

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

TOWN COUNCIL

Walter Bernacki
David Adams
J. Randy Carr

George Stubbs, Mayor

Edward "Gibbie" Dowdy
Jake Redd
Marlin W. Sharp

GENERAL TOWN GOVERNMENT

Town Manager
Town Clerk
Town Treasurer
Town Attorney

William G. Saunders, IV
Kelly Kuhns
Cheryl McClanahan
Fred D. Taylor

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Windsor
Windsor, Virginia**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, and each major fund of Town of Windsor, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, and each major fund of the Town of Windsor, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Town of Windsor, Virginia, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Town of Windsor, Virginia's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the statistical information but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 18, 2024, on our consideration of Town of Windsor, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Windsor, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Windsor, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
October 18, 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
To the Citizens of the Town of Windsor, Virginia

As management of Town of Windsor, Virginia (the "Town") we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- General Fund revenues were \$7,830 more than anticipated by Town Council for the year's final operating budget
- General Fund expenditures were \$1,953,007 less than appropriated by Town Council for the year's final operating budget
- The Fund Balance of the General Fund was increased from \$2,726,850 to an ending balance of \$3,901,552.
- The Water Fund saw an increase in net position from \$951,826 to an ending balance of \$1,084,665.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components:

1. Government-wide financial statements,
2. Fund financial statements, and
3. Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements - The Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Government-wide financial statements (Continued)

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, police protection, cultural events, recreation, and community development.

Fund financial statements - A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Windsor, Virginia, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions or services reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Whereas the government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The focus of modified accrual reporting is on near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balance of financial resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Since the governmental funds focus is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements a reconciliation between the two methods is provided following the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The Town has three major governmental funds - the General Fund, Future Development Fund, and Forfeited Assets Fund.

Proprietary funds - Proprietary funds consist of enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are established to account for the delivery of goods and services to the general public and use the accrual basis of accounting, similar to private sector business.

The Water Fund provides a centralized source for water services.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Other information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information for budgetary comparison schedules and the schedules related to pension funding. Other supplementary information consists of detailed budgetary schedules and statistical information.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial position. The following table summarizes the Town's Statement of Net Position:

Town of Windsor, Virginia's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current and other assets	\$ 4,349,377	\$ 4,717,651	\$ 1,321,167	\$ 1,179,897	\$ 5,670,544	\$ 5,897,548
Capital assets	3,302,011	3,277,816	698,102	780,322	4,000,113	4,058,138
Total assets	\$ 7,651,388	\$ 7,995,467	\$ 2,019,269	\$ 1,960,219	\$ 9,670,657	\$ 9,955,686
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 182,879	\$ 177,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182,879	\$ 177,918
Current liabilities	\$ 163,037	\$ 1,708,904	\$ 64,296	\$ 73,570	\$ 227,333	\$ 1,782,474
Long-term liabilities outstanding	207,009	173,868	870,308	934,823	1,077,317	1,108,691
Total liabilities	\$ 370,046	\$ 1,882,772	\$ 934,604	\$ 1,008,393	\$ 1,304,650	\$ 2,891,165
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 47,525	\$ 118,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,525	\$ 118,064
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,260,270	\$ 3,193,409	\$ (172,206)	\$ (154,501)	\$ 3,088,064	\$ 3,038,908
Restricted	123,382	278,836	-	-	123,382	278,836
Unrestricted	4,033,044	2,700,304	1,256,871	1,106,327	5,289,915	3,806,631
Total net position	\$ 7,416,696	\$ 6,172,549	\$ 1,084,665	\$ 951,826	\$ 8,501,361	\$ 7,124,375

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Government-wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

During the current fiscal year, the Town's net position increased by a total of \$1,376,986. The following table summarizes the Town's Statement of Activities:

Town of Windsor, Virginia's Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Charges for services	\$ 88,802	\$ 72,016	\$ 650,616	\$ 633,927	\$ 739,418	\$ 705,943
Operating grants and contributions	1,776,324	461,063	-	-	1,776,324	461,063
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	18,560	15,480	18,560	15,480
General property taxes	567,860	529,837	-	-	567,860	529,837
Other local taxes	1,285,021	1,325,123	-	-	1,285,021	1,325,123
Grants and other contributions not restricted	70,999	76,051	-	-	70,999	76,051
Other general revenues	265,563	100,916	28,960	7,195	294,523	108,111
Transfers	(243,255)	376,493	243,255	(376,493)	-	-
Total revenues	\$ 3,811,314	\$ 2,941,499	\$ 941,391	\$ 280,109	\$ 4,752,705	\$ 3,221,608
General government administration	\$ 970,065	\$ 906,612	-	-	\$ 970,065	\$ 906,612
Public safety	874,204	830,099	-	-	874,204	830,099
Public works	584,554	348,558	808,552	265,765	1,393,106	614,323
Parks, recreation, and cultural	16,561	22,584	-	-	16,561	22,584
Community development	121,511	96,113	-	-	121,511	96,113
Interest and other fiscal charges	272	898	-	-	272	898
Total expenses	\$ 2,567,167	\$ 2,204,864	\$ 808,552	\$ 265,765	\$ 3,375,719	\$ 2,470,629
Change in net position	\$ 1,244,147	\$ 736,635	\$ 132,839	\$ 14,344	\$ 1,376,986	\$ 750,979
Net position, beginning of year	6,172,549	5,435,914	951,826	937,482	7,124,375	6,373,396
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 7,416,696</u>	<u>\$ 6,172,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,665</u>	<u>\$ 951,826</u>	<u>\$ 8,501,361</u>	<u>\$ 7,124,375</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town used fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds - The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a Town's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's general fund reported a fund balance of \$3,901,552. \$3,778,522 of general fund balance as of June 30, 2024 was unassigned.

Proprietary Funds - The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements. Unrestricted net position at the end of the year amounted to \$1,256,871.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities and business type activities as of June 30, 2024 amounts to \$3,302,011 and \$698,102, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total long-term debt outstanding of \$870,308. All of this debt is in the Water Fund.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Windsor, Virginia's finances for all those with an interest in the Town's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Manager, P.O. Box 307, Windsor, VA 23487.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	EDA	Community Recreation Center
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,252,187	\$ 774,709	\$ 2,026,896	\$ 7,368	\$ 5,405
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	123,382	-	123,382	-	-
Investments	2,738,987	477,189	3,216,176	45,047	63,608
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):					
Taxes receivable	32,960	-	32,960	-	-
Accounts receivable	147,961	69,269	217,230	-	-
Note receivable	-	-	-	64,259	-
Due from other governmental units	53,900	-	53,900	-	-
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land	1,446,541	40,211	1,486,752	-	-
Buildings, structures, and improvements	1,316,702	645,802	1,962,504	-	-
Water mains	-	12,089	12,089	-	-
Machinery, meters, and equipment	287,213	-	287,213	-	-
Lease equipment	11,598	-	11,598	-	-
Software	166,761	-	166,761	-	-
Infrastructure	73,196	-	73,196	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,651,388</u>	<u>\$ 2,019,269</u>	<u>\$ 9,670,657</u>	<u>\$ 116,674</u>	<u>\$ 69,013</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	\$ 170,062	\$ -	\$ 170,062	\$ -	\$ -
OPEB related items	12,817	-	12,817	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 182,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 182,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 37,927	\$ 7,320	\$ 45,247	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued interest payable	-	3,507	3,507	-	-
Customer deposits payable	-	53,469	53,469	-	-
Unearned revenue	125,110	-	125,110	-	-
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	45,566	66,238	111,804	-	-
Due in more than one year	161,443	804,070	965,513	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 370,046</u>	<u>\$ 934,604</u>	<u>\$ 1,304,650</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred revenue - property taxes	\$ 3,237	\$ -	\$ 3,237	\$ -	\$ -
Pension related items	37,038	-	37,038	-	-
OPEB related items	7,250	-	7,250	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 47,525</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 47,525</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,260,270	\$ (172,206)	\$ 3,088,064	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted:					
Cemetery	123,030	-	123,030	-	-
Asset forfeiture	352	-	352	-	-
Unrestricted	4,033,044	1,256,871	5,289,915	116,674	69,013
Total net position	<u>\$ 7,416,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,665</u>	<u>\$ 8,501,361</u>	<u>\$ 116,674</u>	<u>\$ 69,013</u>

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Governmental activities:				
General government administration	\$ 970,065	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	874,204	68,752	1,773,103	-
Public works	584,554	6,050	3,221	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	16,561	14,000	-	-
Community development	121,511	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	272	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,567,167</u>	<u>\$ 88,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,776,324</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	\$ 808,552	\$ 650,616	\$ -	\$ 18,560
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 808,552</u>	<u>\$ 650,616</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,560</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,375,719</u>	<u>\$ 739,418</u>	<u>\$ 1,776,324</u>	<u>\$ 18,560</u>
COMPONENT UNITS:				
Economic Development Authority	\$ 980	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -
Community Recreation Center	41,901	-	34,272	-
Total component units	<u>\$ 42,881</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,272</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General Revenues:

General property taxes
Other local taxes:
 Local sales and use tax
 Business license tax
 Restaurant food tax
 Bank franchise taxes
 Other local taxes
Unrestricted revenues from use of money
Miscellaneous
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs
Transfers
 Total general revenues and transfers
Change in net position
Net position - beginning
Net position - ending

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

Exhibit 2

**Net (Expense) Revenue and
Changes in Net Position**

Primary Government			Component Units		
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	EDA	Community Recreation Center	
\$ (970,065)	\$ -	\$ (970,065)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
967,651	-	967,651	-	-	-
(575,283)	-	(575,283)	-	-	-
(2,561)	-	(2,561)	-	-	-
(121,511)	-	(121,511)	-	-	-
(272)	-	(272)	-	-	-
<u>\$ (702,041)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (702,041)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ (139,376)	\$ (139,376)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (139,376)</u>	<u>\$ (139,376)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>\$ (702,041)</u>	<u>\$ (139,376)</u>	<u>\$ (841,417)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,020	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	(7,629)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,020</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,629)</u>
\$ 567,860	\$ -	\$ 567,860	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
176,350	-	176,350	-	-	-
141,164	-	141,164	-	-	-
602,877	-	602,877	-	-	-
132,232	-	132,232	-	-	-
232,398	-	232,398	-	-	-
168,171	28,960	197,131	78,428	-	3,286
97,392	-	97,392	-	-	-
70,999	-	70,999	-	-	-
(243,255)	243,255	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 1,946,188</u>	<u>\$ 272,215</u>	<u>\$ 2,218,403</u>	<u>\$ 78,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,286</u>
<u>\$ 1,244,147</u>	<u>\$ 132,839</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,986</u>	<u>\$ 82,448</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,343)</u>
<u>6,172,549</u>	<u>951,826</u>	<u>7,124,375</u>	<u>34,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73,356</u>
<u>\$ 7,416,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,665</u>	<u>\$ 8,501,361</u>	<u>\$ 116,674</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,013</u>

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Future Development Fund</u>	<u>Forfeited Assets Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,198,865	\$ 53,322	\$ -	\$ 1,252,187
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	123,030	-	352	123,382
Investments	2,531,654	207,333	-	2,738,987
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):				
Taxes receivable	32,960	-	-	32,960
Accounts receivable	147,961	-	-	147,961
Due from other governmental units	53,900	-	-	53,900
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,088,370</u>	<u>\$ 260,655</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 4,349,377</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 37,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,927
Unearned revenue	125,110	-	-	125,110
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 163,037</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 163,037</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$ 23,781	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,781
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 23,781</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,781</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted	\$ 123,030	\$ -	\$ 352	\$ 123,382
Assigned	-	260,655	-	260,655
Unassigned	3,778,522	-	-	3,778,522
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 3,901,552</u>	<u>\$ 260,655</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 4,162,559</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 4,088,370</u>	<u>\$ 260,655</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 4,349,377</u>

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
 To the Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds		\$ 4,162,559	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		3,302,011	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		20,544	
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Pension related items	\$ 170,062		
OPEB related items	<u>12,817</u>	182,879	
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:			
Compensated absences	\$ (51,556)		
Lease liabilities	(5,871)		
Loan payable	(35,870)		
Net pension liability	(73,055)		
Net OPEB liability	<u>(40,657)</u>	(207,009)	
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Pension related items	\$ (37,038)		
OPEB related items	<u>(7,250)</u>	(44,288)	
Net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$ 7,416,696</u></u>	

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>General</u>	Future Development <u>Fund</u>	Forfeited <u>Assets Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 566,263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 566,263
Other local taxes	1,285,021	-	-	1,285,021
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	20,050	-	-	20,050
Fines and forfeitures	68,752	-	-	68,752
Revenue from the use of money and property	161,876	6,295	-	168,171
Miscellaneous	97,392	-	-	97,392
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	163,168	-	-	163,168
Federal	1,684,155	-	-	1,684,155
Total revenues	<u>\$ 4,046,677</u>	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,052,972</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 568,505	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 568,505
Public safety	852,232	-	-	852,232
Public works	393,864	-	-	393,864
Parks, recreation, and cultural	15,361	-	-	15,361
Community development	91,208	-	-	91,208
Nondepartmental	284,578	-	-	284,578
Capital projects	230,034	-	-	230,034
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	42,666	-	-	42,666
Interest and other fiscal charges	272	-	-	272
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,478,720</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,478,720</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 1,567,957</u>	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,252</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ 392,880	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 542,880
Transfers out	(786,135)	-	-	(786,135)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (393,255)</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (243,255)</u>
Net change in fund balances	\$ 1,174,702	\$ 156,295	\$ -	\$ 1,330,997
Fund balances - beginning	2,726,850	104,360	352	2,831,562
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 3,901,552</u>	<u>\$ 260,655</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 4,162,559</u>

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
 Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
 To the Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 1,330,997

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:

Capital asset additions	\$ 310,140	
Capital asset deletions	(111,577)	
Depreciation expense	<u>(174,368)</u>	24,195

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Property taxes	1,597
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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. A summary of items supporting this adjustment is as follows:

Principal retirement on loan	\$ 35,866	
Principal retirement on lease liabilities	<u>6,800</u>	42,666

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. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:

Change in compensated absences	\$ (2,191)	
Change in pension related items	(155,891)	
Change in OPEB related items	<u>2,774</u>	(155,308)

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 1,244,147</u></u>
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The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2024

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
	<u>Water</u>
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 774,709
Investments	477,189
Accounts receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	69,269
Total current assets	\$ 1,321,167
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Land	\$ 40,211
Structures and improvements	645,802
Water mains	12,089
Net capital assets	\$ 698,102
Total noncurrent assets	\$ 698,102
Total assets	\$ 2,019,269
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 7,320
Accrued interest payable	3,507
Customer deposits payable	53,469
Bonds payable - current portion	66,238
Total current liabilities	\$ 130,534
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable - net of current portion	\$ 804,070
Total noncurrent liabilities	\$ 804,070
Total liabilities	\$ 934,604
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (172,206)
Unrestricted	1,256,871
Total net position	\$ 1,084,665

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
	<u>Water</u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services:	
Water sales	\$ 650,616
Total operating revenues	\$ 650,616
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Professional services	\$ 728
Repairs and maintenance	24,363
Maintenance contracts	31,215
Utilities	28,613
Duke Street/Va Ave project	568,685
Project engineering and design	12,969
Other supplies and expenses	30,880
Depreciation	82,220
Total operating expenses	\$ 779,673
Operating income (loss)	\$ (129,057)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Connection fees	\$ 18,560
Interest income	28,960
Interest expense	(28,879)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ 18,641
Income (loss) before transfers	\$ (110,416)
Transfers in	\$ 636,135
Transfers out	(392,880)
Change in net position	\$ 132,839
Net position - beginning	951,826
Net position - ending	\$ 1,084,665

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

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Fund
	Water
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 658,995
Payments for operating expenses	(707,483)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (48,488)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers from other funds	\$ 636,135
Transfers to other funds	(392,880)
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	\$ 243,255
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal payments on bonds	\$ (64,515)
Connection and reconnection fees	18,560
Interest payments	(29,193)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$ (75,148)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Sale (purchase) of investments	\$ 6,928
Interest received	(200,001)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$ (193,073)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (73,454)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	848,163
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ 774,709
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (129,057)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation	82,220
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	7,309
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits payable	1,070
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(10,030)
Total adjustments	\$ 80,569
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (48,488)

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

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Town of Windsor, Virginia (the "Town") is governed by an elected six-member Council and an elected Mayor. The Town provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include police, public improvements, general administration services, recreation, sanitation services, and utilities.

The financial statements of the Town of Windsor, Virginia have been prepared in conformity with the specifications promulgated by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) of the Commonwealth of Virginia and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements - The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not only current assets and liabilities but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and general obligation debt).

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Statement of Net Position - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display financial position of the primary government (governmental and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component units. Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will report depreciation expense - the cost of "using up" capital assets - in the Statement of Activities. The net position of a government will be broken down into three categories - 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities - The government-wide statement of activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. The budgetary comparison schedules present the original budget, the final budget, and the actual activity of the major governmental funds.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a primary governmental unit's reporting entity for the basic financial statements is financial accountability. Financial accountability includes the appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body and the ability of the primary government to impose its will on the organization or if there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. In addition, an organization which is fiscally dependent on the primary government should be included in its reporting entity. These financial statements present Town of Windsor (the primary government) and its component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is both legally separate from the government.

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures

Blended Component Units. The Town has no blended component units at June 30, 2024.

Discretely Presented Component Units. The Windsor Economic Development Authority (EDA) was created to promote industry and develop trade by encouraging enterprises to locate and remain in the Town. The EDA is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by Town Council and the Town is financially accountable for the EDA. The Community Recreation Center serves as a recreation center as well as a meeting and event venue. The Windsor Town Center Advisory Board governs the Community Recreation Center, which is appointed by Town Council. Neither of these discretely presented component units issues a separate financial report.

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

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The principles prescribed by GASB represent generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of recognition in the financial statements of various kinds of transactions or events.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

The government-wide statement of activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, etc.) or a business-type activity.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service principal and interest expenditures on general long-term debt, including lease and subscription liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, postemployment benefits, and environmental obligations are recognized later based on specific accounting rules applicable to each, generally when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the government the right to use lease and subscription assets, are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases and subscriptions are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 60 days after year-end are reflected as unavailable revenues. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utility and subsequently remitted to the Town, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally within two months preceding receipt by the Town.

Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of federal, state and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific expenditure. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The Town reports the following governmental funds.

a. General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for services, and interest income. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

b. Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds account for and report the proceeds for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or certified projects. The only special revenue funds are the Forfeited Assets Fund and Future Development Fund, which are considered major funds for reporting purposes.

2. Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to those found in private business enterprises. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds.

a. Water Fund

The water fund accounts for the financing of water services to the general public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are intended to be recovered in the form of user charges.

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 a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues consist of charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the costs 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.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Town.

E. Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, other nonparticipating investments, and external investment pools are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

F. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

G. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as “due to/from other funds” (i.e. the current portions of the interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “advances to/from other funds” (i.e. the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$17,187 at June 30, 2024 and is comprised of property taxes of \$11,899, and water charges of \$5,288.

Real and Personal Property Tax Data:

The tax calendars for real and personal property taxes are summarized below.

	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>
Levy	July 1	January 1
Due Date	June 5	December 5
Lien Date	June 5	December 5

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets, which include property, plant, equipment, lease, subscription, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, except for infrastructure assets, are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years.

As the Town constructs or acquires capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease and subscription assets, the measurement of which is discussed in more detail below). The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the asset’s capacity or efficiency or increases its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible property, plant equipment, lease assets, subscription assets, and infrastructure of the primary government are depreciated/ amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and Improvements	10-40
Infrastructure	10-25
Water mains	5-25
Machinery and Equipment	5-10
Lease equipment	5
Software	3-20

I. Leases

The Town has various lease assets requiring recognition. A lease is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity’s nonfinancial asset. Lease recognition does not apply to short-term leases, contracts that transfer ownership, leases of assets that are investments, or certain regulated leases.

Lessee

The Town recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease assets) with an initial value of \$5,000, individually or in the aggregate in the government-wide financial statements. At the commencement of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term (less any lease incentives). The lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The lease asset is measured at the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. The lease asset is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

I. Leases (Continued)

Lessor

The Town recognizes leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements, when applicable. At commencement of the lease, the lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is measured at the initial amount of the lease receivable, less lease payments received from the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term (less any lease incentives).

Key Estimates and Judgments

Lease accounting includes estimates and judgments for determining the (1) rate used to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease.

- The Town uses the interest rate stated in lease contracts. When the interest rate is not provided or the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Town uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease include the noncancellable period of the lease and certain periods covered by options to extend to reflect how long the lease is expected to be in effect, with terms and conditions varying by the type of underlying asset.
- Fixed and certain variable payments as well as lease incentives and certain other payments are included in the measurement of the lease receivable (lessor) or lease liability (lessee).

The Town monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement or modification of its leases and subscriptions. The Town will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources (lessor) or the lease asset and liability (lessee) if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable, lease liability or subscription liability.

J. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation and compensatory leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and compensatory leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the Statement of Activities and a long-term obligation in the Statement of Net Position. No liability is reported for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that is estimated will be taken as “terminal leave” prior to retirement.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

K. Use of Estimates

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

L. Net Position

For government-wide reporting as well as in proprietary funds, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.
- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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

M. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

N. Fund Balance

In governmental fund types, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called “fund balance”. The Town’s governmental funds report the following categories of fund balance, based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes:

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are either not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment;
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund. Governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as the result of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the Town’s policy to use the most restrictive funds first in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as they are needed.

Town Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment, which does not lapse at year end, is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by Town Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

N. Fund Balance (Continued)

The details of governmental fund balances, as presented in aggregate on Exhibit 3, are as follows:

	General	Future Development Fund	Forfeited Assets Fund	Total
Fund balances:				
Restricted:				
Cemetery	\$ 123,030	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,030
Asset forfeiture	-	-	352	352
Total restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 123,030</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 123,382</u>
Assigned:				
Future development	\$ -	\$ 260,655	\$ -	\$ 260,655
Unassigned	\$ 3,778,522	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,778,522
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 3,901,552</u>	<u>\$ 260,655</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 4,162,559</u>

O. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets 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 multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30 and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, amounts on the 2nd half installments are reported as deferred inflows of resources. In addition, certain items related to pension and OPEB are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

P. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Town’s Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Town’s Retirement Plan’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). 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.

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Q. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net VRS GLI OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI OPEB Plan and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Note 2—Stewardship, Compliance, and Accounting:

The following procedures are used by the Town in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to June 30, the Town Manager submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Ordinance.
4. The Appropriations Ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. The appropriation for each department or category can be revised only by the Town Council. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year and budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund and the Capital Improvements Funds of the primary government.
6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
7. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all county units.
8. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the original budget at June 30. Several supplemental appropriations were necessary during the year and at year end because they were not included in the original budget.
9. Excess of expenditures over appropriations:
Expenditures did not exceed appropriations in any fund at June 30, 2024.

Note 3—Deposits and Investments:

Deposits

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 3—Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

Investments

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, “prime quality” commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.; A-1 by Standards & Poor’s; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker’s acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments)

The Town’s investment policy that governs the reserve accounts requires that all securities purchased for the Town be held by the Town or by the Town’s designated custodian.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Town’s rated debt investments as of June 30, 2024 were rated by Standard & Poor’s and the ratings are presented below using Standard & Poor’s rating scale.

Town’s Rated Debt Investments’ Values	
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings
	AAAm
VML/VACo Virginia Investment Pool	\$ 3,324,831
Total	\$ 3,324,831

Interest Rate Risk

Investment Maturities (in years)		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year
VML/VACo Virginia Investment Pool	\$ 3,324,831	\$ 3,324,831
Total	\$ 3,324,831	\$ 3,324,831

Redemption Restrictions

VML/VACo Virginia Investment Pool allows the Town to have the option to have access to withdraw funds twice a month, with a five-day period notice. Additionally, funds are available to meet unexpected needs such as fluctuations in revenue sources, one-time outlays (disasters, immediate capital needs, state budget cuts, etc.).

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 3—Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Town has measured fair value of the above VML/VACO Investment Pool investment at the net asset value (NAV).

Note 4—Due from Other Governments:

At June 30, 2024, the Town has receivables from other governments as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia:	
Local sales and use taxes	\$ 46,859
Communication tax	6,846
Mobile home titling tax	195
	<hr/>
Total due from other governments	\$ 53,900

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 5—Capital Assets:

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Reclassifications	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2024
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:					
Land	\$ 1,558,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,577	\$ 1,446,541
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation	\$ 1,558,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,577	\$ 1,446,541
Capital assets subject to depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	\$ 2,127,504	\$ -	\$ 52,916	\$ -	\$ 2,180,420
Infrastructure	263,544	-	-	-	263,544
Machinery and equipment	662,796	87,000	257,224	104,435	902,585
Lease equipment	115,992	(87,000)	-	-	28,992
Software	308,044	-	-	-	308,044
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	\$ 3,477,880	\$ -	\$ 310,140	\$ 104,435	\$ 3,683,585
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	\$ 795,173	\$ -	\$ 68,545	\$ -	\$ 863,718
Infrastructure	183,690	-	6,658	-	190,348
Machinery and equipment	608,022	34,800	76,985	104,435	615,372
Lease equipment	46,396	(34,800)	5,798	-	17,394
Software	124,901	-	16,382	-	141,283
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,758,182	\$ -	\$ 174,368	\$ 104,435	\$ 1,828,115
Total capital assets subject to depreciation, net	\$ 1,719,698	\$ -	\$ 135,772	\$ -	\$ 1,855,470
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,277,816	\$ -	\$ 135,772	\$ 111,577	\$ 3,302,011

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 5—Capital Assets: (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2024
<i>Business-type Activities:</i>				
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:				
Land	\$ 40,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,211
Capital assets subject to depreciation:				
Structures and improvements	\$ 2,364,854	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,364,854
Water mains	1,597,402	-	-	1,597,402
Meters and equipment	509,694	-	-	509,694
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	\$ 4,471,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,471,950
Accumulated depreciation:				
Structures and improvements	\$ 1,639,877	\$ 79,175	\$ -	\$ 1,719,052
Water mains	1,582,268	3,045	-	1,585,313
Meters and equipment	509,694	-	-	509,694
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,731,839	\$ 82,220	\$ -	\$ 3,814,059
Total capital assets subject to depreciation, net	\$ 740,111	\$ (82,220)	\$ -	\$ 657,891
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 780,322	\$ (82,220)	\$ -	\$ 698,102

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 51,560
Public safety	80,752
Public works	42,056
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 174,368
Business-type activities:	
Water fund	\$ 82,220
Total depreciation expense - primary government	\$ 256,588

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 6—Long-term Obligations:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2024:

	Balance at July 1, 2023	Issuances/ Increases	Retirements/ Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2024	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Lease liabilities	\$ 12,671	\$ -	\$ 6,800	\$ 5,871	\$ 4,540
Loan payable	71,736	-	35,866	35,870	35,870
Net OPEB liability	40,096	20,487	19,926	40,657	-
Net pension liability	-	355,903	282,848	73,055	-
Compensated absences	49,365	7,128	4,937	51,556	5,156
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 173,868	\$ 383,518	\$ 350,377	\$ 207,009	\$ 45,566
Business-type Activities:					
General obligation bond	\$ 418,000	\$ -	\$ 41,000	\$ 377,000	\$ 42,000
Rural development bond	516,823	-	23,515	493,308	24,238
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 934,823	\$ -	\$ 64,515	\$ 870,308	\$ 66,238
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,108,691	\$ 383,518	\$ 414,892	\$ 1,077,317	\$ 111,804

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	Lease Liabilities		Loan Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 4,540	\$ 114	\$ 35,870	\$ -
2026	1,331	18	-	-
Total	\$ 5,871	\$ 132	\$ 35,870	\$ -

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Business-type Activities			
	General Obligation Bond		Rural Development Bond	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 42,000	\$ 11,574	\$ 24,238	\$ 15,638
2026	44,000	10,284	25,038	14,838
2027	45,000	8,934	25,864	14,012
2028	46,000	7,552	26,717	13,159
2029	48,000	6,140	27,598	12,278
2030	49,000	4,666	28,509	11,367
2031	51,000	3,162	29,449	10,427
2032	52,000	1,596	30,421	9,455
2033	-	-	31,424	8,452
2034	-	-	32,461	7,415
2035	-	-	33,532	6,344
2036	-	-	34,638	5,238
2037	-	-	35,781	4,095
2038	-	-	36,961	2,915
2039	-	-	38,180	1,696
2040	-	-	32,497	750
Total	<u>\$ 377,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,908</u>	<u>\$ 493,308</u>	<u>\$ 138,079</u>

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 6—Long-term Obligations: (Continued)

Details of Long-term Obligations:

	<u>Total Amount</u>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
<u>Lease liabilities:</u>	
\$16,247 copier lease issued July 17, 2020, due in monthly installments of \$292 through July 2025, interest estimated at 3%.	\$ 3,729
\$5,339 copier lease issued May 4, 2021, due in monthly installments of \$96 through May 2026, interest estimated at 3%.	2,142
	5,871
Total lease liabilities	\$ 5,871
 <u>Loan payable:</u>	
\$179,331 loan issued May 31, 2021, due in annual installments of \$35,867 through June 2025 with no interest due	35,870
Net OPEB liability	40,657
Net pension liability	73,055
Compensated absences	51,556
	51,556
Total Long-term Obligations, Governmental Activities	\$ 207,009
 <u>Business-type Activities:</u>	
<u>General Obligation Bond:</u>	
\$769,214 general obligation bond issued October 2012, due in varying semi-annual installments through September 2039 with interest due semi-annually at 3.07%	\$ 377,000
 <u>Rural Development Bond:</u>	
\$879,000 rural development bond issued March 3, 2010, due in monthly installments of \$3,323 through April 2040 with interest due monthly at 3.25%	493,308
	493,308
Total Long-term Obligations, Business-type Activities	\$ 870,308
	870,308
Total Long-term Obligations, Primary Government	\$ 1,077,317
	1,077,317

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 7—Unavailable Revenue and Unearned Revenue:

Deferred/unavailable revenue represent amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Under the accrual basis, assessments for future periods are deferred.

	<u>Government-wide Statements</u>	<u>Balance Sheet</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Governmental Funds</u>
Primary Government:		
Unavailable property tax revenue representing uncollected property tax billings that are not available for the funding of current expenditures	\$ -	\$ 20,544
Prepaid property taxes due in December 2024, but paid in advance by the taxpayers	<u>3,237</u>	<u>3,237</u>
Total deferred revenue/unavailable revenue	<u>\$ 3,237</u>	<u>\$ 23,781</u>

The Town also has unearned revenue of \$125,110 as of June 30, 2024 related to unspent ARPA funding.

Note 8—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; natural disasters; and employee dishonesty. To reduce insurance costs and the need for self-insurance, the Town has joined with other municipalities in the Commonwealth of Virginia in a public entity risk pool that operates as common risk management and insurance program for member municipalities. The Town is not self-insured.

The Town has insurance coverage with Virginia Risk Sharing Association (VRSA). Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Town pays contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion that the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. The Town’s settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9—Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Primary Government:		
General	\$ 392,880	\$ 786,135
Future Development	150,000	-
Water	<u>636,135</u>	<u>392,880</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,179,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,179,015</u>

Note 9—Transfers: (Continued)

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization.

Note 10—Pension Plan:

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Town are automatically covered by a VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the Code of Virginia, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

Benefit Structures

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees - Plan 1, Plan 2 and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria, as detailed below.

- a. Employees with a membership date before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- b. Employees with a membership date from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010 and not vested before January 1, 2013, are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefit Structures (Continued)

- c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 - April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service credit equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement and Death and Disability Benefits

Retirees with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of service credit are eligible for an annual COLA beginning July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. Retirees with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of service credit are eligible for an annual COLA beginning on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date. Under Plan 1, the COLA cannot exceed 5.00%. Under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan, the COLA cannot exceed 3.00%. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Primary Government
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	1
Non-vested inactive members	4
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	9
Total inactive members	14
Active members	13
Total covered employees	30

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement.

The Town’s contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 16.61% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$144,293 and \$131,968 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Asset

The net pension asset is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer’s total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer’s fiduciary net position. For the Town, the net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Town’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates:

All Others (Non-10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty: 15% of deaths are assumed to be service-related

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Town’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits (Continued)

Mortality rates:

All Others (Non-10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty: 45% of deaths are assumed to be service-related

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non-10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%		5.75%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return**	8.25%

*The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

**On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

employer contributions; the Town was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2023 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Primary Government		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 1,440,405	\$ 1,598,643	\$ (158,238)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 84,398	\$ -	\$ 84,398
Interest	102,151	-	102,151
Benefit changes	297,343	-	297,343
Differences between expected and actual experience	29,293	-	29,293
Contributions - employer	-	131,965	(131,965)
Contributions - employee	-	39,344	(39,344)
Net investment income	-	111,493	(111,493)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(22,915)	(22,915)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(956)	956
Other changes	-	46	(46)
Net changes	\$ 490,270	\$ 258,977	\$ 231,293
Balances at June 30, 2023	\$ 1,930,675	\$ 1,857,620	\$ 73,055

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the Town using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town’s net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	<u>Rate</u>		
	<u>1% Decrease</u> <u>(5.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount</u> <u>(6.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase</u> <u>(7.75%)</u>
Town's			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 397,327	\$ 73,055	\$ (155,973)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town recognized pension expense of \$300,181. At June 30, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Deferred</u> <u>Outflows of</u> <u>Resources</u>	<u>Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of</u> <u>Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 24,903	\$ 14,571
Change of assumptions	866	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	22,467
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>144,293</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 170,062</u>	<u>\$ 37,038</u>

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 10—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$144,293 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town’s contributions, subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>
2025	\$ (18,580)
2026	(21,522)
2027	28,556
2028	277
2029	-
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS GLI Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI Plan. For members who elect the optional group life insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members’ paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured plan, it is not included as part of the GLI OPEB.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

The specific information for GLI OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The GLI Plan was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers, and employees of political subdivisions that elect the plan. Basic GLI coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, seatbelt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$9,254 as of June 30, 2024.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was the final approved General Assembly rate, which was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Plan from the entity were \$4,733 and \$4,314 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

In June 2023, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$10.1 million to the Group Life Insurance Plan. This special payment was authorized by Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2022, Special Session I, as amended by Chapter 769, 2023 Acts of Assembly Reconvened Session, and is classified as a special employer contribution. The entity's proportionate share is reflected in the grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs of the financial statements.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2024, the entity reported a liability of \$40,657 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The covered employer’s proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer’s actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2023 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. On June 30, 2023, the participating employer’s proportion was 0.00339% as compared to 0.00330% at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$2,302. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2024, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 4,061	\$ 1,234
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investments	-	1,634
Change of assumptions	869	2,817
Changes in proportionate share	3,154	1,565
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,733	-
Total	<u>\$ 12,817</u>	<u>\$ 7,250</u>

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Plan OPEB (Continued)

\$4,733 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2025	\$ 184
2026	(1,425)
2027	822
2028	728
2029	525
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The assumptions include several employer groups. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS Annual Report.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Locality - General employees	3.50%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020 except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Plan represents the program’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	GLI OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,907,052
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,707,739
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ <u>1,199,313</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	69.30%

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System’s actuary, and each plan’s fiduciary net position is reported in the System’s financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System’s notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

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TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the System’s investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of System’s investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.20%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%		5.75%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return**	8.25%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the System, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

** On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2024

Note 11—Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2023 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 113% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer’s Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the employer’s proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the employer’s proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Town's proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability	\$ 60,266	\$ 40,657	\$ 24,803

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 12 - Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits):

The Line of Duty Act (LODA) provides death and healthcare benefits to certain law enforcement and rescue personnel, and their beneficiaries, who were disabled or killed in the line of duty. Benefit provisions and eligibility requirements are established by title 9.1 Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia. Funding of LODA benefits is provided by employers in one of two ways: (a) participation in the Line of Duty and Health Benefits Trust Fund (LODA Fund), administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) or (b) self-funding by the employer or through an insurance company.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Note 12 - Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits): (Continued)

The Town has elected to provide LODA benefits through an insurance company. The obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the Town to VRSA. VRSA assumes all liability for the Town's LODA claims that are approved by VRS. The pool purchases reinsurance to protect the pool from extreme claims costs.

The current-year OPEB expense/expenditure for the insured benefits is defined as the amount of premiums or other payments required for the insured benefits for the reporting period in accordance with the agreement with the insurance company for LODA and a change in liability to the insurer equal to the difference between amounts recognized as OPEB expense and amounts paid by the employer to the insurer. The Town's LODA coverage is fully covered or "insured" through VRSA. This is built into the LODA coverage cost presented in the annual renewals. The Town's LODA premium for the year ended June 30, 2024 was \$6,422.

Note 13—Litigation:

At June 30, 2024, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to the Town.

Note 14—Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. It aligns the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and amends certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, provides users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024.

Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

Management is currently evaluating the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when adopted.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
 General Fund
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 571,670	\$ 571,670	\$ 566,263	\$ (5,407)
Other local taxes	1,245,000	1,245,000	1,285,021	40,021
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	5,000	5,000	20,050	15,050
Fines and forfeitures	62,400	62,400	68,752	6,352
Revenue from the use of money and property	75,000	75,000	161,876	86,876
Miscellaneous	111,500	111,500	97,392	(14,108)
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	151,425	151,425	163,168	11,743
Federal	1,816,852	1,816,852	1,684,155	(132,697)
Total revenues	\$ 4,038,847	\$ 4,038,847	\$ 4,046,677	\$ 7,830
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 626,481	\$ 626,481	\$ 568,505	\$ 57,976
Public safety	811,371	811,371	852,232	(40,861)
Public works	488,009	488,009	393,864	94,145
Parks, recreation, and cultural	15,200	15,200	15,361	(161)
Community development	95,866	95,866	91,208	4,658
Nondepartmental	458,485	458,485	284,578	173,907
Capital projects	1,900,315	1,900,315	230,034	1,670,281
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	36,000	36,000	42,666	(6,666)
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	-	272	(272)
Total expenditures	\$ 4,431,727	\$ 4,431,727	\$ 2,478,720	\$ 1,953,007
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (392,880)	\$ (392,880)	\$ 1,567,957	\$ 1,960,837
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ 392,880	\$ 392,880	\$ 392,880	\$ -
Transfers out	-	-	(786,135)	(786,135)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 392,880	\$ 392,880	\$ (393,255)	\$ (786,135)
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,174,702	\$ (1,174,702)
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	2,726,850	(2,726,850)
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,901,552	\$ (3,901,552)

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Future Development Fund
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,295	\$ 6,295
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,295	\$ 6,295
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,295	\$ 6,295
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 156,295	\$ 156,295
Fund balances - beginning	24,500	24,500	104,360	79,860
Fund balances - ending	\$ 24,500	\$ 24,500	\$ 260,655	\$ 236,155

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Forfeited Assets Fund
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	352	352
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	352	\$ 352

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 84,398	\$ 77,693	\$ 55,672
Interest	102,151	94,549	85,894
Changes of benefit terms	297,343	-	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	65,792
Differences between expected and actual experience	29,293	(36,645)	(124,875)
Benefit payments	(22,915)	(36,448)	(27,474)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>\$ 490,270</u>	<u>\$ 99,149</u>	<u>\$ 55,009</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>1,440,405</u>	<u>1,341,256</u>	<u>1,286,247</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 1,930,675</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,440,405</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,341,256</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 131,965	\$ 36,209	\$ 32,077
Contributions - employee	39,344	34,855	30,898
Net investment income	111,493	(3,545)	334,861
Benefit payments	(22,915)	(36,448)	(27,474)
Administrative charges	(956)	(944)	(774)
Other	46	38	32
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 258,977</u>	<u>\$ 30,165</u>	<u>\$ 369,620</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>1,598,643</u>	<u>1,568,478</u>	<u>1,198,858</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 1,857,620</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,598,643</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,568,478</u></u>
Town's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 73,055	\$ (158,238)	\$ (227,222)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.22%	110.99%	116.94%
Covered payroll	\$ 798,837	\$ 723,383	\$ 643,001
Town's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	9.15%	-21.87%	-35.34%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$	62,704	\$ 56,299	\$ 53,456	\$ 63,729	\$ 56,628	\$ 54,488	\$ 62,654
	76,772	69,361	60,832	53,897	45,748	47,780	42,134
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	42,163	-	(28,918)	-	-	-
	19,511	(1,010)	28,581	29,536	29,625	(106,941)	-
	(20,202)	(20,456)	(21,581)	(16,769)	(14,392)	(34,320)	(13,959)
\$	<u>138,785</u>	<u>\$ 146,357</u>	<u>\$ 121,288</u>	<u>\$ 101,475</u>	<u>\$ 117,609</u>	<u>\$ (38,993)</u>	<u>\$ 90,829</u>
	1,147,462	1,001,105	879,817	778,342	660,733	699,726	608,897
\$	<u><u>1,286,247</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,147,462</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,001,105</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 879,817</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 778,342</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 660,733</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 699,726</u></u>
\$	23,661	\$ 23,635	\$ 28,994	\$ 29,072	\$ 38,880	\$ 34,816	\$ 43,896
	32,906	31,240	29,837	29,792	28,991	25,958	25,551
	22,255	71,394	69,949	99,949	14,361	30,738	86,817
	(20,202)	(20,456)	(21,581)	(16,769)	(14,392)	(34,320)	(13,959)
	(706)	(646)	(560)	(527)	(410)	(385)	(417)
	(27)	(46)	(64)	(91)	(6)	(4)	5
\$	<u>57,887</u>	<u>\$ 105,121</u>	<u>\$ 106,575</u>	<u>\$ 141,426</u>	<u>\$ 67,424</u>	<u>\$ 56,803</u>	<u>\$ 141,893</u>
	1,140,971	1,035,850	929,275	787,849	720,425	663,622	521,729
\$	<u><u>1,198,858</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,140,971</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,035,850</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 929,275</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 787,849</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 720,425</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 663,622</u></u>
\$	87,389	\$ 6,491	\$ (34,745)	\$ (49,458)	\$ (9,507)	\$ (59,692)	\$ 36,104
	93.21%	99.43%	103.47%	105.62%	101.22%	109.03%	94.84%
\$	683,701	\$ 651,544	\$ 606,933	\$ 605,061	\$ 588,613	\$ 527,258	\$ 512,377
	12.78%	1.00%	-5.72%	-8.17%	-1.62%	-11.32%	7.05%

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Pension Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2024

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2024	\$ 144,293	\$ 144,293	\$ -	\$ 876,549	16.46%
2023	131,968	131,968	-	798,837	16.52%
2022	36,209	36,209	-	723,383	5.01%
2021	32,077	32,077	-	643,001	4.99%
2020	23,120	23,120	-	683,701	3.38%
2019	23,636	23,636	-	651,544	3.63%
2018	28,994	28,994	-	606,933	4.78%
2017	29,072	29,072	-	605,061	4.80%
2016	38,880	38,880	-	588,613	6.61%
2015	34,816	34,816	-	527,258	6.60%

*Excludes contributions (mandatory and match on voluntary) to the defined contribution portion of the Hybrid plan.

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non-10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

All Others (Non-10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Schedule of Town's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2023

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2023	0.00339% \$	40,657 \$	798,837	5.09%	69.30%
2022	0.00330%	40,096	723,383	5.54%	67.21%
2021	0.00310%	36,208	643,001	5.63%	67.45%
2020	0.00332%	55,406	683,701	8.10%	52.64%
2019	0.00332%	54,025	651,544	8.29%	52.00%
2018	0.00319%	55,406	606,933	9.13%	51.22%
2017	0.00328%	50,000	605,061	8.26%	48.86%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2024

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)		
2024	\$ 4,733	\$ 4,733	\$ -	\$ 876,549	0.54%
2023	4,314	4,314	-	798,837	0.54%
2022	3,906	3,906	-	723,383	0.54%
2021	3,472	3,472	-	643,001	0.54%
2020	3,555	3,555	-	683,701	0.52%
2019	3,388	3,388	-	651,544	0.52%
2018	3,156	3,156	-	606,933	0.52%
2017	3,146	3,146	-	605,061	0.52%
2016	2,825	2,825	-	588,613	0.48%
2015	2,531	2,531	-	527,258	0.48%

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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*DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY*

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
June 30, 2024

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,368
Cash in custody of others		
Investments		45,047
Total current assets	\$	52,415

Noncurrent assets:

Note receivable	\$	64,259
Total assets	\$	116,674

NET POSITION

Unrestricted	\$	116,674
Total net position	\$	116,674

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

OPERATING REVENUES

Charges for services:

Sale of property	\$	75,000
Miscellaneous		5,000
Total operating revenues	\$	<u>80,000</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES

Other charges	\$	980
Total operating expenses	\$	<u>980</u>

Operating income (loss)	\$	<u>79,020</u>
-------------------------	----	---------------

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Interest income	\$	3,428
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$	<u>3,428</u>

Change in net position	\$	82,448
------------------------	----	--------

Net position - beginning		34,226
Net position - ending	\$	<u><u>116,674</u></u>

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Economic Development Authority
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Receipts from customers	\$	80,000
Payments to suppliers		(1,980)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	78,020

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Issuance of note receivable	\$	(75,000)
Payments received on note receivable		10,741
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	\$	(64,259)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Interest income	\$	3,428
Purchase of investments		(19,885)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$	(16,457)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(2,696)
--	----	---------

Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		10,064
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$	7,368

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:

Operating income (loss)	\$	79,020
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(1,000)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	78,020

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DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Community Recreation Center
June 30, 2024

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,405
Investments		63,608
Total assets		69,013

NET POSITION

Unrestricted	\$	69,013
Total net position		69,013

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Community Recreation Center
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

OPERATING REVENUES

Contribution from Town of Windsor	\$	20,000
Rental income		14,272
Total operating revenues	\$	<u>34,272</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES

Professional services	\$	41,901
Total operating expenses	\$	<u>41,901</u>

Operating income (loss)	\$	<u>(7,629)</u>
-------------------------	----	----------------

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Interest income	\$	3,286
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$	<u>3,286</u>

Change in net position	\$	(4,343)
------------------------	----	---------

Net position - beginning		73,356
Net position - ending	\$	<u><u>69,013</u></u>

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Discretely Presented Component Unit - Community Recreation Center
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Receipts from customers and users	\$	14,272
Receipts for local government contributions		20,000
Payments to suppliers		(41,901)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	<u>(7,629)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Sale (purchase) of investments	\$	(13,285)
Interest income		3,286
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$	<u>(9,999)</u>

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents \$ (17,628)

Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	23,033
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	<u>\$ 5,405</u>

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:

Operating income (loss)	\$	(7,629)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	<u>(7,629)</u>

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SUPPORTING SCHEDULES

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Town of Windsor, Virginia
Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 370,670	\$ 370,670	\$ 364,113	\$ (6,557)
Real and personal public service corporation taxes	20,000	20,000	17,175	(2,825)
Personal property taxes	161,000	161,000	149,714	(11,286)
Penalties and interest	20,000	20,000	35,261	15,261
Total general property taxes	<u>\$ 571,670</u>	<u>\$ 571,670</u>	<u>\$ 566,263</u>	<u>\$ (5,407)</u>
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use taxes	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 176,350	\$ 16,350
Consumers' utility taxes	95,000	95,000	88,124	(6,876)
Consumption tax	-	-	7,638	7,638
Bank franchise taxes	150,000	150,000	132,232	(17,768)
Business license taxes	140,000	140,000	141,164	1,164
Motor vehicle licenses	50,000	50,000	52,811	2,811
Cigarette taxes	100,000	100,000	83,825	(16,175)
Restaurant food taxes	550,000	550,000	602,877	52,877
Total other local taxes	<u>\$ 1,245,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,285,021</u>	<u>\$ 40,021</u>
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses:				
Zoning fees	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,050	\$ 3,050
Cemetery plot fees	2,000	2,000	14,000	12,000
Total permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,050</u>	<u>\$ 15,050</u>
Fines and forfeitures:				
Traffic fines	\$ 62,400	\$ 62,400	\$ 68,752	\$ 6,352
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 161,876	\$ 86,876
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 111,500	\$ 111,500	\$ 97,392	\$ (14,108)
Total revenue from local sources	<u>\$ 2,070,570</u>	<u>\$ 2,070,570</u>	<u>\$ 2,199,354</u>	<u>\$ 128,784</u>
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Mobile home titling tax	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,792	\$ 2,292
Rolling stock tax	-	-	4,057	4,057
Communications tax	42,500	42,500	43,623	1,123
Personal property tax relief funds	19,525	19,525	19,527	2
Total noncategorical aid	<u>\$ 63,525</u>	<u>\$ 63,525</u>	<u>\$ 70,999</u>	<u>\$ 7,474</u>

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental: (Continued)				
Revenue from the Commonwealth: (Continued)				
Categorical aid:				
Other categorical aid:				
Law enforcement grant	\$ 70,500	\$ 70,500	\$ 73,677	\$ 3,177
Litter control	2,400	2,400	3,221	821
Rental vehicle tax	-	-	271	271
Fire programs	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Total other categorical aid	<u>\$ 87,900</u>	<u>\$ 87,900</u>	<u>\$ 92,169</u>	<u>\$ 4,269</u>
Total categorical aid	<u>\$ 87,900</u>	<u>\$ 87,900</u>	<u>\$ 92,169</u>	<u>\$ 4,269</u>
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	<u>\$ 151,425</u>	<u>\$ 151,425</u>	<u>\$ 163,168</u>	<u>\$ 11,743</u>
Revenue from the federal government:				
Other categorical aid:				
ARPA funding	\$ 1,816,852	\$ 1,816,852	\$ 1,676,608	\$ (140,244)
Byrne grant	-	-	7,547	7,547
Total other categorical aid	<u>\$ 1,816,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,816,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,155</u>	<u>\$ (132,697)</u>
Total revenue from the federal government	<u>\$ 1,816,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,816,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,155</u>	<u>\$ (132,697)</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 4,038,847</u>	<u>\$ 4,038,847</u>	<u>\$ 4,046,677</u>	<u>\$ 7,830</u>
Special Revenue Funds:				
Future Development Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,295	\$ 6,295
Total Future Development Fund	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ 6,295</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 4,038,847</u>	<u>\$ 4,038,847</u>	<u>\$ 4,052,972</u>	<u>\$ 14,125</u>

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Fund, Function, Activity and Element</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
General government administration:				
General and financial administration:				
Legislative services	\$ 47,050	\$ 47,050	\$ 37,666	\$ 9,384
General and financial administration	528,181	528,181	504,266	23,915
Legal services	51,250	51,250	26,573	24,677
Total general government administration	<u>\$ 626,481</u>	<u>\$ 626,481</u>	<u>\$ 568,505</u>	<u>\$ 57,976</u>
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Police	\$ 796,371	\$ 796,371	\$ 837,232	\$ (40,861)
Fire and rescue services:				
Fire department	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -
Total public safety	<u>\$ 811,371</u>	<u>\$ 811,371</u>	<u>\$ 852,232</u>	<u>\$ (40,861)</u>
Public works:				
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks:				
Property maintenance	\$ 390,759	\$ 390,759	\$ 293,251	\$ 97,508
Sanitation and waste removal:				
Refuse collection	\$ 97,250	\$ 97,250	\$ 100,613	\$ (3,363)
Total public works	<u>\$ 488,009</u>	<u>\$ 488,009</u>	<u>\$ 393,864</u>	<u>\$ 94,145</u>
Parks, recreation, and cultural:				
Cultural enrichment:				
Cultural events	\$ 15,200	\$ 15,200	\$ 15,361	\$ (161)
Total parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>\$ 15,200</u>	<u>\$ 15,200</u>	<u>\$ 15,361</u>	<u>\$ (161)</u>
Community development:				
Planning and community development:				
Planning and zoning	\$ 87,366	\$ 87,366	\$ 82,708	\$ 4,658
Economic development	8,500	8,500	8,500	-
Total community development	<u>\$ 95,866</u>	<u>\$ 95,866</u>	<u>\$ 91,208</u>	<u>\$ 4,658</u>
Nondepartmental:				
Contingency	\$ 76,723	\$ 76,723	\$ 840	\$ 75,883
Contribution to Community Recreation Center	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Contribution - library	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
Contribution - TRIAD	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Insurance	75,000	75,000	60,786	14,214
Vacation buyback	12,500	12,500	12,642	(142)
ARPA funding	77,161	77,161	-	77,161
Payments to other governments	165,000	165,000	155,644	9,356
Other nondepartmental	29,901	29,901	32,466	(2,565)
Total nondepartmental	<u>\$ 458,485</u>	<u>\$ 458,485</u>	<u>\$ 284,578</u>	<u>\$ 173,907</u>

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Fund, Function, Activity and Element</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund: (Continued)				
Capital projects:				
Body worn camera replacement	\$ 5,250	\$ 5,250	\$ 5,250	\$ -
Information technology upgrade	5,000	5,000	2,143	2,857
Police department technology	10,000	10,000	18,624	(8,624)
Police vehicles	-	-	20,756	(20,756)
Backhoe	125,065	125,065	125,065	-
Town Center gym window replacement	-	-	40,214	(40,214)
GIS system improvement	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Comprehensive plan	35,000	35,000	-	35,000
Water system ARPA projects	1,025,000	1,025,000	-	1,025,000
Other capital projects	690,000	690,000	17,982	672,018
Total capital projects	<u>\$ 1,900,315</u>	<u>\$ 1,900,315</u>	<u>\$ 230,034</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,281</u>
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 42,666	\$ (6,666)
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	-	272	(272)
Total debt service	<u>\$ 36,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,000</u>	<u>\$ 42,938</u>	<u>\$ (6,938)</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 4,431,727</u>	<u>\$ 4,431,727</u>	<u>\$ 2,478,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,953,007</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 4,431,727</u>	<u>\$ 4,431,727</u>	<u>\$ 2,478,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,953,007</u>

OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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Table 1

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Government-wide Expenses by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration			Public Safety		Public Works	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural		Community Development		Non-departmental (1)	Interest on Long-term Debt	Enterprise Funds		Total	
2015	\$	328,536	\$	553,046	\$	213,844	\$	-	\$	84,216	\$	105,751	\$	462,470	\$	1,747,863
2016		350,177		600,617		221,366		-		97,552		134,819		455,748		1,860,279
2017		400,976		590,021		224,286		-		268,011		96,175		519,568		2,099,037
2018		593,158		617,471		317,458		13,229		840,374		-		285,646		2,668,198
2019		670,809		663,898		315,066		13,222		358,420		-		294,505		2,316,843
2020		768,471		677,941		330,970		10,413		385,931		-		278,865		2,453,515
2021		787,927		733,685		260,918		1,673		170,710		-		294,908		2,250,516
2022		699,892		749,286		359,951		8,099		80,795		-		226,803		2,130,242
2023		906,612		830,099		348,558		22,584		96,113		-		265,765		2,470,629
2024		970,065		874,204		584,554		16,561		121,511		-		808,552		3,375,719

(1) Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, non-departmental expenditures in the fund financial statements were reclassified to other categories in the entity-wide financial statements

Table 2

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Government-wide Revenues
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	PROGRAM REVENUES				GENERAL REVENUES						Total
	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		General Property Taxes	Miscellaneous and Other Local Taxes	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs			
2015	\$ 1,033,657	\$ 90,740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,118	\$ 945,592	\$ 17,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,387,709	
2016	1,000,909	78,657	-	-	296,553	933,821	18,642	-	-	2,328,582	
2017	801,779	79,473	-	-	307,940	961,747	19,362	-	-	2,170,301	
2018	656,272	86,093	-	-	297,673	1,006,591	18,724	83,341	-	2,148,694	
2019	659,056	83,796	-	-	318,831	995,479	19,882	90,685	-	2,167,729	
2020	829,250	93,688	-	-	313,093	1,030,840	27,351	82,952	-	2,377,174	
2021	787,949	468,602	-	-	440,696	1,151,728	17,884	76,154	-	2,943,013	
2022	652,240	125,585	-	-	390,631	1,426,937	8,296	75,876	-	2,679,565	
2023	705,943	461,063	15,480	15,480	529,837	1,367,245	65,989	76,051	-	3,221,608	
2024	739,418	1,776,324	18,560	18,560	567,860	1,382,413	197,131	70,999	-	4,752,705	

Table 3

Town of Windsor, Virginia
General Governmental Expenditures by Function (1,2)
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	Community Development	Debt Service	Non-departmental	Total
2015	\$ 285,444	\$ 481,373	\$ 218,127	\$ -	\$ 85,560	\$ 324,386	\$ 105,752	\$ 1,500,642
2016	327,237	525,361	215,063	-	98,102	-	134,819	1,300,582
2017	332,313	523,657	215,482	-	67,940	-	101,093	1,240,485
2018	447,565	576,873	312,030	12,029	540,021	60,947	419,962	2,369,427
2019	458,620	618,441	310,665	12,022	65,867	60,838	422,394	1,948,847
2020	510,981	676,064	314,478	9,213	297,995	35,277	282,539	2,126,547
2021	502,937	657,083	303,769	473	66,519	71,733	285,546	1,888,060
2022	479,418	675,289	336,060	6,899	59,869	92,690	206,775	1,857,000
2023	555,294	741,407	351,084	21,384	84,203	88,677	353,557	2,195,606
2024	568,505	852,232	393,864	15,361	91,208	42,938	284,578	2,248,686

(1) Includes General and Special Revenue Funds of the Primary Government.

(2) Excludes expenditures for capital projects.

Town of Windsor, Virginia
General Governmental Revenues by Source (1,2)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Permits, Privilege Fees, Regulatory Licenses	Fines and Forfeitures	Revenue from the Use of Money and Property	Miscellaneous	Inter-governmental	Total
2015	\$ 300,117	\$ 791,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 529,585	\$ 159,464	\$ 1,780,883
2016	296,554	792,136	-	-	-	543,692	144,833	1,777,215
2017	307,940	819,087	-	-	-	371,456	153,931	1,652,414
2018	294,737	929,414	3,875	132,685	15,129	77,177	169,434	1,622,451
2019	296,835	967,643	2,600	124,176	14,367	27,836	174,481	1,607,938
2020	298,184	1,014,970	5,961	103,737	20,788	15,870	176,640	1,636,150
2021	455,277	1,110,407	3,650	95,865	11,508	41,321	544,756	2,262,784
2022	412,810	1,253,177	3,050	59,648	5,971	173,760	201,461	2,109,877
2023	523,390	1,325,123	4,600	67,416	58,794	42,122	537,114	2,558,559
2024	566,263	1,285,021	20,050	68,752	168,171	97,392	1,847,323	4,052,972

Note: This table is designed to show ten years of data. However, information prior to 2016 is unavailable.
 (1) Includes General and Special Revenue funds of the Primary Government.
 (2) Excludes Capital projects fund.

Table 5

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy (1,2)	Current Tax Collections (1,2)	Percent of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections (1)	Total Tax Collections	Percent of Total Tax Collections to Tax Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes (1)	Percent of Delinquent Taxes to Tax Levy
2015	\$ 332,408	\$ 270,116	81.26%	\$ 6,793	\$ 276,909	83.30%	\$ 40,666	12.23%
2016	311,352	256,345	82.33%	5,006	261,351	83.94%	46,801	15.03%
2017	273,001	265,214	97.15%	5,342	270,556	99.10%	27,684	10.14%
2018	314,384	306,037	97.34%	2,108	308,145	98.02%	42,689	13.58%
2019	316,511	300,182	94.84%	11,021	311,203	98.32%	52,293	16.52%
2020	345,393	292,861	84.79%	-	292,861	84.79%	70,522	20.42%
2021	462,841	424,281	91.67%	19,592	443,873	95.90%	65,748	14.21%
2022	385,762	357,586	92.70%	19,649	377,235	97.79%	35,874	9.30%
2023	525,488	485,045	92.30%	8,093	493,138	93.84%	45,992	8.75%
2024	566,968	525,129	92.62%	5,872	531,001	93.66%	44,859	7.91%

(1) Exclusive of penalties, interest and land redemptions.

(2) Tax levy and collections include the Commonwealth's personal property tax relief revenues.

Table 6

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Assessed Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Estate (1,4)	Personal Property (3)	Machinery and Tools (3)	Mobile Homes (3)	Public Service (2) (3)	Total
2015	\$ 200,770,800	\$ 27,402,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,266,669	\$ 236,439,704
2016	194,256,300	27,125,153	-	-	8,481,519	229,862,972
2017	194,484,000	28,288,965	-	-	11,034,855	233,807,820
2018	195,603,100	21,800,393	877,077	5,760,443	11,988,177	236,029,190
2019	199,082,700	22,770,792	929,107	7,014,807	9,301,665	239,099,071
2020	210,482,900	22,496,148	1,023,591	6,032,629	10,581,353	250,616,621
2021	321,237,228	23,090,038	1,026,719	6,358,711	11,422,764	363,135,460
2022	225,389,200	27,221,509	1,059,256	6,758,713	11,264,940	271,693,618
2023	226,941,200	35,318,328	1,424,291	6,937,524	10,523,573	281,144,916
2024	292,343,800	31,316,384	1,419,713	7,391,625	10,843,944	343,315,466

(1) Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value.

(2) Assessed values are established by the State Corporation Commission.

(3) Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, began separating machinery and tools and mobile homes from personal property

(4) Town switched to fiscal year real estate billing in FY21, resulting in additionally 1/2 year billing

Table 7

**Town of Windsor, Virginia
Property Tax Rates (1)
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Mobile Homes	Public Utility	
					Real Estate	Personal Property
2015	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.50
2016	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
2017	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
2018	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
2019	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
2020	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.50
2021	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.50
2022	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.50
2023	0.14	0.50	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.50
2024	0.13	0.50	0.25	0.13	0.13	0.50

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value.

Table 8

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to
 Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Assessed Value (2)	Gross Bonded Debt (3)	Less:		Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita
				Debt Payable from Enterprise Revenue				
2017	2,626	\$ 233,807,820	\$ -	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2018	2,626	236,029,190	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2019	2,626	239,099,071	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2020	2,626	250,616,621	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2021	2,746	363,135,460	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2022	2,746	271,693,618	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2023	2,746	281,144,916	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2024	2,746	343,315,466	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-

Note: This table is designed to show ten years of data. However, information prior to 2017 is unavailable.

(1) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, 2010 and 2020 Census count.

(2) From Table 6

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, bonded anticipation notes, and literary fund loans of the Governmental Activities. Excludes revenue bonds, capital leases, and compensated absences.

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COMPLIANCE

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

**To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Windsor
Windsor, Virginia**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, and each major fund of Town of Windsor, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Windsor, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 18, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

Robinson, Farnum, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
October 18, 2024



**Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on
Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

**To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Windsor
Windsor, Virginia**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Town of Windsor, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Town of Windsor, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. Town of Windsor, Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Town of Windsor, Virginia's complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Robinson, Farnum, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
October 18, 2024

Town of Windsor, Virginia
 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Treasury: Pass-through Payments: Department of Accounts: COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF)	21.027	Not Available	<u>\$ 1,676,608</u>
Total Department of Treasury			<u>\$ 1,676,608</u>
Department of Justice: Pass-through Payments: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	39001-81000	<u>\$ 7,547</u>
Total Department of Justice			<u>\$ 7,547</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u><u>\$ 1,684,155</u></u>

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Town of Windsor, Virginia
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Town of Windsor, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements of Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Windsor, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Windsor, Virginia.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Relationship to Financial Statements

Federal expenditures, revenues and capital contributions are reported in the Town's basic financial statements as follows:

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:	
Primary government:	
General Fund	\$ <u>1,684,155</u>
Total federal expenditures per basic financial statements	\$ <u>1,684,155</u>
 Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	 \$ <u><u>1,684,155</u></u>

TOWN OF WINDSOR, VIRGINIA
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Section I-Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:
Material weakness(es) identified? _____ yes ✓ no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified? _____ yes ✓ none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? _____ yes ✓ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:
Material weakness(es) identified? _____ yes ✓ no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified? _____ yes ✓ none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance
for major programs: unmodified

Any findings disclosed that are required to be
reported in accordance with 2 CFR section
200.516(a)? _____ yes ✓ no

Identification of major programs:

<u>Assistance Listing Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
21.027	COVID-19-Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A
and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? _____ yes ✓ no

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Town of Windsor, Virginia

**Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

There were no prior year findings and questioned costs.

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