Annual Financial Report
June 30, 2019
Town of Ross
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# TOWN OF ROSS
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### JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Town Council
of the Town of Ross
Ross, California

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's financial statements as a whole. The combining non-major fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standard

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2019, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing on internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Palo Alto, California
December 4, 2019
INTRODUCTION

The following provides a narrative overview and analysis of the fiscal operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 for the Town of Ross. The Management Discussion and Analysis is to be read in conjunction with the Town's financial statements.

FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Fund Financial Statements shows total Town revenues of $9.8 million and total expenditures of $8.6 million. The total fund balance is $1.2 million more than the prior year.

The government-wide statement of net position, the first statement of the basic financial statements, shows the Town’s assets of $22.6 million, deferred outflows of resources of $1.6 million, liabilities of $5.7 million, deferred inflows of resources of $.5 million, and a net position of $18.0 million. Net position is $2.3 million more than the prior year.

In November 2016 the residents of Ross approved Measure K, which extends the parcel tax eight years until June 30, 2025 at a rate of $970 per parcel with annual cost of living adjustments. In fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 the rate was $1,004.

Capital project highlights: Wellington and Fallen Leaf Avenues were paved and rehabilitated to improve safety for all users. The Natalie Greene Coffin Park underwent a major restoration including the rehabilitation of Three Bear Hut. The installation of new planning and building tracking software was completed. Work continues on the Winship Bridge replacement project which is funded by the Federal Highway Bridge Program.

The Town continues to pay down the unfunded pension liability over and above what is required. In fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 this payment was $200 thousand to a Section 115 Public Agencies Post-Employment Trust for pension obligations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are presented in four parts:

1. Management's discussion and analysis.
2. The basic financial statements, which include the government-wide and fund financial statements along with the notes to the financial statements.
3. Required supplementary information.
4. Other supplementary information.
The Basic Financial Statements are comprised of Government-wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements. These two sets of financial statements provide the reader two different viewpoints of the Town's financial activities and financial position.

Government-wide Financial Statements provide a long-term view of the Town's activities as a whole and comprise the statement of net position and statement of activities. The statement of net position provides information about the financial position of the Town as a whole, including all of its capital assets and long-term liabilities on a full accrual basis, similar to the basis used by private companies. The statement of activities provides information about the Town's revenues and expenses, on a full accrual basis, with the emphasis on measuring net revenues and expenses for each of the Town's activities. This statement also explains in detail the change in net position for the fiscal year.

All of the Town’s basic services are considered to be governmental activities, including general government, planning and building, public safety, public works, and recreation. These services are supported by charges for services and general Town revenues such as taxes, investment income, and rental revenue.

All of the Town's activities are required to be grouped into governmental activities. The Town has no business-type activities as of June 30, 2019.

Fund Financial Statements report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements and focus primarily on the short-term activities of the Town’s general fund and other major funds. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Town’s near-term financing requirements.

Fund financial statements measure only current revenue and expenditures on the modified accrual basis, which means they measure only current financial resources and uses. The balance sheets exclude capital assets, long-term debt, and other long-term amounts. Major funds account for the major financial activities of the Town and are presented individually, while activities of non-major funds are presented in summary, with supplementary schedules presenting the detail for each of these funds. Major funds are explained in Note 2.

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

Required Supplementary Information follows the basic financial statements and includes budgetary comparison schedules for major funds, schedule retiree health benefits contributions and changes in that liability, a schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, and a schedule of pension contributions.

Supplementary Information follows the required supplementary information which includes the combining and individual fund statements and schedules that provide information on non-major governmental funds.
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Town has presented its financial statements in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements for accounting and financial reporting for State and local governments and include the basic financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis. Comparative financial information is provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>June 30, 2019</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
<th>Net change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>$ 14,018,634</td>
<td>$ 12,876,385</td>
<td>$ 1,142,249</td>
<td>8.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>259,615</td>
<td>169,972</td>
<td>89,643</td>
<td>52.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits and prepaid items</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>17,021</td>
<td>(11,909)</td>
<td>-69.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net OPEB Asset</td>
<td>182,894</td>
<td>129,269</td>
<td>53,625</td>
<td>41.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets, net</td>
<td>8,176,081</td>
<td>7,672,501</td>
<td>503,580</td>
<td>6.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>22,642,336</td>
<td>20,865,148</td>
<td>1,777,188</td>
<td>8.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to pensions and OPEB</td>
<td>1,565,840</td>
<td>3,273,361</td>
<td>(1,707,521)</td>
<td>-52.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>281,322</td>
<td>276,180</td>
<td>5,142</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued and other liabilities</td>
<td>93,097</td>
<td>100,301</td>
<td>(7,204)</td>
<td>-7.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid fees</td>
<td>33,431</td>
<td>39,136</td>
<td>(5,705)</td>
<td>-14.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit deposits payable</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
<td>1,259,176</td>
<td>(28,707)</td>
<td>-2.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearned revenue</td>
<td>184,249</td>
<td>144,585</td>
<td>39,664</td>
<td>27.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued compensated absences</td>
<td>326,032</td>
<td>307,309</td>
<td>18,723</td>
<td>6.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due within one year</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due in more than one year</td>
<td>186,986</td>
<td>187,606</td>
<td>(620)</td>
<td>-0.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension liability</td>
<td>3,367,736</td>
<td>4,310,380</td>
<td>(942,644)</td>
<td>-21.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>5,703,941</td>
<td>6,625,263</td>
<td>(921,322)</td>
<td>-13.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to pensions and OPEB</td>
<td>469,100</td>
<td>1,807,551</td>
<td>(1,338,451)</td>
<td>-74.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET POSITION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment in capital assets</td>
<td>7,988,476</td>
<td>7,484,305</td>
<td>504,171</td>
<td>6.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>2,980,225</td>
<td>2,663,859</td>
<td>316,366</td>
<td>11.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>7,066,434</td>
<td>5,557,531</td>
<td>1,508,903</td>
<td>27.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net position</td>
<td>$ 18,035,135</td>
<td>$ 15,705,695</td>
<td>$ 2,329,440</td>
<td>14.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2  
Condensed Statement of Activities  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year Ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2019</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
<th>Net change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REVENUES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Revenues:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for services</td>
<td>$2,156,761</td>
<td>$2,649,082</td>
<td>$(492,321)</td>
<td>-18.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating and capital contributions</td>
<td>1,001,970</td>
<td>815,457</td>
<td>186,513</td>
<td>22.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General revenues:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property taxes</td>
<td>4,616,337</td>
<td>4,380,642</td>
<td>235,695</td>
<td>5.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety tax</td>
<td>836,670</td>
<td>808,280</td>
<td>28,390</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxes</td>
<td>348,171</td>
<td>340,217</td>
<td>7,954</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on sale of capital assets</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings</td>
<td>311,192</td>
<td>158,954</td>
<td>152,238</td>
<td>95.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>497,597</td>
<td>592,275</td>
<td>(94,678)</td>
<td>-15.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues</td>
<td>9,793,698</td>
<td>9,744,907</td>
<td>48,791</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>868,989</td>
<td>1,077,590</td>
<td>(208,601)</td>
<td>-19.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>374,100</td>
<td>317,676</td>
<td>56,424</td>
<td>17.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety</td>
<td>3,659,662</td>
<td>3,536,730</td>
<td>122,932</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works/Building</td>
<td>1,697,452</td>
<td>2,085,343</td>
<td>(387,891)</td>
<td>-18.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>854,641</td>
<td>1,078,543</td>
<td>(223,902)</td>
<td>-20.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on long-term debt</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>9,438</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>-0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>7,464,254</td>
<td>8,105,320</td>
<td>(641,066)</td>
<td>-7.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in net position</td>
<td>2,329,444</td>
<td>1,639,587</td>
<td>689,857</td>
<td>42.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net position beginning of year</td>
<td>15,705,691</td>
<td>14,066,108</td>
<td>1,639,583</td>
<td>11.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net position end of year</td>
<td>$18,035,135</td>
<td>$15,705,695</td>
<td>$2,329,440</td>
<td>14.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net position increased by $2.3 million in the current year. Revenues increased by $49,000 over the prior year. Expenses decreased by $641,000 over the prior year primarily due to pension adjustments.
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MAJOR FUNDS HIGHLIGHTS

General Fund Revenues for the year ended June 30, 2019 decreased by $287,000 over the prior year. Taxes were up $236,000. Revenue from the use of money and property increased $145,000. The discontinuance of the Ross Preschool resulted in $285,000 less revenue. Construction time completion penalties were $217,000 less than the prior year. Insurance proceeds regarding the 6 Redwood property decreased $248,000. Public safety parcel tax funds of $837,000 were transferred into the General Fund to partially offset the cost of police and fire services and $40,000 was transferred in from the General Plan Update Fund to offset the cost of implementing new Design Review guidelines.

General Fund Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2019 decreased $629,000 from the prior year. The optional contribution to pay down CalPERS unfunded liability was decreased from $820,000 in the prior year to $200,000.

General Government decreased $175,000 or 17% primarily due to the decrease in the cost of work on the Town’s real estate at 6 Redwood. Planning decreased $7,000 or 2%.

Public Safety decreased $289,000 or 7% over the prior fiscal year primarily due to a decrease of $495,000 to pay down the unfunded accrued liability over the prior year. Payments to Ross Valley Fire Department increased $131,000.

Public Works/Building decreased $195,000 or 13% primarily because of a decrease in expenditures related to building administrative and plan review outside contract services.

Recreation Expenditures decreased $275,000 or 24% less than the prior fiscal year primarily due to the discontinuance of The Ross Preschool.

Capital Expenditures increased $311,000 with the major project being the rehabilitation of Natalie Coffin Greene Park including the restoration of the Three Bear Hut.

Drainage Fund Highlights

Drainage Fund revenues increased $71,000 or 25% from the prior fiscal year with drainage impact fees increasing by $50,000. Expenditures of $150,000 were primarily for the ongoing Winship Bridge replacement project and initial expenses for the Bolinas Avenue drainage project.

Roadway Fund Highlights

Roadway Fund revenues increased $130,000 or 63% more than the prior fiscal year. Road impact fees increased $79,000. Expenditures of $282,000 increased $83,000 or 42% more than the prior fiscal year. Most of the expenditures this year were for the rehabilitation of Wellington and Fallen Leaf Avenues which was funded with impact fees and Transportation Authority of Marin Measure A funds. The Bike/Ped Master Plan was updated with a grant from the Transportation Authority of Marin.
GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

A comparison of the final budget to actual revenues and expenditures for the General Fund is presented in the required supplementary information section of this report.

Actual revenues of $7.9 million were over budget by $571,000 primarily because of positive variances for property taxes, building and public works revenue, and interest income.

Actual expenditures of $7.9 million were under budget by $229,000. All departments were under budget except for Public Safety which was over budget by $25,000 primarily because of station repairs. Capital expenditures were over budget by $66,000 due to additional enhancements of the new building and planning permit tracking software and the purchase of an electric vehicle.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019 is $8.2 million. This figure does not include the Town’s infrastructure such as roads and bridges constructed prior to June 30, 2005 as allowed under current governmental accounting standards. The cumulative historical cost figures before June 30, 2005 may be added in the future at management's discretion. All additional infrastructures from June 30, 2005 forward are recorded and accounted for. Additional detail on capital assets can be found in Note 5 to these financial statements.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The Town's obligations consist of a capital lease in the amount of $188,000, accrued compensated absences in the amount of $326,000, and a net pension liability of $3.4 million. Additional information on long-term debt, pension, compensated absences, and OPEB can be found in Notes 2, 6, 7, 11, and 13 to these financial statements, respectively.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

General Fund property tax revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 are anticipated to be 4% higher than the prior year actual and 6% higher than the prior year budget. Total General Fund revenues are estimated to be 4% less than the prior year actual and 4% more than the prior year budget. General Fund expenditures are estimated to be 6% higher than the prior year budget.

The police MOU approved in June 2019 is effective from the July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022. The MOU calls for annual raises of 3% each year.

In November 2016 the residents of Ross approved Measure K which extends the Public Safety parcel tax eight years until June 30, 2025 at a rate of $970 per parcel with annual cost of living adjustments. The rate set for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is $1,039 per parcel.
REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Ross's finances for all of the Town of Ross's residents, taxpayers, and customers. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Joe Chinn, Town Manager, Town of Ross, P.O. Box 320, Ross, CA 94957.
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
# TOWN OF ROSS

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

**JUNE 30, 2019**

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>$12,788,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted assets - cash and investments</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivables</td>
<td>230,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivables</td>
<td>28,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid items</td>
<td>5,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net OPEB asset</td>
<td>182,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>8,176,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,642,336</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions</td>
<td>1,565,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,565,840</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>281,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued and other liabilities</td>
<td>93,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid fees</td>
<td>33,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits payable from restricted assets</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearned revenue</td>
<td>184,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued compensated absences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due within one fiscal year</td>
<td>108,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due in more than one fiscal year</td>
<td>217,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease payable to Ross School</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due within one fiscal year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due in more than one fiscal year</td>
<td>186,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension liability</td>
<td>3,367,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,703,941</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions</td>
<td>469,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NET POSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net investment in capital assets</td>
<td>7,988,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage projects</td>
<td>1,361,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways and streets (roadway and gas tax)</td>
<td>1,283,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety (COPS)</td>
<td>41,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General plan</td>
<td>293,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Position</strong></td>
<td><strong>$18,035,135</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
TOWN OF ROSS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Revenues</th>
<th>Charges for Services</th>
<th>Operating Contributions and Grants</th>
<th>Capital Contributions and Grants</th>
<th>Net Revenue (Expense) and Change in Net Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>$ 868,989</td>
<td>$ 10,825</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>374,100</td>
<td>141,634</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety</td>
<td>3,659,662</td>
<td>42,411</td>
<td>179,937</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works/Building</td>
<td>1,697,452</td>
<td>1,180,339</td>
<td>141,167</td>
<td>567,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>854,641</td>
<td>781,552</td>
<td>29,247</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on long-term debt</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Governmental Activities</td>
<td>$ 7,464,254</td>
<td>$ 2,156,761</td>
<td>$ 350,351</td>
<td>$ 651,619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Revenues:

Taxes:
- Property tax 4,616,337
- Public safety tax 836,670
- Sales tax 75,510
- Franchise tax 189,755
- Real property transfer tax 82,906
- Investment earnings 311,192
- Gain on sale of capital assets 25,000
- Other revenue 497,597

Total General Revenues 6,634,967

Change in Net Position 2,329,444

Net position - beginning of year 15,705,691

Net position - end of year $18,035,135

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
## TOWN OF ROSS
### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
#### BALANCE SHEET
##### JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Drainage</th>
<th>Roadway</th>
<th>Non-Major</th>
<th>Governmental</th>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>$ 9,849,943</td>
<td>$ 1,338,195</td>
<td>$ 934,308</td>
<td>$ 665,719</td>
<td>$ 12,788,165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted cash and investments</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivables</td>
<td>181,623</td>
<td>40,851</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td>230,764</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivables</td>
<td>9,947</td>
<td>8,597</td>
<td>5,982</td>
<td>4,325</td>
<td>28,851</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid items</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$ 11,277,094</td>
<td>$ 1,387,643</td>
<td>$ 940,290</td>
<td>$ 678,334</td>
<td>$ 14,283,361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |         |          |         |           |              |       |          |
| **LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES** |         |          |         |           |              |       |          |
| **LIABILITIES**      |         |          |         |           |              |       |          |
| Accounts payable     | $ 255,280 | $ 26,042 | $ -     | $ -       | $ -          | 93,097 |          |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 93,097 | -          | -        | -          | -            | 93,097 |          |
| Prepaid fees         | 33,431   | -         | -        | -          | -            | 33,431 |          |
| Deposits payable     | 1,230,469 | -         | -        | -          | 1,230,469    |       |          |
| Unearned revenue     | 184,249  | -         | -        | -          | -            | 184,249 |          |
| **Total Liabilities** | 1,796,526 | 26,042    | -        | -          | -            | 1,822,568 |          |

|                      |         |          |         |           |              |       |          |
| **FUND BALANCES**    |         |          |         |           |              |       |          |
| Nonspendable         | 5,112   | -         | -        | -          | 5,112        |       |          |
| Restricted           | -       | 1,361,601 | 940,290 | 678,334   | 2,980,225    |       |          |
| Assigned             | 101,597 | -         | -        | -          | 101,597      |       |          |
| Unassigned           | 9,373,859 | -        | -        | -          | 9,373,859    |       |          |
| **Total Fund Balances** | 9,480,568 | 1,361,601 | 940,290 | 678,334   | 12,460,793   |       |          |

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
TOWN OF ROSS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds</td>
<td>$12,460,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position were Different Because:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets of governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.</td>
<td>8,176,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.</td>
<td>(326,032)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net other postemployment benefits assets are considered a long-term asset and therefore are not reported on the governmental funds balance sheets.</td>
<td>182,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources are not due and payable or realizable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease</td>
<td>(187,605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension liability</td>
<td>(3,367,736)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred outflows due to pension liabilities and OPEB</td>
<td>1,565,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred inflows due to pension liabilities</td>
<td>(469,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Position of Governmental Activities</td>
<td>$18,035,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
### TOWN OF ROSS

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Drainage</th>
<th>roadway</th>
<th>non-major governmental funds</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$5,006,207</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$836,670</td>
<td>$5,842,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>89,436</td>
<td>117,800</td>
<td>48,611</td>
<td>262,958</td>
<td>518,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building/public works permits</td>
<td>824,337</td>
<td>210,505</td>
<td>239,554</td>
<td>83,760</td>
<td>1,358,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from use of money and property</td>
<td>474,422</td>
<td>30,827</td>
<td>20,457</td>
<td>17,190</td>
<td>542,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges for services</td>
<td>1,284,910</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,284,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines and forfeitures</td>
<td>15,481</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>175,917</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,656</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>205,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>7,870,710</td>
<td>359,132</td>
<td>338,278</td>
<td>1,200,578</td>
<td>9,768,698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>835,303</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>835,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>294,165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>294,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety</td>
<td>4,019,224</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>4,169,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works/Building</td>
<td>1,350,082</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>3,305</td>
<td>12,350</td>
<td>1,366,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>850,238</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>850,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>512,937</td>
<td>148,819</td>
<td>278,495</td>
<td>110,855</td>
<td>1,051,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and fees</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>7,871,949</td>
<td>149,947</td>
<td>281,800</td>
<td>273,205</td>
<td>8,576,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Revenues Over (Under)</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>(1,239)</td>
<td>209,185</td>
<td>56,478</td>
<td>927,373</td>
<td>1,191,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers in</td>
<td>876,670</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>876,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of capital assets</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers out</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(876,670)</td>
<td>(876,670)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</strong></td>
<td>901,670</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(876,670)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Change in Fund Balances</td>
<td>900,431</td>
<td>209,185</td>
<td>56,478</td>
<td>50,703</td>
<td>1,216,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balances, Beginning of Year</td>
<td>8,580,137</td>
<td>1,152,416</td>
<td>883,812</td>
<td>627,631</td>
<td>11,243,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund Balances, End of Year</strong></td>
<td>$9,480,568</td>
<td>$1,361,601</td>
<td>$940,290</td>
<td>$678,334</td>
<td>$12,460,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
TOWN OF ROSS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds</td>
<td>$ 1,216,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position were Different Because:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, but in the Statement of Activities the cost of such assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense or is allocated to the appropriate functional expense when the cost is below the capitalization threshold. This activity is reconciled as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of assets capitalized</td>
<td>1,051,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(547,530)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease payment is an expense on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance but do not impact the statement of activities.</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences expenses incurred and 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. Amounts paid for previously accrued compensated absences are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but reduce the accrual on the Statement of Net Position and are not included as an expense in the Statement of Activities.</td>
<td>(18,723)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and other post employment benefits expense 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.</td>
<td>627,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</td>
<td>$ 2,329,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 1 – GENERAL

The Town of Ross (the Town) operates under a Council-Manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized as a general law Town: police, streets, public improvements, public works, building, planning and zoning, recreation, and general administrative services. The Town provides fire protection services through a joint powers authority.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Town conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Town consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Town.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures, or expenses, as appropriate. The Town’s resources are accounted for in these individual funds based on the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Government–Wide Financial Statements

The Town’s government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements present summaries of governmental activities for the Town. The Town does not currently have any fiduciary or business-type activities.

These statements are presented on an “economic resources” measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Town’s assets and liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources, including capital assets and infrastructure as well as long-term debt are included in the accompanying statement of net position. The statement of activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The types of program revenues for the Town are reported in three categories: (1) charges for services, (2) operating contributions and grants, and (3) capital contributions and grants. Charges for services include revenues from customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function.
B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued)

Contributions and grants include revenues restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported as general revenues.

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by the GASB with regard to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. Internal balances in the government-wide financial statements have been eliminated.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements include a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances as presented in these statements to net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The Town has presented all major funds that meet the qualifications as defined by the GASB.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheets. The reported fund balance is the net current resources available, which is considered only to be a measure of available spendable resources. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances presents a summary of sources and uses of available spendable resources during a period by presenting increases and decreases in net current assets.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 90-days after year-end, except for property taxes for which the accrual period is 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, sales taxes, transient occupancy taxes, utility user taxes, property transfer taxes, interest revenues, and charges for services. Fines, licenses, use of property, and permit revenues are not susceptible to accrual because they generally are not measurable until received in cash.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term obligations and certain other long-term liabilities such as pension and compensated absences which are recognized when due. Because of their current financial resources focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by non-current liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund expenditures or fund liabilities.
NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued)

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the government’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Town except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The drainage fund accounts for expenditures and related financial resources collected through drainage impact fees and other restricted funds collected specifically for drainage maintenance, repair and modification.

The roadway fund accounts for expenditures and related financial resources collected through road impact fees and other restricted funds collected specifically for roadway improvements, repair and modification.

C. Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Budget/actual comparisons in this report use this budgetary basis. Budgetary comparison schedules are presented for the general, drainage, and roadway funds. The budgetary comparison schedules present both the original adopted budget and the final budget with all amendments.

D. Capital Assets

The Town's assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. The Town's policy has set the capitalization threshold as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Category</th>
<th>Capitalization Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and building improvements</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic equipment</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and land improvements</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, equipments and vehicles</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer software</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leased assets are capitalized using the present value of the future lease payments. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the date of contribution. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.
NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis using mid-year convention. Department heads or their designees assign a useful life to all assets using the following general guidelines:

- Buildings and building improvements: 5-25 Years
- Electronic equipment: 3-5 Years
- Infrastructure: 10-50 Years
- Land improvements: 5-50 Years
- Machinery, equipments and vehicles: 3-10 Years

In accordance with the GASB, the Town has reported all capital assets including infrastructure on a prospective basis in the government-wide statement of net position. The Town elected to use the basic approach as defined by the GASB, whereby depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation has been recorded.

E. Interfund Transactions

With Council approval, resources may be transferred from one Town fund to another. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting 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 budgetary authorizations.

F. Property Taxes

The County of Marin (County) assesses all properties and it bills, collects, and distributes property taxes and special assessments as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Secured</th>
<th>Unsecured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lien dates</td>
<td>January 1</td>
<td>January 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment dates</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due dates</td>
<td>50% on November 1 and February 1</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent as of</td>
<td>December 10 and April 10</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Property Taxes (Continued)

The term “unsecured” refers to taxes on personal property other than real estate, land and buildings. These taxes are secured by liens on the property being taxed. Property tax revenue is recognized in accordance with applicable GASB pronouncements; that is, in the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied provided they become available. Available means due or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter (not to exceed 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities in the current period. The County remits the entire amount of the tax levy to the Town (net of County administrative fees), and handles all delinquencies, retaining any interest and penalties.

G. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension and net other postemployment liabilities, 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 California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS) and additions to/deductions from the Plans’ fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. CalPERS audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS website.

H. Compensated Absences

It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. The Town does not have a policy that requires sick leave to be paid upon an employee’s termination from the Town. As an estimate of the ultimate amount that may be paid out if an individual retires in good standing, accumulated sick leave is only recognized as a liability to the extent of twenty-five percent of sick leave calculated at fiscal year-end and reflected in the government-wide financial statements. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred and is reflected in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if the liabilities have matured, e.g., as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Following is a summary of the Town’s sick leave pay out policies:

   **Miscellaneous Employees:** Upon retirement, in good standing: 50% of accumulated unused sick leave, not to exceed 90 days.

   **Police Employees:** Upon retirement, in good standing: 50% of unused sick leave, up to a maximum of 660 hours total.

I. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.
NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers cash and cash equivalents as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

All investments are stated at fair value. Market value is used as fair value for those securities for which market quotations are readily available.

The Town is authorized under California Government Code and the Town’s investment policy to make direct investments in U.S. Treasury instruments and securities of the U.S. Government, the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), the Investment Trust of California (CalTrust), federally insured deposits in commercial banks and savings and loan associations and money market funds.

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Town by the California Government Code. Limitations as they relate to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk are indicated in the schedules below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorized Investment Type</th>
<th>Maximum Remaining Maturity</th>
<th>Minimum Credit Quality</th>
<th>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</th>
<th>Maximum Investment In One Issuer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Agency Bonds, Notes, Warrants</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered State Bonds, Notes, Warrants</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Obligations</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency Securities</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banker's Acceptance</td>
<td>180 days</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Paper</td>
<td>270 days</td>
<td>A1, P1</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiable Certificates of Deposit</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repurchase Agreements</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Repurchase Agreements</td>
<td>92 days</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20% of base</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passbook Savings Account Demand Deposits</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Term Corporate Notes</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Pass-Through Securities</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Funds</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Top Ranking of 2 NRSRO (a)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Mutual Funds</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Top Ranking of 2 NRSRO (a)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.
K. Use of Restricted Resources

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town’s policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

L. Fund Balances

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

The initial distinction that is made in reporting fund balance information is identifying amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with prepaid fees. This Statement also provides for additional classification as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.

The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. Governments are required to disclose information about the processes through which constraints are imposed on amounts in the committed and assigned classifications.
NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Town’s dependence on property tax receipts requires it to maintain significant cash reserves to finance operations during certain portions of the year. The Town pools cash from all sources so that it can safely invest at maximum yields, while individual funds can make expenditures at any time.

All investments are carried at fair value. Investment income is allocated quarterly among funds on the basis of average fund balance in funds that maintain positive average cash balances.

Summary of Deposits and Investments

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>$12,788,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted cash and investments</td>
<td>1,230,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash and investments</td>
<td>$14,018,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restricted cash and investments are restricted for payment of permit time completion deposits payable. Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2019, consist of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$579,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$13,439,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash and investments</td>
<td>$14,018,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market’s interest rates. The Town manages its exposure to interest rate risk by purchasing only short-term investments as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

As of June 30, 2019, the Town’s investments were in LAIF and CalTrust in the amounts of $7,327,014 and $6,112,200, respectively. These investments in these governmental pools are considered to be short-term because the average maturity of those pools is less than one year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The LAIF investment is not rated. The CalTrust money market fund is AAA rated and the short-term fund is AA rated by Standard and Poor’s.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town’s investment policy contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond the amount stipulated by the California Government Code. The Town’s investments are not exposed to the concentration risk because the investments are pooled with CalTrust and LAIF which are diversified due to their nature.
NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

This is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The Town’s policy, as well as the California Government Code, requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105% of the secured deposits. As of June 30, 2019, the Town's bank balance of $605,252 in two banks is either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Town’s name.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. Neither the California Government Code nor the Town’s investment policy contains legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial risk. The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investment in the State Investment Pool and CalTrust

Fair Value Measurements

The Town categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value. These categories are Level 1 which are based quoted prices in active markets, Level 2 which are based on observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and Level 3 which are based on unobservable inputs which uses the best information available under the circumstances, which might include the Town’s own data.

The Town is a voluntary participant in the LAIF that is regulated by California government code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the Town's investment in the pool is reported in the accompanying financial statement at amounts based upon the Town's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, and is recorded on the amortized cost basis. Similar to LAIF, the Town’s investments in CalTrust are regulated by the California government code. The fair value of the Town's investment in CalTrust is reported at amounts based the Town’s pro-rata share of the fair value provided by CalTrust. Both of these investments are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. LAIF is not rated by the rating agencies. CalTrust is rated by Standard and Poor’s.

Investments in LAIF and CalTrust are not measured using the input levels above because the Town's transactions are based on a stable net asset value per share. All contributions and redemptions are transacted at $1.00 net asset value per share and therefore these investments are not categorized.
NOTE 4 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

With Council approval, resources may be transferred from one Town fund to another. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires collecting 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 budgetary authorizations.

| General Fund | Transfer In | $ 876,670 |
| Non-Major Funds: | | |
| Public Safety Tax Fund | - | $ 836,670 |
| General Plan Update Fund | - | $ 40,000 |
| Total | $ 876,670 | $ 876,670 |

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction in progress</td>
<td>$ 606,383</td>
<td>$ 493,537</td>
<td>$ (37,384)</td>
<td>$ 1,062,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</td>
<td>606,385</td>
<td>493,537</td>
<td>(37,384)</td>
<td>1,062,538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land improvements</td>
<td>7,894,640</td>
<td>411,787</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>1,648,424</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(25,118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>36,774</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,629)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>128,572</td>
<td>8,314</td>
<td>(780)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety equipment</td>
<td>59,986</td>
<td>3,147</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>60,764</td>
<td>66,327</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street and park equipment</td>
<td>129,471</td>
<td>12,340</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>388,099</td>
<td>93,041</td>
<td>(116,978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leased building under capital lease - Ross</td>
<td>457,824</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated</td>
<td>10,804,554</td>
<td>594,956</td>
<td>(145,505)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less Accumulated Depreciation For:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land improvements</td>
<td>1,859,070</td>
<td>325,681</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>1,191,166</td>
<td>79,454</td>
<td>(25,118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>30,632</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>(2,629)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>94,812</td>
<td>14,474</td>
<td>(780)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety equipment</td>
<td>50,650</td>
<td>3,705</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>16,081</td>
<td>25,418</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street and park equipment</td>
<td>84,595</td>
<td>7,962</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>304,605</td>
<td>73,070</td>
<td>(116,978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Lease - Ross Rec.</td>
<td>106,826</td>
<td>15,261</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>3,738,437</td>
<td>547,530</td>
<td>(145,505)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net | $ 7,672,502 | $ 540,963 | (37,384) | $ 8,176,081 |
NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Depreciation Expense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>$43,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety</td>
<td>$87,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>$34,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td>$366,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>$16,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$547,530</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

On November 6, 2012, the Town signed a memorandum of understanding with Ross School District regarding leasing a building on which the Town pays a minimum of $10,000 per year to have access to a minimum of eight classrooms to conduct recreation classes. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending June 30</th>
<th>Lease Payments</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025-2029</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030-2034</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter to 2076</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Minimum lease payments</strong></td>
<td><strong>570,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less: amount representing interest</strong></td>
<td><strong>(382,395)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present value of minimum lease payments</strong></td>
<td><strong>187,605</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current portion</strong></td>
<td><strong>(619)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term portion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$186,986</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN

The Town participates in the Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Cost Sharing) for its Miscellaneous and Safety employees which is administered by CalPERS. A cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan is a plan in which the pension obligations to the employees of more than one employer are pooled and pension plan assets can be used to pay benefits of the employees of any employer that provides pensions through the plan.

General Information about the Pension Plans

Plan Descriptions – All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Town’s separate Safety and Miscellaneous (all other) Employee Pension Plans, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and Town resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions, and membership information which can be found on the CalPERS website at: http://www.calpers.ca.gov.

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees, and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service equal to one year of full time employment, age, and the average of the final 3 years’ compensation except Safety employees final average compensation is 1 year. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 (PEPRA employees age 52) with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1959 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law.
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prior to January 1, 2013</th>
<th>Prior to January 1, 2013</th>
<th>On or after January 1, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of hire</strong></td>
<td>Classic</td>
<td>Tier 2</td>
<td>PEPRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>2% @ 55</td>
<td>2% @ 60</td>
<td>2% @ 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit vesting schedule</strong></td>
<td>5 years of service</td>
<td>5 years of service</td>
<td>5 years of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit payments</strong></td>
<td>monthly for life</td>
<td>monthly for life</td>
<td>monthly for life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earliest retirement age</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly benefits, as a % of annual salary</strong></td>
<td>1.426% to 2.418%</td>
<td>1.092%-2.418%</td>
<td>1.0% to 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required employee contribution rates</strong></td>
<td>7.000%</td>
<td>7.000%</td>
<td>6.250%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required employer contribution rates</strong></td>
<td>8.892%</td>
<td>7.634%</td>
<td>6.842%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prior to January 1, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of hire</strong></td>
<td>Classic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>3% @ 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit vesting schedule</strong></td>
<td>5 years of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit payments</strong></td>
<td>monthly for life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earliest retirement age</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly benefits, as a % of annual salary</strong></td>
<td>2.4% to 3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required employee contribution rates</strong></td>
<td>9.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required employer contribution rates</strong></td>
<td>18.677% (3% of which is paid by safety employees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Beginning in fiscal year 2015-2016, CalPERS collected employer contributions towards unfunded liability as a dollar amount instead of the prior method of a contribution rate. The pool’s unfunded liability is allocated to each individual plan based on the plan’s total liability rather than by plan individual payroll. This allows employers to track their own unfunded liability and pay it down faster if they choose.
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the actuarial determined contributions for each Plan were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions - employer</td>
<td>$133,584</td>
<td>$369,803</td>
<td>$503,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded liability lump sum payments</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$168,584</td>
<td>$534,803</td>
<td>$703,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

As of June 30, 2019, the Town’s reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate shares of the pension liability of each Plan are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$ 545,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>2,822,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Pension Liability</td>
<td>$ 3,367,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Town’s net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculated the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward using standard update procedures. The Town’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan as of June 30, 2018 and 2019 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion - June 30, 2018</td>
<td>0.0590%</td>
<td>0.01986%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion - June 30, 2019</td>
<td>0.0481%</td>
<td>0.01448%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change - Increase (Decrease)</td>
<td>-0.0109%</td>
<td>-0.00538%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of $621,574 in the Government-wide financial statement. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Outflows of Resources</td>
<td>$168,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in excess of proportionate share</td>
<td>74,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in assumptions</td>
<td>62,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in expected and actual experience</td>
<td>20,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment due to differences in proportions</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net differences between projected and actual earnings</td>
<td>2,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$328,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Inflows of Resources</td>
<td>$88,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflows
of Resources of Resources

Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date $534,803 $  
Contributions in excess of proportionate share 345,594 25,304  
Changes in assumptions 276,897 37,358  
Difference in expected and actual experience 60,637 230  
Adjustment due to differences in proportions - 318,028  
Net differences between projected and actual earnings 19,107 -  
Total $1,237,038 $380,920  

Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflows
of Resources of Resources

Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date $703,387 $  
Contributions in excess of proportionate share 419,976 31,579  
Changes in assumptions 339,101 52,603  
Difference in expected and actual experience 81,572 7,354  
Adjustment due to differences in proportions - 377,564  
Net differences between projected and actual earnings 21,804 -  
Total $1,565,840 $469,100  

Safety

The amount of $703,387 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended June 30</th>
<th>Miscellaneous Plan Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources</th>
<th>Safety Police Plan Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources</th>
<th>Total Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$51,720</td>
<td>$222,152</td>
<td>$273,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>32,911</td>
<td>139,181</td>
<td>172,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>(7,685)</td>
<td>(20,473)</td>
<td>(28,158)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>(4,908)</td>
<td>(19,545)</td>
<td>(24,453)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$72,038</td>
<td>$321,315</td>
<td>$393,353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

### All Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actuarial Assumptions</th>
<th>June 30, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuation Date</td>
<td>June 30, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement Date</td>
<td>June 30, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial Cost Method</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial Assumptions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Rate</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected Salary Increase</td>
<td>Varies by Entry Age and Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Rate of Return</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The underlying mortality assumptions and all other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were developed based on CalPERS’ specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS 2014 experience study report available on CalPERS website. All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2014, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained at CalPERS’ website under Forms and Publications.

Discount Rate – To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is appropriate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not deemed necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called “Crossover Testing Report” that can be obtained at CalPERS’ website.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, staff took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund (Public Employees’ Retirement Fund) cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds’ asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.
NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target Allocation</th>
<th>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</th>
<th>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Years 0-10</td>
<td>Years 11+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Equity</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>4.80%</td>
<td>5.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Fixed Income</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>2.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation Sensitive</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Equity</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.30%</td>
<td>7.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>-0.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net pension liability of the Town for each Plan, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as what the Town’s net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1% Decrease</td>
<td>6.150%</td>
<td>6.150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Pension Liability</td>
<td>$1,323,760</td>
<td>$5,459,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Discount Rate</td>
<td>7.150%</td>
<td>7.150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Pension Liability</td>
<td>$545,637</td>
<td>$2,822,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% Increase</td>
<td>8.150%</td>
<td>8.150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Pension Liability</td>
<td>$(96,692)</td>
<td>$660,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, the Town did not have significant contributions payable to the pension plans.

NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Town is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of the Town Attorney, there is no pending litigation that is likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Town.

The Town may receive State and Federal funds for specific purposes that are subject to review by the grantor agencies. Such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under the terms of the grants. It is believed that any required reimbursements would not be material.
NOTE 9 – FUND BALANCES

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classifications of fund balance:

**Nonspendable** – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

**Restricted** – includes amounts restricted by external sources (creditors, laws of other governments, etc.) or by constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

**Committed** – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is reported pursuant to resolutions passed by the Town Council, highest level of decision making authority prior to fiscal year end. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through resolutions approved by Town Council.

**Assigned** – includes amounts that the Town of Ross intends to use for a specific purpose, but do not meet the definition of restricted or committed fund balance. Only the Town Council can assign fund balance.

**Unassigned** – includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

Fund balances comprise the following elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MAJOR</th>
<th>NON-MAJOR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Plan</td>
<td>Gas Tax</td>
<td>Update COPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>Roadway Fund</td>
<td>COPS Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonspendable</td>
<td>Prepaid items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Grants for Safety</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streets and Roadway Projects and Related</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>940,290</td>
<td>343,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage Projects and Related</td>
<td>1,361,601</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Plan Compliance Costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Restricted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,361,601</td>
<td>940,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigned</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Economic Uncertainties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Facilities and Equipment</td>
<td>3,391,554</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining unassigned</td>
<td>4,482,305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unassigned</td>
<td>9,373,859</td>
<td>$ 1,361,601</td>
<td>$ 940,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spending Order Policy**

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Town policy is to first apply restricted funds to projects or programs that meet the criteria of the funds purpose and then committed, assigned or unassigned funds as needed, in that order.
NOTE 9 – FUND BALANCES (Continued)

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

The Town established an emergency reserve in the General Fund for economic uncertainties of $1,500,000 in order to protect the Town against revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures.

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town has joined together with other government agencies in the Pooled Liability Assurance Network Joint Powers Authority (Authority), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for the members. The Town pays an annual premium to the Authority for its general comprehensive liability insurance. The agreement provides that Authority will be self-sustaining through member premiums and assessments. The Authority is governed by a board consisting of elected officials. The board controls the operations of the Authority including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by member cities.

The Town maintains General and Auto Liability coverage through the Authority up to a limit of $5 million, except for Employee Benefit Plan Administrative Liability which has a limit of $250,000. Excess liability insurance is provided through the Authority for an additional $10 million, which is provided by Peleus Insurance Company and an additional $15 million provided by Gemini Insurance Company, for a total coverage of $25 million. The Town’s deductible for this coverage is $25,000.

The Town maintains Property Insurance coverage through the Authority to cover losses up to a limit of $225,000. The Authority obtained excess coverage from Alliant Property Insurance Program (APIP) with limit up to $1,000,000,000 per occurrence. The Town has a deductible of $5,000 for property and $5,000 for vehicles.
NOTE 11 – ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences include vacation, compensatory, and sick time. Accrued and unpaid compensated absences are recorded as a liability on the statement of net position and on the governmental funds statement are expensed when paid. The liability at June 30, 2019 was $326,032 which reflects a net increase of $18,723 over the prior year.

NOTE 12 – PARTICIPATION IN JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS

The Town of Ross participates in the following Joint Powers Agreements:

Marin Emergency Radio Authority (MERA) - A public agency consisting of Marin County, all cities and towns within Marin County, as well as fire districts and other special districts. MERA was founded in February 1997 to develop a county-wide regional communications system to replace the existing inoperable and obsolete system with a state-of-the-art digital emergency communications system. As a participant in this JPA and a user of the system, Town of Ross makes an annual contribution to MERA to help fund the cost of this county-wide system. The contribution for the current year was $11,003 for operating expenses and $19,411 for bond and note payments.

Ross Valley Paramedic Authority – The Ross Valley Paramedic Authority (RVPA) was created in December 1982. RVPA is a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between eight member agencies. Each of these agencies appoints a board member. The board elects a President and Vice President each year. The Executive Officer is Marin County Fire Chief Jason Weber, who volunteers his time to serve as the administrator on behalf of the County of Marin.

RVPA’s operations are financed by its members, through a tax on each residential unit and an equivalent tax for commercial property. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the tax was $75 per living unit and 1,500 square feet of structure on parcels in non-residential use. Financial statements may be obtained by mailing a request to: County of Marin Fire Chief, Jason Weber, P.O. Box 518 Woodacre, CA 94973.

Marin Telecommunications Agency – The Marin Telecommunications Agency (MTA) is a joint powers authority administering the Comcast, AT&T, and Horizon cable franchise agreements and developing policy related to telecommunications services in Marin County, including cable, broadband, and related services. It was formed in 1998 to negotiate and administer cable television franchises for its member agencies. It is governed by a ten member Board of Directors composed of representatives from the County of Marin and the cities/towns of Belvedere, Corte Madera, Fairfax, Mill Valley, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, Sausalito, and Tiburon.

MTA's revenues are comprised of video services franchise and Public, Education and Government (PEG) fees received from the state franchised video service providers in Marin including AT&T, Comcast and Horizon Cable on behalf of MTA's member agencies. In accordance with MTA's Agreement of Formation/Joint Power Agreement MTA pays the franchise fees less MTA's operating budget to the member agencies based on revenue reports received from the video service providers. The PEG fees are paid to the Community Media Center of Marin (CMCM) in accordance with the MTA - CMCM Dedicated Access Provider Agreement.

Audited financial statements may be obtained by mailing a request to Marin Telecommunications Agency at: 555 Northgate Drive, Suite 230, San Rafael, CA 94903.
NOTE 12 – PARTICIPATION IN JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS (Continued)

Marin General Services Authority – The Marin General Services Authority (MGSA) was created in 2005 by the cities, towns, and County of Marin and two Community Service Districts to offer various public services effectively and efficiently throughout the county in a uniform manner with minimal overhead expense including animal control, abandoned vehicle abatement, and taxicab regulation, information management services, and street light maintenance. The MGSA has administrative authority for Marin Map JPA which provides geographic information systems and serves as an advisory body to the Marin County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program, the Marin Climate and Energy Partnership, and the Mediation Program run by the District Attorney’s office.

The financial responsibility of each member is based on a relative population and assessed value formula. Audited financial statements may be obtained by mailing a request to Marin General Services Authority at: 555 Northgate Drive, Suite 230, San Rafael, CA 94903. The Town’s member contributions for the current fiscal year were $34,277.

Marin Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) – In 1979, a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) was formed between the county, towns and cities. Currently, the members of the Task Force JPA include the county, the towns and cities of Belvedere, Corte Madera, Fairfax, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Novato, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, and Tiburon. The JPA provides oversight of the MCTF through a 9-member Oversight Committee comprised of a City Councilmember, a member of the County Board of Supervisors, two city managers, the County Administrator, two chief law enforcement officials and two Marin County residents who do not hold any of the above positions.

The MCTF is currently managed by the Sheriff’s Office with a Sheriff’s Lieutenant overseeing the operation and a Sheriff’s Sergeant supervising the unit. The main focus of the MCTF is narcotic related investigations. The Task Force also serves as a countywide investigations resource and assists other agencies with cases of significance. The MCTF supplements the efforts of the existing local law enforcement agencies to better deal with major cases or criminal activity that no single jurisdiction can effectively deal with alone. The contribution for fiscal year end June 30, 2019 was $16,749.

Marin Hazardous Materials Spills Management Authority – This multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional agency responds to hazardous materials emergencies. The annual budget is determined by the Marin County Fire Chief’s Association and is allocated based on jurisdiction percent of population based on the county of Marin’s current census data. Financial statements may be obtained by mailing a request to: the Hazardous Materials Response Team, c/o San Rafael Fire Department, 1039 C Street, San Rafael, CA 94901.

Marin Climate and Energy Partnership (MCEP) – The MCEP was created in 2007 by the County of Marin, eleven Marin cities and towns, the Transportation Authority of Marin, Marin Clean Energy, and the Marin Municipal Water District. The member agencies work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in government operations and our communities. The MCEP works to implement a wide range of greenhouse gas reduction programs, such as green building regulation, electric vehicle charging stations, LED streetlights, zero waste initiatives, and green purchasing policies. The MCEP demonstrates a way for local government to collaborate on various energy and climate-related issues and addresses AB 32 goals on a countywide basis.

Marin County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (MCSTOPPP) – MCSTOPPP was formed in 1993 between the County of Marin and eleven cities and towns within Marin. The Town of Ross became a member in 2005. The goal of MCSTOPPP is to prevent storm water pollution, protect and enhance water quality in creeks and wetlands, preserve beneficial uses of local waterways, and comply with State and Federal regulations.
NOTE 12 – PARTICIPATION IN JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS (Continued)

The MCSTOPPP is administered by the Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District with staffing provided by the Marin County Department of Public Works. The Marin General Services Authority provides budgetary and programmatic oversight. Member contributions are calculated using square miles and population factors. The Town’s contribution for the current fiscal year was $9,269.

Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Joint Powers Authority - This Authority was established by the County, local cities, and waste franchising districts to finance, prepare and implement source reduction and recycling elements on a county-wide integrated waste management plan as required by State Assembly Bill 939. Financial statements of the Authority can be obtained at: 3501 Civic Center Drive, San Rafael, California 94903.

Ross Valley Fire Department – On July 1, 2012, the Town entered into a Joint Powers Agreement with Town of Fairfax, Town of San Anselmo, and the Sleepy Hollow Fire Protection District to merge the Ross Fire Department with the Ross Valley Fire Department to provide fire services to the Town. All costs are fairly and equitably allocated among all members of the JPA, of which, the Town’s percentage share is 23.37%. During fiscal year 2018-2019, the Town made $1,949,787 in payments towards service provided by the Ross Valley Fire Department. The Town also made payments of $70,110 for apparatus replacement and $19,921 for a fire study.

The Town of Ross shall not assume or be liable for any obligation of the JPA, whether absolute, contingent, known, unknown, or otherwise incurred by the JPA prior to the agreement date. The Town remains liable for its payments under the outstanding Marin Emergency Radio Authority (MERA) bonds as of the agreement date.

NOTE 13 – POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Plan Description – In addition to the retirement benefits described in Note 7, the Town provides certain other postemployment benefits (OPEB Plan) to employees. The Town’s agent multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan provides health care benefits to eligible retirees in accordance with a Council resolution. The Town contracts with CalPERS to administer its retiree health benefit plan. Eligible employees retiring at or after age 50 with a minimum of 5 years of CalPERS service or disability may opt to continue health care coverage, with a portion of the monthly premium paid for by the Town which is currently the Public Employees Medical and Health Care Act (PEMHCA) minimum amount. Coverage is provided for life and spouses are eligible for the same type of coverage if elected by the retiree. Coverage discontinues either at the request of the retiree or by defaulting on the employee portion of the premium. Benefit provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Town’s Council. The Town does not provide vision, life, or Medicare Part B reimbursement to retirees.

Employees Covered – As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the OPEB Plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active employees</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits payments</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits payments</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 13 – POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (continued)

Contributions – The obligation of the Town to contribute to the plan is based on an actuarial determined rate. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Town did not make contributions to the plan. Retirees receiving benefits contributes the difference between the current monthly premiums for the selected plan and the PEMHCA reimbursement amount, which at June 30, 2019 was $136. The Town make contributions and participates in the California Employers’ Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) Fund for the purpose of prefunding obligations for past services. Through this plan, the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS) Board of Administration has the sole and exclusive control and power over the administration and investment of the prefunding plan.

Net OPEB Asset/Liability – The Town’s net OPEB Asset was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB Asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

- Discount Rate: 7.00%
- Inflation: 2.75%
- Salary Increases: 2.75% per annum, in aggregate
- Investment Rate of Return: 7.00%
- Mortality Rate: Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all funds
- Mortality Improvement Scale: PPACA High cost plan excise tax
- Healthcare Trend Rate: 4.00% per annum

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan 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 allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target Allocation</th>
<th>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Equity</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Inflation Protected Securities</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate Investment Trusts</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodities</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Expected inflation of 2.75%
NOTE 13 – POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (continued)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB Liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the Town contribution will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) – The changes in the net OPEB Asset for the Town’s Plan are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase (Decrease)</th>
<th>Total OPEB Liability (a)</th>
<th>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</th>
<th>Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) (c) = (a) - (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, beginning of year</td>
<td>$322,806</td>
<td>$452,071</td>
<td>$(129,265)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes recognized for year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>11,296</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>22,610</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of benefit terms</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in expected and actual experience</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of assumptions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>(48,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40,397</td>
<td>(40,397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(16,155)</td>
<td>(16,155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(862)</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net changes</td>
<td>17,751</td>
<td>71,380</td>
<td>(53,629)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, end of year</td>
<td>$340,557</td>
<td>$523,451</td>
<td>$(182,894)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Town if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6%) or one percentage point higher (8%) than the current rate, for the year ended June 30, 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan's Net OPEB (Asset)</th>
<th>Discount Rate -1% (6%)</th>
<th>Current Discount Rate (7%)</th>
<th>Discount Rate +1% (8%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ (141,409)</td>
<td>$ (182,894)</td>
<td>$ (217,386)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 13 – POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Town if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage higher than the current rate, for the year ended June 30, 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan's Net OPEB (Asset)</th>
<th>Trend Rate -1% (3.00%)</th>
<th>Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (4.00%)</th>
<th>Trend Rate +1% (5.00%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>(221,635)</td>
<td>$ (182,894)</td>
<td>$ (136,671)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources – Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in the future OPEB expense. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized OPEB expense of ($53,629). As of fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Town did not report any deferred inflows or resources or deferred outflows of resources related to the plan.

NOTE 14 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 83 – In November 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital asset should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. This Statement also requires disclosure of information about the nature of a government’s ARO, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018, or FY 2018/2019. This statement did not have an impact on the Town’s financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 88 – In April 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The objective of this Statement is to improve note disclosures related to debt. This Statement requires that all debt disclosures present direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other types of debt. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018 or FY 2018/2019. This statement did not have an impact on the Town’s financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 84 – In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance related to fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, or FY 2019/2020. The Town is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.
GASB Statement No. 87 – In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments’ financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments’ leasing activities. The Statement is effective for the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, or FY 2020/2021. The Town is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 89 – In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are to (a) enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (b) to simplify accounting for certain interest costs. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in the financial statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 or FY 2020/2021. The Town is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 90 – In August 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest, an amendment of GASB statement No. 14 and No. 60*. The objectives of this Statement is to improve how majority equity interest is reported. The Statement specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment using the equity method if a government’s holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment and for all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 or FY 2019/2020. The Town is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 91 – In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objectives of this Statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with commitments extended by issuers, arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and related note disclosures by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 or FY 2021/2022. The Town is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN OF ROSS

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (UNAUDITED) AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budgeted Amounts</th>
<th>Actual Amounts</th>
<th>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$ 4,825,000</td>
<td>$ 4,825,000</td>
<td>$ 5,006,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>63,700</td>
<td>63,700</td>
<td>89,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building/public works permits</td>
<td>648,600</td>
<td>648,600</td>
<td>824,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of money and property</td>
<td>298,800</td>
<td>298,800</td>
<td>474,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges for services</td>
<td>1,354,700</td>
<td>1,354,700</td>
<td>1,284,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines and forfeitures</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>15,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>90,500</td>
<td>90,500</td>
<td>175,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,299,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,870,710</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>998,931</td>
<td>998,931</td>
<td>835,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>299,814</td>
<td>299,814</td>
<td>294,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety</td>
<td>3,994,134</td>
<td>3,994,134</td>
<td>4,019,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works/Building</td>
<td>1,480,330</td>
<td>1,480,330</td>
<td>1,350,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>871,136</td>
<td>871,136</td>
<td>850,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>512,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>9,410</td>
<td>9,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,101,345</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,871,949</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>(802,045)</td>
<td>(1,239)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers in</td>
<td>891,640</td>
<td>891,640</td>
<td>876,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of capital assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</strong></td>
<td><strong>891,640</strong></td>
<td><strong>901,670</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Net Change in Fund Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>89,595</strong></td>
<td><strong>900,431</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,580,137</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,580,137</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fund Balance, End of Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 8,669,732</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 9,480,568</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## TOWN OF ROSS

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (UNAUDITED) AND ACTUAL**

**DRAINAGE FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budgeted Amounts</th>
<th>Actual Amounts</th>
<th>Variance with Final Budget - Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>$ 640,000</td>
<td>$ 640,000</td>
<td>$ 117,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses and permits</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>210,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>30,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>853,000</td>
<td>853,000</td>
<td>359,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>1,115,000</td>
<td>1,115,000</td>
<td>148,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>1,115,000</td>
<td>1,115,000</td>
<td>149,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Change in Fund Balance</td>
<td>(262,000)</td>
<td>(262,000)</td>
<td>209,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</td>
<td>1,152,416</td>
<td>1,152,416</td>
<td>1,152,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance, End of Year</td>
<td>$ 890,416</td>
<td>$ 890,416</td>
<td>$ 1,361,601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TOWN OF ROSS

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (UNAUDITED) AND ACTUAL ROADWAY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budgeted Amounts</th>
<th>Actual Amounts</th>
<th>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>$ 35,000</td>
<td>$ 35,000</td>
<td>$ 48,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses and permits</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>239,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>29,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>245,500</td>
<td>245,500</td>
<td>338,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>3,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>568,000</td>
<td>568,000</td>
<td>278,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>608,000</td>
<td>608,000</td>
<td>281,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Change in Fund Balance</td>
<td>(362,500)</td>
<td>(362,500)</td>
<td>56,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</td>
<td>883,812</td>
<td>883,812</td>
<td>883,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance, End of Year</td>
<td>$ 521,312</td>
<td>$ 521,312</td>
<td>$ 940,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TOWN OF ROSS

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last 10 Years*</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's proportion of the net pension liability</strong></td>
<td>0.01448%</td>
<td>0.01986%</td>
<td>0.01964%</td>
<td>0.02262%</td>
<td>0.02419%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability</strong></td>
<td>$545,637</td>
<td>$782,895</td>
<td>$682,426</td>
<td>$620,516</td>
<td>$597,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>$969,297</td>
<td>$969,202</td>
<td>$719,234</td>
<td>$734,555</td>
<td>$587,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>0.562920343</td>
<td>80.78%</td>
<td>94.88%</td>
<td>84.48%</td>
<td>101.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the plan's total pension liability</strong></td>
<td>75.26%</td>
<td>75.39%</td>
<td>75.87%</td>
<td>79.89%</td>
<td>81.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's proportion of the net pension liability</strong></td>
<td>0.04810%</td>
<td>0.05904%</td>
<td>0.06092%</td>
<td>0.07105%</td>
<td>0.07650%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability</strong></td>
<td>$2,822,097</td>
<td>$3,527,483</td>
<td>$3,155,417</td>
<td>$2,927,626</td>
<td>$2,869,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>$946,202</td>
<td>$936,025</td>
<td>$878,002</td>
<td>$817,494</td>
<td>$766,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>298.26%</td>
<td>372.80%</td>
<td>359.39%</td>
<td>358.12%</td>
<td>374.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the plan's total pension liability</strong></td>
<td>75.26%</td>
<td>71.74%</td>
<td>72.69%</td>
<td>77.27%</td>
<td>78.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes to schedule:**

**Benefit changes:** There were no changes to benefit terms.

**Changes in assumptions:** In 2017, the discount rate reduced from 7.5 to 7.15 percent.

*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation.
## TOWN OF ROSS

### SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan

**Last 10 Years***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarially determined contributions</td>
<td>$168,584</td>
<td>$198,343</td>
<td>$123,515</td>
<td>$244,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>(168,584)</td>
<td>(198,343)</td>
<td>(123,515)</td>
<td>(244,274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered payroll</td>
<td>$1,101,366</td>
<td>$969,297</td>
<td>$969,202</td>
<td>$719,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement date</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
<td>6/30/2017</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>6/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarially determined contributions</td>
<td>$534,803</td>
<td>$993,890</td>
<td>$459,244</td>
<td>$1,095,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>(534,803)</td>
<td>(993,890)</td>
<td>(459,244)</td>
<td>(1,095,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered payroll</td>
<td>$927,789</td>
<td>$946,202</td>
<td>$936,025</td>
<td>$878,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement date</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
<td>6/30/2017</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>6/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>105.0%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>124.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$993,890</td>
<td>$459,244</td>
<td>$1,095,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(534,803)</td>
<td>(993,890)</td>
<td>(459,244)</td>
<td>(1,095,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered payroll</td>
<td>$927,789</td>
<td>$946,202</td>
<td>$936,025</td>
<td>$878,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement date</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
<td>6/30/2017</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>6/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>105.0%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>124.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarially determined contributions</td>
<td>$534,803</td>
<td>$993,890</td>
<td>$459,244</td>
<td>$1,095,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>(534,803)</td>
<td>(993,890)</td>
<td>(459,244)</td>
<td>(1,095,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered payroll</td>
<td>$927,789</td>
<td>$946,202</td>
<td>$936,025</td>
<td>$878,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement date</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
<td>6/30/2017</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>6/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>105.0%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>124.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation.*
TOWN OF ROSS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Agent Multiple-Employer Other Postemployment Benefits Plan
Last 10 Years*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total OPEB Liability</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>$11,296</td>
<td>$10,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>22,610</td>
<td>21,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of benefit terms</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differences between expected and actual experience</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of assumptions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments, included refunds of employee contributions</td>
<td>(16,155)</td>
<td>(15,534)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net change in total OPEB liability</td>
<td>17,751</td>
<td>16,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total OPEB liability - beginning of year</td>
<td>322,806</td>
<td>306,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total OPEB liability - end of year (a)</td>
<td>$340,557</td>
<td>$322,806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

| Net investment income | $40,397 | $43,036 |
| Contributions         | 48,000  | 63,534  |
| Benefit payments, included refunds of employee contributions | (16,155) | (15,534) |
| Administrative expense | (862)   | (363)   |
| Other                 | -       | -       |
| Net change in plan fiduciary net position | 71,380   | 90,673   |
| Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year | 452,071  | 361,398  |
| Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b) | 523,451  | 452,071  |
| Town's net OPEB (Asset) - end of year = (a) - (b) | $(182,894) | $(129,265) |

| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB asset | 153.70% | 140.04% |
| Covered-employee payroll | $1,915,500 | $1,905,227 |
| Net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | -9.55% | -6.78% |
| Measurement date | 6/30/2018 | 6/30/2017 |

*Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation.
### TOWN OF ROSS

**SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Agent Multiple-Employer Other Postemployment Benefits Plan
Last 10 Years*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ 48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(48,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Covered employee-payroll**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Covered employee-payroll</td>
<td>$ 2,029,155</td>
<td>$ 1,915,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
## TOWN OF ROSS

### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

**JUNE 30, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Plan Tax Fund</th>
<th>Citizens Option for Public Safety Fund</th>
<th>Public Safety Tax Fund</th>
<th>Non-Major Governmental Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>$333,055</td>
<td>$291,276</td>
<td>$41,388</td>
<td>$665,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivables</td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivables</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$343,545</td>
<td>$293,141</td>
<td>$41,648</td>
<td>$678,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES** |                      |
| **LIABILITIES**                |                        |
| Accounts payable               | $ -                    | $ -                                    | $ -                     | $ -                         |
| Total Liabilities              | -                      | -                                      | -                       | -                           |

| **FUND BALANCES**             |                        |
| Restricted                     | 343,545                | 293,141                                | 41,648                  | 678,334                     |
| Total Fund Balances            | 343,545                | 293,141                                | 41,648                  | 678,334                     |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Balances | $343,545              | $293,141                               | $41,648                 | $678,334                    |
TOWN OF ROSS

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Plan</th>
<th></th>
<th>Citizens</th>
<th></th>
<th>Public</th>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Major</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Option for</td>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Governmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVENUES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>107,556</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155,402</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>836,670</td>
<td>$ 836,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building/public works permits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83,760</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83,760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from use of money and property</td>
<td>9,219</td>
<td>7,129</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>116,775</td>
<td>90,889</td>
<td>156,244</td>
<td>836,670</td>
<td>1,200,578</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXPENDITURES         |              |     |          |     |         |     |           |     |
|                      |              |     |          |     |         |     |           |     |
| Current:             |              |     |          |     |         |     |           |     |
| Public safety        | -            | -   | 150,000  | -   | -         | 150,000 |     |           |     |
| Public works/Building| 12,350       |     | -        | -   | -         | 12,350 |     |           |     |
| Capital outlay       | 110,855      |     | -        | -   | -         | 110,855 |     |           |     |
| Total Expenditures   | 123,205      |     | 150,000  | -   | -         | 273,205 |     |           |     |
| Revenues Over (Under)Expenses | (6,430) | 90,889 | 6,244 | 836,670 | 927,373 |     |           |     |

| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |              |     |          |     |         |     |           |     |
| Transfers out          | -            | (40,000) | - | (836,670) | (876,670) |     |           |     |
| Net Change in Fund Balances | (6,430) | 50,889 | 6,244 | - | 50,703 |     |           |     |
| Fund Balances, Beginning of Year | 349,975 | 242,252 | 35,404 | - | 627,631 |     |           |     |
| Fund Balances, End of Year | $ 343,545 | $ 293,141 | $ 41,648 | - | $ 678,334 |     |           |     |
December 4, 2019

To the Members of the Town Council
of the Town of Ross
Ross, California

We have audited the financial statements of Town of Ross (Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2019. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters relating to our audit.

**Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit under Generally Accepted Auditing Standards and Government Auditing Standards**

As communicated in our letter dated June 17, 2019 our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express an opinion about whether the financial statements that have been prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of its respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the Town solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

We have provided our comments regarding internal controls during our audit in our Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards dated December 4, 2019.

**Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit**

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.
Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, as appropriate, our firm, and other firms utilized in the engagement, if applicable, have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity’s Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Town is included in Note 1 to the financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes in significant accounting policies or their application during fiscal year. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management’s current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management’s current judgments.

The most sensitive accounting estimates affecting the financial statements are related to the Town’s net pension liabilities and related deferred inflows of resources, deferred outflows of resources and net other postemployment benefits liability (or asset) and related deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources.

Management’s estimate of the net pension liabilities, net other postemployment benefits liability (asset) and related deferrals are based on actuarial valuations performed by management specialists. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these liabilities and determined that they were reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the Town’s financial statements relate to:

The Town’s disclosure of the net pension liabilities and net OPEB liability (or asset) and related deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources required by the Town’s reporting of the related information, are particularly sensitive. As disclosed in the notes, a 1% increase or decrease in the rates has a material effect on the Town’s net pension and OPEB liabilities (asset).

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.
Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements
For purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the financial statements as a whole. There were no uncorrected misstatements noted during our audit.

Disagreements with Management
For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor’s report. No such disagreements arose during the course of the audit.

Representations Requested from Management
We have requested certain written representations from management which are included in the management representation letter dated December 4, 2019.

Management’s Consultations with Other Accountants
In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues
In the normal course of our professional association with the Town, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, operating conditions affecting the entity, and operating plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the Town’s auditors.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the governing board and management of the Town and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Palo Alto, California
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 Members of the Town Council
of the Town of Ross
Ross, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Ross (Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Ross'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 may exist that have not been identified.
Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town'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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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.

Palo Alto, California
December 4, 2019
Independent Accountant’s Report On Appropriations Limit Calculation
June 30, 2019

Town of Ross
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT ON AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES APPLIED TO
APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT UNDER ARTICLE XIII B OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

To the Members of the Town Council
of the Town of Ross
Ross, California

We have performed the procedures enumerated below to the Appropriations Limit Calculation of the Town of Ross, (Town), for the year ended June 30, 2019. These procedures, which were agreed to by the Town and the League of California Cities (as presented in the publication entitled Agreed Upon Procedures Applied to the Appropriations Limitation Prescribed by Article XIII-B of the California Constitution) were performed solely to assist the Town in meeting the requirements of Section 1.5 of Article XIIIIB of the California Constitution. The Town management is responsible for the Appropriations Limit Calculation. The sufficiency of the procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

The procedures performed and our findings were as follows:

1. We obtained completed worksheets used by the Town to calculate its Appropriation Limit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, and determined that the limit and annual adjustment factors were adopted by resolution of Town Council. We also determined that the population and inflation options were selected by a recorded vote of the Town Council.

   **Findings:** No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.

2. For the Appropriations Limit Calculation, we added the prior year’s limit to the total adjustments and agreed the resulting amount to the current year’s limit.

   **Findings:** No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.

3. We agreed the current year Appropriation Limit to corresponding information in worksheets used by the Town.

   **Finding:** No exceptions were noted as result of our procedures.

4. We agreed the prior year Appropriations Limit to the prior year Appropriation Limit adopted by the Town.

   **Finding:** No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.
This agreed upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an audit or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the Appropriations Limit Calculation. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. No procedures have been performed with respect to the determination of the appropriation limit for the base year, as defined by Article XIII-B of the California Constitution.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Town Council and management of the Town and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Palo Alto, California
December 4 2019