

ROSELLI, CLARK & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

Report on Examination of
Basic Financial Statements
and Additional Information
Year Ended June 30, 2020



TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Mendon, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Blackstone, Massachusetts, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

The Town's basic financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 were audited by us. The Town established a water enterprise fund effective July 1, 2019. As discussed in Note V to the basic financial statements, the Town restated its previously reported net position in its government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds financial statements. We audited the adjustments described in Note V that were applied to restate the June 30, 2019 basic financial statements.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and the schedules listed under the required supplementary information section in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 30, 2020 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, contract, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
November 30, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As the management of the Town of Mendon, Massachusetts (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with their review of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

- Construction on the Town's new police station was near complete at June 30, 2020. The Town financed this construction through the issuances of \$5.0 million and \$1.3 million in general obligation bonds in fiscal years 2018 and 2020, respectively.
- The Town established a water enterprise fund effective July 1, 2019.
- The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by nearly \$11.9 million (total net position) at June 30, 2020. This represents a decrease of approximately \$985,000 from the prior year.
- The Town, like so many other Massachusetts communities, reports a deficit in its unrestricted net position in its governmental activities. This deficit increased nearly \$2.1 million in fiscal year 2020. Included in this deficit is approximately \$17.5 million in net other postemployment benefits and pension liabilities.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of nearly \$6.3 million, which is approximately \$2.0 million lower than the prior year. This decrease is due primarily to capital spending for the Town's new police station.
- Of the ending fund balance in the Town's governmental funds, approximately \$1.8 million is available for spending at the government's discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was approximately 9.6% of the total current year general fund expenditures. The total general fund balance was approximately 12.7% of the total current year general fund expenditures.
- The Town's total long-term debt increased \$650,000 in 2020 to \$8,790,000 as current year borrowings exceeded scheduled long-term debt repayments.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated public/private enterprise shutdowns affected the Town in a variety of ways. The Town recognized that its revenues from sources such as recreation programs, excise taxes, permits and other usage fees would not trend as anticipated. Some budgeted expenses were either deferred, reduced or eliminated entirely in fiscal year 2020.
- The Town received notice from the Commonwealth that it is entitled to approximately \$545,000 through the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). The CARES Act funds are currently restricted in their use; these funds can only be used for direct expenses related to COVID-19 and cannot be used as "revenue replacement" or other similar, unrestricted purposes

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, education, health and human services, culture and recreation, fringe benefits and debt service. The business-type activities of the Town consist of its water activities.

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

Accounting guidelines distinguish fund balance between amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories, and other amounts that are classified based on the relative strength of the constraints that control the purposes for which specific amounts can be spent. Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts will be reported in the following classifications:

- Nonspendable —amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., inventory or prepaid expenses) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted—amounts constrained by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.
- Committed—amounts constrained by a government using its highest level of decision-making authority.
- Assigned—amounts a government intends to use for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned—amounts that are not constrained at all will be reported in the general fund or in other major funds if negative.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental 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 a government’s near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government’s near-term financing decisions.

The Town maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. This schedule has been prepared as required supplementary information and can be found along with the corresponding notes in this report.

Proprietary Funds – Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water enterprise fund.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town’s own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

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

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town’s progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to its employees as well as a budget to actual comparison for the current year’s general fund operations.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The condensed comparative statements of net position for the two most recent years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019*
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 8,359,015	\$ 10,020,397	\$ 66,027	\$ 40,431	\$ 8,425,042	\$ 10,060,828
Capital assets, net	30,017,344	25,339,065	932,961	1,016,454	30,950,305	26,355,519
Total Assets	38,376,359	35,359,462	998,988	1,056,885	39,375,347	36,416,347
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,198,962	1,409,878	-	-	1,198,962	1,409,878
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	26,054,233	23,070,508	-	-	26,054,233	23,070,508
Other liabilities	2,059,028	1,572,686	36,844	34,057	2,095,872	1,606,743
Total Liabilities	28,113,261	24,643,194	36,844	34,057	28,150,105	24,677,251
Deferred Inflows of Resources	536,293	275,762	-	-	536,293	275,762
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	21,300,193	20,766,649	932,961	1,016,454	22,233,154	21,783,103
Restricted	4,012,876	3,379,013	-	-	4,012,876	3,379,013
Unrestricted	(14,387,302)	(12,295,278)	29,183	6,374	(14,358,119)	(12,288,904)
Total Net Position	\$ 10,925,767	\$ 11,850,384	\$ 962,144	\$ 1,022,828	\$ 11,887,911	\$ 12,873,212

* Prior period balances have been restated to reflect the creation of a water enterprise fund. Refer to Note V to the financial statements.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's net position decreased approximately \$985,000 year-over-year. This decrease was driven primarily by the nearly \$925,000 decrease in net position in the Town's governmental activities. Included in the fiscal year 2020 governmental activities was approximately \$2.6 million in non-cash expenses related to other postemployment benefits and additional pension expense that were recorded on a GAAP basis versus cash basis.

The largest portion of the Town's net position (approximately \$22.2 million) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt (netted down by those amounts expected to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth) used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's net position (approximately \$4.0 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The remaining net position is unrestricted and is presented as a deficit balance. The Town reports a deficit unrestricted net position of nearly \$14.4 million. This deficit is primarily the result of an approximate \$7.9 million net other postemployment benefit liability and \$9.5 million net pension liability at June 30, 2020. The Town expects that its deficit in unrestricted net position will remain for the foreseeable future.

The condensed comparative statements of activities for the two most recent fiscal years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019 *	2020	2019 *	2020	2019 *
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,424,865	\$ 1,406,214	\$ 164,533	\$ -	\$ 1,589,398	\$ 1,406,214
Operating grants and contributions	789,614	559,619	-	-	789,614	559,619
Capital grants and contributions	790,523	166,485	-	-	790,523	166,485
General revenues:						
Property taxes	17,213,896	16,459,578	-	-	17,213,896	16,459,578
Excise taxes	1,309,190	1,265,860	-	-	1,309,190	1,265,860
Intergovernmental	433,944	458,382	-	-	433,944	458,382
Other	101,345	151,262	-	-	101,345	151,262
Total Revenues	22,063,377	20,467,400	164,533	-	22,227,910	20,467,400
Expenses:						
General government	2,089,676	1,752,801	-	-	2,089,676	1,752,801
Public safety	5,740,824	4,058,404	-	-	5,740,824	4,058,404
Education	11,207,805	10,737,552	-	-	11,207,805	10,737,552
Public works	1,990,796	1,883,144	-	-	1,990,796	1,883,144
Health and human services	789,040	737,398	-	-	789,040	737,398
Culture and recreation	922,238	705,107	-	-	922,238	705,107
Interest expense	247,615	261,977	-	-	247,615	261,977
Total Expenses	22,987,994	20,136,383	225,217	-	23,213,211	20,136,383
Change in Net Position	(924,617)	331,017	(60,684)	-	(985,301)	331,017
Net Position:						
Beginning of year	11,850,384	11,838,385	1,022,828	-	12,873,212	11,838,385
Restatement (a)	-	(319,018)	-	1,022,828	-	703,810
End of year	\$ 10,925,767	\$ 11,850,384	\$ 962,144	\$ 1,022,828	\$ 11,887,911	\$ 12,873,212

* Prior period balances have been restated to reflect the creation of a water enterprise fund. Refer to Note V to the financial statements.

Governmental Activities – Total revenues in fiscal year 2020 increased nearly \$1.6 million, or 7.8%, from the prior year. This increase was due to strong growth in property taxes coupled with a significant increase in capital grants (primarily in the form of roadway project reimbursements from the Commonwealth). The Town's largest revenue source is property taxes, which represented approximately 78% and 80% of fiscal year 2020 and 2019 total revenues, respectively. No other revenue source exceeded 10% in fiscal year 2020 or 2019.

The Town's largest expense category is education. Education expenses totaled approximately 49% and 53% of total annual expenditures in fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively. In terms of gross dollars, education expenses increased over \$470,000 in fiscal year 2020, which reflected the increase in the Town's assessment for its regional school district. Public safety expenses represented approximately 25% and 20% annual expenditures in fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. This sharp increase was due primarily to (1) increased headcounts and (2) the effects of a significant increase in non-cash other postemployment benefits, which given the composition of the Town's employment base more greatly affects public safety than other expense categories. No other expense categories were greater than 10% in fiscal years 2020 or 2019.

Business-Type Activities – Fiscal year 2020 marked the first year the Town's water activities were accounted for as a business-type activity. The nearly \$61,000 decrease in net position in 2020 was primarily the result of non-cash depreciation expense of over \$83,000.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

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

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

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of nearly \$6.3 million, which is an approximate \$2.0 million decrease from the prior year. This decrease is due primarily to the continued capital spending for the Town’s new police station.

The Town reported a positive change in fund balance in its general fund, community preservation fund and nonmajor governmental funds in fiscal year 2020. The capital projects fund reported a decrease in fund balance. The governmental funds financial statements reported over \$1.8 million as available for spending at the government’s discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was approximately \$1.9 million, while total fund balance exceeded \$2.5 million. As a measure of the general fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 9.6% of total fiscal year 2020 general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 12.7% of that same amount.

Proprietary Funds – The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Fiduciary Fund – The Town’s fiduciary fund is comprised of its other postemployment benefits trust fund, private purpose funds and agency funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were not significant. A reconciliation of these differences is found in the required supplementary information.

On a budgetary basis, property tax revenues were approximately \$132,000 lower than expected. This decrease was due primarily to the effect COVID-19 has on fourth quarter collections.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town’s investment in capital assets, which includes land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020 totaled approximately \$31.05 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This is an increase of nearly \$4.7 million from the prior year as 2020 capital additions exceeded depreciation expense.

Additional information on the Town capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt – The Town’s total general obligation bonds payable debt increased by \$650,000 in fiscal year 2020 to approximately \$8.8 million at June 30, 2020. This increase was due to new borrowings of nearly \$1.3 million exceeded schedule repayments.

The Town also holds a proportionate share of debt of other governmental units that provide services within the Town’s boundaries. Debt service from such arrangements is assessed annually to the Town.

Additional information on the Town’s debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

- Net state aid for fiscal year 2021 is expected to remain relatively consistent with fiscal year 2020, although a state fiscal year 2021 budget had not yet been approved at the time of this report.
- The Town expects that it will receive approval from the Massachusetts Department of Revenue of approximately \$600,000 in certified free cash. This, together with approximately \$979,000 in general stabilization funds, are available to assist in funding its fiscal year 2021 budget.
- The Town’s real estate tax base is made up predominantly of residential taxes, which in 2020 are approximately 88% of the entire property tax levy. In addition, Chapter 580 of the Acts of 1980, more commonly referred to as Proposition 2 ½, limits the Town’s ability to increase taxes in any one year by more than 2 ½% of the previous year’s tax levy. The Town typically taxes at or near its levy limit annually.

Each of these factors were considered in preparing the Town’s budget for the 2021 fiscal year, which was adopted at Town Meeting in June 2020.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Town Administrator, 20 Main Street, Mendon, MA 01756

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,246,211	\$ 30,141	\$ 5,276,352
Investments	2,064,059	-	2,064,059
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	772,755	-	772,755
Excise taxes	82,762	-	82,762
Departmental, user charges and other	81,722	35,886	117,608
Intergovernmental	111,506	-	111,506
Land	10,811,628	-	10,811,628
Construction in-progress	6,176,758	-	6,176,758
Depreciable capital assets, net	13,028,958	932,961	13,961,919
Total Assets	38,376,359	998,988	39,375,347
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pensions	1,198,962	-	1,198,962
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,198,962	-	1,198,962
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	694,745	36,844	731,589
Accrued payroll and withholdings	75,562	-	75,562
Retainage payable	270,789	-	270,789
Accrued interest	91,650	-	91,650
Short-term note payable	109,218	-	109,218
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	817,064	-	817,064
Due in more than one year	26,054,233	-	26,054,233
Total Liabilities	28,113,261	36,844	28,150,105
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unearned revenues	192,792	-	192,792
Pensions	343,501	-	343,501
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	536,293	-	536,293
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	21,300,193	932,961	22,233,154
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	26,299	-	26,299
Expendable permanent funds	12,030	-	12,030
Community preservation	2,587,867	-	2,587,867
Other purposes	1,386,680	-	1,386,680
Unrestricted	(14,387,302)	29,183	(14,358,119)
Total Net Position	\$ 10,925,767	\$ 962,144	\$ 11,887,911

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 2,089,676	\$ 272,543	\$ 407,305	\$ -	\$ (1,409,828)		\$ (1,409,828)
Public safety	5,740,824	460,846	252,336	-	(5,027,642)		(5,027,642)
Education	11,207,805	35,000	36,796	-	(11,136,009)		(11,136,009)
Public works	1,990,796	433,820	2,689	790,523	(763,764)		(763,764)
Health and human services	789,040	48,298	57,389	-	(683,353)		(683,353)
Culture and recreation	922,238	174,358	33,099	-	(714,781)		(714,781)
Interest expense	247,615	-	-	-	(247,615)		(247,615)
Total Governmental Activities	22,987,994	1,424,865	789,614	790,523	(19,982,992)		(19,982,992)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	225,217	164,533	-	-		(60,684)	(60,684)
Total Business-Type Activities	225,217	164,533	-	-		(60,684)	(60,684)
Total Primary Government	\$ 23,213,211	\$ 1,589,398	\$ 789,614	\$ 790,523		(60,684)	(20,043,676)
General Revenues:							
Property taxes					17,213,896	-	17,213,896
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes					1,309,190	-	1,309,190
Grants and contributions not restricted to to specific programs					433,944	-	433,944
Penalties and interest on taxes					61,251	-	61,251
Unrestricted investment income					40,094	-	40,094
Total General Revenues and Transfers					19,058,375	-	19,058,375
Change in Net Position					(924,617)	(60,684)	(985,301)
Net Position:							
Beginning of year (as restated; refer to Note V)					11,850,384	1,022,828	12,873,212
End of year					\$ 10,925,767	\$ 962,144	\$ 11,887,911

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,993,801	\$ 1,520,825	\$ 927,486	\$ 804,099	\$ 5,246,211
Investments	924,088	1,067,042	-	72,929	2,064,059
Receivables, net of allowances:					
Property taxes	761,688	11,067	-	-	772,755
Excise taxes	82,762	-	-	-	82,762
Departmental, user charges and other	81,722	-	-	-	81,722
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	111,506	111,506
Total Assets	3,844,061	2,598,934	927,486	988,534	8,359,015
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 3,844,061	\$ 2,598,934	\$ 927,486	\$ 988,534	\$ 8,359,015
Liabilities:					
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 361,729	\$ -	\$ 238,020	\$ 94,996	\$ 694,745
Accrued payroll and withholdings	75,562	-	-	-	75,562
Retainage payable	-	-	270,789	-	270,789
Short-term note payable	-	-	-	109,218	109,218
Total Liabilities	437,291	-	508,809	204,214	1,150,314
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unearned revenues - prepaid fees	192,792	-	-	-	192,792
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	548,226	11,067	-	-	559,293
Unavailable revenues - excise taxes	82,762	-	-	-	82,762
Unavailable revenues - departmental and other	81,722	-	-	-	81,722
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	905,502	11,067	-	-	916,569
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	26,299	26,299
Restricted	-	2,587,867	418,677	800,991	3,807,535
Committed	507,914	-	-	-	507,914
Assigned	114,619	-	-	-	114,619
Unassigned	1,878,735	-	-	(42,970)	1,835,765
Total Fund Balances	2,501,268	2,587,867	418,677	784,320	6,292,132
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 3,844,061	\$ 2,598,934	\$ 927,486	\$ 988,534	\$ 8,359,015

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS OF
JUNE 30, 2020**

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 6,292,132
Capital assets used in governmental activities in the statement of net position are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		30,017,344
Certain receivables and revenues are deferred in the governmental funds as they are not current financial resources. These revenues are accrued under the economic resources basis of accounting.		916,569
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources to be recognized in future expense are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	1,198,962	
Deferred inflows of resources - prepaid fees	(192,792)	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	<u>(343,501)</u>	
Net effect of reporting deferred outflows and inflows of resources		662,669
Interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt in the statement of net position but not in the funds until due.		(91,650)
Long-term liabilities not currently due and payable are reported in the statement of net position and not in the funds:		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(7,920,138)	
Net pension liability	(9,537,500)	
Compensated absences	(182,161)	
Capital lease obligations	(248,652)	
Bonds and notes payable	<u>(8,982,846)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		<u>(26,871,297)</u>
Net Position — Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 10,925,767</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:					
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 16,786,232	\$ 427,425	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,213,657
Intergovernmental	498,727	180,378	-	1,287,936	1,967,041
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	1,306,542	-	-	-	1,306,542
Licenses and permits	216,666	-	-	-	216,666
Penalties and interest on taxes	61,251	-	-	-	61,251
Fines and forfeitures	50,684	-	-	-	50,684
Departmental and other revenues	834,793	-	-	345,610	1,180,403
Contributions and donations	-	-	-	47,040	47,040
Investment income	38,430	389	-	1,275	40,094
Total Revenues	<u>19,793,325</u>	<u>608,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,681,861</u>	<u>22,083,378</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	1,232,948	1,750	-	88,444	1,323,142
Public safety	2,860,779	-	4,866,932	197,995	7,925,706
Education	11,207,805	-	-	-	11,207,805
Public works	862,531	-	-	430,172	1,292,703
Health and human services	650,725	-	-	36,338	687,063
Culture and recreation	341,392	52,172	-	164,527	558,091
Pension and fringe benefits	1,654,399	-	-	-	1,654,399
State and county charges	7,017	-	-	-	7,017
Debt service:					
Principal	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
Interest	249,545	-	-	-	249,545
Total Expenditures	<u>19,667,141</u>	<u>53,922</u>	<u>4,866,932</u>	<u>917,476</u>	<u>25,505,471</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>126,184</u>	<u>554,270</u>	<u>(4,866,932)</u>	<u>764,385</u>	<u>(3,422,093)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from general obligation bonds	-	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
Premium from general obligation bonds	-	-	192,846	-	192,846
Transfers in	256,205	-	-	-	256,205
Transfers out	-	(221,105)	-	(35,100)	(256,205)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>256,205</u>	<u>(221,105)</u>	<u>1,442,846</u>	<u>(35,100)</u>	<u>1,442,846</u>
Change in Fund Balances	382,389	333,165	(3,424,086)	729,285	(1,979,247)
Fund Balances:					
Beginning of the year	\$ 2,118,879	\$ 2,254,702	\$ 3,842,763	\$ 55,035	8,271,379
End of the year	<u>\$ 2,501,268</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,867</u>	<u>\$ 418,677</u>	<u>\$ 784,320</u>	<u>\$ 6,292,132</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Net Change in Fund Balances — Total Governmental Funds \$ (1,979,247)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital asset activity in the current fiscal year included:

Capital asset additions	5,529,613	
Depreciation expense	<u>(851,335)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital activity		4,678,278

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (20,001)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to the governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither has any effect on net position. Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Differences in the treatment of long-term debt transactions in the current fiscal year included:

Issuance of long-term debt	(1,250,000)	
Issuance of capital lease obligations	(197,920)	
Premiums received on long-term borrowings	(192,846)	
Repayments of long-term debt	600,000	
Repayments of capital lease obligations	<u>69,105</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt activity		(971,661)

Some revenues/expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide/require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues/expenditures in the governmental funds:

Net other postemployment benefits liability	(1,878,616)	
Net pension liability	(729,274)	
Compensated absences	(26,026)	
Accrued interest	<u>1,930</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		<u>(2,631,986)</u>

Change in Net Position — Governmental Activities \$ (924,617)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020**

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
	<u>Water</u>
Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,141
User charges receivable	<u>35,886</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>66,027</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Depreciable capital assets, net	<u>932,961</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>932,961</u>
Total Assets	<u>998,988</u>
 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	 <u>-</u>
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Warrants and accounts payable	<u>36,844</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>36,844</u>
 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 <u>-</u>
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	932,961
Unrestricted	<u>29,183</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 962,144</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
	<u>Water</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 159,189
Other operating revenues	<u>5,344</u>
Total Operating Revenues	<u>164,533</u>
Operating Expenses:	
Operating costs	141,724
Depreciation	<u>83,493</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>225,217</u>
Operating Loss	<u>(60,684)</u>
Net Position:	
Beginning of the year (as restated; refer to Note V)	<u>1,022,828</u>
End of the year	<u>\$ 962,144</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
	<u>Water</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from user charges	\$ 163,734
Receipts from other operating revenues	5,344
Payments to vendors	<u>(138,937)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>30,141</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,141
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Beginning of the year	<u>-</u>
End of the year	<u><u>\$ 30,141</u></u>
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$ (60,684)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:	
Depreciation expense	83,493
Changes in assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities:	
Receivables and other current assets	4,545
Warrants payable and other current liabilities	<u>2,787</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 30,141</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020**

	OPEB Trust	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,713	\$ 20,073	\$ 43,110
Investments at fair value:			
Mutual funds	86,992	32,603	-
Receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,422</u>
Total Assets	<u>114,705</u>	<u>52,676</u>	<u>133,532</u>
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	-	-	1,875
Agency liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,657</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 133,532</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	114,705	-	
Held in trust for private purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>52,676</u>	
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 114,705</u>	<u>\$ 52,676</u>	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020**

	<u>OPEB Trust</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ 275,933	\$ -
Investment income:		
Interest and dividends	669	874
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	1,442	-
Less investment management fees	<u>(426)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net investment income	<u>1,685</u>	<u>874</u>
Total Additions	<u>277,618</u>	<u>874</u>
Deductions:		
Benefits to retirees and survivors	<u>251,933</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Deductions	<u>251,933</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	25,685	874
Net Position:		
Beginning of the year	<u>89,020</u>	<u>51,802</u>
End of the year	<u>\$ 114,705</u>	<u>\$ 52,676</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Mendon (the “Town”) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to state and local governments. GAAP is prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which is the primary standard-setting body for state and local governmental entities. The following is a summary of the more significant policies and practices used by the Town.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town, which is located in Worcester County, is approximately thirty-four miles southwest of Boston and twenty miles southeast of Worcester. The Town was incorporated as a town in 1667.

The Town operates under an open town meeting form of government with an elected three-member Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Administrator, who manages the Town’s daily executive and administrative duties. Selectmen serve staggered three-year terms. The Town provides governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, public education from kindergarten to grade twelve through a regional school district, library, street maintenance, water services, parks and recreational facilities. The Town established a water enterprise fund effective July 1, 2019; water services and operation are reported as a business-type activity beginning in fiscal year 2020.

Component units, while separate entities, are in substance part of the governmental operations if the significance of their operations and/or financial relationship with the Town meet certain criteria. Pursuant to these criteria there are no component units required to be included in the financial statements.

The Town is a member community of the Mendon-Upton Regional School District (the “District”), which provides educational services to the towns of Mendon and Upton. The District is governed by a six-member school committee consisting of three elected representatives from the Town of Mendon. This joint venture assesses each town its share of operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2020, the Town’s assessment was \$10,091,574. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the District’s administrative office located at 150 North Avenue, Mendon, MA 01756.

In addition, the Town is a member community of the Blackstone Valley Regional Technical High School (“BVRTHS”). The BVRTHS is governed by a thirteen-member school committee. The Town of Mendon has one representative on the BVRTHS’ school committee. This joint venture assesses each of the member communities its share of the operational and debt services costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2020, the Town’s assessment was \$1,116,230. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from BVRTHS’ administrative office located at 65 Pleasant Street, Upton, MA 01568.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual government funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor governmental funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

Major Fund Criteria – Major funds must be reported if both of the following criteria are met:

- 1) The total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10% of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2) The total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5% of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

In addition, any other governmental or enterprise fund that management believes is particularly significant to the basic financial statements may be reported as a major fund.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are proprietary funds. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met.

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e. measurable and available). Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when payment is due, certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

The Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are both material and collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Investment income associated with the current fiscal period is susceptible to accrual and has been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

The Town applies the susceptible to accrual criteria to intergovernmental revenues. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept, there are two types of revenues. In one, funds must be expended for a specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid; therefore, revenues are recognized as expenditures are incurred. In the other, funds are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues when cash is received, or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. State aid is accrued as revenue in the year that the funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the “Commonwealth”).

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Community Preservation Fund – is a special revenue fund used to account for the accumulation of resources to purchase open space, provided for affordable housing, or preservation of historical property under the guidelines of the Community Preservation Act of the Massachusetts General Law (“MGL”).

Capital Projects Fund – is used to account for the purchase or construction of the Town’s capital asset activities.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds – consist of special revenue and permanent funds that are aggregated and presented in the nonmajor governmental funds column on the governmental funds financial statements. The following describes the general use of these fund types:

Special Revenue Funds – are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Permanent Funds – are used to account for financial resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Permanent funds are used to account for financial resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

The proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are user charges and fees, while operating expenses consist of salaries, ordinary maintenance, assessments, indirect costs and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports its water enterprise fund operations as a major proprietary fund.

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and use the *accrual basis of accounting*. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity and cannot be used to support the governmental programs. The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund – is used to account for funds accumulated by the Town to assist it in its future payments of other postemployment benefits, or OPEB, for retirees, such as health and life insurance.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds – are used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the permanent fund (nonmajor governmental funds), under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Agency Funds – are used to account for funds received for and paid to other funds, individuals or organizations such as those held on deposit or escrow by the Town for various purposes including planning board deposits.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments – The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town reports its investments at fair value. When actively quoted observable prices are not available, the Town generally uses either implied pricing from similar investments or valuation models based on net present values of estimated future cash flows (adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors).

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. This hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- *Level 1* – Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical investments at the measurement date.
- *Level 2* – Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the investment through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument’s anticipated life.
- *Level 3* – Inputs reflect the Town’s best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the investment at the measurement date.

Receivables – Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed on January 1 every year. Bills are sent semiannually and are due on August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1 each year. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes up to the statutory percentage rate per annum. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

User charges receivables represent amounts billed for water usage.

Real estate taxes and water usage fees are secured through a lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectible accounts for these receivables is not reported. All personal property tax and excise tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, which are comprised of those outstanding amounts greater than five years old, if material. Departmental receivables such as ambulance receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Inventories and Prepaid Items – Inventories, which are not material to the Town’s basic financial statements, are considered to be expenditures at the time of purchase. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and may be recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure (e.g. roads, sidewalks, water mains and similar items) are reported in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary funds financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$15,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of four years or greater. All land acquisitions are capitalized regardless of the dollar amount. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction-in-process) are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and improvements	40 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Machinery and equipment	10 to 20 years
Vehicles	4 to 10 years

Interfund Balances – Activity between funds that are representative of lending arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either due to/from other funds or advances to/from other funds. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as due to/from other funds.

Interfund Transfers – During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as transfers in and transfers out in the individual fund statements. Transfers between and within governmental and fiduciary funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of activities.

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

Investment Income – Excluding the permanent funds, investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by state law.

Compensated Absences – The Town permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and personal time off. Amounts related to these benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental fund financial statements only if they have matured.

Long-Term Debt – Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, in addition to issuance costs, if material, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond anticipation notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of long-term debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on a debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are exclusively reported as general government expenditures regardless of whether they are withheld from the actual proceeds.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports one item that is reported on the government-wide statement of net position which relate to outflows from changes in the net pension liability, which it expects to recognize as pension expense within the next five years. The Town does not report deferred outflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports items related to unearned revenues and its net pension liability as deferred inflows of resources in its government-wide activities, which it expects to amortize into pension expense within the next five years and will result in reductions in reported pension expense. The Town reports unavailable revenues and unearned revenues as deferred inflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements, which will be recognized when these revenues become available.

Net Position – In the government-wide financial statements, net position reported as net investment in capital assets includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the principal balance of outstanding debt used to acquire capital assets. Unspent proceeds of capital related debt are not considered to be capital related debt.

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific use. Net Position has been restricted for the following:

Nonexpendable permanent funds represent the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Expendable perpetual funds represent the spendable, yet restricted, amount of various trust funds that support governmental programs.

Community preservation funds represent financial resources accumulated for community and historical preservation projects.

Other purposes represent assets that are restricted by donors for specific governmental programs and uses.

Fund Equity – The Town presents fund balances in its governmental funds using classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent in which the Town is required to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent.

Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned as described below:

Nonspendable represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e. inventory or prepaid items) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of an endowment.

Restricted represents amounts that have constraints placed either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the Town to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision making authority, which is the Town Meeting action, and can be modified or rescinded through these actions.

Assigned represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned represents amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the Town's general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a negative unassigned fund balance amount.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed. When unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned, and then unassigned as they are needed.

The following table reflects the Town's fund equity categorizations:

	General Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Nonexpendable trust funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,299	\$ 26,299
Restricted:					
Community preservation	-	2,587,867	-	-	2,587,867
General government	-	-	-	423,887	423,887
Public safety	-	-	227,175	154,956	382,131
Public works	-	-	5,526	-	5,526
Culture and recreation	-	-	185,976	162,594	348,570
Other purposes	-	-	-	59,554	59,554
Committed:					
General government	150,620	-	-	-	150,620
Capital stabilization	322,710	-	-	-	322,710
Other purposes	34,584	-	-	-	34,584
Assigned:					
Encumbrances	114,619	-	-	-	114,619
Unassigned:					
General stabilization	979,253	-	-	-	979,253
Unrestricted	899,482	-	-	(42,970)	856,512
	<u>\$ 2,501,268</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,867</u>	<u>\$ 418,677</u>	<u>\$ 784,320</u>	<u>\$ 6,292,132</u>

Stabilization Funds – The Town maintains a general stabilization fund, which may be used for any municipal purpose upon a two-thirds vote of the Town Meeting. The balance of the fund reported as unassigned in the general fund.

The Town maintains a second stabilization fund that is intended to be used for capital purchases. The additions or the use of the fund requires a two-third vote of annual or special town meeting. This stabilization fund is reported as committed in the general fund.

Encumbrances – The Town's encumbrance policy regarding the general fund is to (1) classify encumbrances that arise from the issuance of purchase orders resulting from normal, approved purchasing activity as assigned, and (2) classify encumbrances that result from an action of the Town Meeting as committed. Encumbrances of funds already restricted or committed are included within the classification of those fund balances and not reported separately.

E. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations and Deficits

The Town did not have any instances in which its actual expenditures materially exceeded appropriation in fiscal year 2020.

The Town incurred several deficits in special revenue funds in fiscal year 2020. The Town expects to receive reimbursements from the Commonwealth in fiscal year 2020 to eliminate these deficits.

F. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and disclosure for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

II. Detailed Notes to All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents. The deposits and investments of trust funds are held separately from those of other funds.

State laws and regulations require the Town to invest funds only in preapproved investment instruments, which include but are not necessarily limited to bank deposits, money markets, certificates of deposit, U.S. obligations, repurchase agreements, and the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (the "MMDT"), which is administered by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits. Repurchase agreements cannot be for a period of over ninety days, and the underlying security must be a United States obligation. During the fiscal year, the Town did not enter into any repurchase agreements.

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk relative to cash holdings. The Town relies on depository insurance at its banking institutions to manage this risk. At June 30, 2020, \$3,051,211 in Town bank deposits were not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the depositors' insurance fund or collateralization agreements and was therefore exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investments – In the case of investments, this is the risk that in the event of the invested party not being able to provide required payments to investors, ceasing to exist, or filing of bankruptcy, the Town may not be able to recover the full amount of its principal investment and/or investment earnings. All the Town's investments are registered in its name and cannot be pledged or assigned. The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk on its investments.

Fair Value Measurement: Investments – The following table presents the Town’s investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at June 30, 2020:

Investments by Fair Value Level	June 30, 2020	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 251,041	\$ 251,041	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government agency obligations	221,593	-	221,593	-
Corporate bonds	502,597	-	502,597	-
Total debt securities	975,231	251,041	724,190	-
Equity securities	197,343	197,343	-	-
Mutual funds	86,992	-	86,992	-
Total investments by fair value level	1,259,566	\$ 448,384	\$ 811,182	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT	924,088			
Total investments at fair value	\$ 2,183,654			

The MMDT is valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments – This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the market value of an investment. The Town limits its exposure to interest rate risk by managing the duration of its investments. At June 30, 2020, the Town had the following investment maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity in Years		
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10
Debt securities:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 472,634	\$ 90,646	\$ 331,663	\$ 50,325
Corporate bonds	502,597	55,819	446,778	-
Total investments with maturities	975,231	\$ 146,465	\$ 778,441	\$ 50,325
Investments without maturities:				
Equity securities	197,343			
Mutual funds	86,992			
MMDT	924,088			
Total Investments	\$ 2,183,654			

Credit Risk: Investments – The Town has not adopted a formal policy related to credit risk. The Town’s investments had the following ratings by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) at year end:

Moody's Rating	U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	Corporate Bonds	Total
Aaa	\$ 472,634	\$ -	\$ 472,634
A1	-	105,712	105,712
A2	-	184,343	184,343
Baa1	-	101,996	101,996
Baa2	-	110,546	110,546
	<u>\$ 472,634</u>	<u>\$ 502,597</u>	<u>\$ 975,231</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk: Investments –At June 30, 2020, the Town’s investment in the MMDT represented approximately 42% of its total investments. No other individual investment exceeded 5% of the Town’s investment balance.

B. Receivables

Receivables for the Town’s major and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows as of June 30, 2020:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 435,395	\$ -	\$ 435,395
Tax liens	337,360	-	337,360
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	134,512	(51,750)	82,762
Ambulance	90,098	(45,000)	45,098
Other departmental receivables	36,624	-	36,624
Intergovernmental	<u>111,506</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>111,506</u>
	<u>\$ 1,145,495</u>	<u>\$ (96,750)</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,745</u>

The Town did not report any allowance for uncollectible accounts in its water enterprise fund at June 30, 2020.

Governmental funds report unavailable revenues in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. The following table identifies the components of unavailable revenues in the governmental funds by receivable type:

	General	Community	
	Fund	Preservation	Total
		Fund	
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 210,866	\$ 11,067	\$ 221,933
Tax liens	337,360	-	337,360
Motor vehicle and other taxes	82,762	-	82,762
Ambulance	45,098	-	45,098
Other departmental receivables	36,624	-	36,624
	<u>\$ 712,710</u>	<u>\$ 11,067</u>	<u>\$ 723,777</u>

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balances (a)	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 10,811,628	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,811,628
Construction in-progress	1,348,739	4,828,019	-	6,176,758
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>12,160,367</u>	<u>4,828,019</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,988,386</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	4,761,698	29,185	-	4,790,883
Infrastructure	13,087,403	423,490	-	13,510,893
Machinery and equipment	2,822,674	38,999	-	2,861,673
Vehicles	736,041	209,920	-	945,961
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>21,407,816</u>	<u>701,594</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,109,410</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,085,913)	(137,265)	-	(1,223,178)
Infrastructure	(4,640,085)	(545,094)	-	(5,185,179)
Machinery and equipment	(2,092,509)	(91,551)	-	(2,184,060)
Vehicles	(410,610)	(77,425)	-	(488,035)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,229,117)</u>	<u>(851,335)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,080,452)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>13,178,699</u>	<u>(149,741)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,028,958</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 25,339,066</u>	<u>\$ 4,678,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30,017,344</u>

- (a) Infrastructure assets with historical costs of \$839,520 and accumulated depreciation of \$520,502 were reclassified from governmental activities to business-type activities in connection with the creation of a water enterprise fund. Certain other reclassifications to the beginning accumulated depreciation balances were recorded to conform to current year presentation.

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Beginning Balances (b)</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	\$ 3,501,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,501,235
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>3,501,235</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,501,235</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	<u>(2,484,781)</u>	<u>(89,493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,574,274)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,484,781)</u>	<u>(89,493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,574,274)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>1,016,454</u>	<u>(89,493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>926,961</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,016,454</u>	<u>\$ (89,493)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 926,961</u>

(b) Infrastructure assets with historical costs of \$2,661,715 and accumulated depreciation of \$1,964,279 were recorded as a restatement in connection with the creation of a water enterprise fund. Additionally, infrastructure assets with historical costs of \$839,520 and accumulated depreciation of \$520,502 were reclassified from governmental activities to business-type activities.

Depreciation expense in governmental activities was charged to functions/programs as follows:

General government	\$ 44,815
Public safety	118,363
Public works	610,878
Health and human services	3,822
Culture and recreation	<u>73,457</u>
	<u>\$ 851,335</u>

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

In fiscal year 2020, the community preservation fund and transferred \$221,105 to the general fund to supplement article spending. Additionally, \$24,000 and \$11,100 were transferred from the ambulance revolving fund and land bank trust fund, respectively, to supplement the fiscal year 2020 budget.

E. Temporary Debt

The Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary basis to fund the following:

Current Operating Costs – Prior to the collection of revenues, expenditures may be financed through the issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes.

Capital Projects and Other Approved Costs – Projects may be temporarily funded through the issuance of bond anticipation notes or state aid anticipation notes. In certain cases, prior to the issuance of these temporary notes, the governing body must take the necessary legal steps to authorize the issuance of the general obligation bonds. Temporary notes may not exceed the aggregate amount of bonds authorized or the grant award amount.

Temporary notes are general obligations of the Town and carry maturity dates that are limited by state law. Interest expenditures and expenses for temporary borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds, respectively.

The following table reflects the activity in the Town's temporary borrowings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Type	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
MCWT interim note	0%	<u>\$ 109,218</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 109,218</u>

The Town borrowed these temporary funds under a \$400,000 program offered by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust, or MCWT, to assist Town residents in funding septic repairs. These amounts are expected to be repaid by the Town in a future period.

F. Long-Term Obligations

The Town issues general obligation bonds and notes as well as capital leases to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital. In addition, the Town incurs various other long-term obligations relative to personnel costs.

The following reflects the activity in the long-term liability accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Description of Issue	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,140,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ (600,000)	\$ 8,790,000	\$ 680,000
Unamortized bond premiums	-	192,846	-	192,846	25,777
Capital lease obligations	119,837	197,920	(69,105)	248,652	65,747
Compensated absences	156,135	26,026	-	182,161	45,540
Net OPEB liability	6,041,522	2,154,549	(275,933)	7,920,138	-
Net pension liability	<u>9,263,226</u>	<u>2,680,051</u>	<u>(2,405,777)</u>	<u>9,537,500</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 23,720,720</u>	<u>\$ 6,501,392</u>	<u>\$ (3,350,815)</u>	<u>\$ 26,871,297</u>	<u>\$ 817,064</u>

These liabilities will be liquidated by the general fund.

General obligation bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Description of Issue	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
General obligation bonds	2.00 - 5.00%	\$ 6,355,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ (290,000)	\$ 7,315,000
Refunding bonds	3.00 - 3.50%	<u>1,785,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(310,000)</u>	<u>1,475,000</u>
		8,140,000	1,250,000	(600,000)	8,790,000
Add unamortized bond premiums		<u>-</u>	<u>192,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>192,846</u>
Totals		<u>\$ 8,140,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,442,846</u>	<u>\$ (600,000)</u>	<u>\$ 8,982,846</u>

Debt Service – Payments on long-term debt obligations due in future years consist of the following:

Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 680,000	\$ 276,521	\$ 956,521
2022	710,000	261,245	971,245
2023	635,000	238,445	873,445
2024	655,000	217,796	872,796
2025	680,000	196,445	876,445
2026 - 2030	3,655,000	629,919	4,284,919
203 - 2035	1,185,000	193,541	1,378,541
2036 - 2038	590,000	41,475	631,475
Total	<u>\$ 8,790,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,055,387</u>	<u>\$ 10,845,387</u>

Authorized and Unissued Debt – At June 30, 2020, the Town did not have any amounts authorized but unissued for long-term debt.

G. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is party to noncancellable leases for the purchase of police cruisers and an ambulance. For financial reporting purposes, these leases are accounted for as capital leases. The following table summarized the future payments under the leases:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2021	\$ 78,093
2022	78,093
2023	78,093
2024	<u>42,314</u>
Total minimum lease payments	276,593
Less amount representing interest	<u>(27,941)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 248,652</u>

The net carrying value of the leases at June 30, 2020 was as follows:

<u>Asset Description</u>	
Police cruisers	\$ 155,617
Ambulance	209,920
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(57,181)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>\$ 308,356</u>

H. Tax Abatements

The Town may enter into property tax abatements with local business as an incentive for economic growth. These agreements are commonly referred to as tax increment financing, or TIF, agreements. Under MGL, property owners may be granted property tax abatements of up to 100% of the value of a tax increment for a maximum term of twenty years provided the property is located in a TIF zone. TIF zones are approved by the Massachusetts Economic Assistance Coordinating Council. TIF agreements must be approved by the Town's Board of Selectmen and Town Meeting.

In May 2015, the Town executed a TIF agreement with a construction equipment company (the "Company"). Under the terms of the TIF agreement, the Company is, over a ten-year period, entitled to abatements on the incremental property values ranging from 100% in year one to 5% in year ten, in exchange for the Company's commitment to relocate and retain twenty-two full-time jobs and creating five permanent full-time jobs, the construction of a 45,000 square foot building and the investment of an estimated \$4,000,000 in construction costs and personal property.

As the Company has not yet completed this project, no amounts were abated in fiscal year 2020.

III. Other Information

A. Retirement System

Pension Plan Description – The Town contributes to the Worcester Regional Retirement System (the "Retirement System"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Retirement System was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Retirement System is administered by the Worcester Regional Retirement Board (the "Retirement Board"). Stand-alone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were issued and are available by submitting a request to the Retirement System at 23 Midstate Drive, Suite 106, Auburn, Massachusetts 01501.

Current membership in the Retirement System for all ninety-nine employers as of December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Active members	7,024
Inactive members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	2,247
Inactive members (or beneficiaries) currently receiving benefits	<u>3,802</u>
	<u>13,073</u>

Benefit Terms – Membership in the Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time employees and non-seasonal, part-time employees who, in general, regularly work more than twenty hours per week. Members of the Retirement System do not participate in the federal Social Security retirement system.

Massachusetts contributory retirement system benefits are uniform throughout the Commonwealth. The Retirement System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a participant's highest three-year or five-year average annual rate of regular compensation, depending on the participant's date of hire. Benefit payments are based upon a participant's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and job classification.

The most common benefits paid by the Retirement System include normal retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits.

Normal retirement generally occurs at age 65. However, participants may retire after twenty years of service or at any time after attaining age 55, if hired prior to April 2, 2012 or at any time after attaining age 60 if hired on or after April 2, 2012. Participants with hire dates subsequent to January 1, 1978 must have a minimum of ten years' creditable service in order to retire at age 55. Participants become vested after ten years of service. Benefits commencing before age 65 are provided at a reduced rate. Members working in certain occupations may retire with full benefits earlier than age 65.

Ordinary disability retirement is where a participant is permanently incapacitated from a cause unrelated to employment. Accidental disability retirement is where the disability is the result of an injury or illness received or aggravated in the performance of duty. The amount of benefits to be received in such cases is dependent upon several factors, including the age at which the disability retirement occurs, the years of service, average compensation and veteran status.

Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of participants whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted to members of Massachusetts retirement systems granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increases in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth during those years have been the financial responsibility of the Commonwealth. Beginning in 1998, the funding of cost-of-living amounts became the responsibility of the participating units like the Retirement System.

The Retirement System may be amended or terminated in whole or in part at any time by the Massachusetts Legislature, provided that no such modification, amendment or termination shall be made that would deprive a current member of superannuation pension rights or benefits provided under applicable laws of Massachusetts, if such member has paid the stipulated contributions specified in sections or provisions of such laws. There were no significant changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms in fiscal year 2020.

Contributions Requirements – The Retirement Board has elected provisions of Chapter 32, Section 22D (as amended) of MGL, which require that a funding schedule be established to fully fund the pension plan by June 30, 2040. Under provisions of this law, participating employers are assessed their share of the total retirement cost based on the entry age, normal actuarial cost method.

The Town contributed \$652,398 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2019, which equaled the actuarially-determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. The Town's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 22% in fiscal year 2020.

Net Pension Liability – At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$9,537,500 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. These figures were updated by the independent actuary to December 31, 2019. There were no material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the actuarial valuation. The Retirement System changed several actuarial assumptions used in the latest valuation update; the most notable assumption change was a reduction in the discount rate to 7.65% from 7.75%.

The Town's proportion of the net pension liability is based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Retirement System relative to the projected contributions of all employers. The Town's proportion was approximately 1.07% and 1.03% at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fiduciary Net Position – The elements of the Retirement System's basic financial statements (that is, all information about the Retirement System's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fiduciary net position) can be found in the Retirement System's full financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, which can be obtained by contacting the Retirement Board.

The Retirement System's fiduciary net position was determined using the accrual basis of accounting. The Retirement System's accounting records are maintained on a calendar-year basis in accordance with the standards and procedures established by the Massachusetts Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission, or PERAC. Contributions from employers and employees are recognized in the period in which they become due pursuant to formal commitments, statutory or contractual requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recorded when incurred, regardless of the timing of payment. Investments are reported at fair value; fair value is determined as the price one would receive in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date.

Pension Expense – The Town recognized \$1,381,669 in pension expense in the statement of activities in fiscal year 2020.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 261,963
Changes of assumptions	533,071	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	28,007	57,143
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	637,884	24,395
	<u>\$ 1,198,962</u>	<u>\$ 343,501</u>

The net deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are expected to be recognized as a benefit in the Town's pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	
2021	\$ 385,157
2022	244,052
2023	178,302
2024	(38,304)
2025	<u>86,254</u>
	<u>\$ 855,461</u>

Actuarial Valuation – The measurement of the Retirement System's total pension liability is developed by an independent actuary. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation included:

Inflation	2.4% per year
Amortization method	Payment increases 4.0% per year
Remaining amortization period	17 years, except for ERI for 2002 and 2003 (10 years) and 2010 (4 years)
Asset valuation method	Market value
Salary increases	Group 1: 4.25% - 6.00%, based on service Group 4: 4.75% - 7.00%, based on service
Investment rate of return	7.65%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation (previously 7.75%)
Mortality rates	Based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB
Disabled life mortality	For disabled lives, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2012) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB

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 rates of returns (expected returns, net of pension 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 rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in the Retirement System's target allocation as of December 31, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term
		Expected Rate of Return
Global equity	39%	4.68%
Core fixed income	15%	0.59%
Value-added fixed income	23%	4.40%
Private equity	13%	8.50%
Real estate	10%	3.70%
Timberland	4%	4.30%
Portfolio completion	11%	3.40%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions were made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made in accordance with MGL. Based on those assumptions, the Retirement System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis – The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.65% as well as the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or higher than the current rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
7.65%	\$ 11,638,233	\$ 9,537,500	\$ 7,763,490

B. Risk Financing

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability; torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the “OPEB Plan”). The OPEB Plan provides health and life insurance benefits (other postemployment benefits) to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries in accordance with Section 20 of Chapter 32 of MGL.

Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by collective bargaining agreements, state law and Town ordinance. All benefits are provided through the Town’s premium-based insurance program. The OPEB Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report and is presented as a fiduciary fund in the Town’s financial statements. OPEB Plan disclosures can be found in this footnote disclosure.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of June 30, 2020:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefits	22
Active employees	<u>37</u>
	<u>59</u>

Contributions – The contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. Retirees contribute between 20% and 25% of the monthly insurance premiums depending on the insurance plan selected; the remainder of the monthly premium and all administrative costs are paid by the Town. The Town currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. Additional contributions may be made to the OPEB Plan in varying amounts annually upon approval of the Town’s governing body. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town’s average contribution rate was approximately 11.6% of covered payroll.

Net OPEB Liability – The components of the net OPEB liability of the Town at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 8,034,843
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(114,705)</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 7,920,138</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	1.43%

The Town’s net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined using an alternative measurement method, which is an approach that includes the same broad measurement steps as an actuarial valuation (i.e., projecting benefit payments, discounting projected benefit payments to a present value and attributing the present value of projected benefit payments to periods using an actuarial cost method). The Town is permitted to use an alternative measurement method as there are fewer than one hundred employees (active and inactive) eligible to receive OPEB benefits.

The following key assumptions were applied to all periods included in the alternative measurement method unless otherwise specified:

Reporting date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial method	Alternative measurement approach
Asset valuation method	Market value of the assets as of the reporting date
Investment rate of return	2.7% per annum, which approximates the 20-year municipal bond rate
Healthcare cost trend rates	1.39% in year 1, 2.88% in year 2, 7.35% in years 3, 6.00% in years 4 to 6, and 5.00% thereafter
Life expectancy	The <i>Life Expectancy Table</i> by gender from the National Center for Health Statistics (updated 2015)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.7%, which represented a yield or index rate for twenty-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability – The following table summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 6,125,542	\$ 89,020	\$ 6,036,522
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	326,837	-	326,837
Interest	165,390	-	165,390
Experience differences	1,669,007	-	1,669,007
Employer contributions	-	275,933	(275,933)
Net investment income	-	1,685	(1,685)
Benefit payments	(251,933)	(251,933)	-
Net changes	1,909,301	25,685	1,883,616
Balances at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 8,034,843</u>	<u>\$ 114,705</u>	<u>\$ 7,920,138</u>

Sensitivity Analyses – The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or higher than the current discount rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net OPEB Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
2.70%	\$ 6,775,428	\$ 7,920,138	\$ 5,385,430

The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1.0% lower higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Current Trend Rates	Net OPEB Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rates	1% Increase
1.39% in Year 1 Trending to 5.00% by Year 7	\$ 5,270,297	\$ 7,920,138	\$ 6,976,636

Investment Custody – In accordance with MGL, the Town Treasurer is the custodian of the OPEB Plan. Since the Town has not designated a Board of Trustees, the Town Treasurer is also the OPEB Plan trustee and as such is responsible for the general supervision of the management, investment and reinvestment of the OPEB Plan assets. OPEB Plan assets may be invested and reinvested by the custodian consistent with the prudent investor rule established in Chapter 203C of MGL and may, with the approval of the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund Board of Trustees, be invested in the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund established in Section 24 of Chapter 32 of MGL. OPEB Plan assets are segregated from other funds and cannot be subject to the claims of any general creditor of the Town.

Investment Policy – The OPEB Plan does not have a formal investment policy at this time. The OPEB Plan invests its funds in permissible investments as stipulated by the Commonwealth.

Investment Rate of Return – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 1.71%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

General – The Town is party to certain legal claims, which are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigation matters is not always predictable with assurance. Although the amount of liability at June 30, 2020 cannot be determined, management believes that any resulting liability, if any, should not materially affect the basic financial statements of the Town at June 30, 2020.

Appellate Tax Board – Generally the Town has pending cases filed with the Massachusetts Appellate Tax Board of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (“ATB”). No provision has been made in the financial statements in the event the Town is unsuccessful in ATB.

Grant Compliance – Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Arbitrage – The Town is subject to certain Federal arbitrage laws in accordance with long-term borrowing agreements. Failure to comply with the rules could result in the payment of penalties. The Town expects the amount if any, in these situations, to be immaterial.

COVID-19 – In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the breakout of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) a pandemic. Resulting travel restrictions, business closures and disruptions to municipal operations negatively affected the Town’s financial condition in a variety of ways. While this disruption is currently believed to be temporary, there is uncertainty around its duration.

Currently, the Commonwealth has committed to level-fund fiscal year 2021 state aid; however, the Commonwealth has not yet approved its fiscal year 2021 budget, which adds a level of uncertainty to this earlier commitment. While the Town expects that this matter will negatively impact its fiscal year 2021 results of operations and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

IV. Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements

A. Current Year Implementations

None.

B. Future Year Implementations

In January 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of the Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how these activities should be reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement redefines the manner in which long-term leases are accounted and reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2022). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement establishes accounting requirements for interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 (fiscal year 2022). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government’s majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to standardize the reporting of conduit debt obligations by issuers by clarifying the existing definition of conduit debt obligation, among other matters. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issued related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2024). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting for subscription-based information technology arrangements to government end users based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, as amended. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2024). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The objective of this Statement is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

V. Restatement

Effective July 1, 2019, the Town established a water enterprise fund. The following table illustrates the restatements and transfers of amounts between the Town's governmental activities to the newly formed business-type activity:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Net position at June 30, 2019, as previously reported	\$ 12,169,402	\$ -	\$ 12,169,402
Reclassify capital assets, net	(319,018)	319,018	-
Record additional capital assets, net	-	697,436	697,436
Revenue recognition adjustments	-	40,431	40,431
Expense recognition adjustments	-	(34,057)	(34,057)
Net position at June 30, 2019, as restated	<u>\$ 11,850,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,828</u>	<u>\$ 12,873,212</u>

* * * * *

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN PENSION PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2020	1.071%	\$ 9,538	\$ 2,956	322.7%	47.4%
2019	1.022%	9,264	2,788	332.3%	43.1%
2018	1.026%	8,370	2,674	313.0%	46.4%
2017	0.963%	8,068	2,643	305.3%	42.0%
2016	0.948%	6,728	2,491	270.1%	44.5%
2015	0.895%	5,326	2,395	222.4%	47.9%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION PLAN

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$ 652	\$ 652	\$ -	\$ 2,956	22.1%
2019	569	569	-	2,788	20.4%
2018	519	519	-	2,674	19.4%
2017	468	468	-	2,643	17.7%
2016	426	426	-	2,491	17.1%
2015	354	354	-	2,395	14.8%

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	2020	Year Ended June 30, 2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 327	\$ 237	\$ 241	\$ 196
Interest	165	252	207	156
Differences between actual and expected experience	1,669	(768)	1,013	-
Benefit payments	<u>(252)</u>	<u>(211)</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>(169)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>1,909</u>	<u>(490)</u>	<u>1,237</u>	<u>183</u>
Total OPEB Liability:				
Beginning of year	<u>6,126</u>	<u>6,616</u>	<u>5,379</u>	<u>5,196</u>
End of year (a)	<u><u>\$ 8,035</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,126</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,616</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,379</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Contributions	\$ 276	\$ 216	\$ 224	\$ 194
Net investment income	2	4	1	3
Benefit payments	<u>(252)</u>	<u>(211)</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>(169)</u>
Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Beginning of year	<u>89</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>51</u>
End of year (b)	<u><u>\$ 115</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 89</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 79</u></u>
Net OPEB Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ 7,920</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,037</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,536</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,300</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	1.43%	1.45%	1.21%	1.47%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,385	\$ 2,218	\$ 2,218	\$ 2,218
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	332.08%	272.18%	294.68%	238.95%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	2020	Year Ended June 30, 2019	2018	2017
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 531	\$ 457	\$ 420	\$ 369
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(276)	(211)	(224)	(194)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>\$ 246</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 2,385	\$ 2,218	\$ 2,218	\$ 2,218
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	11.57%	9.51%	10.10%	8.75%

Notes to Schedule:

Reporting date	June 30, 2020
Valuation method	Alternative measurement approach
Asset valuation method	Market value of the assets as of the reporting date
Single equivalent discount rate	2.7% per annum, which approximates the 20-year municipal bond rate
Healthcare cost trend rates	1.39% in year 1, 2.88% in year 2, 7.35% in years 3, 6.00% in years 4 to 6, and 5.00% thereafter
Life expectancy	The <i>Life Expectancy Table</i> by gender from the National Center for Health Statistics (updated 2015)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	2020	Year Ended June 30, 2019	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	1.71%	5.29%	1.69%	3.28%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Budgetary		Budgetary	(Negative)
	Budget	Budget	Amounts	Encumbrances	Adjusted	Variance
Revenues:						
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 16,783,590	\$ 16,783,590	\$ 16,651,344		\$ 16,651,344	\$ (132,246)
Intergovernmental	529,036	529,036	498,727		498,727	(30,309)
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	1,238,382	1,238,382	1,306,542		1,306,542	68,160
Licenses and permits	204,300	204,300	216,666		216,666	12,366
Penalties and interest on taxes	50,000	50,000	61,251		61,251	11,251
Fines and forfeitures	46,000	46,000	50,684		50,684	4,684
Departmental and other revenues	757,423	757,423	851,240		851,240	93,817
Investment income	23,567	23,567	23,153		23,153	(414)
Total Revenues	<u>19,632,298</u>	<u>19,632,298</u>	<u>19,659,607</u>		<u>19,659,607</u>	<u>27,309</u>
Expenditures:						
General government	1,519,956	1,652,551	1,232,948	\$ 243,903	1,476,851	175,700
Public safety	2,942,708	2,972,708	2,860,779	10,513	2,871,292	101,416
Education	11,207,805	11,207,805	11,207,805	-	11,207,805	-
Public works	944,177	944,177	862,531	18,424	880,955	63,222
Health and human services	671,917	703,117	650,725	15,805	666,530	36,587
Culture and recreation	391,374	391,874	341,392	11,178	352,570	39,304
Pension and fringe benefits	1,706,703	1,706,703	1,630,399	-	1,630,399	76,304
State and county charges	6,432	6,432	7,017	-	7,017	(585)
Debt service	949,545	949,545	849,545	-	849,545	100,000
Total Expenditures	<u>20,340,617</u>	<u>20,534,912</u>	<u>19,643,141</u>	<u>299,823</u>	<u>19,942,964</u>	<u>591,948</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	290,205	290,705	291,205		291,205	500
Transfers out	-	(243,000)	(243,000)		(243,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>290,205</u>	<u>47,705</u>	<u>48,205</u>		<u>48,205</u>	<u>500</u>
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>(418,114)</u>	<u>(854,909)</u>	<u>\$ 64,671</u>		<u>\$ (235,152)</u>	<u>\$ 619,757</u>
Other Budgetary Items:						
Prior year encumbrances	418,114	418,114				
Free cash	-	436,795				
Total Other Budgetary Items	<u>418,114</u>	<u>854,909</u>				
Net Budget	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				

See notes to required supplementary information.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

An annual budget is legally adopted from the Town's general fund. The budget for all departments and operations of the Town, except that of the public-school districts, are prepared under the direction of the Board of Selectmen. The schools' budgets are prepared under the direction of the respective school committees. Generally, expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. At the close of each fiscal year, unencumbered appropriation balances lapse and revert to unassigned fund balance.

The Town's general fund is prepared using the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting as prescribed by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, which is not GAAP. The "actual" results column of the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity – Budgetary Basis is presented on a budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget. A complete reconciliation is provided below:

	Basis of Accounting Differences	Fund Perspective Differences	Total
Revenues — budgetary basis			\$ 19,659,607
Stabilization revenue	\$ -	\$ 15,277	15,277
Revenue recognition	118,441	-	118,441
Revenues — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 118,441</u>	<u>\$ 15,277</u>	<u>\$ 19,793,325</u>
Expenditures — budgetary basis			\$ 19,643,141
OPEB transfer recognition	\$ -	\$ 24,000	24,000
Expenditures — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,000</u>	<u>\$ 19,667,141</u>
Other financing sources — budgetary basis			\$ 48,205
Stabilization transfers	\$ -	\$ 184,000	184,000
OPEB transfer recognition	-	24,000	24,000
Other financing sources — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 208,000</u>	<u>\$ 256,205</u>



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

The Honorable Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Mendon, Massachusetts

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Mendon, Massachusetts (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2020.

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'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 of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roselli, Clark & Associates". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
November 30, 2020