Controller of the County of Sonoma to allocate 100% of the secured property taxes billed, but not yet paid. The County of Sonoma remits tax monies to the Town in three installments as follows: 50% in December, 45% in April, and 5% in June.

Tax collections are the responsibility of the County Tax Collector. Taxes and assessments on secured and utility rolls, which constitute a lien against the property, may be paid in two installments; the first is due November 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by December 10; and the second is due on March 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes do not constitute a lien against real property unless the tax becomes delinquent. Payment must be made in one installment, which is delinquent if not paid by August 31 of the fiscal year. Significant penalties are imposed by the County for late payment.

Property valuations are established by the Assessor of the County of Sonoma for the secured and unsecured property tax rolls. Under the provisions of Article XIIIA of the State Constitution, properties are assessed at 100% of purchase price or value in 1978, whichever is later. From this base assessment, subsequent annual increases in valuation are limited to a maximum of two percent. However, increases to full value are allowed for property improvements or upon change in ownership. Personal property is excluded from these limitations, and is subject to annual reappraisal.

Tax levy dates are attached annually on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. Taxes are levied on both real and unsecured personal property, as it exists at that time. Liens against real estate, as well as the tax on personal property, are not relieved by subsequent renewal or change in ownership.

E. Cash and Investments

The Town pools the cash of all funds, except for monies deposited with fiscal agents in accordance with related bond indentures. The cash and investments balance in each fund represents that fund's equity share of the Town's cash and investment pool. As the Town places no restrictions on the deposit or withdrawal of a fund’s equity in the pool, the pool operates like a demand deposit account for the participating funds.

Interest income earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated monthly to the various funds based on month-end balances. Interest income on restricted cash and investments with fiscal agents is credited directly to the related fund. The Town’s investments are carried at fair value. The fair value of equity and debt securities is determined based on sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations from SEC-registered securities exchanges or NASDAQ dealers.

LAIF and the Sonoma County Investment Pool determine the fair value of their portfolio quarterly and report a factor to the Town; the Town applies that factor to convert its share of LAIF and the Sonoma County Investment Pool from amortized cost to fair value. This amount is included in cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet of the governmental funds.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash or so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates, and have an original maturity date of 3 months or less.

F. Accounts and Interest Receivable

In the government-wide financial statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at fiscal year-end and not yet received. Receivables are recorded in the financial statements net of any allowance for doubtful accounts if applicable, and estimated refunds due. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, grants, police fines and other fees. Business-type activities report utilities account receivables and interest earnings as their major receivables.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as sales tax, franchise tax, and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual basis, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Interest and investment earnings are recorded when earned only if paid within 60 days since they would be considered both measurable and available. Receivables in proprietary funds consist of all revenues earned at fiscal year-end and not yet received. Utility accounts receivable and interest earnings represent the majority of proprietary fund receivables.

G. Prepaid Expenses and Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Inventory in the Enterprise Funds consists primarily of materials and supplies for utility operations. Inventory in the General Fund consists of materials and supplies. Major payments to vendors that reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

The accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets received prior to the implementation of GASB 72 are recorded at estimated fair value on the date donated. Donated capital assets received subsequent to the implementation of GASB 72 are recorded at acquisition value as of the date received. Generally capital asset purchases in excess of $10,000 and infrastructure greater than $50,000 are capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The ranges for estimated useful lives is as follows:

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Buildings	50 Years
Improvements other than buildings	10-25 Years
Infrastructure	30-100 Years
Utility Systems	5-50 Years
Vehicles	4-10 Years
Computer Equipment	3-5 Years
Other equipment and Furnishings	5-20 Years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures in the governmental funds upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

I. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences comprise unused vacation leave and compensatory time off, which are accrued as earned. Employees may accumulate earned vacation up to 160 hours. Additional accrual requires the Town Manager's approval. Employees may accumulate sick leave without limits. The Town's liability for compensated absences is recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position for both governmental and business-type activities, and in the Statement of Net Position for proprietary funds as appropriate.

A liability is calculated for all the costs of compensated absences based upon benefits earned by employees in the current period for which there is a probability of payment at termination. The salary and related payroll costs are those in effect at fiscal year-end. Accumulated unpaid vacation and sick pay are accrued when earned. Upon retirement, resignation or termination management employees are eligible for a lump sum payout of twenty percent (20%) of accrued sick leave; upon retirement only, management employees may elect one hundred percent (100%) of accumulated sick leave workdays be applied as service credit. Non-management employees are not eligible for the lump sum payout and may only apply accumulated sick leave workdays as service credit toward retirement. Leave benefits are generally liquidated by the General Fund or enterprise funds.

J. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Initial issue bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The difference between the reacquisition price of refunding bonds and the net carrying amount of refunded debt (deferred amount on refunding) is amortized over the shorter of the lives of the refunding debt or remaining life of the refunded debt. Amortization of bond premiums or discounts and deferred amounts on refunding is included in interest expense.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are recognized in the period issued. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received are reported as other financing sources, while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

K. Interfund Transactions

The following is a description of the three basic types of interfund transactions made during the fiscal year and the related accounting policies:

1. *Interfund services provided and used* - transactions for services rendered or facilities provided. These transactions are recorded as revenues in the receiving fund and expenditures in the disbursing fund.

2. *Reimbursements (expenditure transfers)* - transactions to reimburse a fund for specific expenditures incurred for the benefit of another fund. These transactions are recorded as expenditures in the disbursing fund and a reduction of expenditures in the receiving fund.

3. *Transfers* - all other interfund transactions which allocate resources from one fund to another fund. These transactions are recorded as transfers in and out.

Transactions between the Town's funds are recorded as interfund transfers. The unpaid balances at fiscal year-end, as a result of such transactions, are shown as either "due to/from other funds" (e.g., current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from funds" (e.g., noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

L. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is the excess of all the Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources over all its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is divided into three categories, as described below:

1. *Net investment in capital assets* - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

2. *Restricted net position* - Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. *Unrestricted net position* – Consists of all other amounts that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, restricted resources are depleted first before the unrestricted resources are used.

Fund Statements

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. In the fund financial statements, fund balances are in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of resources reported in the governmental funds. Fund balances are classified in the following categories:

1. *Nonspendable* – This includes items that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as prepaid items and inventories, items that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as principal of an endowment or revolving loan funds.

2. *Restricted* – Restricted fund balances encompass the portion of net resources subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. This includes externally imposed restrictions by creditors, such as through debt covenants, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, as well as restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. *Committed* – Committed fund balances encompass the portion of net resources, the use of which is constrained by limitations that the government imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making, which is normally the governing body through ordinances, etc. These constraints remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The Town Council is considered the highest authority for the Town.

4. *Assigned* – Assigned fund balances include the portion of net resources reflecting the government's intended use of resources. Assignment of resources can be done by the highest level of decision making or by a committee or official designated for that purpose.

5. *Unassigned* – This category is for any balances that have no restrictions placed upon them.

M. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Town reports deferred outflows relating to the Net Pension and OPEB liabilities, and also for a deferred loss on a debt refunding.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet for governmental funds will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has certain items, which arise only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualify for reporting in this category. Governmental funds report unavailable revenues in this category for various revenues, including grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In addition, the Town reports deferred inflows relating to the Net Pension and OPEB liabilities.

N. Use of Estimates

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

O. Future Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued the following Statements, which may affect the Town's financial reporting requirements in the future:

GASB 84 - Fiduciary Activities: This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB 87 – Leases: This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

GASB 88 – Certain Disclosures Related to Debt: The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB 89 – Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period: This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

GASB 90 – Majority Equity Interests: The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB 91 – Conduit Debt Obligations: The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

P. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Town's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Q. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within curtained defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Period	July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 were classified in the accompanying financial Statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position	$	49,647,129
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		1,943,372
Total Cash and Investments	$	51,590,501

Cash and investments held by the Town at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Petty Cash	$	2,123
Deposits with Financial Institutions		3,838,231
Investments		47,750,147
Total Cash and Investments	$	51,590,501

Investments Authorized by the Town's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Town by the California Government Code (or the Town's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the Town's investment policy, if more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the Town's investment policy.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
State or Local Government Obligations	5 Years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 Years	None	None
U.S. Government Agency Issues	5 Years	None	None
Medium-term Notes	5 Years	30%	5%
Banker's Acceptances	180 Days	40%	10%
Commercial Paper	270 Days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 Years	15%	3%
Repurchase Agreements	1 Year	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund	N/A	None	None
Sonoma County Pool Fund	N/A	40%	None

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements

Investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provision of the California Government Code or the Town's investment policy. The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for investments held by bond trustee. The table also identifies certain provisions of these debt agreements that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
State or Local Government Obligations	5 Years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 Years	None	None
U.S. Government Agency Issues	5 Years	None	None
Medium-term Notes	5 Years	30%	5%
Banker's Acceptances	180 Days	40%	10%
Commercial Paper	270 Days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 Years	15%	3%
Repurchase Agreements	1 Year	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund	N/A	None	None
Sonoma County Pool Fund	N/A	40%	None

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rate. One of the ways that the Town manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments (including investments held by bond trustee) to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Town's investment by maturity:

		Remaining Maturity (in Months)				
Investment Type	Total	12 Months Or Less	13 to 24 Months	25 to 36 Months	37 to 48 Months	More than 48 Months
State Investment Pool	$ 728,106	$ 728,106	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
County of Sonoma Pool	18,628,957	18,628,957	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury Obligations	8,665,810	997,030	5,256,036	2,412,744	-	-
Federal Home Loan Bank	1,934,732	-	1,934,732	-	-	-
Federal Farm Credit Bank	7,114,468	2,994,510	2,142,238	1,977,720	-	-
Federal National Mortgage Association	3,040,946	2,045,786	-	995,160	-	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3,000,840	-	-	-	3,000,840	-
Medium-term Notes	1,211,880	-	-	-	1,211,880	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,022,245	1,002,680	759,170	760,430	-	499,965
Money Market Mutual Funds	401,397	401,397	-	-	-	-
Held by Bond Trustees						
Money Market Mutual Funds	766	766	-	-	-	-
Total Pooled Investments	$ 47,750,147	$ 26,799,232	$ 10,092,176	$ 6,146,054	$ 4,212,720	$ 499,965

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the Town's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type.

Investment Type	Total	Minimum Legal Rating	AAA	AA	A	Not Required to be Rated
State Investment Pool	$ 728,106	N/A	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 728,106
County of Sonoma Pool	18,628,957	N/A	-	-	-	18,628,957
United States Treasury Obligations	8,665,810	N/A	-	-	-	8,665,810
Federal Home Loan Bank	1,934,732	N/A	-	1,934,732	-	-
Federal Farm Credit Bank	7,114,468	N/A	-	7,114,468	-	-
Federal National Mortgage Association	3,040,946	N/A	-	3,040,946	-	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3,000,840	N/A	-	3,000,840	-	-
Medium-term Notes	1,211,880	A	-	1,211,880	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,022,245	A	-	-	-	3,022,245
Money Market Mutual Funds	401,397	N/A	-	-	-	401,397
Held by Bond Trustees						
Money Market Mutual Funds	766	A	766	-	-	-
Total Pooled Investments	$47,750,147		$ 766	$16,302,866	$ -	$31,446,515

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Town contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. As of June 30, 2019, the Town's investments with each of the following issuers exceed 5% of its total investments.

Issuer	Amount Invested	% of Portfolio
Federal Farm Credit Bank	$ 7,114,468	15%
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 3,040,946	6%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	$ 3,000,840	6%

Investments guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds and external investment pools are excluded from this requirement.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the Town's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure Town deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2019, there were no deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits which were not held in uncollateralized accounts.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the Town's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities.

Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF). As of June 30, 2019, none of the Town's investments were held by the broker-dealer (counterparty) that was used by the Town to purchase the securities.

For investments identified herein as held by bond trustee, the bond trustee selects the investments under terms of the applicable trust agreement, acquires the investment, and holds the investment on behalf of the reporting government.

Fair Value Measurements

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

- U.S. Treasury Obligations of $8,665,810 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)
- Federal Agency Securities of $15,090,986 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs)
- Negotiable Certificates of Deposit of $3,022,245 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs)
- Medium-term Notes of $1,211,880 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs)

Investment in State and County Investment Pool

The Town is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) and the County of Sonoma Investment Fund that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurers of the State of California and the County of Sonoma. The fair value of the Town's investment in these pools is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Town's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF and the County of Sonoma for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF and the County of Sonoma, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

3. NOTES RECEIVABLE

Forest Winds Apartments

In March 1992, the Sonoma County Community Development Commission entered into an agreement to loan $340,000 to Burbank Housing Development Corporation ("Burbank"), a nonprofit public benefit corporation, for property acquisition and development costs of an affordable housing project in the Town of Windsor. This note accrues 3% simple interest for 30 years with all principal and interest payments deferred for the life of the loan. Accrued interest totaled $258,071 as of June 30, 2019.

Vinecrest

In January 1997, the former Agency made payments to the Burbank Housing Development Corporation for the development costs of an affordable housing project (Vinecrest Housing Project) totaling $688,000. The loan accrues 3% simple interest for 40 years with all principal and interest payments deferred for the life of the loan. Accrued interest totaled $462,635 as of June 30, 2019.

Twin Oaks

In July 2002, the former Agency sold three town-homes aggregating $691,500 to three different individuals. Two of the properties were repurchased in the 2005-06 fiscal year and the notes were dissolved leaving one note outstanding for $50,000. In December 2005, the former Agency sold one of the properties (855 Twin Oaks) with a balance of $75,000 in the form of a note, and in August 2008, the former Agency sold the remaining property with a balance of $50,000 (840 Twin Oaks). Upon the future sale of the property, the Town will receive the principal amount of the notes plus a share of the property's appreciation. The appreciation is equal to the percentage amount that the note represents as a portion of the original sales price. The July 2002 outstanding note was deemed uncollectible and written-off in fiscal year 2012. During fiscal year 2015, $50,000 was repaid on the 840 Twin Oaks note, leaving only the $75,000 note receivable outstanding.

Winter Creek Village Apartments

In January 2003, various loans were granted to the Burbank Housing Development Corporation for the Winter Creek Village Apartment Project. The total loan amount of $1,085,000, of which $928,669 is the outstanding principal, was for property acquisition and development costs, fees, and permits for an affordable housing project in the Town of Windsor. This note accrues 3% simple interest for 40 years with all principal and interest payments deferred for the life of the loan. Accrued interest totaled $236,730 as of June 30, 2019.

Manzanita Self-Help

In October 2009, the former Agency entered into an agreement with Burbank to assist in the development of a 22-unit self-help housing project (Manzanita), whereby the former Agency agreed to loan Burbank up to $4.6 million. Burbank had agreed to sell the units to lower income households because of certain California Housing Finance Agency Residential Development Loan Program ("RDLP") funds provided to Burbank by the former Agency. The RDLP funds related to the Manzanita project totaling $2,725,458 were repaid by Burbank in fiscal year 2012.

In addition to making the RDLP funds available, in December 2011 the former Agency invested a total of $750,000 into the development of the 22 units ($34,091 per unit). The agreement places resale controls on the units to require payment of any excess proceeds of sale, as defined, to the former Agency (now the Town, as it has assumed the housing activities of the former Agency). The agreement also provides the Town an option to purchase the unit at a restricted price, as defined. If the owner of the unit has owned the unit for seven years, the owner may sell the unit at any unrestricted price and pay the Town an "investment return,"

3. NOTES RECEIVABLE - Continued

as defined in the agreement. As any return to the Town is contingent on the resale of the units, the $750,000 has been offset with an allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2019.

Windsor Redwoods

In November 2009, the former Agency entered into a loan agreement totaling $2,519,409 with Windsor Redwoods, L.P. (a project of the Burbank Housing Development Corporation) to assist in the development of a 65-unit multi-family housing development for low and very low-income households, in which all outstanding principal, and interest if any, is due 55 years from the date of the loans.

In addition, the Town entered into a promissory note in the amount of $400,000 with Windsor Redwoods, for the purpose of providing Windsor Redwoods funds to pay $400,000 of the $1,000,000 development impact fees owed to the Town for the project. In March of 2010, the former agency entered into a separate loan agreement to provide an additional $2,252,479 to Windsor Redwoods.

All outstanding principal, and interest, if any, is due 55 years from the date of the loans, or, in the case of the $400,000 promissory note, 55 years from the date the Windsor Redwoods obtains permanent financing for the project. The loans do not accrue interest, except in the event of default, as defined in the agreements. Annual payments are due in an amount equal to 75% of the residual receipts, as defined in the loan agreements. Such annual payments are due in arrears, commencing November 1, 2012. The Town has recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of $400,000 related to these loans.

4. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The following represents amounts due to/from other funds and interfund transfers at June 30, 2019:

	Due to Other Funds			
Due from Other Funds	Water Reclamation Fund	Water Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 2,419	$ 2,419
Capital Replacement Fund	60,009	118,236	66,073	244,318
	$ 60,009	$ 118,236	$ 68,492	$ 246,737

The above amounts (total of $244,318) due to the Capital Replacement Fund are for capital expenditures made in previous fiscal years. The amount due to the General Fund represents temporary deficits in nonmajor funds.

	Transfers Out					
Transfers In	General Fund	Capital Replacement Fund	Water Reclamation Fund	Water Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 55,000	$ 55,000
Capital Replacement Fund	71,782	-	25,937	22,818	4,463	125,000
Debt Service Fund	-	-	51,327	51,327	138,359	241,013
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,226,186	-	-	-	-	1,226,186
Water Reclamation Fund	64,373	-	-	-	38,623	102,996
Water Fund	64,373	-	-	-	38,623	102,996
Total	$ 1,426,714	$ -	$ 77,264	$ 74,145	$ 275,068	$ 1,853,191

4. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS - Continued

The General Fund transferred $1,226,186 to nonmajor funds to subsidize expenditures, $71,782 to the Capital Replacement Fund for various project costs, and $64,373 to the Water Reclamation and Water Funds to help pay for administrative costs.

The transfers out in the Water Reclamation and Water Funds were to help cover debt service costs and for facility cost sharing. The transfers out for nonmajor funds were made for their share of debt service costs, and for facilities expenditures.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 32,310,417	$ 2,301,644	$ -	$ 34,612,061
Rights of Way	407	-	-	407
Construction in Progress	191,616	1,155,019	(646,412)	700,223
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	32,502,440	3,456,663	(646,412)	35,312,691
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	8,533,119	-	-	8,533,119
Improvements Other than Buildings	17,958,867	392,996	-	18,351,863
Equipment and Machinery	939,200	46,373	-	985,573
Infrastructure	156,212,918	1,093,147	-	157,306,065
Vehicles	1,531,141	186,353	(273,694)	1,443,800
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated	185,175,245	1,718,869	(273,694)	186,620,420
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(3,220,116)	(171,074)	-	(3,391,190)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(10,103,426)	(608,025)	-	(10,711,451)
Equipment and Machinery	(833,652)	(39,634)	-	(873,286)
Infrastructure	(65,597,460)	(3,228,879)	-	(68,826,339)
Vehicles	(1,034,193)	(161,147)	195,324	(1,000,016)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(80,788,847)	(4,208,759)	195,324	(84,802,282)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	104,386,398	(2,489,890)	(78,370)	101,818,138
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	$ 136,888,838	$ 966,773	$ (724,782)	$ 137,130,829

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions for Governmental Activities:

General Government	$ 186,985
Public Safety	13,663
Community Development	617,535
Public Works	3,390,576
Total	$ 4,208,759

5. CAPITAL ASSETS – Continued

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities:				
Water Reclamation Fund:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 6,265,121	$ -	$ -	$ 6,265,121
Construction in Progress	230,119	87,623	(65,877)	251,865
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	6,495,240	87,623	(65,877)	6,516,986
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure (Utility System)	81,256,272	127,882	-	81,384,154
Equipment and Machinery	3,457,906	3,776	-	3,461,682
Vehicles	1,193,728	54,590	(272,422)	975,896
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated	85,907,906	186,248	(272,422)	85,821,732
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure (Utility System)	(40,319,564)	(2,266,319)	-	(42,585,883)
Equipment and Machinery	(3,030,893)	(120,512)	-	(3,151,405)
Vehicles	(899,685)	(88,478)	272,422	(715,741)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(44,250,142)	(2,475,309)	272,422	(46,453,029)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	41,657,764	(2,289,061)	-	39,368,703
Water Reclamation Fund, Capital Assets, Net	$ 48,153,004	$ (2,201,438)	$ (65,877)	$ 45,885,689
Water Fund:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 628,586	$ -	$ -	$ 628,586
Construction in Progress	403,750	441	-	404,191
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	1,032,336	441	-	1,032,777
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure (Utility System)	39,932,082	116,000	-	40,048,082
Equipment and Machinery	1,035,291	25,904	-	1,061,195
Vehicles	1,035,104	42,042	(191,725)	885,421
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated	42,002,477	183,946	(191,725)	41,994,698
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure (Utility System)	(22,361,619)	(1,075,203)	-	(23,436,822)
Equipment and Machinery	(775,316)	(43,359)	-	(818,675)
Vehicles	(816,070)	(79,364)	190,321	(705,113)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(23,953,005)	(1,197,926)	190,321	(24,960,610)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	18,049,472	(1,013,980)	(1,404)	17,034,088
Water Fund, Capital Assets, Net	$ 19,081,808	$ (1,013,539)	$ (1,404)	$ 18,066,865

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of Governmental Activities long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due in one year
Compensated absences	$ 356,477	$ -	$ (9,091)	$ 347,386	$ 146,791
Claims Payable	240,415	-	(42,815)	197,600	42,815
Total OPEB liability	436,100	64,321	-	500,421	-
Net pension liability	4,671,309	-	(94,701)	4,576,608	-
Lease Revenue bonds	2,676,300	-	(384,900)	2,291,400	395,300
Total Government Activities	$ 8,380,601	$ 64,321	$ (531,507)	$ 7,913,415	$ 584,906

Lease Revenue Bonds

On October 1, 1994, the Financing Authority issued $6,555,000 in Lease Revenue Bonds - Series 1994C to finance the acquisition of a site for the Town's offices and the construction and installation of improvements on that site (Windsor Civic Center). In May of 2001, the 1994 Lease Revenue Bonds were advance refunded by the issuance of $6,785,000 in Series 2001A Lease Revenue Bonds. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance, and the 1994 bonds were removed from the Town's long-term liabilities.

In March of 2012, the Series 2001A Lease Revenue Bonds were advance refunded by the issuance of $4,823,400 of Series 2012A Lease Revenue Bonds. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance, and the Series 2001A bonds were removed from the Town's long-term liabilities. The 2012A Lease Revenue Bonds are secured by the same collateral as the Series 2001A Lease Revenue Bonds.

Bond principal is due April 1 and October 1 of each year beginning October 2012 and the bonds mature on October 1, 2024. Interest is payable on April 1 and Oct 1 of each year. Interest on the bond is 2.38 percent with a final maturity in 2024. The outstanding principal balance of the bonds at June 30, 2019 was $2,291,400, and future debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 395,300	$ 52,197	$ 447,497
2021	405,500	42,729	448,229
2022	415,000	33,021	448,021
2023	423,700	23,093	446,793
2024	431,500	12,963	444,463
2025	220,400	2,623	223,023
Totals	$ 2,291,400	$ 166,626	$ 2,458,026

The following is a summary of Business-type Activities long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019:

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – Continued

Business-type Actvities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due in one year
Water Reclamation Fund:					
Compensated Absences	$ 168,646	$ 14,617	$ -	$ 183,263	$ 77,440
Claims Payable	123,115	-	(21,827)	101,288	21,827
Total OPEB Liability	240,300	35,442	-	275,742	-
Net Pension Liability	2,573,986	-	(52,181)	2,521,805	-
Installment Purchase Agreement	2,723,450	-	(232,500)	2,490,950	242,500
Premium	60,734	-	(6,073)	54,661	6,073
State Revolving Fund	2,207,808	-	(528,510)	1,679,298	543,842
Total Water Reclamation Fund	$ 8,098,039	$ 50,059	$ (841,091)	$ 7,307,007	$ 891,682
Water Fund:					
Compensated Absences	$ 169,423	$ -	$ (612)	$ 168,811	$ 71,333
Claims Payable	107,071	-	(19,309)	87,762	19,309
Total OPEB Liability	213,600	31,504	-	245,104	-
Net Pension Liability	2,287,988	-	(46,384)	2,241,604	-
Installment Purchase Agreement	2,731,550	-	(232,500)	2,499,050	242,500
Premium	60,734	-	(6,073)	54,661	6,073
SDWSRF Loan	439,748	-	(27,917)	411,831	28,453
Total Water Fund	$ 6,010,114	$ 31,504	$ (332,795)	$ 5,708,823	$ 367,668
Total Business-type Activities	$14,108,153	$ 81,563	$ (1,173,886)	$13,015,830	$ 1,259,350

Installment Purchase Agreement

On June 11, 2002, the Town of Windsor and the Windsor Water District issued, through the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (Authority), $10,290,000 of Water and Wastewater Revenue Bonds Series 2002B. The bond funds were used to finance a new Water and Wastewater Corporate Yard. In March of 2012, the Series 2002B Revenue Bonds were advance refunded by the Authority's issuance of $7,580,000 of Series 2012D Revenue Bonds (Bonds), secured by Installment Payments due from the Town. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance, and the Series 2002B bonds were removed from the Town's long-term liabilities.

Installment Payments are required in accordance with the 2012 Installment Purchase Agreement between the Town and the Authority. Installment payments are secured by a pledge of system net revenues received from the Town's water and wastewater systems. The Town has covenanted in the Indenture that it will, at all times while any of the Bonds remain outstanding, set rates, fees and charges to the maximum extent permitted by law and manage the operation of the system for each fiscal year so as to yield system revenues at least sufficient to pay the following amounts during such fiscal year:

(i) All current Operation and Maintenance Costs.
(ii) The Installment Payments and the payments for other parity debt and the payment of the subordinate obligations as they become due and payable.
(iii) All payments required for compliance with the terms of the Installment Purchase Agreement, and of any supplemental agreement.
(iv) All payments to meet any other obligations of the Town which are charges, liens or encumbrances upon, or payable from, the system net revenues.

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – Continued

In addition, the Installment Purchase Agreement requires that the Town will, to the maximum extent permitted by law, fix, prescribe and collect rates, fees and charges and manage the operation of the wastewater and water systems for each fiscal year so as to yield system net revenues during such fiscal year equal to at least 120% of the annual debt service in such fiscal year.

System net revenues are defined as system revenues received from the Town's wastewater and water systems, less operation and maintenance costs. System revenues are defined as all gross income and revenue received or receivable by the Town from the ownership or operation of the Town's wastewater and water systems. 100% of the system revenues are pledged to the required installment payments, which approximate $8.9 and $7.3 million per year for the wastewater and water systems, respectively. For the 2018-19 fiscal year, system net revenues were approximately $950,000, while total principal and interest payments on the Bonds totaled $643,724. Principal and interest payments are due April 1 and October 1 of each year. Interest on the Installment Purchase Agreement is 2.38 percent and future debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 485,000	$ 164,574	$ 649,574
2021	495,000	149,824	644,824
2022	515,000	129,624	644,624
2023	535,000	108,624	643,624
2024	555,000	89,600	644,600
2025	570,000	72,014	642,014
2026	590,000	53,164	643,164
2027	610,000	32,900	642,900
2028	635,000	11,112	646,112
Totals	$ 4,990,000	$ 811,436	$ 5,801,436

State Revolving Fund Loan

On September 15, 1999, the Town contracted with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to borrow $8,777,801 from the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program. The loan was issued to help finance stages 2 and 3 of the Wastewater Treatment and Expansion project and is recorded in the Town's Water Reclamation Fund. Interest, which accrues at 2.0% per annum and principal, is payable in annual installments beginning in 2002 and continuing each year thereafter for 20 years.

Through the SRF program, the Town draws funds on the loan on a reimbursement basis. The Town reserves the right to use another source of funding, and therefore, it is not obligated to repay the SWRCB until reimbursement requests are approved and the funds have been received. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding principal balance of the loan was $1,679,298 and the future debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 543,842	$ 48,700	$ 592,542
2021	559,614	32,929	592,543
2022	575,842	16,704	592,546
Totals	$ 1,679,298	$ 98,333	$ 1,777,631

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – Continued

Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF) Loan Payable

In July 2009, the Town was awarded funding under the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The purpose of the funding is to assist in financing construction of a project which will enable the Town to meet safe drinking water standards. The total amount of the loan was $1,154,888. Pursuant to the funding agreement, the State agreed to provide additional subsidization in the form of forgiveness of principal of 50%. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2019 was $411,831. The term of the loan is 20 years and the loan accrues interest at 2.5017%. The loan includes provisions that, in the event of default, all outstanding amounts may become immediately due and payable. Payments are due each March 1 and September 1, and future debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 28,453	$ 10,129	$ 38,582
2021	29,170	9,413	38,583
2022	29,904	8,679	38,583
2023	30,657	7,926	38,583
2024	31,429	7,154	38,583
2025	32,220	6,363	38,583
2026	33,031	5,552	38,583
2027	33,862	4,721	38,583
2028	34,719	3,868	38,587
2029	35,589	2,994	38,583
2030	36,485	2,098	38,583
2031	37,403	1,180	38,583
2032	18,909	380	19,289
Totals	$ 411,831	$ 70,457	$ 482,288

Fiduciary Fund Long-term Debt

Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds:	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due in one year
Series 2014	$ 3,350,000	$ -	$ (590,000)	$ 2,760,000	$ 1,160,000
Premium	224,239	-	(36,362)	187,877	-
Total Fiduciary Fund Debt	$ 3,574,239	$ -	$ (626,362)	$ 2,947,877	$ 1,160,000

Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds – Series 2014

In October of 2014, the Windsor Redevelopment Successor Agency issued $6,965,000 in 2014 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds (2014 Bonds) for the purpose of refunding the 1998 and 2004 Tax Allocation Bonds, along with the 2008 Windsor Public Financing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds (collectively, the Refunded Bonds). The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance, and the Refunded Bonds were removed from the Town's financial statements. The 2014 Bonds are secured by tax revenues deposited by the County into the Successor Agency's Redevelopment Obligation Retirement Fund, pursuant to the State's Dissolution Act, as described in Note 11. The 2014 Bonds are limited obligations of the Successor Agency and, as such, are not a debt of the Town, the County, the State, or any of its political subdivisions. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Town, the County, the State, or any of its political subdivisions is pledged therefore.

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – Continued

Principal is due September 1 of each year, beginning September 1, 2015, with the final principal payment on September 1, 2024. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year. Interest on the bond varies from 2.0 to 3.0 percent with a final maturity in 2024. The outstanding principal balance of the 2014 Bonds was $2,760,000 at June 30, 2019, and the future debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 1,160,000	$ 65,400	$ 1,225,400
2021	350,000	42,750	392,750
2022	295,000	33,075	328,075
2023	310,000	24,000	334,000
2024	320,000	14,550	334,550
2025	325,000	4,875	329,875
Totals	$ 2,760,000	$ 184,650	$ 2,944,650

7. NO-COMMITMENT DEBT

On September 29, 2004, the Town of Windsor issued $5,210,000 of Limited Obligation Improvement Bonds for the Mitchell/Shiloh/Conde Assessment District. These bonds have been issued pursuant to the provisions of the Improvement Bond Acts of 1915. The bonds are issued and secured by the unpaid special assessments levied on parcels within the District. The proceeds are to be used to finance a portion of the cost and expense of roadway improvements and related appurtenant work. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Town is pledged to the payment of the bonds. Consequently, the Town has no liability for repayment of these bonds. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding principal amount of the bonds was $3,755,000.

8. PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description – All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS.) The Plan consists of individual rate plans (benefit tiers) within a safety risk pool (police and fire) and a miscellaneous risk pool (all others.) Plan assets may be used to pay benefits for any employer rate plan of the safety and miscellaneous pools. Accordingly, rate plans within the safety or miscellaneous pools are not separate plans under GASB Statement No. 68. Individual employers may sponsor more than one rate plan in the miscellaneous or safety risk pools. The Town of Windsor sponsors 2 rate plans (both miscellaneous.) Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and Town resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided – The Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). A full description of the pension plan benefit provisions, assumptions for funding purposes but not accounting purposes, and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2017 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report. Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation report. This report is a publicly available valuation report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications.

8. PENSION PLAN – Continued

The rate plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous Tier 1	Miscellaneous Tier II
Hire date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2.5% @ 55 single highest year	2% @ 62 36 month average
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50	52
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2% to 2.5%	1% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	7%	6.25%
Required employer contribution rates	9.409% + $480,737	6.842% + $1,276

Beginning in fiscal year 2016, CalPERS collects employer contributions for the Plan as a percentage of payroll for the normal cost portion as noted in the rates above and as a dollar amount for contributions toward the unfunded liability and side fund. The dollar amounts are billed on a monthly basis. The Town's required contribution for the unfunded liability was $482,013 in fiscal year 2019.

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan is determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Town is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

The Town's contributions to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 were $1,217,815.

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

As of June 30, 2019, the Town reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan of $9,340,017.

The Town's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2017 and 2018 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2017	0.096130%
Proportion - June 30, 2018	0.096930%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.000800%

8. PENSION PLAN – Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of $1,364,487. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 1,217,815	$ -
Differences between actual and expected experience	236,412	-
Changes in assumptions	803,830	-
Change in employer's proportion	255,863	-
Differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	-	304,121
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	46,175	-
Total	$ 2,560,095	$ 304,121

$1,217,815 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2020	$ 751,206
2021	625,000
2022	(254,040)
2023	(84,007)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2017
Measurement date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	entry-age normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Discount rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.75%
Projected salary increase	(1)
Investment rate of return	7.15%
Mortality	(2)

(1) Depending on age, service and type of employment

(2) Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds.

8. PENSION PLAN – Continued

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return - The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows.

Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund.

The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses. The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 (1)	Real Return Years 11+ (2)
Global Equity	50%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Sensitive	-	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1%	-	-0.92%

(1) An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period.
(2) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for Public Employee Retirement Fund C was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

8. PENSION PLAN – Continued

1% Decrease		6.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	15,445,004
Current Discount Rate		7.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	9,340,017
1% Increase		8.15%
Net Pension Liability	$	4,300,450

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a payable of $0 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

General Information About the OPEB Plan

Plan Description – The Town sponsors and administers a health care plan for its employees. The plan includes healthcare coverage to long-service retirees and their spouses. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare benefits plan. The City's health plan does not issue a publicly available financial report, and no assets are accumulated in a trust meeting the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided – At retirement, Town employees can elect Blue Cross or Kaiser medical coverage through the Town at their own expense. Retiree medical benefits continue to their surviving spouse if the retiree covers the spouse, and the spouse continues to pay the premium. In addition, the Town provides healthcare benefits to one former Water District board member as other post-employment benefits (OPEB) under a different arrangement. The arrangement pays Medicare B premiums for the retiree and spouse up to a total of $350 per month. Eligibility requirements include service retirement (50 and 5 years CalPERS service) or disability retirement directly from the Town under CalPERS, and ten years of Town service.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the Plan:

Retirees or spouses of retirees currently receiving benefits	4
Active employees	96
	100

Contributions – The Plan and its contribution requirements are established by Memoranda of Understanding with the applicable employee bargaining units and may be amended by agreements between the Town and the bargaining units. The annual contributions to the Plan are based on the costs to provide the benefits as described above on a pay-as-you-go basis. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the City's pay-as-you-go costs were $19,602.

Total OPEB Liability - The Town's Total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2019, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) – Continued

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Mortality	CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study
Age at Retirement	50
Health Care Trend Rate	7.50% initial, 4.0% ultimate
Inflation Rate	2.75%
Salary Changes	3.00%
Discount Rate	3.50%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.50 percent and is based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond index.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 890,000
Changes in the year:	
Service cost	72,063
Interest on the total OPEB liability	36,853
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions	41,953
Benefit payments, including implicit subsidy	(19,602)
Net changes	131,267
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 1,021,267

Changes in assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.87 percent at June 30, 2018 to 3.50 percent at June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the Total OPEB liability of the Town if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,146,699	$ 1,021,267	$ 913,082

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the Total OPEB liability, as well as what the Town's Total OPEB would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 873,107	$ 1,021,267	$ 1,201,468

9. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) – Continued

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB - For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized OPEB expense of $109,696. As of June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between actual and expected experience	$ -	$ -
Changes in assumptions	38,173	25,000
Total	$ 38,173	$ 25,000

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2020	$ 780
2021	780
2022	780
2023	780
2024	780
Thereafter	9,273

10. FUND BALANCE

The Town's policy is to spend restricted fund balances first, before spending unrestricted fund balances, for expenditures incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. The Town does not have a formal policy for its use of unrestricted fund balance amounts. The Town will reduce committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

According to the Town Council's fiscal management policy, the required minimum general fund balance is equal to 25% of annual expenditures and transfers out. Fund Balance detail as of June 30, 2019 is presented below:

	General Fund	Housing Fund	Capital Replacement Fund	Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	$ 43,056	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 43,056
Restricted for:						
Debt Service	-	-	-	122,749	-	122,749
Public Safety	100,917	-	-	-	4,006,545	4,107,462
Transportation	-	-	-	-	2,878,202	2,878,202
Comm. Development	479,077	7,331,993	-	-	3,254,861	11,065,931
Assigned to:						
Capital Improvements	2,203,119	-	1,034,775	-	-	3,237,894
Unassigned	7,730,250	-	-	-	-	7,730,250
Total Fund Balance	$ 10,556,419	$ 7,331,993	$ 1,034,775	$ 122,749	$ 10,139,608	$ 29,185,544

11. SUCCESSOR AGENCY TRUST FOR THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court up-held Assembly Bill 1X 26 ("the Bill") that provided for the dissolution of all redevelopment agencies in the State of California. This action impacted the reporting entity of The Town had previously reported a redevelopment agency as a blended component unit. The Bill provided that upon dissolution of a redevelopment agency, either the Town or other unit of local government will agree to serve as the "successor agency" to hold the assets units they are distributed to other units of state and local government.

After enactment of the law, which occurred on June 28, 2011, redevelopment agencies in the State of California cannot enter into new projects, obligations or commitments. Subject to the control of a newly established oversight board, remaining assets can only be used to pay enforceable obligations in existence as the date of the dissolution. In future fiscal years, successor agencies will only be allocated revenue in the amount that is necessary to pay the estimated annual installment payments on enforceable obligations of former redevelopment agency until all enforceable obligations of the prior redevelopment agency have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

In accordance with the timeline set forth in the Bill (as modified by the California Supreme Court on December 29, 2011) all redevelopment agencies in the State of California were dissolved and ceased to operate as a legal entity as of February 1, 2012. Certain assets, primarily loans receivable, have been retained by the Town, as it has taken over the housing functions of the former Agency. All remaining assets and liabilities have been transferred to the Successor Agency of the former Agency. The Successor Agency is reported in the Town's financial statements as a fiduciary private-purpose trust fund.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town is a member of the Redwood Empire Municipal Insurance Fund (REMIF). REMIF provides insurance coverage for general liability, property, and workers' compensation claims under the terms of a joint-powers agreement with the Town and several other governmental municipalities. REMIF is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of representatives from the original seven agencies, plus two alternative agency voting members. Windsor is not currently a voting member.

REMIF is self-insured up to $500,000 per general liability and $25,000 per property claim and has purchased excess of loss insurance policies providing coverage above the self-insurance limit to a maximum of $40,000,000. REMIF is self-insured up to $1,000,000 per workers' compensation claim and has purchased a commercial policy providing statutory benefits in excess of the self-insured limit. The Town has a $5,000 - $10,000 deductible per claim for general liability, property and workers' compensation cases. When the deductible is met, the fund becomes responsible for payment of the excess claim.

The Town maintains its general liability, property, and workers' compensation insurance costs in the General Fund. Payments for insurance claims were recorded as expenditures in the funds in which the liabilities were incurred. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, if the third-party administrator, Redwood Empire Municipal Insurance Fund, does not insure the loss occurrence then the Town accrues a loss, if payment is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Because the actual claim liabilities depend on complex factors, such as inflation and other changes, claims liabilities require estimation. These estimates are periodically evaluated for reasonableness. Annual settlements during each of the last three fiscal years have not exceeded insurance coverage in any year. Changes in the reported claims liabilities resulted from the following:

	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18
Beginning of Year	$ 470,601	$ -
Claims and Changes in Estimates	-	470,601
Claim Payments	(83,951)	-
End of Year	$ 386,650	$ 470,601

13. CONTINGENCIES & COMMITMENTS

The Town participates in certain federal and state assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of these audits is not believed to be material.

The Town is involved in several pending lawsuits of a nature common to many similar jurisdictions. Town management estimates that potential claims against the Town, not covered by insurance, or not accrued at year-end, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the Town.

Proposition 218, which was approved by the voters in November 1996, regulates the Town's ability to impose, increase and extend taxes, assessments, and fees. Any new, increased, or extended taxes, assessments, and fees subject to the provisions of Proposition 218 require voter approval before they can be implemented. Additionally, Proposition 218 provides that these taxes, assessments, and fees are subject to the voter initiative process and may be rescinded in the future by the voters. Therefore, the Town's ability to finance the services for which the taxes, assessments, and fees were imposed may be significantly impaired.

Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2019, the Town's total outstanding construction contract commitments amounted to approximately $1.14 million.

14. JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS (JPA)

Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Agency)
The above Agency was formed in May of 2017 for the purpose of achieving groundwater sustainability in the Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Basin, in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act described in California Water Code Section 10720 *et. seq*. The Members consist of nine government agencies, including the Town of Windsor. The Agency's Board of Directors is composed of one voting seat per Member. The JPA includes provision for funding by the Member agencies, including an initial funding commitment and fluctuating annual amounts thereafter.

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA)
The SCWMA was initially formed in 1992 by several government agencies (Members), including the Town of Windsor, in response to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act). The Act requires the Members to divert recyclable and recoverable materials from the waste stream and to cooperate to achieve certain waste diversion goals. The SCWMA is governed and administered by a Board of Directors that is composed of one voting seat per Member.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States has caused business disruption through mandated and voluntary closings of businesses and shelter in place orders for all but those deemed essential services. While the business disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration of the closings and shelter in place orders. As a result, the outbreak has caused uncertainty in the financial markets. Although the Town's services are considered essential, the Town's office was closed to the public. Some of the Town's major revenue sources have been directly impacted by these events. However, the ultimate financial impact and duration cannot be estimated at this time, and no adjustments have been made to these financial statements as a result of this uncertainty.

16. RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

The beginning Net Position for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities, and beginning Fund Balance in the Housing Fund were increased by $2,519,409 for previously unrecorded Notes Receivable. Beginning Fund Balance in the General Fund and in Nonmajor Governmental Funds was adjusted by $45,827 to include a fund previously reported as a Special Revenue Fund as part of the General Fund.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of Windsor
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes and Special Assessments	$ 15,745,812	$ 15,745,812	$ 16,862,005	$ 1,116,193
Licenses, Fees, and Permits	323,000	323,000	1,050,879	727,879
Fines and Forfeitures	44,000	44,000	39,981	(4,019)
Intergovernmental Revenues	115,000	115,000	213,531	98,531
Charges for Services	871,650	989,350	781,352	(207,998)
Use of Money and Property	274,628	274,628	767,391	492,763
Other Revenues	980,700	863,000	97,889	(765,111)
Total Revenues	18,354,790	18,354,790	19,813,028	1,458,238
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	2,266,082	2,287,932	2,773,246	(485,314)
Public Safety	7,636,959	7,634,960	7,457,828	177,132
Public Works	2,678,653	2,555,397	3,678,733	(1,123,336)
Community Development	4,158,403	5,660,205	2,634,354	3,025,851
Capital Outlay	301,000	1,409,786	757,032	652,754
Total Expenditures	17,041,097	19,548,280	17,301,193	2,247,087
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	1,313,693	(1,193,490)	2,511,835	3,705,325
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	130,000	130,000	55,000	(75,000)
Transfers Out	(1,426,714)	(1,426,714)	(1,426,714)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,296,714)	(1,296,714)	(1,371,714)	(75,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	16,979	(2,490,204)	1,140,121	3,630,325
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	9,416,298	9,416,298	9,416,298	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 9,433,277	$ 6,926,094	$ 10,556,419	$ 3,630,325

Town of Windsor
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - Housing Special Revenue Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Use of Money and Property	$ 151	$ 151	$ 29,108	$ 28,957
Other Revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	151	151	29,108	28,957
EXPENDITURES				
Community Development	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	151	151	29,108	28,957
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	7,302,885	7,302,885	7,302,885	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 7,303,036	$ 7,303,036	$ 7,331,993	$ 28,957

Town of Windsor
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	Measurement Period 2019	Measurement Period 2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	$ 72,063	$ 74,000
Interest on total OPEB liability	36,853	33,000
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes of assumptions	41,953	(31,000)
Benefit payments	(19,602)	(11,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	131,267	65,000
Total OPEB liability - beginning	890,000	825,000
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 1,021,267	$ 890,000
Covered-employee payroll	$ 9,168,503	$ 8,416,000
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	11.14%	10.58%

Notes to the Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASBS No. 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits.

Benefit Changes: None

Changes in Assumptions: A change in the discount rate from 3.58 percent at June 30, 2017 to 3.87 percent at June 30, 2018, and to 3.50 percent at June 30, 2019.

Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

Town of Windsor
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last 10 Years*

Measurement Date	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a % of Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the Total Pension Liability
2018	0.096930%	$ 9,340,017	$ 8,397,425	111.22%	77.41%
2017	0.096130%	9,533,283	7,703,960	123.75%	77.41%
2016	0.092180%	7,976,769	7,909,720	100.85%	78.48%
2015	0.084772%	5,818,647	6,760,406	86.07%	84.55%
2014	0.089550%	5,572,086	6,711,770	83.02%	83.03%

Notes to the Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Benefit Changes: None

Changes in Assumptions: In 2017, the accounting discount rate was changed from 7.65% to 7.15%.

*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

Town of Windsor
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions
Last 10 Years*

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	Contribution Deficiency/ (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2019	$ 1,217,815	$ (1,217,815)	$ -	$ 8,753,614	13.91%
2018	1,043,099	(1,043,099)	-	8,397,425	12.42%
2017	813,911	(813,911)	-	7,703,960	10.56%
2016	858,300	(858,300)	-	7,909,720	10.85%
2015	779,143	(779,143)	-	6,760,406	11.53%

Notes to the Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions

Valuation Date: June 30, 2013, June 30, 2014, June 30, 2015, June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017.

*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

Town of Windsor
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

General Budget Policies

The biennial budget adopted by the Town Council provides for the general operation of the Town. It includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The Town Council approves total budgeted appropriations and any amendments to appropriations throughout the fiscal year. The appropriated budget covers all Town expenditures. Actual expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level, which is the legal level of budgetary control. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, the Town Council must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund. For the 2017-18 fiscal year, there were budget amendments in the General Fund reducing budgeted expenditures by approximately $500,000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of Windsor
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The following funds are reported in total on the Governmental Fund Financial Statements under the column Other Governmental Funds.

Gas Tax Fund
This fund is used to account for State revenue received pursuant to Street and Highway Code Sections 2103, 2105, 2106, 2107, and 2107.5 to fund maintenance and construction of streets and roads not funded through another source.

Transportation Grant Fund
This fund is used to track grant funds from various sources for transportation, pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Matching participation funds may come from a variety of sources including the General Fund, Gas Tax, and Measure M.

Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Fund
This fund is used to account for park owner fees for administration of the Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance.

Lighting and Landscaping Assessment Fund
This fund is used to account for assessment fees to repair and maintain lighting and landscaping including Shadetree, Oak-Tree and Senior Center maintenance.

Lighting and Landscaping Assessment Fund No.2
This fund is used to account for assessment fees to operate and maintain lighting and landscaping for the Shiloh Oaks development and a new general park supplemental zone.

1982 Benefits Assessment District Fund
This fund is used to account for costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the storm drain and flood control facilities (Airport Creek) constructed with the Shiloh Oaks development.

Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Fund
This fund is used to account for the fees related to the removal and disposal of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles.

Public Education and Government Grant Fund
This fund is used to account for cable subscription fees funded in order to provide public, educational, and government access to the Town.

Community Development Block Grant Fund
This fund is used to account for federal revenue from the Community Development Block Grant.

Public Facilities Fund
This fund is used to account for public facilities impact fees for acquisition, development, and enhancement of Town facilities.

Measure M Parks Fund
This fund is used to account for the additional 1/8th cent sales tax approved by the voters in Sonoma County to be used for local and regional parks.

Housing Inclusionary Fund
This fund is used to account for affordable housing activities.

Town of Windsor
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

Traffic Mitigation Fund
This fund is used to account for developer fees for the construction and implementation of improvements to the transportation system sufficient to accommodate the traffic volumes generated from new development.

Park Mitigation
This fund is used to account for developer fees for the acquisition, development, and enhancement of neighborhood and community park and recreation facilities.

Recreation Development
This fund is used to account for impact fees received from new residential construction to fund the development or expansion of recreation facilities to serve the increased number of residents as a result of new residential construction.

Trail Development
This fund is used to account for impact fees received from new residential construction to fund the development or expansion of trails in order to serve the increased number of residents as a result of new residential construction.

Open Space Development
This fund is used to account for impact fees received from new residential construction which are utilized for the acquisition, development and expansion of open space located within the Town of Windsor.

Drainage Mitigation
This fund is used to account for the construction of drainage facilities to mitigate cumulative drainage impacts arising from new developments.

Police Mitigation
This fund is used to account for impact fees received from new construction to fund the development or expansion of Police facilities, vehicles or other related assets required to serve the increased population as a result from development.

Fire Mitigation
This fund is used to account for the fire impact fees which were established to mitigate the impact caused by future development in the Town.

Town of Windsor
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue				
	Gas Tax	Transportation Grant Fund	Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Fund	Lighting and Landscape Assessment Fund	Lighting and Landscape Assessment #2 Fund
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments	$ 334,620	$ 998,897	$ 45,736	$ 243,767	$ 68,458
Accounts Receivable	91,836	53,255	-	9,585	-
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	31,456	-	-	-	-
Notes Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 457,912	$ 1,052,152	$ 45,736	$ 253,352	$ 68,458
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ 47,105	$ 18,530	$ -	$ 108,985	$ 8,834
Accrued Liabilities	12,298	-	-	16,267	265
Due to Other Funds	15,903	-	-	18,304	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	75,306	18,530	-	143,556	9,099
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE (DEFICITS)					
Restricted	382,606	1,033,622	45,736	109,796	59,359
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	382,606	1,033,622	45,736	109,796	59,359
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 457,912	$ 1,052,152	$ 45,736	$ 253,352	$ 68,458

Special Revenue						
1982 Benefits Assessment Fund	Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program Fund	Public Education and Government Grant Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Public Facilities Fund	Measure M Parks Fund	Housing Inclusionary Fund
$ 231,904	$ 153,758	$ 197,383	$ -	$ 260,411	$ 12,600	$ 1,076,652
-	24,432	17,045	9,127	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	565,245
$ 231,904	$ 178,190	$ 214,428	$ 9,127	$ 260,411	$ 12,600	$ 1,641,897
$ 506	$ 27	$ 294	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	516	2,419	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
506	27	810	2,419	-	-	-
-	6,841	-	-	-	-	-
-	6,841	-	-	-	-	-
231,398	171,322	213,618	6,708	260,411	12,600	1,641,897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
231,398	171,322	213,618	6,708	260,411	12,600	1,641,897
$ 231,904	$ 178,190	$ 214,428	$ 9,127	$ 260,411	$ 12,600	$ 1,641,897

Continued

Town of Windsor
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-major Governmental Funds - Continued
June 30, 2019

	Capital Project				
	Traffic Mitigation Fund	Park Mitigation Fund	Recreation Development Fund	Trail Development Fund	Open Space Development Fund
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments	$ 1,459,918	$ 507,320	$ 7,169	$ 1,371	$ 28
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-
Notes Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 1,459,918	$ 507,320	$ 7,169	$ 1,371	$ 28
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ 7,374	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accrued Liabilities	2,376	422	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	794	912	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	10,544	1,334	-	-	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE (DEFICITS)					
Restricted	1,449,374	505,986	7,169	1,371	28
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	1,449,374	505,986	7,169	1,371	28
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 1,459,918	$ 507,320	$ 7,169	$ 1,371	$ 28

Capital Project			
Drainage Mitigation Fund	Police Mitigation Fund	Fire Mitigation Fund	Total Non-major Governmental Funds
$ 3,825,426	$ 28,634	$ 233,327	$ 9,687,379
-	-	-	205,280
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	31,456
-	-	-	565,245
$ 3,825,426	$ 28,634	$ 233,327	$ 10,489,360
$ 51,111	$ -	$ -	$ 242,766
25	-	-	31,653
29,644	-	-	68,492
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
80,780	-	-	342,911
-	-	-	6,841
-	-	-	6,841
3,744,646	28,634	233,327	10,139,608
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3,744,646	28,634	233,327	10,139,608
$ 3,825,426	$ 28,634	$ 233,327	$ 10,489,360

Town of Windsor
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue				
	Gas Tax	Transportation Grant Fund	Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Fund	Lighting and Landscape Assessment Fund	Lighting and Landscape Assessment #2 Fund
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,097,740	730,561	-	7,528	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	863,946	99,875
Use of Money and Property	5,724	13,805	728	8,176	784
Other	3,885	-	-	38,762	-
Total Revenues	1,107,349	744,366	728	918,412	100,659
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	1,463,313	-	-	406,913	-
Community Development	-	-	-	1,390,127	107,987
Capital Outlay	-	337,337	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,463,313	337,337	-	1,797,040	107,987
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(355,964)	407,029	728	(878,628)	(7,328)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	300,000	-	-	926,186	-
Transfers Out	(4,462)	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	295,538	-	-	926,186	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(60,426)	407,029	728	47,558	(7,328)
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	443,032	626,593	45,008	62,238	66,687
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 382,606	$ 1,033,622	$ 45,736	$ 109,796	$ 59,359

Special Revenue						
1982 Benefits Assessment Fund	Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program Fund	Public Education and Government Grant Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Public Facilities Fund	Measure M Parks Fund	Housing Inclusionary Fund
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	17,591	70,559	107,292	-	12,600	-
84,223	-	-	-	118,576	-	-
2,938	2,582	2,848	-	3,852	-	23,188
6,970	-	1,928	-	-	-	1,000
94,131	20,173	75,335	107,292	122,428	12,600	24,188
-	-	50,361	-	-	-	-
-	1,886	-	-	-	-	-
78,425	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,180
-	-	-	17,664	-	-	-
78,425	1,886	50,361	17,664	-	-	7,180
15,706	18,287	24,974	89,628	122,428	12,600	17,008
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(215,606)	-	(55,000)
-	-	-	-	(215,606)	-	(55,000)
15,706	18,287	24,974	89,628	(93,178)	12,600	(37,992)
215,692	153,035	188,644	(82,920)	353,589	-	1,679,889
$ 231,398	$ 171,322	$ 213,618	$ 6,708	$ 260,411	$ 12,600	$ 1,641,897

Continued

Town of Windsor
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-major Governmental Funds - Continued
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Capital Projects				
	Traffic Mitigation Fund	Park Mitigation Fund	Recreation Development Fund	Trail Development Fund	Open Space Development Fund
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	208,414	43,300	2,396	792	16
Use of Money and Property	23,721	7,641	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	232,135	50,941	2,396	792	16
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	204,998	28,244	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	8,577	-	-
Capital Outlay	18,726	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	223,724	28,244	8,577	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	8,411	22,697	(6,181)	792	16
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	8,411	22,697	(6,181)	792	16
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	1,440,963	483,289	13,350	579	12
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 1,449,374	$ 505,986	$ 7,169	$ 1,371	$ 28

Capital Projects			
Drainage Mitigation Fund	Police Mitigation Fund	Fire Mitigation Fund	Total Non-major Governmental Funds
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	2,043,871
118,471	2,782	28,154	1,570,945
61,797	446	3,534	161,764
-	-	-	52,545
180,268	3,228	31,688	3,829,125
-	-	-	50,361
-	-	-	1,886
188,068	-	-	2,369,961
-	-	-	1,513,871
41,812	-	8,375	423,914
229,880	-	8,375	4,359,993
(49,612)	3,228	23,313	(530,868)
-	-	-	1,226,186
-	-	-	(275,068)
-	-	-	951,118
(49,612)	3,228	23,313	420,250
3,794,258	25,406	210,014	9,719,358
$ 3,744,646	$ 28,634	$ 233,327	$ 10,139,608

AGENCY FUNDS

Town of Windsor
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
June 30, 2019

	Bonita Roble Fund	Brooks Special Assessment Construction Fund	In-lieu Agency Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 15,986	$ 789	$ 937
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 15,986	$ 789	$ 937
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ -	$ -
Deposits Payable	15,986	789	937
Total Liabilities	$ 15,986	$ 789	$ 937

Performance Bond Fund	Golf Course Fund	Miscellaneous Deposits Fund	Totals
$ 218,702	$ 6,352	$ 295,528	$ 538,294
-	-	20,990	20,990
$ 218,702	$ 6,352	$ 316,518	$ 559,284
$ -	$ -	$ 43,390	$ 43,390
218,702	6,352	273,128	515,894
$ 218,702	$ 6,352	$ 316,518	$ 559,284