



Board of Selectmen
Meeting Packet
March 16, 2021



Nicholas Milano <nmilano@medfield.net>

Fwd: Approval from town for Rolling Rally & Party

Kristine Trierweiler <ktrierweiler@medfield.net>
To: Nicholas Milano <nmilano@medfield.net>

Fri, Mar 12, 2021 at 1:38 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Kim Price [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, Mar 4, 2021 at 1:35 PM
Subject: Approval from town for Rolling Rally & Party
To: Kristine Trierweiler <ktrierweiler@medfield.net>
Cc: Janie Boylan [REDACTED]

Kristine-

I miss seeing you!!! When the weather gets nicer, let's meet up for a coffee and a walk outside.

Janie Boylan and I are the co-chairs for the All Night Grad Party. We are meeting with the Chief tomorrow to discuss our plans for this year and get approval from a town safety perspective. We have approvals from the high school principals and Jeff is pretty much on board, we just haven't had a chance to connect yet. He will say yes though. HAHA! All that being said, we would like to get town approval as well. Can we present our plan to you and the Selectmen at the next meeting?

Here are the general details as of right now, subject to change after meeting with the chief.

What: Rolling Rally through town (same route as last year, might have people line up at State Hospital instead of the fields this year)

When: Saturday, June 5th (day before graduation)

Time: 1:00 pm

We will follow-up with a socially distanced 3 hour party on the baseball field at Blake. We have approvals from Eric Scott and HS Administration to use the field. Food, DJ and games that can be wiped after each use. All safety protocols will be in place.

Thanks for your help!

Kim

--
Kristine Trierweiler
Town Administrator
Town of Medfield
459 Main Street
Medfield, MA 02052
508 906 3011 phone
508 359-6182 fax

Follow us:

www.town.medfield.net
[@townofmedfield](https://twitter.com/townofmedfield)

Town House Hours:

Monday 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM

Tuesday 8:30 AM to 7:30 PM

Wednesday 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM

Thursday 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM

Friday 8:30 AM to 1:00 PM



Nicholas Milano <nmilano@medfield.net>

Fwd: State Hospital

Nicholas Milano <nmilano@medfield.net>
Draft To: Kristine Trierweiler <ktrierweiler@medfield.net>

Fri, Mar 12, 2021 at 1:55 PM

On Fri, Mar 12, 2021 at 1:44 PM Kristine Trierweiler <ktrierweiler@medfield.net> wrote:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Kymberli Brenton [REDACTED]
Date: Sun, Mar 7, 2021 at 1:07 PM
Subject: Re: State Hospital
To: Kristine Trierweiler <ktrierweiler@medfield.net>

Plan A is for all 45 players, parents, staff, and invited guests which equals about 150 people, plan B is for seniors and staff only equaling 24 people.

I was thinking of the space where the movies are held for plan A and maybe the area by the street near the busses for plan B.

We have Pollard's Texas Que providing the food, our plan was for families or just students to tailgate in their allotted spaces.

The coaches will give out awards and recap the season, I'm thinking with set up and break down we would need about 4 hours.

All of this is obviously subject to change, as we get closer to June I will be able to give you more concrete information.

--
Kymberli Brenton
Behavior Technician
Medfield High School

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--
Kristine Trierweiler
Town Administrator
Town of Medfield
459 Main Street
Medfield, MA 02052

Joint Comments on CECP 2030 Plan: Final Version



[Insert seal from each community; intent is to feature the seal of each community that signs on]

March 19, 2021

Kathleen Theoharides

Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge St., Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

RE: Joint Comments from Municipalities regarding the Interim Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2030

Dear Secretary Theoharides,

The Cities of [X, Y and Z] and the Towns of [X, Y and Z] ("Communities") are pleased to respond to the Interim Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2030 ("2030 CECP").

Our Communities have grave concerns regarding the impact climate change will have on the Commonwealth, the United States, and the world, and we have each made strong commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We appreciate the thoughtful analysis the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) has conducted to understand the complex scientific, technological and economic impact for various roadmaps.

As we work with you to advance our shared focus on climate mitigation, our Communities are struggling to answer the same question the EEA posed in the 2050 Decarbonization Roadmap Study:

How can we achieve Net Zero while maintaining a healthy, equitable, and thriving economy?

The release of the 2050 Decarbonization Roadmap Study and the 2030 CECP, which provides a rich and diverse collection of strategic state actions cities and towns can use to build local implementation plans, is an important first step, and we agree with the plan's overall approach to reducing emissions. Specifically, we agree with the bold actions, such as pressuring BBRS to quickly implement a 2050-compliant building code, establishing 2035 as the end of sales of fossil fuel vehicles and taking actions that would change the goals and priorities of Mass Save and the Department of Public Utilities so as to align with our climate goals.

To further enhance the Commonwealth's plan, we provide the following specific requests from the viewpoint of municipalities who are endeavoring to do our part in achieving Massachusetts' climate goals and to model leading municipal actions within the state and nationally:

1. Establish a Municipal Version of the GWSA Implementation Advisory Committee

The Interim CEC Plan states that, "It will take action at all levels of government..." and "...continued action by local government across the Commonwealth is required." The Communities agree with this statement and encourage the Commonwealth to formally engage municipalities in the Plan's implementation. We recommend establishing a Municipal version of the GWSA Implementation Advisory Committee to provide an ongoing bridge for communications between state and local government. The

Committee should be designed to reflect the diverse nature and needs of municipalities based on size, location and economic structure.

2. Increase Funding for Municipal Climate Action

The Communities encourage the Commonwealth to realize that, because work is needed at all levels of government, so too are new funds needed at all levels. Without this local support, which the 2030 CECP describes as “required”, local actions will be delayed, sporadic or in too many cases not available at all.

Local funding should be prioritized for regional collaboration which leads to greater efficiency and uniformity among neighboring municipalities. These resources are needed at three levels. First, the Commonwealth should provide support at the community level such as funding for sustainability coordinators for program administration as well as funding for community-wide coaching to guide an equitable transition to 2050-compliant technology for all stakeholders. Second, municipalities need experts who can serve as resources in clean energy and sustainability technologies who can be available regionally to define and share best practices among cities and towns and ultimately to negotiate better deals with vendors. Third, it is crucial that municipalities are included in the improvements and expansions made to grant, rebate, and incentive programs (including renewable energy incentive programs) that will help them lead by example. Funding to facilitate, implement, maintain, and operate clean energy and electrification technologies such as EV charging station networks and clean heating equipment will be crucial to accelerating municipalities’ progress to net zero.

3. Update the Building Code with a High-Performance Stretch Energy Code

The 2030 CECP correctly identifies the importance of moving quickly to a “new, high-performance stretch energy code requiring passive-house level building envelope efficiency.” In doing so, the 2030 CECP outlines a plan to “present a new high-performance stretch energy code to the Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BFRS) in 2021 that allows for Green Communities to opt in starting in 2022 and that it will become mandatory and effective statewide no later than January 1, 2028.”

The Communities – all of which have been designated as Green Communities – support the development of a new high-performance stretch energy code and the rapid, orderly transition to this code. To encourage early adoption by Green Communities, we recommend a pool of grant money be made available exclusively to Green Communities who adopt the high performance energy stretch code prior to 2028. This would accelerate adoption of 2050-compliant technology statewide, and this incentive would provide motivation for existing Green Communities to move quickly toward the goal we share.

The Communities also seek to remind DOER how challenging it can be to adopt a new code as a general ordinance via City Council or as a bylaw through a vote of Town Meeting. Creating a mechanism for Green Communities to avoid this local legislative burden as part of the opt in process would further increase the speed of widespread code adoption. Indeed, in debating and voting to support the existing stretch energy code, Green Communities have already agreed to adopt “any future editions, amendments or modifications thereto” established through the BFRS update process. As such, the Communities ask the Commonwealth to update the 2030 CECP to clarify the process Green Communities must take to adopt the proposed high-performance stretch code, and request a provision that gives the chief municipal executive in a Green Community the authority to opt in.

The Communities welcome partnering with the DOER to further discuss these requests.

4. Align Funding for Public Buildings with Net Zero Goals

The 2030 CECP acknowledges the importance of “avoiding new infrastructure or construction that is based on fossil-fuels for heating which would not be 2050 compliant, as well as ensuring that new equipment and products within buildings are on the path towards 2050 compliance.” However, one of the largest funders of new public buildings, the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA), does not currently require

districts to seriously consider 2050 goals in the design and construction of new or renovated school buildings.

At present, the MSBA provides two additional reimbursement points to projects that exceed the Massachusetts Energy base code by 20%. While this is a step in the right direction, it does not go far enough. School districts across the state, including Acton-Boxborough, Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, Lexington, Watertown, Wellesley, and Westborough are demonstrating that fully electric, net zero ready schools – and other building types – are possible and that they do not present a significant financial burden to taxpayers. The Communities urge the EEA to require all new public buildings that are funded by the Commonwealth to be net zero **ready** starting in 2022 and to direct additional funding through such avenues to support the implementation of innovative clean energy and sustainability solutions in their construction.

5. Prioritize Public Transit in Transportation Emission Reduction Strategies

While the Communities applaud the plan’s focus on the “near-term, widespread electrification of the majority of the Commonwealth’s vehicles”, the absence of a clear strategy to improve and expand public transit is worrisome.

The only mention of public transit in the 2030 CECP is in relation to the Transportation and Climate Initiative Program (TCI-P), which “will also help support investments that will make it easier to get around without a car, such as improved public transportation”. This singular reference to public transit reflects an inadequate level of attention to a resource that is critical to maximizing the effectiveness of smart growth policies in our Communities and across the Commonwealth and is equally necessary in advancing equity in the transition to net zero. The Communities ask the EEA to re-evaluate the role of public transit in achieving the state’s 2030 emissions reduction goal and, at a minimum, to provide further detail on how TCI-P funding will be used to improve public transportation.

6. Provide Resources to Accelerate Electrification Locally

While municipal governments have limited expertise in emerging technologies like electric vehicles and heat pumps, we have unique insight into our communities and the concerns of local property owners who will be making decisions on the adoption of carbon-free technologies. As municipalities, we are eager to support early adopters and normalize these technologies, similar to the experience many communities have had participating in the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center’s Solarize and HeatSmart programs.

As MassCEC transitions from supporting community-level technology campaigns, we ask the state to provide municipalities with training, engineering services, technical support, web-based resources, procurement tools, implementation services and more to educate and engage with our residents and business owners about electrification opportunities.

7. Increase Access to Emissions Data

Local data supports local decisions, and provides feedback on progress. At present, state agencies and public utilities capture data about emissions-related activities occurring in local communities, but do not maintain or share the data in a timely manner that allows communities to assess needs, affirm actions or allow for adjustments.

The Communities ask the Commonwealth for increased access to emissions-related data that impact our cities and towns. This includes the number of electric and battery electric vehicles registered in our communities, the number of kilowatt-hours generated by solar panels located in our communities, the number of heat pumps installed in our communities, the number of properties that have participated in MassSave by Census blocks and the types of energy efficiency improvements taken, and more.

A step in the right direction is the Metropolitan Area Planning Council's (MAPC) new tool for measuring community-wide greenhouse gas emissions, which was funded by an EEA grant. This tool allows any Massachusetts community to estimate its community-wide emissions without the added cost of hiring a consultant. It is a tremendously valuable start, but even it is handicapped by stale data – most notably the 2014 Massachusetts vehicle census, which – more than five years later, remains the most recent valid vehicle census available from the state.

The Communities also believe the Massachusetts Legislature plays an essential role in conveying the voice of citizens as well as providing funding and legal mandate to the goals and path forward for the Commonwealth. There are many valuable elements of the climate legislation currently being considered in the Statehouse, and the Communities urge the Baker Administration to act quickly on this and to seek a compromise to ensure a climate bill is passed early in 2021, which will ensure the 2030 CECP has the full support of the state government.

We are proud to be part of Massachusetts's effort to achieve net zero by 2050 and look forward to collaborating with you to realize our shared goal.

Thank you for your commitment to the climate.

Sincerely,

[NAME OF CITY/TOWN AND 1-2 SIGNATORIES PER MUNICIPALITY TO BE ADDED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER]



MIIA HEALTH BENEFITS TRUST
Renewal Proposal 7/1/2021 - 6/30/2022
Medfield

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION RATES				
PRODUCTS	CURRENT		RENEWAL	
	RATES	RATES	INCREASE	
Blue Care Elect Preferred Value Plus	Individual	\$869.81	\$864.59	-0.60%
	Family	\$2,263.55	\$2,249.97	-0.60%
Access Blue NE Saver	Individual	\$730.35	\$725.97	-0.60%
	Family	\$1,899.91	\$1,888.51	-0.60%
HMO Blue NE Value Plus	Individual	\$860.99	\$855.82	-0.60%
	Family	\$2,239.76	\$2,226.32	-0.60%

Renewal rates are based on final plan design and enrollment.

Senior plans will renew on January 1, 2022.

Please provide a copy of the in-force PEC or IAC agreement, if applicable.

Signed commitment is due on or before April 1, 2021.

Renewal rates are based on continuing the current enrollment level.

Premium Holiday Receipt (please select one):

July 2021

Other Date: _____

Signature for Acceptance of Rates	Title	Date
Print Name		

Informational

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

***REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Medfield, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government 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 of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the 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 our report dated February 24, 2021, on our consideration of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Powers & Sullivan, LLC

February 24, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Medfield (Town), we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report in conjunction with the Town's financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise noted, are presented in whole dollars.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the authoritative standard setting body that provides guidance on how to prepare financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Users of these financial statements (such as investors and rating agencies) rely on the GASB to establish consistent reporting standards for all governments in the United States. This consistent application is the only way users (including citizens, the media, legislators and others) can assess the financial condition of one government compared to others.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent year by \$66.2 million (net position).
- The Town's long-term debt was \$35.9 million at year end, a net decrease of \$5.2 million. This net decrease was due to current year principal payments and amortization of bond premiums.
- As of the close of the current year, the Town's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$23.7 million, an increase of \$1.3 million in comparison with the prior year.
- The Town's net pension liability decreased by \$1.8 million and totals \$21.7 million as of June 30, 2020.
- The Town's net OPEB liability decreased by \$2.8 million and totals \$32.7 million as of June 30, 2020.
- In 2020, the Town incurred \$157,000 of expenses related to the COVID-19 Pandemic, which were funded by grants received from the State and Federal governments (See Note 15).

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Medfield's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual components of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the Town's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other required 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 finances in a manner similar to private sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities, 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 is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent 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 the related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in

this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (i.e. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, human services, culture and recreation, COVID-19 and interest.

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. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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 statements focus on *near-term inflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the 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. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

In accordance with accounting standards, the Town reports fund balance components as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. Additionally, the Town's stabilization funds are reported within the general fund.

The Town of Medfield adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The budgetary comparison statement is presented as required supplementary information after the notes to the basic financial statements.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Medfield maintains one type of proprietary fund:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations.

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. The Town maintains three different fiduciary funds. The other postemployment benefit trust fund is used to account for the activities of the Town's OPEB trust fund. The private purpose trust fund is used to account for resources held in trust which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The agency fund is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

Notes to the basic 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.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$66.2 million at the close of 2020. Key components of the Town's governmental and business-type financial position follow.

A significant portion of the Town's net position, \$98.8 million, reflects its investment in capital assets (i.e. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment) less any related debt 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 its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to pay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$10.0 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position totals a deficit of \$42.6 million, primarily related to the recognition of \$21.7 million and \$32.7 million of net pension and net OPEB liabilities, respectively.

Governmental Activities. For the Town's governmental activities assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$53.9 million at the close of 2020.

	2020	2019
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 29,109,798	\$ 27,876,331
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	440,287	705,231
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	21,872,426	21,757,280
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation....	97,082,548	100,919,881
Total assets.....	148,505,059	151,258,723
 Deferred outflows of resources.....	2,789,100	6,334,312
 Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	4,466,772	4,748,854
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	53,640,963	58,042,745
Current debt.....	4,026,233	4,506,127
Noncurrent debt.....	25,180,062	29,206,295
Total liabilities.....	87,314,030	96,504,021
 Deferred inflows of resources.....	10,084,349	8,616,330
 Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	90,502,867	89,717,498
Restricted.....	10,019,589	10,093,513
Unrestricted.....	(46,626,676)	(47,338,327)
 Total net position.....	\$ 53,895,780	\$ 52,472,684

The governmental activities net position increased by \$1.4 million during the current year, compared to a decrease of \$273,000 in the prior year. Total revenues increased by approximately \$3.1 million (4.2%), while total expenses increased \$1.4 million (1.9%). Revenue gains were realized mainly from operating grants and real estate taxes.

	2020	2019
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 4,746,662	\$ 5,180,319
Operating grants and contributions.....	18,460,070	16,092,367
Capital grants and contributions.....	245,305	461,369
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	49,389,906	47,884,037
Tax and other liens.....	102,482	148,671
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	2,297,603	2,156,574
Meals tax.....	158,844	175,517
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	71,668	73,231
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	2,240	3,529
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	1,704,360	1,667,378
Unrestricted investment income.....	497,146	629,903
Miscellaneous.....	34,300	127,307
Total revenues.....	77,710,586	74,600,202
Expenses:		
General government.....	4,013,841	3,781,967
Public safety.....	6,049,360	6,858,678
Education.....	57,105,582	54,728,174
Public works.....	4,863,985	5,125,349
Health and human services.....	1,050,625	1,052,710
Culture and recreation.....	1,929,182	2,078,508
COVID-19.....	157,354	-
Interest.....	1,117,561	1,247,522
Total expenses.....	76,287,490	74,872,908
Change in net position.....	1,423,096	(272,706)
Net position, beginning of year.....	52,472,684	52,745,390
Net position, end of year.....	\$ 53,895,780	\$ 52,472,684

Governmental expenses totaled \$76.3 million, of which \$23.5 million was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions. General revenues totaled \$54.3 million, primarily coming from real estate and personal property taxes, excise taxes, and grants not restricted to specific programs. Real estate and personal property taxes are the most significant revenue source for the Town's governmental activities. They comprise 91.0% of all general revenues. Other taxes comprise 4.9% of the governmental activity's general revenues.

Charges for services represent 20.2% of governmental program revenues. The Town can exercise more control over this category of revenue than any other. Fees charged for services rendered are set by Town Meeting and Town boards. Operating and capital grants and contributions account for 79.8% of the governmental program revenues. Most of these resources apply to education operations. These resources offset costs of the school department over and above the general fund operating budget.

Education is the largest governmental activity of the Town. A total of \$57.1 million was expended for education, of which \$19.7 million was funded by program revenues. The remaining \$37.4 million was funded by taxes and other revenue. There was an increase in education expense of \$2.4 million, which mainly related to the increase in the required recognition of expenses for payments made by the Massachusetts Teacher's Retirement System on behalf of the Town.

Business-type Activities. Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$744,000. Key elements of these activities are as follows:

	2020	2019
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 5,716,025	\$ 5,474,325
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	1,462,243	1,331,893
Capital assets.....	13,545,501	13,949,197
Total assets.....	20,723,769	20,755,415
 Deferred outflows of resources.....	 96,604	 246,552
 Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	131,636	152,130
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	1,401,260	1,599,196
Current debt.....	710,173	709,654
Noncurrent debt.....	6,031,238	6,741,411
Total liabilities.....	8,274,307	9,202,391
 Deferred inflows of resources.....	 212,643	 209,724
 Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	8,281,447	7,629,247
Unrestricted.....	4,051,976	3,960,605
Total net position.....	\$ 12,333,423	\$ 11,589,852
	2020	2019
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 4,323,252	\$ 3,842,215
 Expenses:		
Water.....	1,941,607	1,836,962
Sewer.....	1,638,074	1,716,913
Total expenses.....	3,579,681	3,553,875
 Change in net position.....	 743,571	 288,340
 Net position, beginning of year.....	 11,589,852	 11,301,512
 Net position, end of year.....	 \$ 12,333,423	 \$ 11,589,852

Business-type net position of \$8.3 million (67%) represents investments in capital assets net of related debt. The remaining \$4.1 million (33%) is available to be used for the ongoing operation of the Town's sewer and water enterprises.

Net position of the water enterprise fund increased \$499,000 during 2020. This increase is primarily due to the fact that rates are designed to cover debt service principal and capital costs.

Net position of the sewer enterprise fund increased \$244,000 during 2020. Again, this increase is consistent with rates that are designed to cover all of the department's operating costs.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing 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 year.

At the end of the current year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances totaling \$23.7 million. Of this amount \$16.6 million is for the general fund and \$7.1 million is comprised of the nonmajor funds. Cumulatively there was an increase of \$1.3 million in fund balances from the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$6.1 million while total fund balance was \$16.6 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and the total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 8.6% of the total general fund budgetary expenditures while total fund balance represents 23.2% of that same amount. Unassigned fund balance includes \$1.7 million of the general stabilization fund, \$255,000 of the municipal building capital stabilization fund, and \$244,000 of the betterment stabilization fund.

The general fund balance increased by \$665,000 during the current year. The increase in fund balance was mainly attributable to positive budgetary results.

Restricted fund balance includes \$3.7 million of reserves for pension and \$3.0 million for future debt service.

Assigned fund balance includes \$793,000 of free cash used to balance the 2021 budget, and \$1.2 million of encumbrances.

The nonmajor funds increased by \$649,000 during the current year, which is due to the timing differences between the receipt and expenditure of state and federal grant funds and other special revenues.

In 2020, the Federal Government approved the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act which provides federal funding to assist communities in paying costs incurred between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021, that are directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was awarded \$2.7 billion which is to be allocated amongst local governments based on population. The State has made a portion of these funds available as of June 30, 2020. In 2020, the Town incurred \$157,000 of COVID related expenditures. The Town plans to submit for reimbursements to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), apply for funding from the CARES Act, and use other local grant receipts to cover these costs (See Note15 for further information).

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The initial budget and the encumbrances and continuing appropriations (original budget) totaled \$68.4 million. Changes during the year consisted largely of allocations between and among departments.

General fund revenues came in \$79,000 less than budgeted while general fund expenditures came in \$2.2 million less than budgeted.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the Town of Medfield annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming year.

Capital Assets. The Town of Medfield's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020, amounts to \$134.0 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, textbooks and software and infrastructure.

Debt Administration. Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2020, totaled \$29.2 million. During 2020, the Town paid down \$4.5 million in debt principal expense.

The sewer enterprise fund has outstanding long-term debt totaling \$1.4 million. During 2020, the Town paid down \$249,000 in debt principal expense.

The water enterprise fund has outstanding long-term debt totaling \$5.3 million. During 2020, the Town paid down \$461,000 in debt principal expense.

The Town maintains an "Aa1" bond rating from Moody's.

Please refer to notes 4, 6 and 7 for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Medfield's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Accountant, 459 Main Street, Medfield, MA 02052.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2020

<i>Primary Government</i>			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 20,298,663	\$ 3,843,112	\$ 24,141,775
Investments.....	6,753,614	-	6,753,614
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	391,894	-	391,894
Tax liens.....	641,248	-	641,248
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	301,545	-	301,545
User charges.....	-	1,872,913	1,872,913
Departmental and other.....	116,981	-	116,981
Intergovernmental.....	403,687	-	403,687
Special assessments.....	202,166	-	202,166
Total current assets.....	<u>29,109,798</u>	<u>5,716,025</u>	<u>34,825,823</u>
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Special assessments.....	440,287	-	440,287
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	21,872,426	1,462,243	23,334,669
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	97,082,548	13,545,501	110,628,049
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>119,395,261</u>	<u>15,007,744</u>	<u>134,403,005</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>148,505,059</u>	<u>20,723,769</u>	<u>169,228,828</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows for refunding debt.....	84,660	-	84,660
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	2,650,922	95,536	2,746,458
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	53,518	1,068	54,586
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>2,789,100</u>	<u>96,604</u>	<u>2,885,704</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	371,558	33,150	404,708
Accrued payroll.....	2,480,879	18,230	2,499,109
Accrued interest.....	190,715	47,256	237,971
Other liabilities.....	791,420	-	791,420
Landfill closure.....	23,000	-	23,000
Compensated absences.....	609,200	33,000	642,200
Bonds payable.....	4,026,233	710,173	4,736,406
Total current liabilities.....	<u>8,493,005</u>	<u>841,809</u>	<u>9,334,814</u>
NONCURRENT:			
Landfill closure.....	23,000	-	23,000
Compensated absences.....	575,800	5,000	580,800
Net pension liability.....	20,990,209	756,470	21,746,679
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	32,051,954	639,790	32,691,744
Bonds payable.....	25,180,062	6,031,238	31,211,300
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>78,821,025</u>	<u>7,432,498</u>	<u>86,253,523</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>87,314,030</u>	<u>8,274,307</u>	<u>95,588,337</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	705,849	25,438	731,287
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	9,378,500	187,205	9,565,705
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>10,084,349</u>	<u>212,643</u>	<u>10,296,992</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	90,502,867	8,281,447	98,784,314
Restricted for:			
Pension reserve fund.....	3,650,762	-	3,650,762
Future debt service.....	3,006,370	-	3,006,370
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	2,375,546	-	2,375,546
Gifts and grants.....	986,911	-	986,911
Unrestricted.....	(46,626,676)	4,051,976	(42,574,700)
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 53,895,780</u>	<u>\$ 12,333,423</u>	<u>\$ 66,229,203</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 4,013,841	\$ 794,216	\$ 105,957	\$ -	\$ (3,113,668)
Public safety.....	6,049,360	1,239,036	62,424	-	(4,747,900)
Education.....	57,105,582	1,660,614	17,954,476	63,664	(37,426,828)
Public works.....	4,863,985	366,116	-	181,641	(4,316,228)
Health and human services.....	1,050,625	144,365	101,745	-	(804,515)
Culture and recreation.....	1,929,182	542,315	78,114	-	(1,308,753)
COVID-19.....	157,354	-	157,354	-	-
Interest.....	1,117,561	-	-	-	(1,117,561)
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>76,287,490</u>	<u>4,746,662</u>	<u>18,460,070</u>	<u>245,305</u>	<u>(52,835,453)</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	1,941,607	2,440,961	-	-	499,354
Sewer.....	1,638,074	1,882,291	-	-	244,217
Total Business-Type Activities.....	<u>3,579,681</u>	<u>4,323,252</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>743,571</u>
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 79,867,171</u>	<u>\$ 9,069,914</u>	<u>\$ 18,460,070</u>	<u>\$ 245,305</u>	<u>\$ (52,091,882)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (52,835,453)	\$ 743,571	\$ (52,091,882)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	49,389,906	-	49,389,906
Tax and other liens.....	102,482	-	102,482
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	2,297,603	-	2,297,603
Meals tax.....	158,844	-	158,844
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	71,668	-	71,668
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	2,240	-	2,240
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	1,704,360	-	1,704,360
Unrestricted investment income.....	497,146	-	497,146
Miscellaneous.....	34,300	-	34,300
 Total general revenues.....	 54,258,549	 -	 54,258,549
 Change in net position.....	 1,423,096	 743,571	 2,166,667
<i>Net position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	52,472,684	11,589,852	64,062,536
End of year.....	\$ 53,895,780	\$ 12,333,423	\$ 66,229,203

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Concluded)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 14,812,509	\$ 5,486,154	\$ 20,298,663
Investments.....	4,818,769	1,934,845	6,753,614
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	391,894	-	391,894
Tax liens.....	641,248	-	641,248
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	301,545	-	301,545
Departmental and other.....	116,981	-	116,981
Intergovernmental.....	-	403,687	403,687
Special assessments.....	642,453	-	642,453
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>21,725,399</u>	<u>7,824,686</u>	<u>\$ 29,550,085</u>
LIABILITIES			
Warrants payable.....	\$ 371,558	\$ -	\$ 371,558
Accrued payroll.....	2,471,228	9,651	2,480,879
Other liabilities.....	<u>323,415</u>	<u>468,005</u>	<u>791,420</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>3,166,201</u>	<u>477,656</u>	<u>3,643,857</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue.....	1,973,089	247,084	2,220,173
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted.....	6,657,132	7,099,946	13,757,078
Committed.....	1,777,811	-	1,777,811
Assigned.....	2,014,872	-	2,014,872
Unassigned.....	<u>6,136,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,136,294</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>16,586,109</u>	<u>7,099,946</u>	<u>23,686,055</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 21,725,399</u>	<u>\$ 7,824,686</u>	<u>\$ 29,550,085</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2020

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$ 23,686,055
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....	118,954,974
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....	2,220,173
The statement of net position includes certain deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources that will be amortized over future periods. In governmental funds, these amounts are not deferred.....	(7,295,249)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....	(190,715)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Bonds payable.....	(29,206,295)
Net pension liability.....	(20,990,209)
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(32,051,954)
Landfill closure.....	(46,000)
Compensated absences.....	<u>(1,185,000)</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....	<u>(83,479,458)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$ <u>53,895,780</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 49,322,391	\$ -	\$ 49,322,391
Tax liens.....	42,075	-	42,075
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	2,063,218	-	2,063,218
Meals tax.....	158,844	-	158,844
Charges for services.....	-	2,802,088	2,802,088
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	71,668	-	71,668
Fees and rentals.....	308,251	-	308,251
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	2,240	-	2,240
Licenses and permits.....	692,452	-	692,452
Fines and forfeitures.....	12,011	17,349	29,360
Intergovernmental - Teachers Retirement.....	10,120,770	-	10,120,770
Intergovernmental - other.....	7,989,383	1,723,482	9,712,865
Intergovernmental - COVID-19 relief.....	-	157,354	157,354
Departmental and other.....	464,276	664,913	1,129,189
Special assessments.....	257,929	-	257,929
Contributions and donations.....	-	313,615	313,615
Investment income.....	426,391	70,755	497,146
Miscellaneous.....	-	25,473	25,473
 TOTAL REVENUES.....	 71,931,899	 5,775,029	 77,706,928
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General government.....	2,579,457	392,103	2,971,560
Public safety.....	4,103,939	201,446	4,305,385
Education.....	36,850,749	3,135,638	39,986,387
Public works.....	2,744,081	200,280	2,944,361
Health and human services.....	477,984	309,659	787,643
Culture and recreation.....	1,091,866	523,771	1,615,637
COVID-19.....	-	157,354	157,354
Pension benefits.....	2,614,313	-	2,614,313
Pension benefits - Teachers Retirement.....	10,120,770	-	10,120,770
Property and liability insurance.....	204,184	-	204,184
Employee benefits.....	4,560,872	-	4,560,872
State and county charges.....	525,148	-	525,148
Debt service:			
Principal.....	4,403,300	-	4,403,300
Interest.....	1,195,939	-	1,195,939
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	 71,472,602	 4,920,251	 76,392,853
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES			
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	459,297	854,778	1,314,075
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers in.....	251,448	78,900	330,348
Transfers out.....	(45,300)	(285,048)	(330,348)
 TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)....	 206,148	 (206,148)	 -
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	665,445	648,630	1,314,075
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	15,920,664	6,451,316	22,371,980
 FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	 \$ 16,586,109	 \$ 7,099,946	 \$ 23,686,055

See notes to basic financial statements.

**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.....	\$ 1,314,075
 Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay.....	1,050,209
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(4,772,396)</u>
 Net effect of reporting capital assets.....	
	(3,722,187)
 Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....	
	3,658
 The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.	
Net amortization of premium from issuance of bonds.....	102,827
Net change in deferred charge on refunding.....	<u>(57,921)</u>
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>4,403,300</u>
 Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....	
	4,448,206
 Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(76,000)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	33,472
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	<u>(2,346,533)</u>
Net change in net pension liability.....	1,645,164
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits..	<u>(2,608,777)</u>
Net change in net other postemployment benefits liability.....	2,709,018
Net change in landfill closure.....	<u>23,000</u>
 Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....	
	<u>(620,656)</u>
 Change in net position of governmental activities.....	
	\$ <u>1,423,096</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2020

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,483,369	\$ 1,359,743	\$ 3,843,112
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
User charges.....	1,110,224	762,689	1,872,913
Total current assets.....	3,593,593	2,122,432	5,716,025
NONCURRENT:			
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	1,368,853	93,390	1,462,243
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	9,108,440	4,437,061	13,545,501
Total noncurrent assets.....	10,477,293	4,530,451	15,007,744
TOTAL ASSETS	14,070,886	6,652,883	20,723,769
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	60,998	34,538	95,536
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	486	582	1,068
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	61,484	35,120	96,604
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	33,150	-	33,150
Accrued payroll.....	11,712	6,518	18,230
Accrued interest.....	34,992	12,264	47,256
Compensated absences.....	28,000	5,000	33,000
Bonds payable.....	459,900	250,273	710,173
Total current liabilities.....	567,754	274,055	841,809
NONCURRENT:			
Compensated absences.....	5,000	-	5,000
Net pension liability.....	482,991	273,479	756,470
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	291,308	348,482	639,790
Bonds payable.....	4,840,000	1,191,238	6,031,238
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	5,619,299	1,813,199	7,432,498
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,187,053	2,087,254	8,274,307
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	16,242	9,196	25,438
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	85,238	101,967	187,205
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	101,480	111,163	212,643
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	5,185,015	3,096,432	8,281,447
Unrestricted.....	2,658,822	1,393,154	4,051,976
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 7,843,837	\$ 4,489,586	\$ 12,333,423

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			
	Water	Sewer	Total
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>			
Charges for services.....	\$ 2,440,961	\$ 1,882,291	\$ 4,323,252
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>			
Cost of services and administration.....	1,014,805	1,143,070	2,157,875
Salaries and wages.....	395,015	223,665	618,680
Depreciation.....	320,253	254,319	574,572
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	1,730,073	1,621,054	3,351,127
OPERATING INCOME.....	710,888	261,237	972,125
<u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u>			
Interest expense.....	(211,534)	(17,020)	(228,554)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	499,354	244,217	743,571
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>7,344,483</u>	<u>4,245,369</u>	<u>11,589,852</u>
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 7,843,837</u>	<u>\$ 4,489,586</u>	<u>\$ 12,333,423</u>

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Total
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 2,228,518	\$ 1,795,800	\$ 4,024,318
Payments to vendors.....	(1,015,683)	(1,268,069)	(2,283,752)
Payments to employees.....	<u>(357,505)</u>	<u>(194,781)</u>	<u>(552,286)</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>855,330</u>	<u>332,950</u>	<u>1,188,280</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(137,696)	(163,530)	(301,226)
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(460,800)	(248,854)	(709,654)
Interest expense.....	<u>(215,391)</u>	<u>(19,243)</u>	<u>(234,634)</u>
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>(813,887)</u>	<u>(431,627)</u>	<u>(1,245,514)</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	41,443	(98,677)	(57,234)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>2,441,926</u>	<u>1,458,420</u>	<u>3,900,346</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 2,483,369</u>	<u>\$ 1,359,743</u>	<u>\$ 3,843,112</u>
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Operating income.....	\$ 710,888	\$ 261,237	\$ 972,125
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation.....	320,253	254,319	574,572
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to pensions.....	49,480	51,312	100,792
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	23,711	28,364	52,075
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
User charges.....	(212,443)	(86,491)	(298,934)
Warrants payable.....	(11,695)	(16,038)	(27,733)
Accrued payroll.....	5,799	3,520	9,319
Compensated absences.....	8,000	(3,000)	5,000
Net pension liability.....	(14,041)	(130,819)	(144,860)
Other postemployment benefits.....	<u>(24,622)</u>	<u>(29,454)</u>	<u>(54,076)</u>
Total adjustments.....	<u>144,442</u>	<u>71,713</u>	<u>216,155</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>\$ 855,330</u>	<u>\$ 332,950</u>	<u>\$ 1,188,280</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2020

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ -	\$ 30,322	\$ 222,483
Investments:			
Investments in Pension Reserve Investment Trust.....	3,972,467	-	-
Other investments.....	-	112,815	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	3,972,467	143,137	222,483
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	222,483
NET POSITION			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	3,972,467	-	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	143,137	-
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 3,972,467	\$ 143,137	\$ -

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 425,000	\$ -
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments....	1,385,050	-
Total contributions.....	<u>1,810,050</u>	-
Net investment income:		
Investment income.....	<u>76,500</u>	<u>4,125</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	<u>1,886,550</u>	<u>4,125</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	1,385,050	-
Educational scholarships.....	-	9,500
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	<u>1,385,050</u>	<u>9,500</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....	<u>501,500</u>	<u>(5,375)</u>
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>3,470,967</u>	<u>148,512</u>
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 3,972,467</u>	<u>\$ 143,137</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (Town) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant Town accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a Massachusetts municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Administrator.

The Town of Medfield was incorporated in 1651. The Town operates under a Town Meeting form of government. The Town's major operations include police and fire protection, education, culture and recreation, public works, health and human services and general administration services. In addition, the Town owns and operates water and sewer enterprises.

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the Town (the primary government) and its component units. It has been determined that there are no component units that meet the requirements for inclusion in the Town's basic financial statements.

Joint Venture

The Town has entered into a joint venture with the Towns of Franklin, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, North Attleborough, Plainville, Seekonk, Sherborn, Walpole and Wrentham, to pool resources and share the costs, risks and rewards of providing vocational education through the Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical High School. The Town of Medfield's 2020 assessment to Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical High School was \$170,296. The District issues a separate audited financial statement which may be obtained by contacting the District located at 147 Pond Street, Franklin, MA 02038.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***Government-Wide Financial Statements***

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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 governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and displayed in a single column.

Major Fund Criteria

Major funds must be reported if the following criteria are met:

- If 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 percent of the corresponding element (assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows or resources, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), *and*
- If 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 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include the following:

- Charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. However, the effect of interfund services provided and used between functions is not eliminated as the elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means 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 unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

Real estate and personal property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and tax revenues become measurable and available when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Expenditure driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

The following major governmental funds are reported:

The *general fund* is the primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

The nonmajor governmental funds consist of other special revenue, capital projects 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:

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds or capital projects.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

The *permanent fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded 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 the proprietary funds principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The proprietary fund types include the *sewer enterprise fund* which accounts for the Town's sewer activities and the *water enterprise fund* which accounts for the Town's water activities.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for financial resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements 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.

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *other postemployment benefit trust fund* is used to accumulate resources to provide funding for future other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities.

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements that exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Some of these trusts have donor restrictions and trustee policies that do not allow the endowment portion and any unrealized appreciation to be spent. The donor restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustees to authorize spending of the realized investment earnings. The Town's educational scholarship trusts are accounted for in this fund.

The *agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity, such as collection and payment of charges for special details, escrow accounts, deposits and deputy collector accounts.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are carried at fair value.

F. Fair Value Measurements

The Town reports required types of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value standards. These standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or valuation techniques) to determine fair value. Fair value standards also require the government to classify these financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique or in accordance with net asset value practical expedient rules, which allow for either Level 2 or Level 3 depending on lock up and notice periods associated with the underlying funds.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. Instruments, which are generally included in this category, include actively traded equity and debt securities, U.S. government obligations, and mutual funds with quoted market prices in active markets.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Certain fixed income securities, primarily corporate bonds, are classified as Level 2 because fair values are estimated using pricing models, matrix pricing, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

In some instances the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy and is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Market price is affected by a number of factors, including the type of instrument and the characteristics specific to the instrument. Instruments with readily available active quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. It is reasonably possible that change in values of these instruments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect amounts reported in these financial statements. For more information on the fair value of the Town's financial instruments, see Note 2 – Cash and Investments.

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessors for 95% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on August 1st, November 1st, February 1st and May 1st and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Real estate tax liens are processed during the second and fourth quarter of every year on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process. The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Motor Vehicle and Other Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the Town and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Sewer

Sewer user fees are levied semi-annually for individual and small commercial meter readings and quarterly for large commercial meter readings. These fees are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Sewer liens are processed in December of every year and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill. Sewer charges and liens are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Water

Water user fees are levied semi-annually for individual and small commercial meter readings and quarterly for large commercial meter readings. These fees are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Water liens are processed in December of every year and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill. Water charges and liens are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables consist primarily of ambulance and police detail receivables which are recorded as receivables in the year accrued. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Intergovernmental

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met. These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

G. Inventories***Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the government-wide and fund financial statements, and therefore are not reported.

H. Capital Assets***Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements***

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$25,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

Capital assets (excluding land) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Capital Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Computer software.....	3-7
Office equipment.....	3-10
Vehicles.....	5
Building improvements.....	20
Buildings.....	40
Infrastructure.....	30-75

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized and are treated as expenses when incurred. Improvements are capitalized.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Capital asset costs are recorded as expenditures in the acquiring fund in the year of the purchase.

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

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 has recorded deferred outflows of resources related to a deferred loss on a refunding, pensions and OPEB in the government-wide balance sheet.

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 has recorded a deferred inflow of resources related to pensions and OPEB in the government-wide balance sheet.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The Town has recorded unavailable revenue as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, transactions occur between and within individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements. Receivables and payables resulting from these transactions are classified as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

K. 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.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as "Transfers, net."

Fund Financial Statements

Transfers between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as transfers in and transfers out.

L. Net Position and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

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 assets. Outstanding debt related to future reimbursements from the state's school building program and the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust's loan subsidy program is 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 future use.

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Pension reserve fund" represents the funds restricted for costs associated with future pension benefits.

"Future debt service" represents funds received in prior years from the MSBA that have been set aside for future debt payments.

"Permanent funds – expendable" represents the endowment and the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

"Gifts and Grants" represents grants and gifts restricted by outside parties.

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

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows:

“Nonspendable” fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

“Restricted” fund balance includes amounts subject to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

“Committed” fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Town Meeting is the highest level of decision making authority that can, by Town Meeting vote, commit funds for a specific purpose. Once voted, the limitation imposed by the vote remains in place until the funds are used for their intended purpose or a vote is taken to rescind the commitment.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Town's by-laws authorize the Town Accountant to assign fund balance. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The Town's spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

M. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net position. Material bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the current period. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual bond proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

N. Pensions

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

O. 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 Massachusetts General Law (MGL).

P. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements, state laws and executive policies.

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as liabilities and expensed as incurred.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities upon maturity of the liability.

Q. Use of Estimates*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities 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 year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

R. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The total column presented on the government-wide financial statements represents consolidated financial information.

Fund Financial Statements

The total column on the fund financial statements is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column is not the equivalent of consolidated financial information.

NOTE 2 – CASH 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 the trust funds are held separately from those of other funds.

Statutes authorize the investment in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (Pool). The Treasurer may also invest trust funds in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds of savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Pool meets the criteria of an external investment pool. The Pool is administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

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 has adopted a formal policy to limit custodial credit risk of deposits. The policy limits the Town's uninsured, uncollateralized deposits to 5% of any one institution's assets and no more than 30% of the Town's cash. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$18,254,606 and the bank balance totaled \$19,263,396. Of the bank balance, \$4,896,335 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$7,546,719 was covered by Depositor's Insurance Fund, \$3,812,874 was collateralized and \$3,007,468 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

As of June 30, 2020, the Town of Medfield had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair value	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	Maturities 6-10 Years
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
U.S. treasury notes.....	\$ 1,588,037	\$ 622,245	\$ 965,792	\$ -
Government sponsored enterprises.....	1,770,502	-	1,595,231	175,271
Corporate bonds.....	<u>3,156,252</u>	<u>377,976</u>	<u>2,778,276</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debt securities.....	<u>6,514,791</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,221</u>	<u>\$ 5,339,299</u>	<u>\$ 175,271</u>
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	351,638			
Money market mutual funds.....	139,106			
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	3,972,467			
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	<u>6,000,868</u>			
Total investments.....	<u>\$ 16,978,870</u>			

The Town participates in MMDT, which maintains a cash portfolio and a short-term bond fund with combined average maturities of approximately 3 months.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town has custodial credit risk exposure of \$6,514,791 because the U.S. treasury notes, government sponsored enterprise securities and corporate bonds are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The Town's policy related to custodial credit risk is to limit the Town's exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, capital adequacy, and an overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry.

Interest Rate Risk

To manage its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the Town's policy limits the investment of short-term funds to maturities of up to twelve months.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer. The Town's policy related to credit risk places no limit on investments in MMDT and U.S. Treasuries and Agencies. With regards to other investments, the Treasurer will limit purchases to investment grade securities with a high concentration in securities rated A or better. The Town's government sponsored enterprises of \$1,770,502 are rated AA+. With regards to corporate bonds, \$639,315 are rated AAA, \$580,059 are rated AA-, \$693,973 are rated A+, \$151,431 are rated A, \$623,442 are rated A-, \$122,050 are rated BBB+, \$280,561 are rated BBB, and \$65,421 that are unrated.

Additionally, the Town holds \$6,000,868 in MMDT which is unrated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the government may invest in any one issuer. As of June 30, 2020, the Town was invested in a Coca Cola corporate bond that accounted for 6% of the Town's total investments.

Fair Market Value of Investments

The Town holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Because investing is not a core part of the Town's mission, the Town determines that the disclosures related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type. The Town chooses a tabular format for disclosing the levels within the fair value hierarchy.

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

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020:

Investment Type	June 30, 2020	Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Investments measured at fair value:					
Debt securities:					
U.S. treasury notes.....	\$ 1,588,037	\$ 1,588,037	\$ -	\$ -	
Government sponsored enterprises.....	1,770,502	1,770,502	-	-	
Corporate bonds.....	3,156,252	-	3,156,252	-	
Total debt securities.....	6,514,791	3,358,539	3,156,252	-	
Other investments:					
Equity securities.....	351,638	351,638	-	-	
Money market mutual funds.....	139,106	139,106	-	-	
Total other investments.....	490,744	490,744	-	-	
Total investments measured at fair value.....	7,005,535	\$ 3,849,283	\$ 3,156,252	\$ -	
Investments measured at amortized cost:					
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	6,000,868				
Investments measured at net asset value:					
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	3,972,467				
Total investments.....	\$ 16,978,870				

United States treasury notes, government sponsored enterprises, equity securities, and money market mutual funds classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those

securities. Corporate bonds classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

PRIT investments are valued using the net asset value method. This investment pool was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who serves as the Trustee. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM). The fair values of the positions in each investment Pool are the same as the value of each Pool's shares. The Town does not have the ability to control any of the investment decisions relative to its funds in PRIT.

MMDT investments are valued at amortized cost. Under the amortized cost method, an investment is valued initially at its cost and adjusted for the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any differences between the initial cost and the amount payable at its maturity. If amortized cost is determined not to approximate fair value, the value of the portfolio securities will be determined under procedures established by the Advisor.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2020, receivables for the individual major governmental funds and nonmajor, internal service, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Receivables:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 397,485	\$ (5,591)	\$ 391,894
Tax liens.....	641,248	-	641,248
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	301,545	-	301,545
Departmental and other.....	242,523	(125,542)	116,981
Intergovernmental - other.....	403,687	-	403,687
Special assessments.....	642,453	-	642,453
Total.....	\$ 2,628,941	\$ (131,133)	\$ 2,497,808

At June 30, 2020, receivables for the sewer and water enterprise funds are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Receivables:			
Water user charges.....	\$ 1,110,224	\$ -	\$ 1,110,224
Sewer user charges.....	762,689	-	762,689
Total.....	\$ 1,872,913	\$ -	\$ 1,872,913

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current year, the various components of *unavailable revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Receivables:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 270,860	\$ -	\$ 270,862
Tax liens.....	641,248	-	641,248
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	301,546	-	301,545
Departmental and other.....	116,982	-	116,981
Intergovernmental - highway improvements.....	-	216,411	216,411
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	30,673	30,673
Special assessments.....	642,453	-	642,453
Total.....	\$ 1,973,089	\$ 247,084	\$ 2,220,173

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 21,260,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,260,194
Construction in progress.....	497,086	374,545	(259,399)	612,232
Total capital assets not being depreciated....	21,757,280	374,545	(259,399)	21,872,426
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	151,657	-	-	151,657
Buildings and improvements.....	114,267,688	595,533	(231,975)	114,631,246
Machinery and equipment.....	8,573,577	126,833	(95,861)	8,604,549
Vehicles.....	1,378,979	71,184	(46,631)	1,403,532
Textbooks and software.....	2,751,969	30,002	-	2,781,971
Infrastructure.....	54,894,885	111,511	-	55,006,396
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	182,018,755	935,063	(374,467)	182,579,351
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(25,526)	(7,139)	-	(32,665)
Buildings and improvements.....	(37,898,975)	(3,046,865)	231,975	(40,713,865)
Machinery and equipment.....	(6,482,454)	(394,909)	95,861	(6,781,502)
Vehicles.....	(1,198,716)	(80,218)	46,631	(1,232,303)
Textbooks and software.....	(2,682,260)	(17,619)	-	(2,699,879)
Infrastructure.....	(32,810,943)	(1,225,646)	-	(34,036,589)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(81,098,874)	(4,772,396)	374,467	(85,496,803)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	100,919,881	(3,837,333)	-	97,082,548
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 122,677,161	\$ (3,462,788)	\$ (259,399)	\$ 118,954,974

Capital asset activity for the business type activities for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Water:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 1,248,033	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,248,033
Construction in progress.....	18,000	102,820	-	120,820
Total capital assets not being depreciated....	1,266,033	102,820	-	1,368,853
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	1,945,015	-	-	1,945,015
Machinery and equipment.....	469,889	-	(24,376)	445,513
Vehicles and other.....	314,617	-	-	314,617
Infrastructure.....	13,201,406	34,876	-	13,236,282
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	15,930,927	34,876	(24,376)	15,941,427
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(1,387,993)	(44,590)	-	(1,432,583)
Machinery and equipment.....	(376,205)	(17,319)	24,376	(369,148)
Vehicles and other.....	(267,153)	(18,986)	-	(286,139)
Infrastructure.....	(4,505,759)	(239,358)	-	(4,745,117)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(6,537,110)	(320,253)	24,376	(6,832,987)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	9,393,817	(285,377)	-	9,108,440
Total water activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 10,659,850	\$ (182,557)	\$ -	\$ 10,477,293
 Sewer:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Construction in progress.....	\$ 65,860	\$ 27,530	\$ -	\$ 93,390
<u>Capital assets:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	7,496,950	-	-	7,496,950
Machinery and equipment.....	1,208,998	136,000	-	1,344,998
Vehicles.....	166,080	-	-	166,080
Infrastructure.....	1,404,031	-	-	1,404,031
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	10,276,059	136,000	-	10,412,059
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	(4,633,650)	(138,469)	-	(4,772,119)
Machinery and equipment.....	(580,090)	(74,450)	-	(654,540)
Vehicles.....	(136,080)	(12,000)	-	(148,080)
Infrastructure.....	(370,859)	(29,400)	-	(400,259)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(5,720,679)	(254,319)	-	(5,974,998)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	4,555,380	(118,319)	-	4,437,061
Total sewer activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 4,621,240	\$ (90,789)	\$ -	\$ 4,530,451

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

Governmental Activities:

General government.....	\$ 77,495
Public safety.....	684,530
Education.....	2,052,495
Public works.....	1,756,969
Health and human services.....	91,020
Culture and recreation.....	<u>109,887</u>
 Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 4,772,396</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Water.....	\$ 320,253
Sewer.....	<u>254,319</u>
 Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	<u>\$ 574,572</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:		
	General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total
General fund.....	\$ -	\$ 45,300	\$ 45,300 (1)
Nonmajor governmental funds.....	<u>251,448</u>	<u>33,600</u>	<u>285,048</u> (2)
 Total.....	<u>\$ 251,448</u>	<u>\$ 78,900</u>	<u>\$ 330,348</u>

- (1) Represents transfers from general fund to the unemployment compensation trust fund.
- (2) Represents transfers from nonmajor funds to the general fund for general fund operations as well as transfers between various nonmajor funds.

NOTE 6 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Short-term debt may be authorized and issued to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes (RANS or TANS).
- Capital project costs and other approved expenditures incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANS) or grant anticipation notes (GANS).

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds, respectively.

The governmental and enterprise funds did not issue or redeem short-term debt during the year and did not have any amounts outstanding at year-end.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, Municipal Law authorizes indebtedness up to a limit of 5% of the equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit". In addition, however, debt may be authorized in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit".

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2020, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2020
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2007.....	2025	\$ 4,130,000	4-5	\$ 1,030,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2010.....	2025	1,550,000	2-4	500,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds Refuding of 2012.....	2022	8,704,840	3-4	4,490,100
Municipal Purpose Bonds Refuding of 2013.....	2023	11,420,000	2-3	7,160,000
Garage Bonds Unlimited Tax	2034	9,500,000	2-4	1,010,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2015.....	2035	1,360,000	2-4	12,275,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2016.....	2035	16,375,000	2-5	1,200,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts - State Hospital.....	2025	3,100,000	0.00	1,395,000
 Total Bonds Payable.....				29,060,100
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....				<u>146,195</u>
 Total Bonds Payable, net.....				\$ <u><u>29,206,295</u></u>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for Governmental bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021.....	\$ 3,945,100	\$ 1,064,680	\$ 5,009,780
2022.....	3,585,000	917,523	4,502,523
2023.....	3,085,000	776,744	3,861,744
2024.....	2,050,000	680,480	2,730,480
2025.....	1,905,000	609,267	2,514,267
2026.....	1,470,000	537,655	2,007,655
2027.....	1,485,000	478,457	1,963,457
2028.....	1,495,000	426,345	1,921,345
2029.....	1,510,000	372,281	1,882,281
2030.....	1,530,000	307,924	1,837,924
2031.....	1,545,000	257,538	1,802,538
2032.....	1,570,000	199,332	1,769,332
2033.....	1,490,000	140,519	1,630,519
2034.....	1,515,000	81,019	1,596,019
2035.....	880,000	33,659	913,659
Total.....	\$ 29,060,100	\$ 6,883,423	\$ 35,943,523

Bonds Payable Schedule – Sewer Enterprise Fund

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2020
General obligation bonds:				
Sewer Refunding Bond of 2012.....	2022	\$ 1,055,500	3-4	\$ 200,000
Sewer Bond of 2013.....	2028	400,000	2-5	160,000
Solar Voltaic Array of 2015.....	2028	610,000	2-5	300,000
Subtotal General Obligation Bonds Payable.....				\$ 660,000
Direct borrowings and placements:				
MCWT Sewer of 2008.....	2029	1,009,030	2.00	502,432
MCWT Sewer of 2012.....	2033	400,000	2.00	279,079
Subtotal Direct Borrowings and placements.....				\$ 781,511
Total Bonds Payable.....				\$ 1,441,511

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the sewer enterprise fund bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	General Obligation Bonds			Direct Borrowings and Placements			Grand Total
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2021.....	\$ 180,000	\$ 27,800	\$ 207,800	\$ 70,273	\$ 14,928	\$ 85,201	\$ 293,001
2022.....	180,000	19,900	199,900	71,722	13,509	85,231	285,131
2023.....	80,000	11,900	91,900	73,200	12,059	85,259	177,159
2024.....	80,000	8,187	88,187	74,709	10,579	85,288	173,475
2025.....	80,000	4,749	84,749	76,249	9,070	85,319	170,068
2026.....	20,000	1,275	21,275	77,821	7,529	85,350	106,625
2027.....	20,000	776	20,776	79,425	5,956	85,381	106,157
2028.....	20,000	263	20,263	81,062	4,352	85,414	105,677
2029.....	-	-	-	82,734	2,714	85,448	85,448
2030.....	-	-	-	22,824	1,658	24,482	24,482
2031.....	-	-	-	23,320	1,197	24,517	24,517
2032.....	-	-	-	23,827	725	24,552	24,552
2033.....	-	-	-	24,345	243	24,588	24,588
Total.....	<u>\$ 660,000</u>	<u>\$ 74,850</u>	<u>\$ 734,850</u>	<u>\$ 781,511</u>	<u>\$ 84,519</u>	<u>\$ 866,030</u>	<u>\$ 1,600,880</u>

Bonds Payable Schedule – Water Enterprise Fund

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2020
Water Bond of 2010.....	2021	\$ 400,000	2-4	\$ 125,000
Water Refunding Bonds of 2012.....	2022	464,660	3-4	74,900
Water Bond of 2013.....	2028	1,400,000	2-5	735,000
Water Main Replacement of 2015.....	2035	5,840,000	2-4	4,365,000
Total Bonds Payable, net.....				<u>\$ 5,299,900</u>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the water enterprise fund bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021.....\$ 459,900	\$ 156,022	\$ 615,922	
2022.....445,000	143,237	588,237	
2023.....415,000	127,563	542,563	
2024.....405,000	111,532	516,532	
2025.....405,000	96,963	501,963	
2026.....380,000	84,762	464,762	
2027.....380,000	75,987	455,987	
2028.....380,000	66,794	446,794	
2029.....290,000	57,638	347,638	
2030.....290,000	48,938	338,938	
2031.....290,000	40,238	330,238	
2032.....290,000	31,538	321,538	
2033.....290,000	22,838	312,838	
2034.....290,000	13,956	303,956	
2035.....290,000	4,712	294,712	
 Total.....\$ 5,299,900	\$ 1,082,718	\$ 6,382,618	

The Town is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2020, the Town had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
Affordable Public Housing Design, Construction and Property Aquisition.....	\$ 1,000,000
Mount Nebo Water Tower Painting.....	<u>850,000</u>
 Total.....	\$ <u>1,850,000</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 33,463,400	\$ -	\$ (4,403,300)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,060,100	\$ 3,945,100
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds..	249,022	-	(102,827)	-	-	146,195	81,133
Total bonds payable.....	33,712,422	-	(4,506,127)	-	-	29,206,295	4,026,233
Landfill closure.....	69,000	-	-	-	(23,000)	46,000	23,000
Compensated absences.....	1,109,000	-	-	584,600	(508,600)	1,185,000	609,200
Net pension liability.....	22,635,373	-	-	1,032,615	(2,677,779)	20,990,209	-
Net other postemployment benefits.....	34,760,972	-	-	1,674,386	(4,383,404)	32,051,954	-
 Total governmental activity							
long-term liabilities.....	\$ 92,286,767	\$ -	\$ (4,506,127)	\$ 3,291,601	\$ (7,592,783)	\$ 83,479,458	\$ 4,658,433
Business-Type Activities:							
General obligation bonds payable.....	\$ 6,600,700	\$ -	\$ (640,800)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,959,900	\$ 639,900
From direct borrowings and placements..	850,365	-	(68,854)	-	-	781,511	70,273
Total bonds payable.....	7,451,065	-	(709,654)	-	-	6,741,411	710,173
Compensated absences.....	33,000	-	-	34,000	(29,000)	38,000	33,000
Net pension liability.....	901,330	-	-	52,436	(197,296)	756,470	-
Net other postemployment benefits.....	693,866	-	-	33,423	(87,499)	639,790	-
 Total business-type activity							
long-term liabilities.....	\$ 9,079,261	\$ -	\$ (709,654)	\$ 119,859	\$ (313,795)	\$ 8,175,671	\$ 743,173

The governmental activities long-term liabilities are generally liquidated by the general fund. Business-type activities long-term liabilities are liquidated by each respective fund.

NOTE 8 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Town classifies fund balance according to the constraints imposed on the use of the resources.

There are two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund. The Town has reported principal portions of endowment funds as nonspendable.

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, spendable fund balances are classified based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- Restricted: fund balances that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- Committed: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government from its highest level of decision making authority.
- Assigned: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government to be used for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned: fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purpose.

The Town has classified its fund balances with the following hierarchy:

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:			
Restricted for:			
Capital projects fund.....	\$ -	909,528	\$ 909,528
Town gifts funds.....	-	341,618	341,618
Town grant funds.....	-	227,733	227,733
Town revolving fund.....	-	1,660,923	1,660,923
School gift funds.....	-	176,075	176,075
School revolving fund.....	-	1,197,711	1,197,711
School grants fund.....	-	210,812	210,812
Permanent funds.....	-	2,375,546	2,375,546
Pension reserve fund.....	3,650,762	-	3,650,762
Future debt service.....	3,006,370	-	3,006,370
Committed to:			
Articles and continuing appropriations:			
General government.....	295,349	-	295,349
Public safety.....	4,499	-	4,499
Education.....	1,282,402	-	1,282,402
Public works.....	4,184	-	4,184
Health and human services.....	5,203	-	5,203
Culture and recreation.....	186,174	-	186,174
Assigned to:			
Encumbrances:			
General government.....	47,569	-	47,569
Public safety.....	32,365	-	32,365
Education.....	852,594	-	852,594
Public works.....	86,279	-	86,279
Employee benefits.....	203,468	-	203,468
Free cash used for subsequent year budget.....	792,597	-	792,597
Unassigned.....	6,136,294	-	6,136,294
Total Fund Balances.....	\$ 16,586,109	\$ 7,099,946	\$ 23,686,055

Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 §5B allows for the establishment of stabilization funds for one or more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body. The Town has four stabilization funds which are reported as part of the general fund.

At year end the unassigned balance of the general fund includes \$1.7 million of the general stabilization fund, \$255,000 in the municipal building capital stabilization fund, and \$244,000 of the betterment stabilization fund. The pension reserve fund of \$3.7 million and the future debt service of \$3.0 million are reported as restricted fund balance within the general fund.

NOTE 9 – RISK FINANCING

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

The Town participates in premium-based plans for the healthcare of its active and a portion of its retirees; and for its workers compensation.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLAN*Plan Description*

The Town is a member of the Norfolk County Contributory Retirement System (NCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 41 member units. The system is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. A copy of their audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.norfolkcountyretirement.org>.

The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the Town to the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The Town's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$10,120,770 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension expense in the current fiscal year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the Town is \$83,458,318 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

Both Systems provide retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain minor exceptions, uniform from system to system. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For persons who became members on or after April 2, 2012, average salary is the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the five

consecutive years that produce the highest average, or, if greater, during the last five years (whether or not consecutive) preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of members whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Board and are borne by the System.

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement date

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the NCRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2,774,283, 23.14% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$21,746,679 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll back the total pension liability to the measurement date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2019, the Town's proportion was 3.7%, which increased .08% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2018.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense of \$3,570,875. At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$2,746,458, and the Town reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$731,287.

The balances of deferred outflows and inflows at June 30, 2020, consist of the following:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 1,863,293	\$ -	\$ 1,863,293
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	-	(612,497)	(612,497)
Changes in assumptions.....	398,879	-	398,879
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions...	484,286	(118,790)	365,496
 Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	 \$ 2,746,458	 \$ (731,287)	 \$ 2,015,171

The Town's deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2021.....	\$ 1,169,591
2022.....	580,288
2023.....	804,241
2024.....	(538,949)
 Total.....	 \$ 2,015,171

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the January 1, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to December 31, 2019:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2020
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Asset valuation method.....	Market value
Investment rate of return.....	7.75%
Projected salary increases.....	3.50% - 5.50%
Inflation rate.....	3.00%
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.00% of first \$18,000 of retirement income
Mortality rates.....	The RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table adjusted with Scale with MP-2014

Investment policy

The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Board. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2020, are summarized in the table on the following page.

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity.....	30.50%	6.60%
International Equities.....	15.50%	8.00%
Fixed Income.....	20.50%	3.80%
Real Estate.....	9.50%	8.20%
Private Equity.....	10.00%	9.10%
Hedge Funds.....	11.50%	7.20%
Real Assets.....	2.50%	9.90%
Total.....	100.00%	

Rate of return

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 16.28%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
December 31, 2019 Measurement Date			
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 28,214,178	\$ 21,746,679	\$ 16,207,815
NCRS total net pension liability.....	\$ 762,545,338	\$ 587,113,377	\$ 438,049,042

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Town of Medfield administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan). The Plan provides lifetime healthcare and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the Plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the

Town and the unions representing Town employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the Town and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. For 2020, the Town contributed \$1.8 million to the plan.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the Town to establish an Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund which allows the Town to set aside amounts to being pre-funding its OPEB liabilities. During year 2020, the Town pre-funded future OPEB liabilities in the amount of \$425,000 by contributing funds to the Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund in excess of the pay-as-you-go required contribution. The balance of the Fund at year end is \$3,972,467, which is reported within the Fiduciary Fund financial statements.

Measurement Date – The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019.

Plan Membership – The following table represents the Plan's membership at June 30, 2020:

Active members.....	513
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits.....	5
Retired, disabled, survivors and beneficiaries receiving benefits.....	<u>253</u>
Total.....	<u>771</u>

Components of OPEB Liability – The following table represents the components of the Plan's OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020:

Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 36,664,211
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(3,972,467)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 32,691,744</u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	10.83%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined by using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2020, to be in accordance with GASB Statements #74 and #75:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method.....	Market value of assets with payables and receivables
Health care trend rate.....	7.00% in 2020 decreasing down to 5.00%

Interest rate/discount rate..... 7.25 per year, net of investment expense as of 6/30/2020. In the calculation of the discount rate, the 20-year Municipal General Obligation bonds as shown in the Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index (2.21%) was used.

Mortality rates:

Actives.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Employees projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
Retirees.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
Disabled.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016. Set forward 2 years.

Rate of Return – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of investment expense, was 1.99%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of OPEB plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Investment Policy - The OPEB plan's assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the OPEB plan. The long-term real rate of return on OPEB investments was determined using the Town's investment policy.

The long-term expected real rate of return reflects the expected rate of return on plan assets minus the expected rate of inflation. Note that the discount rate includes the effect of inflation. The long-term real rate of return removes the effect of inflation on the return amounts. It is a long-term assumption and is meant to reflect a best estimate of future experience, based on the expected asset allocation. The allocation percentages are based on information provided by Medfield and the Massachusetts PRIT (Pension Reserves Investment Trust). The real rates of return below are based on long-term return estimates provided by PRIT, adjusted for a 2.5% inflation assumption.

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equity.....	39.00%	4.90%
Core fixed income.....	15.00%	0.50%
Value-added fixed income.....	8.00%	4.20%
Private equity.....	13.00%	8.00%
Real estate.....	10.00%	3.40%
Timberland.....	4.00%	4.10%
Portfolio completion (PCS).....	11.00%	3.20%
 Total.....	 100.00%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2020, and 5.94% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan's funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Plan	Fiduciary	Net OPEB
	Total OPEB	Net Position	Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019.....	\$ 38,925,805	\$ 3,470,967	\$ 35,454,838
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	1,467,327	-	1,467,327
Interest.....	2,358,216	-	2,358,216
Contributions.....	-	1,810,050	(1,810,050)
Net investment income.....	-	76,500	(76,500)
Changes in assumptions.....	(4,702,087)	-	(4,702,087)
Benefit payments.....	(1,385,050)	(1,385,050)	-
Net change.....	(2,261,594)	501,500	(2,763,094)
Balances at June 30, 2020.....	\$ 36,664,211	\$ 3,972,467	\$ 32,691,744

Sensitivity of the OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 37,272,791	\$ 32,691,744	\$ 28,880,297

Sensitivity of the OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend – For postretirement medical plans in particular, the calculated actuarial values are highly sensitive to the assumed rate of health care cost trend. This is due to the compounding effect of the annual trend rates assumed for medical costs, as opposed to pension valuations where benefit levels typically remain fixed. The following table illustrates the effect on our valuation results of a 1% increase or decrease in the assumed rates of health care cost trend in each year.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 27,927,816	\$ 32,691,744	\$ 38,595,942

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, the Town recognized OPEB

expense of \$1,707,809. At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to OPEB from the sources as follows:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ -	\$ (3,753,255)	\$ (3,753,255)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	54,586	-	54,586
Changes in assumptions.....	-	(5,812,450)	(5,812,450)
 Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	 \$ 54,586	 \$ (9,565,705)	 \$ (9,511,119)

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

Measurement date year ended June 30:

2021.....	\$ (1,898,937)
2022.....	(1,898,937)
2023.....	(1,873,055)
2024.....	(1,870,558)
2025.....	(1,497,309)
Thereafter.....	(472,323)
 Total.....	 \$ (9,511,119)

Changes in Assumptions:

The discount rate was changed from 5.94% to 7.25%. This was the result of the following:

- The change in the assumed rate of return on Medfield OPEB Trust assets from 7.50% to 7.25%. This change reflects the much lower prevailing rates of return on fixed income assets that currently prevails.
- The change in the municipal bond discount rate from 3.50% to 2.21%.

The “Cadillac Tax” provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was eliminated.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

None.

NOTE 12 – LANDFILL

State and federal laws and regulations require the Town to construct a final capping system on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site after closure. The landfill capping took place in 1997. The Town has reflected a \$46,000 post-closure care liability at June 30, 2020, as an obligation of the governmental activities. This amount is based upon estimates of what it would cost to perform all post-closure care. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or

changes in regulations. Its cost was estimated based on semi-annual sampling for the current monitoring network at the site and estimated costs to maintain the integrity of the landfill cap during the post-closure period.

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2020, the Town has completed the major capital projects that were ongoing in prior fiscal year. The Town expended a total of \$8.7 million for the DPW garage project, \$16.3 million for the public safety building project and \$1.5 million for the High School field project.

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* through June 30, 2018, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2020, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 15 – COVID-19

On March 10, 2020, the Massachusetts Governor declared a state of emergency in response to the coronavirus outbreak. The World Health Organization officially declared the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic the following day. In an attempt to slow the spread of COVID-19, governments issued various stay at home orders that caused global economic shutdowns and substantial financial market impact. Starting in March 2020, the Governor continued to issue orders allowing governments to operate and carry out essential functions safely. These included modifying the state's Open Meeting Law, issuing a stay-at-home order, and introducing a phased approach to reopening State businesses. The Town is considered an essential business and although it was closed to the public for a period of time, departments remained operational and most employees continued to perform their daily duties.

A number of businesses have been forced to stop or significantly reduce operations decreasing, the Town's portion of certain revenue. The Town has also incurred unanticipated costs specifically related to the pandemic.

On March 27, 2020, the United States Federal Government established the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act in response to the economic downfall caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This Act requires that the payment from these funds be used only to cover expenses that; are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect COVID-19; were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020; and were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2021. The Commonwealth and communities throughout the Commonwealth were awarded a portion of this federal funding. In addition to funding from the CARES Act, there are several other federal and state grants available.

The full extent of the financial impact cannot be determined as of the date of the financial statements.

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 24, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 17 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2020, the following GASB pronouncement was implemented:

- GASB Statement #95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance. This pronouncement postponed the effective dates of certain provisions in GASB Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to be effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 or later.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #84, Fiduciary Activities, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, Leases, which is required to be implemented in 2022.
- The GASB issued Statement #89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, which is required to be implemented in 2022.
- The GASB issued Statement #90, Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements #14 and #61, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #91, Conduit Debt Obligations, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #92, Omnibus 2020, which is required to be implemented in 2022.
- The GASB issued Statement #93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, which is required to be implemented in 2022.
- The GASB issued Statement #94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #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, in which certain paragraphs are required to be implemented in 2021 and 2022.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these pronouncements will have on the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Schedule

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all the financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

GENERAL FUND
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
 BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Amounts Carried Forward From Prior Year	Current Year Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ -	\$ 49,410,015	\$ 49,410,015	\$ 49,410,015
Tax liens.....	- -	- -	- -	- -
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	- -	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000
Meals tax.....	- -	175,517	175,517	175,517
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	- -	67,000	67,000	67,000
Fees and rentals.....	- -	312,704	312,704	312,704
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	- -	3,450	3,450	3,450
Licenses and permits.....	- -	649,830	649,830	649,830
Fines and forfeitures.....	- -	18,694	18,694	18,694
Intergovernmental - other.....	- -	7,935,144	7,935,144	7,935,144
Departmental and other.....	- -	462,821	462,821	462,821
Special assessments.....	- -	277,080	277,080	277,080
Investment income.....	- -	<u>215,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>
TOTAL REVENUES.....	-	61,717,255	61,717,255	61,717,255
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	314,568	3,378,941	3,693,509	3,655,195
Public safety.....	11,694	4,707,323	4,719,017	4,723,457
Education.....	1,673,003	37,394,875	39,067,878	39,067,878
Public works.....	145,639	2,960,908	3,106,547	3,114,171
Health and human services.....	8,372	525,140	533,512	536,266
Culture and recreation.....	195,774	1,179,218	1,374,992	1,386,648
Pension benefits.....	- -	2,826,048	2,826,048	2,826,048
Property and liability insurance.....	- -	222,627	222,627	223,269
Employee benefits.....	- -	5,316,872	5,316,872	5,328,068
State and county charges.....	- -	540,102	540,102	540,102
Debt service:				
Principal.....	- -	4,403,300	4,403,300	4,403,300
Interest.....	- -	<u>1,195,937</u>	<u>1,195,937</u>	<u>1,195,939</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	2,349,050	64,651,291	67,000,341	67,000,341
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(2,349,050)	(2,934,036)	(5,283,086)	(5,283,086)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Use of prior year carryforwards.....	2,349,050	- -	2,349,050	2,349,050
Use of free cash.....	- -	800,000	800,000	800,000
Budgeted use of general fund reserves.....	- -	1,294,715	1,294,715	1,294,715
Use of overlay surplus.....	- -	200,000	200,000	200,000
Other amounts raised.....	- -	(65,894)	(65,894)	(65,894)
Transfers in.....	- -	2,081,934	2,081,934	2,081,934
Transfers out.....	- -	<u>(1,376,719)</u>	<u>(1,376,719)</u>	<u>(1,376,719)</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	2,349,050	2,934,036	5,283,086	5,283,086
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	- -	- -	- -	- -
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	- -	10,431,569	10,431,569	10,431,569
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ - -	\$ 10,431,569	\$ 10,431,569	\$ 10,431,569

See notes to required supplementary information.

Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
\$ 49,327,677	\$ -	\$ (82,338)
42,075	-	42,075
2,063,218	-	(126,782)
158,844	-	(16,673)
71,668	-	4,668
308,251	-	(4,453)
2,240	-	(1,210)
692,452	-	42,622
12,011	-	(6,683)
7,989,383	-	54,239
464,276	-	1,455
257,929	-	(19,151)
248,127	-	33,127
<hr/> 61,638,151	<hr/> -	<hr/> (79,104)
2,891,865	342,918	420,412
4,080,096	36,864	606,497
36,767,173	2,134,996	165,709
2,726,248	90,463	297,460
465,358	5,203	65,705
1,105,663	186,174	94,811
2,774,283	-	51,765
204,184	-	19,085
4,654,101	203,468	470,499
525,148	-	14,954
4,403,300	-	-
<hr/> 1,195,939	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
<hr/> 61,793,358	<hr/> 3,000,086	<hr/> 2,206,897
<hr/> (155,207)	<hr/> (3,000,086)	<hr/> 2,127,793
-	-	(2,349,050)
-	-	(800,000)
-	-	(1,294,715)
-	-	(200,000)
-	-	65,894
2,081,934	-	-
<hr/> (1,376,719)	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
<hr/> 705,215	<hr/> -	<hr/> (4,577,871)
550,008	(3,000,086)	(2,450,078)
<hr/> 10,431,569	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
<hr/> \$ 10,981,577	<hr/> \$ (3,000,086)	<hr/> \$ (2,450,078)

Pension Plan Schedules

The Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the Town's net pension liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the Town's required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability for the Massachusetts Teachers Contributory Retirement System presents multi-year trend information on the liability and expense assumed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the City along with related ratios.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
NORFOLK COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)</u>		<u>Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)</u>		<u>Covered- employee payroll</u>	<u>Net pension liability as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
December 31, 2019.....	3.70%	\$	21,746,679	\$	11,755,970	184.98%
December 31, 2018.....	3.62%		23,536,703		11,517,097	204.36%
December 31, 2017.....	3.50%		19,954,056		11,127,630	179.32%
December 31, 2016.....	3.68%		19,233,924		10,548,923	182.33%
December 31, 2015.....	3.68%		20,014,556		10,076,580	198.62%
December 31, 2014.....	3.57%		18,532,460		9,226,088	200.87%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
NORFOLK COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered- employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
June 30, 2020.....	\$ 2,774,283	\$ (2,774,283)	\$ -	\$ 11,991,089	23.14%
June 30, 2019.....	2,529,530	(2,529,530)	-	11,747,439	21.53%
June 30, 2018.....	2,309,695	(2,309,695)	-	11,350,183	20.35%
June 30, 2017.....	2,084,180	(2,084,180)	-	10,759,901	19.37%
June 30, 2016.....	2,354,129	(2,354,129)	-	10,278,112	22.90%
June 30, 2015.....	1,686,967	(1,686,967)	-	9,410,610	17.93%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE SPECIAL FUNDING AMOUNTS
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Therefore, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the associated collective net pension liability; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2020.....	\$ 83,458,318	\$ 10,120,770	53.95%
2019.....	77,805,403	7,884,451	54.84%
2018.....	73,186,215	7,638,658	54.25%
2017.....	68,911,336	7,029,408	52.73%
2016.....	64,245,956	5,210,919	55.38%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on the Plan's net other postemployment benefit liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Town's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the Town's statutory contributions to the other postemployment benefit plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of Investment Return presents multi-year trend information on the money-weighted investment return on the Plan's other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE
TOWN'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost.....	\$ 1,532,499	\$ 1,591,851	\$ 1,573,811	\$ 1,467,327
Interest.....	2,034,393	2,143,436	2,456,470	2,358,216
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	-	(5,360,645)	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-	(248,102)	(2,381,294)	(4,702,087)
Benefit payments.....	<u>(1,407,524)</u>	<u>(1,466,077)</u>	<u>(1,393,557)</u>	<u>(1,385,050)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	2,159,368	2,021,108	(5,105,215)	(2,261,594)
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>39,850,544</u>	<u>42,009,912</u>	<u>44,031,020</u>	<u>38,925,805</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 42,009,912</u>	<u>\$ 44,031,020</u>	<u>\$ 38,925,805</u>	<u>\$ 36,664,211</u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Employer contributions.....	\$ 1,984,778	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 425,000
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	1,407,000	1,466,077	1,393,557	1,385,050
Net investment income.....	253,395	251,319	181,475	76,500
Benefit payments.....	<u>(1,407,000)</u>	<u>(1,466,077)</u>	<u>(1,393,557)</u>	<u>(1,385,050)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	2,238,173	651,319	581,475	501,500
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	-	<u>2,238,173</u>	<u>2,889,492</u>	<u>3,470,967</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 2,238,173</u>	<u>\$ 2,889,492</u>	<u>\$ 3,470,967</u>	<u>\$ 3,972,467</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....	<u>\$ 39,771,739</u>	<u>\$ 41,141,528</u>	<u>\$ 35,454,838</u>	<u>\$ 32,691,744</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	5.33%	6.56%	8.92%	10.83%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 31,717,000	\$ 32,351,340	\$ 37,701,382	\$ 38,832,423
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	125.40%	127.17%	94.04%	84.19%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for
which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

Year	Statutory determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutory determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered- employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
June 30, 2020.....	\$ 1,385,050	\$ (1,810,050)	\$ (425,000)	38,832,423	4.66%
June 30, 2019.....	1,393,557	(1,793,557)	(400,000)	37,701,382	4.76%
June 30, 2018.....	1,466,077	(1,866,077)	(400,000)	32,351,340	5.77%
June 30, 2017 (1).....	4,108,000	(3,391,778)	716,222	31,717,000	10.69%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

(1) The contribution reported for June 30, 2017, is the actuarially determined contribution.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

<u>Year</u>	Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense
June 30, 2020.....	1.99%
June 30, 2019.....	5.57%
June 30, 2018.....	11.15%
June 30, 2017.....	12.77%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Budgetary Information

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is reviewed by the Finance Committee (Committee). The Committee presents the annual budget to the open Town Meeting, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. Town Meeting, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote.

The majority of appropriations are non-continuing and lapse at the end of each year. Others are continuing appropriations for which the governing body has authorized that an unspent balance from a prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current year. These carry forwards are included as part of the subsequent year's original budget.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending (salaries, expenses and capital) authorized for an appropriation account. However, the payment of debt service is statutorily required, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by majority vote at a Special Town Meeting.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2020 approved budget, including amounts carried forward from the prior years authorized approximately \$68.4 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. The Town Accountant's Office has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

2. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2020, follows.

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ 550,008
<u>Perspective differences:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization funds recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	231,159
Activity of the pension reserve fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	21,399
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....	(5,286)
Net change in recording accrued expenditures.....	(46,418)
Net change in recording accrued payroll.....	(85,417)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	10,120,770
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	(10,120,770)
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ 665,445</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLANSchedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the allocated percentage of the net pension liability (asset), the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the net position as a percentage of the pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of Town's Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member's retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system's funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. The Town may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual contributions may be less than the "total appropriation". The pension fund appropriation is allocated to the Town based on covered payroll.

Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liabilities

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the Town; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the Town; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Changes in Assumptions - The cost of living adjustment changed from 3.00% of the first \$17,000 of retirement income to 3.00% of the first \$18,000 of retirement income. The inflation rate decreased from 4.00% to 3.00%.

Changes in Plan Provisions - None

NOTE C – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Other Post Employment Benefit Plan). The plan provides lifetime healthcare, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town's health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members, including teachers.

The Other Postemployment Benefit PlanSchedule of the Changes in the Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of the Changes in the Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan's total OPEB liability, changes in the Plan's net position, and ending net OPEB liability. It also demonstrates the Plan's net position as a percentage of the total liability and the Plan's net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll.

Schedule of the Town's Contributions

The Schedule of the Town's Contributions includes the Town's statutory required contribution to the Plan, along with the contribution made in relation to the statutory required contribution and the covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the contributions as a percentage of covered payroll. Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates are as follows:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method.....	Market value of assets with payables and receivables
Health care trend rate.....	7.00% in 2020 decreasing down to 5.00%
Interest rate/discount rate.....	7.25 per year, net of investment expense as of 6/30/2020. In the calculation of the discount rate, the 20-year Municipal General Obligation bonds as shown in the Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index (2.21%) was used.

Mortality rates:

Actives.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Employees projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
Retirees.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
Disabled.....	The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016. Set forward 2 years.

Schedule of Investment Return

The Schedule of Investment Return includes the money-weighted investment return on the Plan's other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

Changes in Assumptions

The discount rate was changed from 5.94% to 7.25%. This was the result of the following:

- The change in the assumed rate of return on Medfield OPEB Trust assets from 7.50% to 7.25%. This change reflects the much lower prevailing rates of return on fixed income assets that currently prevails.
- The change in the municipal bond discount rate from 3.50% to 2.21%.

The "Cadillac Tax" provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was eliminated.

Changes in Plan Provisions

None.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

MANAGEMENT LETTER

JUNE 30, 2020



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To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Medfield, Massachusetts:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, (Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies.

However, during our audit we became aware of several matters that represent opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. The memorandum that accompanies this letter summarizes our comments and suggestions concerning those matters.

We will review the status of these comments during our next audit engagement. We have already discussed these comments and suggestions with various Town personnel and will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience, to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations.

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

February 24, 2021

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

MANAGEMENT LETTER

JUNE 30, 2020

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Prior Year Comments

EXCESSIVE EMPLOYEE REIMBURSEMENTS

Prior Year Comment

There are some instances when an employee will make purchases on behalf of the Town on their personal credit card and subsequently be reimbursed by the Town for these purchases. While these may be legitimate purchases made that contain proper supporting documentation (i.e. itemized receipts), reimbursements made to employees should be limited and if possible, avoided. Purchases should generally be made through the warrant process to ensure that the goods purchased contain proper levels of approval prior to payment.

In performing our auditing procedures, it was noted that there were excessive reimbursements to several school department employees for purchases made throughout the year. Employee reimbursements for supplies and other goods purchased increases the risk that employees will be reimbursed for improper purchases, or that the employee could be reimbursed and then return the purchased goods subsequent to reimbursement. There is also the risk that the Town could reimburse the employee for sales taxes paid as a result of purchasing goods without using the Town's tax exempt number. In addition to the control risks that this process presents, there is also the risk that an individual utilizes their credit card to make the purchase and then accrue credit card rewards which may create a conflict of interest.

Status – Partially Resolved. The Town has developed a draft policy to implement procedures to limit the necessity of reimbursements of costs to employees.

Continuing Recommendation

We recommend that the Town formally adopt and implement a policy that addresses ways to limit the reimbursement of costs incurred by employees on behalf of the Town.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORTS ON FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

TOWN OF MEDFIELD MASSACHUSETTS
REPORTS ON FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Medfield, Massachusetts

100 Quannapowitt Parkway
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Wakefield, MA 01880
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We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 24, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' 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 of Medfield, Massachusetts' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' 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 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 of Medfield, Massachusetts' financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result 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.

Powers & Johnson, LLC

February 24, 2021



REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Medfield, Massachusetts

100 Quannapowitt Parkway
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Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on

each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts' internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated February 24, 2021, which contained an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



February 24, 2021

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Amount Passed Through to Sub-Recipients		Expenditures		
CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER:							
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:							
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>							
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities):							
National School Lunch Program.....	10.555	11-175	\$	-	\$ 34,877		
Cash Assistance:							
National School Lunch Program.....	10.555	11-175	-	76,340			
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program.....	10.555	11-175	-	5,937			
Total National School Lunch Program.....			-	117,154			
Cash Assistance:							
School Breakfast Program.....	10.553	11-175	-	10,697			
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program.....	10.553	11-175	-	2,530			
Total National School Lunch Program.....			-	13,227			
TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER.....			-	130,381			
SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER:							
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:							
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>							
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....	84.027	240-323179-2020-0175	-	559,904			
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....	84.027	240-209306-2019-0175	-	1,987			
Total Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....			-	561,891			
Special Education Preschool Grants.....	84.173	262-337272-2020-0175	-	17,020			
Special Education Preschool Grants.....	84.173	262-209307-2019-0175	-	18			
Total Special Education Preschool Grants.....			-	17,038			
TOTAL SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER.....			-	578,929			
OTHER PROGRAMS:							
U.S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:							
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants.....	93.276	Not Applicable	-	3,622			
PASS-THROUGH PROGRAMS:							
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:							
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency:</u>							
Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants.....	20.703	FY19HMEP1800000MEDFI	-	1,150			
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY:							
<u>Passed through Executive Office of Administration and Finance:</u>							
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund.....	21.019	Not Available	-	78,708			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund.....	21.019	Not Available	-	27,880			
Total COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund.....			-	106,588			
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:							
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>							
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants.....	84.367	140-326443-2020-0175	-	21,483			
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants.....	84.367	140-235514-2019-0175	-	1,921			
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants.....			-	23,404			
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.....	84.424	309-262830-2019-0175	-	241			
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.....	84.424	309-164196-2018-0175	-	86			
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.....			-	327			
TOTAL EDUCATION.....			-	23,731			
U.S DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:							
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency:</u>							
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.....	97.047	PDMC1710MEDFIELD0000	-	4,200			
TOTAL.....	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 848,601			

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

NOTE 1 – Definition of Reporting Entity

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts.

NOTE 2 – Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts are set forth below:

- (a) Basis of Presentation – The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, expenditures are recognized when the liability is incurred. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.
- (b) Cash Assistance – National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program – Program expenditures represent federal reimbursement for meals provided during the fiscal year.
- (c) Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities) – National School Lunch Program – Program expenditures represent the value of donated foods received during the fiscal year.
- (d) Disaster grants are recorded in the year the grant is approved.
- (e) The Town of Medfield, Massachusetts has not elected to use the 10-percent *de minimis* indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

1. The auditor's report expresses an unmodified opinion on the financial statements of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts.
2. No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the basic financial statements are reported in the 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*.
3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, were disclosed during the audit.
4. No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the major federal award programs are reported in the Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control over Compliance; and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance.
5. The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs for the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, expresses an unmodified opinion on all major federal award programs.
6. There were no audit findings relative to the major federal award programs for the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts.
7. The program tested as a major grant is the Special Education cluster.
8. The threshold for distinguishing Types A and B programs was \$750,000.
9. The Town of Medfield, Massachusetts was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.

B. Findings – Financial Statements Audit

None

C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs

None

D. Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings

None

GASB Statements No. 74 and 75
Report for Fiscal Year 2020

Town of Medfield

Lawrence B. Stone



stoneconsulting,inc

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■ **Town of Medfield**
GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75

February 16, 2021

Ms. Joy A. Ricciuto, C.G.A.
Town Accountant
Town of Medfield
459 Main Street
Medfield, MA 02052

Dear Ms. Ricciuto:

For the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) **Statements No. 74 and No. 75**, Stone Consulting, Inc. has prepared a set of illustrative tables and other Required Supplementary Information (RSI) based on the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation of the Town of Medfield Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) plan performed by Stone Consulting, Inc. The valuation and this report were prepared using generally accepted actuarial principles and practices and meet the parameters set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

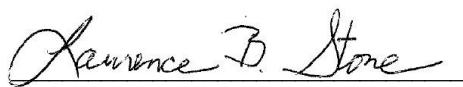
For GASB 74, the results are as of a valuation date of January 1, 2019, and an OPEB plan fiscal year-end of June 30, 2020. For GASB 75, the results are as of a valuation date of January 1, 2019, a measurement date of June 30, 2020, and a reporting date of June 30, 2020. To the best of our knowledge, this report is complete and accurate, and the assumptions used represent our best estimate of anticipated experience of the system unless required by statute or by the GASB standard.

We are pleased to present these exhibits. If the Town of Medfield or the Town of Medfield OPEB Trust has any questions on the content of this report, we would be glad to respond. Please note that this report is meant to be used in its entirety. Use of excerpts of this report may result in a misleading or inaccurate understanding of the results.

Stone Consulting, Inc. is completely independent of the Town of Medfield or the Town of Medfield OPEB Trust, including any of their officers and key personnel. Neither we or anyone else closely associated with us has any relationship with the Town of Medfield or the Town of Medfield OPEB Trust which would impair our independence, other than this or related assignments.

The undersigned are consultants for Stone Consulting, Inc. and members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,
STONE CONSULTING, INC.



Lawrence B. Stone
Member, American Academy of Actuaries



Kevin K. Gabriel, FSA
Member, American Academy of Actuaries

SECTION I – ACTUARIAL RESULTS

Summary of Results

The most recent actuarial OPEB valuation performed by Stone Consulting for the Town of Medfield was on January 1, 2019. Participant census data as of January 1, 2019 was supplied by the Town of Medfield and liabilities were first determined as of that date. Update procedures were used to roll the Total OPEB Liability from the valuation date to June 30, 2020, the OPEB plan's fiscal year-end (GASB 74) and the measurement date (GASB 75).

The key results as of June 30, 2020 were:

Total OPEB Liability	\$ 36,664,212
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<hr/> 3,972,467
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 32,691,745

- “Total OPEB Liability” is the total liability for all benefits as of the reporting date and is based on a projection of future liabilities based on Town of Medfield’s actuarial assumptions.
- “Plan Fiduciary Net Position” is the amount of assets available and in the OPEB trust as of the end of the 2020 Fiscal Year, 06/30/2020.
- “Net OPEB Liability” is the difference between the above two figures and is the amount of the future liability not funded as of the reporting date.

These amounts are calculated by using what is referred to as the “Entry Age Normal” actuarial cost method, which is the method required by GASB. Note, also, that these figures are intended for financial reporting and are not intended to be used to determine funding of the OPEB plan.

Normal Cost

Normal Cost for Plan Year 2020	\$ 1,467,327
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“Normal” or “Service” Cost is the cost of benefits accruing in each year. This figure is based on an interest rate of 5.94% and the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Because the Normal Cost used for Plan Year 2020 is a beginning-of-year number, it is calculated using the discount rate, assumptions, and participant data used in the prior GASB 74/75 report. Changes due to assumptions and experience are then calculated at the end of the measurement period.

Discount Rate at June 30, 2020

Results at June 30, 2020 use a discount rate of 7.25%. The 7.25% is based on an assessment of the Town of Medfield's investment strategy and should be thought of as the expected net long-term rate of return on the Town of Medfield's invested assets. The rate is determined based on a projection of future cash flows and assumes that the Town of Medfield makes additional cash contributions of \$425,000 per year increasing by 10% per year into the future (as described in its financial policy statement). Should the future contribution amount schedule change or the target asset allocation change, the valuation discount rate would likely change.

Funding

Valuations performed for GASB74/75 purposes are not intended to be funding valuations. Rather, they are intended for use by accountants in developing financial statements. The rules set forth by GASB are designed to ensure that all entities report on a comparable basis. Development of a funding schedule requires additional assumptions and a separate actuarial valuation. Should an entity such as the Town of Medfield wish to develop a plan to fund its liability on an actuarial basis in total or in part, it is free to choose:

- The actuarial cost method used in determining the liability
- The length and amortization of the funding schedule, including establishment of various bases
- Actuarial assumptions, such as the discount rate (this rate would not need to tie into a cash flow analysis such as in Statements 74 and 75)

In general, the funding amount is an amount to cover the Normal Cost for the year plus an amount to amortize the unfunded liability over a period of time using a particular pattern (level, increasing, etc.). This would be done at a discount rate closer to the expected net long-term rate of return of 7.25% .

Use of a different cost method, discount rate, or other assumptions would give a different number for the Normal Cost, the unfunded OPEB Liability, and amortization amount.

The Town of Medfield has not asked Stone Consulting to prepare a funding schedule.

GASB Statement No. 74 – Net OPEB Liability

The components of the Net OPEB Liability for the Town of Medfield as of an OPEB plan fiscal year-end of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	FY 2020	FY 2019
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 1,467,327	\$ 1,573,811
Interest	2,358,216	2,456,470
Changes in Benefit Terms	0	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	0	(5,360,645)
Changes of assumptions	(4,702,087)	(2,381,294)
Benefit payments	(1,385,050)	(1,393,557)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	\$ (2,261,593)	\$ (5,105,214)
Total OPEB Liability – beginning (5.94%)	38,925,805	44,031,020
Total OPEB Liability – ending (7.25%) (a)	\$ 36,664,212	\$ 38,925,805
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions – employer*	\$ 1,810,050	\$ 1,793,557
Net Investment Income	76,500	181,475
Benefit payments	(1,385,050)	(1,393,557)
Administrative expenses	0	0
Net change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 501,500	\$ 581,475
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – beginning	3,470,967	2,889,492
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – ending (b)	\$ 3,972,467	\$ 3,470,967
Net OPEB Liability – ending (a) – (b)	\$ 32,691,745	\$ 35,454,838
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	10.8%	8.9%

*Employer contribution of \$1,385,050 of Pay-As-You-Go and a \$425,000 cash contribution for FY2020.

Update procedures were used to roll the Total OPEB Liability from the valuation date (01/01/2019) to the beginning of the plan's fiscal year (07/01/2019) and to the OPEB plan's fiscal year-end (06/30/2020). [GASB Statement No. 74, Paragraph 35(c)]

Note: Charts in this report may not total due to rounding.

Changes from Prior Report+

The discount rate was changed from 5.94% to 7.25%. This was the result of Medfield stating that it plans to increase its current contribution of \$425,000 by 10% per year into the future. As a result, the Town is fully funded. This resulted in a decrease of \$2,995,896 in the TOL.

Also, for 2020, we eliminated the so-called "Cadillac Tax" that was part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Coverage Act (PPACA). This tax was repealed by Congress. This resulted in a decrease in the TOL of \$1,706,191.

Distribution of the Member Population

Town of Medfield OPEB Trust – Membership as of June 30, 2020

	2020	2019
Retired, Disabled, Survivors and Beneficiaries receiving benefits	253	229
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments *	5	4
Active plan members	513	522
Total	817	755

These numbers are based on the data supplied by the Town of Medfield as of June 30, 2020. Note that these membership numbers count a retiree and a spouse as only one member, even if they have separate policies.

* The number of inactive plan members was not available from the MTRS as of June 30, 2020. The inactive count shown here represents inactives for the Town of Medfield only. MTRS inactive data is unavailable, but we believe it is immaterial.

Development of Exhibits

DISCOUNT RATE

Total OPEB Liability as of the plan's fiscal year-end (June 30, 2020) is calculated using a discount rate assumption of 7.25%. To calculate this rate, Stone Consulting has conducted a cash flow study of the Trust assets and liabilities. Using a rate consistent with the Town of Medfield's investment strategy (7.25%), we determine the length of time for which the assets would support OPEB benefit payments for current and projected new employees. For the Town of Medfield, there is no depletion point. The present value of OPEB benefits is then calculated using a rate consistent with the Town of Medfield's investment strategy (7.25%) before the depletion point and a rate based on 20-year Municipal General Obligation bonds as shown in the Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index (2.21% as of June, 2020) after the depletion point. Finally, a single rate producing an equivalent present value of benefits is calculated. This is the 7.25% rate we have used for the Town of Medfield. One of the objectives of the provisions introduced by GASB 74 and 75 is to examine how benefit payments and plan contributions and investment earnings interact on a cash flow basis. GASB 74 and 75 require that these amounts be calculated with the Fair Value of Assets and using the Entry Age Normal cost method.

Projected contributions for each year are the sum of cash payments and the pay-as-you-go funding of the retirees. Consistent with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 and 75, we have first assigned the contribution to the cost of projected new entrants prior to allocating the remainder to cover existing actives and inactive employees.

The long-term rate of return which was used to develop the discount rate of 7.25% includes the effect of inflation (not subtracted out as in the real rates of return). It is based on a combination of expected rates of return on the mix of current and expected investments over a long-term period. These expectations are based on current market conditions, historical experience and future expectations. It assumes a rebalancing of assets on an ongoing basis as well as a constant monitoring of asset allocation and manager performance.

GASB Statement No. 74, Paragraph 34(b)(3) requires that an annual money-weighted rate of return be developed using the market value of assets at the beginning of the Plan Year, along with monthly cash flows. This has been done for the 2020 Fiscal year, and is shown below:

Fiscal Year	2020
Money-Weighted Rate of Return	1.99%

For detailed calculations of this amount, see the schedule on page 10.

Discount Sensitivity

The following presents Town of Medfield's Net OPEB Liability calculated at the valuation discount rate of 7.25%, as well as at discount rates one percent higher (8.25%) and one percent lower (6.25%).

OPEB Plan Fiscal Year-End	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
06/30/2020	\$ 37,272,791	\$ 32,691,745	\$ 28,880,297

Sensitivity of Current Valuation to Funding Level

To give Town of Medfield some idea of the sensitivity of the discount rate employed in the GASB valuation to the assumed funding level, Stone Consulting has performed depletion analysis under an alternative funding scenario. If the Town of Medfield were to cease making contributions to the OPEB trust, the discount rate employed would be lowered by 464 basis points from 7.25% to 2.61%. Lower returns than 7.25% per annum will increase the number of years the Town of Medfield needs to contribute in order to use the fully funded discount rate for GASB 74 and 75. We have not calculated liabilities at the 2.61% rate; however, as required by GASB 74 and shown on page 6 of this report, a 6.25% discount rate increases the Net OPEB Liability from \$32,691,745 to \$37,272,791.

These sensitivity calculations assume the same assumptions and methods as used in the original valuation with only a change in the amount the Town of Medfield plans to contribute. They also assume no change in the Town of Medfield investment strategy. A change in such strategy would also impact the discount rate determined.

Trend Sensitivity

For postretirement medical plans in particular, the calculated actuarial values are highly sensitive to the assumed rate of health care cost trend. This is due to the compounding effect of the annual trend rates assumed for medical costs, as opposed to pension valuations where benefit levels typically remain fixed.

The following table illustrates the effect on our valuation results of a 1% increase or decrease in the assumed rates of health care cost trend in each year.

OPEB Plan Fiscal Year-End	1% Decrease	Base Trend *	1% Increase
06/30/2020	\$ 27,927,816	\$ 32,691,745	\$ 38,595,942

* Base trend rates are found in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods, page 28.

Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return

The long-term expected real rate of return reflects the expected rate of return on plan assets adjusted for the expected rate of inflation. Note that the discount rate includes the effect of inflation. The long-term real rate of return removes the effect of inflation on the return amounts. It is a long-term assumption and is meant to reflect a best estimate of future experience, based on the expected asset allocation. The allocation percentages are based on information provided by the Town of Medfield and the Massachusetts Pension Reserves Investment trust (PRIT) asset consultant, NEPC. The real rates of return below are based on 30-year return estimates provided by NEPC through the Pension Reserve Investment Trust, adjusted using NEPC's 2.5% inflation assumption.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Global Equity	39%	4.9%
Core Fixed Income	15%	0.5%
Value-Added Fixed Income	8%	4.2%
Private Equity	13%	8.0%
Real Estate	10%	3.4%
Timberland	4%	4.1%
Portfolio Completion (PCS)	11%	3.2%

■ Town of Medfield

GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75

Schedule of Changes in Town of Medfield's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – GASB 74

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year *	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY										
Service cost	1,467	1,574	1,592	1,532						
Interest	2,358	2,456	2,143	2,034						
Change of benefit terms	0	0	0	0						
Differences between expected and actual experience	0	(5,361)	0	0						
Change of assumptions	(4,702)	(2,381)	(248)	0						
Benefit payments	(1,385)	(1,394)	(1,466)	(1,408)						
Net change in Total OPEB Liability	(2,262)	(5,105)	2,021	2,159						
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	38,926	44,031	42,010	39,851						
Total OPEB Liability - ending	36,664	38,926	44,031	42,010						
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION										
Contributions - employer	1,810	1,794	1,866	1,853						
Contributions - employee	0	0	0	0						
Net Investment Income	76	181	251	253						
Benefit payments	(1,385)	(1,394)	(1,466)	(1,408)						
Administrative expense	0	0	0	0						
Other	0	0	0	0						
Net change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	501	581	651	699						
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - beginning	3,471	2,889	2,238	1,539						
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - end	3,972	3,471	2,889	2,238						
Town of Medfield Net OPEB Liability – ending	32,692	34,455	41,142	39,772						
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	10.8%	8.9%	6.6%	5.3%						
Money-Weighted Rate of Return	1.99%	5.57%	11.15%	12.77%						

Schedule of Plan Contributions - GASB 74

Plan Year-End of June 30,	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Actuarially Determined Contribution	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,108						
Contributions in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	N/A	N/A	N/A	(1,853)						
Contribution deficiency / (excess)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,255						

Town of Medfield's plan to fund OPEB is to contribute \$400,000 per year to the OPEB Trust.

There is no requirement that an actuarially determined contribution (ADC) be calculated. There is no statutory ADC, and the Town of Medfield is currently not funding the OPEB liability on an actuarial basis. Therefore, Stone Consulting, Inc. has not calculated an ADC for Fiscal 2020.

GASB Statement No. 74, Paragraph 34 b. (3) - Money-Weighted Rate of Return

NET EXTERNAL CASH FLOW					
	Beginning of month	Middle of Month	End of Month	Periods Invested**	Cash Flow with Return
Starting Value* (7/1/2019)	\$3,470,967.42			12	\$ 3,540,072.33
<u>Cash Flows:</u>					
July				11	0.00
August		425,000.00		10	432,394.67
September				9	0.00
October				8	0.00
November				7	0.00
December				6	0.00
January				5	0.00
February				4	0.00
March				3	0.00
April				2	0.00
May				1	0.00
June				0	<u>0.00</u>
Ending Value* (6/30/2020)	\$3,972,467.00			Sum:	\$ 3,972,467.00

* Value shown does not include any payables or receivables, except those related to investments.

** Middle of period cash flows are given an additional half period of interest, and beginning of period cash flows are given an additional full period.

Return Rate:	1.99%
--------------	-------

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability [GASB 75, Paragraph 55]

	Total OPEB Liability at 5.94% (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at beginning of Measurement Period (07/01/2019)	\$ 38,925,805	\$ 3,470,967	\$ 35,454,838
<u>Changes for the Year:</u>			
Service Cost	1,467,327		1,467,327
Interest	2,358,216		2,358,216
Change in benefit terms	0		0
Differences between expected and actual experience	0		0
Change in assumptions	(4,702,087)		(4,702,087)
Contributions - employer		1,810,050	(1,810,050)
Contributions - employee		0	0
Net investment income		76,500	(76,500)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,385,050)	(1,385,050)	0
Administrative expense		0	0
Other changes		0	0
Net Changes	<u>(2,261,593)</u>	<u>501,500</u>	<u>(2,763,093)</u>
Balances at end of Measurement Period (06/30/2020)	\$ 36,664,212	\$ 3,972,467	\$ 32,691,745

NOTE: Amounts shown in this report may not total due to rounding

Update procedures were used to roll the Total OPEB Liability from the valuation date (01/01/2019) to the beginning of the measurement period (07/01/2019) and to the measurement date (06/30/2020). [GASB Statement No. 75, Paragraph 28]

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total OPEB Liability	10.8%
Covered Employee Payroll *	\$38,832,423
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of payroll	84.2%

*Projected Covered Payroll from prior report increased by 3.00%

Projection of the Net OPEB Liability

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY (TOL)

The Total OPEB Liability at the beginning of the measurement period (07/01/2019) is equal to the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) rolled from 01/01/2019. Any differences between the projected amount and the actual value that are not the result of changes in assumptions or plan provisions are recognized as “Differences between expected and actual experience.” GASB Statement No. 75, Paragraph 42 requires that the TOL be calculated under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. The components of the TOL (calculated as of 01/01/2019 at a discount rate of 7.25%) are as follows:

Actives	\$ 16,858,946
Retirees, Disabled, Beneficiaries, and Vested Terminated	16,666,726
Total	\$ 33,525,672

The TOL is projected to the end of the measurement period (06/30/2020) by adding the changes resulting from experience, assumption changes, and changes to plan provisions. Interest is given to the TOL, Service Cost, and paid benefits, and added to the total, less the projected benefit payments for the year. Changes due to expected and actual gains on plan assets will be recognized over a five-year period [GASB Statement No. 75, Paragraph 43b], and liabilities arising from changes in plan structure or assumptions will be spread over the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan (active employees and inactive employees) [GASB Statement No. 75, Paragraph 43a]. Changes in plan provisions are recognized immediately.

PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION (FNP)

GASB Statement No. 75 requires that the Fair Value of Assets be used for the Fiduciary Net Position. We have used the Market Value of Assets, adjusted for payables and receivables. Net investment income is the portion of the change in assets during the measurement period that is not attributed to employee/employer contributions, benefits payments, administrative expense, or other changes.

The projected Net OPEB Liability (NOL) for the end of the year is the portion of the TOL not covered by the FNP.

Components of Town of Medfield's OPEB Expense

Components of Town of Medfield's OPEB Expense for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2020 [GASB 75, Paragraph 43] are shown below.

NOTE*	Description	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019
A	Service Cost	\$ 1,467,327	\$ 1,573,811
A, B	Interest	2,358,216	2,456,470
C	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	(803,695)	(803,695)
D	Changes of Assumptions	(1,095,323)	(390,363)
D	Changes to Benefit Provisions	0	0
E	Projected Earnings on Plan Investments	(218,798)	(168,995)
F	Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	82	(28,378)
A	Administrative Expense	0	0
A	Other Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	0	0
Total OPEB Expense		\$ 1,707,809	\$ 2,638,851

* Notes shown on page 14. Amounts are based on the following dates:

- **Valuation date:** January 1, 2019
- **Measurement date:** June 30, 2020
- **Reporting date:** June 30, 2020

CHANGES IN METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND PLAN PROVISIONS

The discount rate was changed from 5.94% to 7.25%. This was the result of the following:

- 1) The change in the assumed rate of return on Medfield OPEB Trust assets from 7.50% to 7.25%. This change reflects the much lower prevailing rates of return on fixed income assets that currently prevails.
- 2) The change in the municipal bond discount rate from 3.50% to 2.21%.
- 3) A change in funding policy. Annual contributions are now assumed to increase by 10% per year.

The "Cadillac Tax" provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was eliminated. Therefore, we did not include such an amount in the liability calculation.

NOTES

A. See the RSI schedule of changes to the Net OPEB Liability, on page 11.

B. Events that impact the Total OPEB Liability are assumed to happen evenly throughout the period. In addition, the amount of interest is calculated using an interest rate equal to the discount rate that was used to determine the service cost. The amount is determined as follows:

Description	Amount for Period (a)	Portion of Period (b)	Interest Rate (c)	Interest on the Total OPEB Liability (a) x (b) x (c)
Beginning Total OPEB Liability	\$ 38,925,805	100%	5.94%	\$ 2,312,193
Service cost	1,467,327	100%	5.94%	87,159
Benefit payments	\$ (1,385,050)	50%	5.94%	(41,136)
Interest				\$ 2,358,216

C. Differences between expected and actual experience recognized in the current period in accordance with paragraph 43a of Statement 75. For the detailed calculation of this amount, see the schedule on page 16.

D. Assumption and plan provision changes recognized in OPEB Expense in the current period in accordance with paragraph 43a of Statement 75. For detailed calculations of these amounts, see the schedule on page 16.

E. Changes in the amounts invested are assumed to occur evenly throughout the period. In addition, the amount of projected earnings on plan investments is calculated using the assumed rate of return on plan investments as of the beginning of the period. The amount is determined as follows:

Description	Amount for Period (a)	Portion of Period (b)	Projected Rate of Return (c)	Projected Earnings (a) x (b) x (c)
Beginning plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 3,470,967	100%	5.94%	\$ 206,175
Employer contributions	1,810,050	50%	5.94%	53,758
Employee contributions	0	50%	5.94%	0
Benefit payments	(1,385,050)	50%	5.94%	(41,136)
Administrative expense	0	50%	5.94%	0
Total projected earnings				\$ 218,798
Actual earnings				76,500
Difference between projected and actual earnings				\$ 142,298

Differences between projected and actual earnings recognized in the current period in accordance with paragraph 43b of Statement 75. For detailed calculation of this amount, see the schedule on page 16.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB
[GASB 75, Paragraph 56 h.]

	Deferred Outflows Of Resources	Deferred Inflows Of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 0	\$ (3,753,255)
Changes of assumptions	0	(5,812,450)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	<u>54,586</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$ 54,586	\$ (9,565,705)

Year Ending June 30, *	Recognition
2021	\$ (1,898,937)
2022	(1,898,937)
2023	(1,873,055)
2024	(1,870,558)
2025	(1,497,309)
Thereafter	(472,324)

*The years are based on measurement date of June 30, 2020. For GASB 75, the reporting date is the same as the measurement date, so the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2022 is based on a measurement date of June 30, 2021.

■ Town of Medfield

GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75

Increase / (Decrease) in OPEB Expense Arising from the Recognition of Gains and Losses – GASB 75

Increase / (Decrease) in OPEB Expense Arising from the Recognition of the Effects of Differences between Expected and Actual Experience

Fiscal Year	Differences between actual and expected experience	Recognition period (years)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
2018	\$ -	7.44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2019	\$ (5,360,645)	6.67		\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (538,476)	\$ -	\$ -
2020	\$ -	6.67			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net increase (decrease) in OPEB expense			\$ -	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (803,695)	\$ (538,476)	\$ -	\$ -

Increase / (Decrease) in OPEB Expense Arising from the Recognition of the Effects of Changes of Assumptions

Fiscal Year	Change of assumptions	Recognition period (years)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
2018	\$ (248,102)	7.44	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (33,347)	\$ (14,673)	\$ -	\$ -
2019	\$ (2,381,294)	6.67		\$ (357,016)	\$ (357,016)	\$ (357,016)	\$ (357,016)	\$ (357,016)	\$ (357,016)	\$ (239,200)	\$ -	\$ -
2020	\$ (4,702,087)	6.67			\$ (704,961)	\$ (704,961)	\$ (704,961)	\$ (704,961)	\$ (704,961)	\$ (704,961)	\$ (472,324)	\$ -
Net increase (decrease) in OPEB expense			\$ (33,347)	\$ (390,363)	\$ (1,095,323)	\$ (1,095,323)	\$ (1,095,323)	\$ (1,095,323)	\$ (1,095,323)	\$ (958,834)	\$ (472,324)	\$ -

Increase/(Decrease) in OPEB Expense Arising from the Recognition of Differences between Expected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments

Fiscal Year	Differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	Recognition period (years)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
2018	\$ (129,411)	5	\$ (25,882)	\$ (25,882)	\$ (25,882)	\$ (25,882)	\$ (25,882)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2019	\$ (12,480)	5		\$ (2,496)	\$ (2,496)	\$ (2,496)	\$ (2,496)	\$ (2,496)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2020	\$ 142,298	5			\$ 28,460	\$ 28,460	\$ 28,460	\$ 28,460	\$ 28,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net increase (decrease) in OPEB expense			\$ (25,882)	\$ (28,378)	\$ 82	\$ 82	\$ 82	\$ 25,964	\$ 28,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

■ Town of Medfield

GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Arising from Gains and Losses

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Arising from Differences between Expected and Actual Experience

Fiscal Year	Experience Losses (a)	Experience Gains (b)	Amounts Recognized in OPEB Expense through June 30, 2020 (c)	BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2020	
				Deferred Outflows of Resources (a) - (c)	Deferred Inflows of Resources (b) - (c)
2018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2019	\$ -	\$ (5,360,645)	\$ (1,607,390)	\$ -	\$ (3,753,255)
2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL				\$ -	\$ (3,753,255)

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Arising from Changes of Assumptions

Fiscal Year	Increases in the Total OPEB Liability (a)	Decreases in the Total OPEB Liability (b)	Amounts Recognized in OPEB Expense through June 30, 2020 (c)	BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2020	
				Deferred Outflows of Resources (a) - (c)	Deferred Inflows of Resources (b) - (c)
2018	\$ -	\$ (248,102)	\$ (100,041)	\$ -	\$ (148,061)
2019	\$ -	\$ (2,381,294)	\$ (714,031)	\$ -	\$ (1,667,263)
2020	\$ -	\$ (4,702,087)	\$ (704,961)	\$ -	\$ (3,997,126)
TOTAL				\$ -	\$ (5,812,450)

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Arising from Differences between Expected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments

Fiscal Year	Investment Earnings Less than Projected (a)	Investment Earnings More than Projected (b)	Amounts Recognized in OPEB Expense through June 30, 2020 (c)	BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2020	
				Deferred Outflows of Resources (a) - (c)	Deferred Inflows of Resources (b) - (c)
2018	\$ -	\$ (129,411)	\$ (77,646)	\$ -	\$ (51,764)
2019	\$ -	\$ (12,480)	\$ (4,992)	\$ -	\$ (7,488)
2020	\$ 142,298	\$ -	\$ 28,460	\$ 113,839	\$ -
TOTAL				\$ 113,839	\$ (59,252)
			NET TOTAL	\$ 54,586	

SECTION II - ACTUARIAL VALUATION DETAILS

Population Data

A. DISTRIBUTION BY AGE: RETIREES, BENEFICIARIES, AND SURVIVORS (Includes retirees with life only)

Age	Total
0-19	0
20-24	0
25-29	0
30-34	0
35-39	0
40-44	0
45-49	0
50-54	1
55-59	7
60-64	20
65-69	83
70-74	107
75-79	61
80-84	28
85-89	18
90-94	13
95-99	2
100+	0
TOTAL	340

Includes retirees who are eligible for medical or with life coverage in addition to terminated vesteds, beneficiaries, and survivors with medical coverage.

B. ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

		# OF PARTICIPANTS*		
Current Plan		Mandatory Medicare Eligible	Pre-Mandatory Medicare Eligible	Total
No Medical/ Unknown		246	0	246
Indemnity		0	0	0
Managed Care		256	8	264
TOTAL		502	8	510

* "Pre-Mandatory Medicare eligible" means hired March 31, 1986 or before. "Mandatory Medicare eligible" means hired after March 31, 1986. Employees hired March 31, 1986 or before do not contribute to Medicare.

C. PLAN DEFINITION TABLE⁽¹⁾

Name of Plan	Type of Plan	Ind Rate	Retirees Enrolled	Fam Rate	Retirees Enrolled	EE Cont %
HMO Blue New England Options Blue Care Elect Preferred	Commercial Managed Care	\$897.39	17	\$2,334.45	3	50.00%
	Commercial Managed Care	\$906.58	11	\$2,359.24	3	50.00%
Tufts Medicare Preferred	Medicare Managed Care	\$317.00	5	NA	NA	50.00%
Medex 2	Medicare Indemnity	\$335.38	265	NA	NA	50.00%
Life Insurance	Life Insurance	\$6.20	135	NA	NA	50.00%

⁽¹⁾ Rates at 01/01/2019. Only plans with retiree enrollment shown.

■ Town of Medfield

GASB Statements No. 74 and No. 75

C. DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SERVICE: ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

Age Group	0-4	5-9	10-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Total
0-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
25-29	45	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
30-34	30	15	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	54
35-39	26	12	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	61
40-44	17	10	13	13	1	0	0	0	0	54
45-49	27	18	13	11	14	2	0	0	0	85
50-54	27	8	11	5	7	7	1	0	0	66
55-59	13	9	22	10	2	4	3	1	0	64
60-64	5	6	4	15	10	2	1	1	1	45
65-69	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	15
70-74	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	7
75-79	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	200	84	93	63	38	18	9	3	2	510

SECTION III – APPENDICES

Actuarial methods and assumptions were selected by the Town of Medfield, other than those required by statute or by GASB statements, with guidance from Stone Consulting, Inc.

Actuarial Methods

Actuarial Cost Method

Costs are attributed between past and future service using the Entry Age Normal cost method. For attribution purposes, benefits are assumed to accrue over all employee service until decrement.

Asset Valuation Method

Market value of assets with payables and receivables.

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date

January 1, 2019

Interest Rate / Discount Rate

- 7.25% per year net of investment expenses as of 06/30/2020. In the calculation of the discount rate, the 20-year Municipal General Obligation bonds as shown in the Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index (2.21%) was used.
- 5.94% per year as of 07/01/2019.

Mortality

- **Actives:** The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Employees projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
- **Retirees:** The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016.
- **Disabled:** The RP-2014 Mortality Tables adjusted to 2006, sex-distinct, for Healthy Annuitants projected using generational mortality and scale MP-2016. Set forward 2 years.

No additional mortality projection is assumed other than as described above.

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Salary Scale

- Groups 1, 2, 4 – increases by years of service 5.50%, 5.50%, 5.00%, 4.50%, 4.50%, 4.00%, 3.50%

Service	Increase
0	5.50%
1	5.50%
2	5.00%
3	4.50%
4	4.50%
5	4.00%
6+	3.50%

- Teachers – Increases are based on service as shown below.

Service	Teachers
0	7.50%
1	7.10%
2	7.00%
3	6.90%
4	6.80%
5	6.70%
6	6.60%
7	6.50%
8	6.30%
9	6.10%
10	5.90%
11	5.70%
12	5.20%
13	4.70%
14	4.35%
15-16	4.20%
17-19	4.10%
20+	4.00%

Overall payroll increase rate of 3.00% per year. 3.80% was used in the prior valuation.

Inflation

- CPI-U of 2.50% per year.

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Eligibility for Vested Post-Retirement Medical Benefits upon Withdrawal

10 years of Service; assumed that individuals who withdraw prior to age 40 will elect a return of pension contributions and therefore be ineligible for retiree medical coverage.

Withdrawal Prior to Retirement, Non-Teachers

Based on years of service. Same for both pre- and post-April 1, 2012 (Tier 1 and Tier 2) hires.

Years of Service	Groups 1,2	Group 4
0	15.00%	1.50%
1	12.00%	1.50%
2	10.00%	1.50%
3	9.00%	1.50%
4	8.00%	1.50%
5	7.60%	1.50%
6	7.50%	1.50%
7	6.70%	1.50%
8	6.30%	1.50%
9	5.90%	1.50%
10	5.40%	1.50%
11	5.00%	0.00%
12	4.60%	0.00%
13	4.10%	0.00%
14	3.70%	0.00%
15	3.30%	0.00%
16	2.00%	0.00%
17	2.00%	0.00%
18	2.00%	0.00%
19	2.00%	0.00%
20	2.00%	0.00%
21	1.00%	0.00%
22	1.00%	0.00%
23	1.00%	0.00%
24	1.00%	0.00%
25	1.00%	0.00%
26	1.00%	0.00%
27	1.00%	0.00%
28	1.00%	0.00%
29	1.00%	0.00%
30+	0.00%	0.00%

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Withdrawal Prior to Retirement, Teachers

Same for both pre and post-April 1, 2012 hires.

		Service		
		Age	0	5
Male Teachers	25	12.00%	4.50%	1.00%
	35	11.00	5.00	1.50
	45	9.50	5.00	2.00
	55	7.50	4.50	2.50
Female Teachers	25	10.00%	9.00%	5.00%
	35	12.00	8.40	4.10
	45	8.90	4.70	2.40
	55	8.00	3.20	2.00

Disability Prior to Retirement

The rates shown at the following sample ages illustrate the assumption regarding the incidence of disability. Disability is assumed to be 55% ordinary and 45% accidental for Groups 1 and 2, 10% ordinary and 90% accidental for Group 4, and 55% ordinary and 45% accidental for Teachers.

Rate of Disability				
Age	Groups 1 and 2	Group 4	Teachers	
20	0.01%	0.10%	0.004%	
25	0.02%	0.20%	0.005%	
30	0.03%	0.30%	0.006%	
35	0.06%	0.30%	0.006%	
40	0.10%	0.30%	0.010%	
45	0.15%	1.00%	0.030%	
50	0.19%	1.25%	0.050%	
55	0.24%	1.20%	0.080%	
60	0.28%	0.85%	0.100%	

Medicare Eligibility

- **Employees:** 100% if hired March 31, 1986 or after; 85% if hired pre-March 31, 1986.
- **Spouses:** 100%

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Rates of Retirement, Non-Teachers

Based on gender, group, and hire date.

Age	Hired Pre-April 2, 2012			Hired Post-April 1, 2012		
	Groups 1 and 2 Male	Groups 1 and 2 Female	Group 4	Groups 1 and 2 Male	Groups 1 and 2 Female	Group 4
50	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	-	-	-
51	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	-	-	-
52	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	-	-	-
53	1.00%	2.50%	5.00%	-	-	-
54	2.00%	2.50%	7.50%	-	-	-
55	2.00%	5.50%	15.00%	-	-	10.00%
56	2.50%	6.50%	10.00%	-	-	7.00%
57	2.50%	6.50%	10.00%	-	-	20.00%
58	5.00%	6.50%	10.00%	-	-	10.00%
59	6.50%	6.50%	15.00%	-	-	15.00%
60	12.00%	5.00%	20.00%	25.00%	30.00%	20.00%
61	20.00%	13.00%	20.00%	20.00%	13.00%	20.00%
62	30.00%	15.00%	25.00%	30.00%	15.00%	25.00%
63	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%
64	22.00%	18.00%	30.00%	22.00%	18.00%	30.00%
65	40.00%	15.00%	100.00%	40.00%	15.00%	100.00%
66	25.00%	20.00%	NA	25.00%	20.00%	NA
67	25.00%	20.00%	NA	25.00%	20.00%	NA
68	30.00%	25.00%	NA	30.00%	25.00%	NA
69	30.00%	20.00%	NA	30.00%	20.00%	NA
70	100.00%	100.00%	NA	100.00%	100.00%	NA

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Rates of Retirement, Teachers

Based on gender, years of service, and hire date.

Age	Hired Pre-April 2, 2002						Hired Post-April 1, 2012					
	<20 years Service		20-29 years service		>29 years service		<20 years service		20-29 years service		>29 years service	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
50	N/A	N/A	1%	1.5%	2%	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
51	N/A	N/A	1	1.5	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
52	N/A	N/A	1	1.5	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
53	N/A	N/A	1	1.5	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
54	N/A	N/A	1	1.5	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
55	3%	2%	3	3	6	6	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
56	8	2	5	3	20	15	8	0	0	0	0	0
57	15	8	8	7	35	30	15	0	0	0	0	0
58	15	10	10	7	50	35	15	0	0	0	0	0
59	20	15	20	11	50	35	20	0	0	0	0	0
60	15	20	20	16	50	35	25	25	35	23	45	45
61	30	20	25	20	50	35	35	30	35	30	45	45
62	20	25	30	30	40	40	30	25	30	25	45	45
63	30	24	30	30	40	30	35	25	30	25	45	45
64	40	20	30	30	40	35	40	30	35	30	45	45
65	40	30	40	30	50	35	40	30	35	30	45	45
66	40	30	30	30	50	35	40	30	40	30	45	45
67	40	30	30	30	50	30	50	35	45	35	55	45
68	40	30	30	30	50	30	50	35	45	35	55	45
69	40	30	30	30	50	30	55	35	45	35	55	45
70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Plan Enrollment Rates

These are the rates which retirees select medical plans, given that they enroll in a medical plan. The selection patterns follow the table below.

Participant Behavior at Key Ages						
Status	Age	Pre-65 Retirement		65+ Retirement		
Active	Under 65	Commercial Managed Care: 100% Commercial Indemnity: 0%			Medicare Managed Care: 2% Medicare Indemnity: 97% Commercial Managed Care: <1%	
Active	65+	NA			Medicare Managed Care: 2% Medicare Indemnity: 97% Commercial Managed Care: <1%	
Retired	Under 65	Current Plan			Medicare Managed Care: 2% Medicare Indemnity: 97% Commercial Managed Care: <1% Or Actual Plan if already in Medicare	
Retired	65+	NA			Current Plan	

Sample Claim Costs

Age	Commercial Managed Care Individual	Commercial Managed Care Blended ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Indemnity Individual	Commercial Indemnity Blended ⁽¹⁾	Medicare Managed Care	Medicare Indemnity
55	\$11,756.45	\$18,882.52	NA	NA	\$2,047.29	\$3,493.73
60	\$14,437.01	\$23,203.37	NA	NA	\$2,047.29	\$3,493.73
65	\$18,094.44	\$22,808.89	NA	NA	\$2,047.29	\$3,493.73
70	\$21,847.91	\$27,540.34	NA	NA	\$2,396.71	\$3,875.30
75	\$26,122.59	\$32,928.98	NA	NA	\$2,897.71	\$4,190.09
80	\$31,096.42	\$39,198.74	NA	NA	\$3,459.36	\$4,417.83
85	\$31,096.42	\$39,198.74	NA	NA	\$4,081.64	\$4,548.84

⁽¹⁾ Blended rates below 65 are 35% Family and 65% Individual. Blended rates 65 and higher are 15% Family and 85% Individual. The prior year assumption was 52.5% Family pre-65 and 20% Family post-65. Individual rates are used for all participants 81 and higher.

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Trend Rates by Plan

Year	Commercial Managed Care	Medicare Indemnity	Medicare Managed Care
2019	-2.30%	8.50%	7.50%
2020	8.00%	8.00%	7.00%
2021	7.50%	7.50%	6.50%
2022	7.00%	7.00%	6.00%
2023	6.50%	6.50%	5.50%
2024	6.00%	6.00%	5.00%
2025	5.50%	6.00%	5.00%
2026	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%
2027	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%
2028	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%
2029	5.00%	5.75%	5.00%
2030	5.00%	5.75%	5.00%
2031	5.00%	5.75%	5.00%
2032	5.00%	5.50%	5.00%
2033	5.00%	5.50%	5.00%
2034	5.00%	5.50%	5.00%
2035	5.00%	5.25%	5.00%
2036	5.00%	5.25%	5.00%
2037	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2038	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2039	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2040	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2041	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2042	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2043	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2044	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2045	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2046	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

Expenses

Administrative expenses are assumed to increase at 5% per annum.

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Participation Rates

Current retirees and spouses are assumed to continue the same coverage they have as of the valuation date. No future election of coverage is assumed for those retirees and spouses who currently have not elected coverage.

Medical All Retirees: 67.5% of the active Town of Medfield employees eligible for post-employment medical benefits are assumed to elect Medical Coverage immediately upon retirement.

Life All Retirees: 60% of active Town of Medfield employees eligible for post-employment medical benefits are assumed to elect Life Insurance coverage immediately upon retirement.

For all Retirees: For the Town of Medfield plans 60% of spouses are assumed to participate.

Participants with no or unknown current coverage (e.g. active employees who do not currently participate in Town of Medfield's medical plans) are assumed to elect retiree coverage at the same rates as currently covered active employees. Medicare-eligible retirees currently under age 65 are assumed to elect a Medicare plan option at age 65.

PPACA

OPEB liabilities as of June 30, 2020 no longer include an estimate of the impact from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), including the so-called "Cadillac Tax" on high-cost health plans, as it has been repealed as of the measurement date. The Cadillac Tax on plans whose richness exceeds set levels was to begin in 2022.

Principal Plan Provisions Recognized in Valuation

ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS

Current retirees, beneficiaries and spouses of Town of Medfield are eligible for medical benefits, as are current employees or spouses who retire with a benefit from the Town of Medfield. Survivors of Town of Medfield employees and retirees are also eligible for medical benefits.

MEDICAL BENEFITS

Various medical plans offered by Town of Medfield to its own employees.

LIFE INSURANCE

Town of Medfield retirees are eligible for a \$5,000 life insurance benefit offered by Town of Medfield. Retirees pay 50% of the \$6.20 cost.

RETIREE CONTRIBUTIONS

Based on data provided by Town of Medfield.

Glossary

- **Actuarial Accrued Liability:** The portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the present value of benefits which is not provided for by future Normal Costs.
- **Actuarial Assumptions:** Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting Other Post-employment Benefits such as: mortality rates, disability rates, withdrawal rates, and retirement rates, the discount assumption, and the trend rates.
- **Actuarial Cost Method:** A procedure for determining the Actuarial Present Value of Total Projected benefits and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a Normal and an Actuarial Accrued Liability.
- **Amortization Payment:** The portion of the OPEB contribution designed to pay interest and to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.
- **Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC):** The employer's periodic contributions to a defined benefit OPEB plan, calculated in accordance with the Actuarial Standards of Practice.

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- **Cadillac Tax:** Under the Affordable Care Act and starting in 2022, a 40% excise tax on the value of employer-sponsored health benefits exceeding specified thresholds.
- **Commercial Plans:** Plans designed to cover the medical expenses of those not otherwise covered by Medicare.
- **GASB:** The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the organization that establishes financial reporting standards for state and local governments.
- **Investment return Assumptions (Discount Rate):** The rate used to adjust a series of future benefit payments to reflect the time value of money.
- **Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:** The rate of change in per capita health claims costs over time as a result of factors such as medical inflation, utilization of healthcare services, the intensity of the delivery of services, technological developments, and cost-shifting.
- **Medicare Plans:** Medical plans sold to those over 65 who are also covered by Medicare. These plans are supplemental to the Medicare plan, which is considered primary.
- **Normal Cost:** The portion of the Actuarial Present value of plan benefits that is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method.
- **OPEB:** Other Post-Employment Benefits, other than pensions. This does not include plans such as severance plans or sick-time buyouts.
- **Pay-As-You-Go:** The amount of benefits (claims) paid out to plan participants during the year.
- **Per Capita Claims Cost:** The current average annual cost of providing postretirement health care benefits per individual.
- **Service Cost:** The portion of the Actuarial Present value of plan benefits that is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method. Referred to as Normal Cost in funding valuations.
- **Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability:** The portion of the Actuarial Accrued Liability that is not covered by plan assets. For a plan that is completely unfunded, this amount is equivalent to the Actuarial Accrued Liability.
- **Valuation Date:** The point from which all future plan experience is projected and as of which all present values are calculated.