



TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the 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 (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the



financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2021, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, the budgetary comparison for the General Fund, and certain pension and OPEB schedules be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient 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 March 25, 2022 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing,



and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



A handwritten signature of the name "Melanson" in black ink, positioned above a vertical yellow line.

Andover, Massachusetts
March 25, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (the Town), we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains 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 our finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town's 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 financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. The proprietary fund category includes enterprise funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report activity for which a fee is charged to external users, and must be used when one of the following criteria are met: (1) activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges, (2) laws or regulations require the activity's costs of providing services be recovered with fees and charges, and (3) the pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service. The primary focus on these criteria is on fees charged to external users. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water and sewer operations, which are considered to be major funds.

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 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.

Notes to 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.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Financial Highlights

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, net position in governmental activities was \$57,259,985, a change of \$3,364,205, and net position in business-type activities was \$13,836,987, a change of \$1,503,564.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$24,750,653, a change of \$1,064,598 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$9,126,112, a change of \$2,989,818 in comparison to the prior year.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal year.

	NET POSITION (in thousands)					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 31,771	\$ 29,550	\$ 5,835	\$ 5,716	\$ 37,606	\$ 35,266
Capital assets	<u>116,202</u>	<u>118,955</u>	<u>15,765</u>	<u>15,008</u>	<u>131,967</u>	<u>133,963</u>
Total assets	147,973	148,505	21,600	20,724	169,573	169,229
Deferred outflows of resources	1,759	2,789	55	97	1,814	2,886
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	4,928	3,836	222	99	5,150	3,935
Long-term liabilities	<u>71,302</u>	<u>83,479</u>	<u>7,246</u>	<u>8,176</u>	<u>78,548</u>	<u>91,655</u>
Total liabilities	76,230	87,315	7,468	8,275	83,698	95,590
Deferred inflows of resources	16,242	10,084	350	213	16,592	10,297
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	91,082	90,503	9,529	8,281	100,611	98,784
Restricted	11,090	10,019	-	-	11,090	10,019
Unrestricted	<u>(44,912)</u>	<u>(46,627)</u>	<u>4,308</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>(40,604)</u>	<u>(42,575)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 57,260</u>	<u>\$ 53,895</u>	<u>\$ 13,837</u>	<u>\$ 12,333</u>	<u>\$ 71,097</u>	<u>\$ 66,228</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$71,096,972, a change of \$4,867,769 in comparison to the prior year.

The largest portion of net position \$100,611,143 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position \$11,089,672 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position reflects a deficit of \$(40,603,843) primarily resulting from unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (in thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 4,654	\$ 4,747	\$ 4,941	\$ 4,323	\$ 9,595	\$ 9,070
Operating grants and contributions	22,666	18,460	-	-	22,666	18,460
Capital grants and contributions	119	245	-	-	119	245
General revenues:						
Property taxes	50,630	49,492	-	-	50,630	49,492
Excise taxes	2,274	2,457	-	-	2,274	2,457
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	283	71	-	-	283	71
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,756	1,704	-	-	1,756	1,704
Investment income	260	497	-	-	260	497
Miscellaneous	88	36	-	-	88	36
Total revenues	82,730	77,709	4,941	4,323	87,671	82,032
Expenses						
General government	4,867	4,014	-	-	4,867	4,014
Public safety	6,279	6,049	-	-	6,279	6,049
Education	58,724	57,106	-	-	58,724	57,106
Public works	5,107	4,864	-	-	5,107	4,864
Health and human services	1,076	1,208	-	-	1,076	1,208
Culture and recreation	1,839	1,929	-	-	1,839	1,929
Interest on long-term debt	897	1,117	-	-	897	1,117
Intergovernmental	571	-	-	-	571	-
Miscellaneous	5	-	-	-	5	-
Water services	-	-	1,731	1,942	1,731	1,942
Sewer services	-	-	1,706	1,638	1,706	1,638
Total expenses	79,365	76,287	3,437	3,580	82,802	79,867
Change in net position	3,365	1,422	1,504	743	4,869	2,165
Net position - beginning of year	53,895	52,473	12,333	11,590	66,228	64,063
Net position - end of year	\$ 57,260	\$ 53,895	\$ 13,837	\$ 12,333	\$ 71,097	\$ 66,228

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$3,364,205. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General Fund operations	\$ 1,836,764
Change in net pension liability, net of related deferrals	423,941
Change in net OPEB liability, net of related deferrals	1,204,226
Other	<u>(100,726)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 3,364,205</u></u>

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,503,564. This primarily resulted from an increase in user consumption of both water and sewer services from the prior fiscal year.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used 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 fiscal year.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$9,126,112, while total fund balance was \$18,422,873. The Town's unassigned fund balance increased by \$2,989,818 primarily from favorable budgetary results of \$3,998,050 (page 65) less \$751,000 of free cash used to create a new Capital Stabilization Fund and approximately \$252,000 of free cash used for the fiscal year 2022 budget. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to General Fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>General</u> <u>Fund Expenditures*</u>
Unassigned fund balance	\$ 9,126,112	\$ 6,136,294	\$ 2,989,818	14.6%
Total fund balance	\$ 18,422,873	\$ 16,586,109	\$ 1,836,764	29.5%

*Expenditure amounts used to calculate the above percentages have been adjusted to exclude the on-behalf payment from the Commonwealth to the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System of \$5,137,329.

The total fund balance of the General Fund changed by \$1,836,764 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Use of free cash and overlay surplus as a funding source	\$ (842,597)
Use of restricted fund balance	(1,281,418)
Revenues in excess of budget	2,262,316
Expenditures less than budget	1,391,432
Other	<u>307,031</u>
Total	\$ <u>1,836,764</u>

Included in the total General Fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 2,429,819	\$ 1,682,507	\$ 747,312
Pension reserve trust	3,657,683	3,650,762	6,921
Betterment stabilization	39,833	244,000	(204,167)
Municipal building stabilization	<u>547,086</u>	<u>254,639</u>	<u>292,447</u>
Total	\$ <u>6,674,421</u>	\$ <u>5,831,908</u>	\$ <u>842,513</u>

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The nonmajor governmental funds balance changed by \$(772,166), primarily from timing differences between the receipt and disbursement of grants.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$4,308,096, a change of \$256,120 in comparison to the prior year.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

In total there was no overall difference between the original budget and the final amended budget. There were two large variances between budgeted and actual revenues and expenditures in fiscal year 2021. The major reason for these variances is described below:

- \$581,055 Employee benefits - This was primarily the result of a decrease in health insurance.
- \$1,012,295 Intergovernmental revenue – The Annual Town Meeting was held on June 27, 2020. At this time, the State had not yet set the final cherry sheet numbers due to the uncertainty of how the COVID-19 pandemic would impact the State's finances. Accordingly, the Town estimated 10% less than the State's first projection.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$131,967,381 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, textbooks and software, construction in progress, and infrastructure.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- \$887,000 water infrastructure in progress
- \$455,000 Nebo Water Tower project
- \$814,000 resurfacing of roads
- \$455,000 fire engine
- \$211,000 fire SCBA tanks

Additional information on capital assets can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding, including unamortized bond premium, was \$31,216,300, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

The Town maintained their Aa1 rating from Moody's for general obligation debt.

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Requests for Information

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

Office of the Town Accountant
Town of Medfield
459 Main Street
Medfield, MA 02052

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 20,549,955	\$ 3,891,050	\$ 24,441,005
Investments	8,878,196	-	8,878,196
Receivables:			
Property taxes	666,764	-	666,764
Excises	129,578	-	129,578
User fees	-	1,943,490	1,943,490
Departmental and other	409,764	-	409,764
Intergovernmental	<u>434,737</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>434,737</u>
Total Current Assets	31,068,994	5,834,540	36,903,534
Noncurrent:			
Receivables:			
Property taxes	291,664	-	291,664
Special assessments	410,420	-	410,420
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	21,850,137	2,242,954	24,093,091
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>94,352,115</u>	<u>13,522,175</u>	<u>107,874,290</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>116,904,336</u>	<u>15,765,129</u>	<u>132,669,465</u>
Total Assets	147,973,330	21,599,669	169,572,999
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	1,288,167	46,424	1,334,591
Related to OPEB	437,999	8,740	446,739
Other	<u>32,729</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,729</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,758,895	55,164	1,814,059

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

(continued)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities			
Current:			
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 879,421	\$ -	\$ 879,421
Accrued liabilities	2,961,545	16,430	2,977,975
Unearned revenues	572,992	-	572,992
Notes payable	-	205,000	205,000
Other current liabilities	513,860	-	513,860
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	3,634,734	696,722	4,331,456
Compensated absences	65,549	6,852	72,401
Capital leases	93,438	-	93,438
Landfill liability	<u>23,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,000</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>8,744,539</u>	<u>925,004</u>	<u>9,669,543</u>
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	21,550,328	5,334,516	26,884,844
Net pension liability	18,290,829	659,186	18,950,015
Net OPEB liability	25,986,824	518,723	26,505,547
Compensated absences, net of current portion	1,245,426	30,178	1,275,604
Capital leases, net of current portion	<u>411,876</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>411,876</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>67,485,283</u>	<u>6,542,603</u>	<u>74,027,886</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>76,229,822</u>	<u>7,467,607</u>	<u>83,697,429</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	1,618,533	58,330	1,676,863
Related to OPEB	<u>14,623,885</u>	<u>291,909</u>	<u>14,915,794</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>16,242,418</u>	<u>350,239</u>	<u>16,592,657</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	91,082,252	9,528,891	100,611,143
Restricted for:			
Pension reserve fund	3,657,683	-	3,657,683
Future debt service	1,784,618	-	1,784,618
Grants and other statutory restrictions	3,186,746	-	3,186,746
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	2,460,625	-	2,460,625
Unrestricted	<u>(44,911,939)</u>	<u>4,308,096</u>	<u>(40,603,843)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 57,259,985</u>	<u>\$ 13,836,987</u>	<u>\$ 71,096,972</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Expenses</u>	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues	
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	<u>Total</u>	
			<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>		
Governmental Activities						
General government	\$ 4,867,169	\$ 2,278,134	\$ 581,218	\$ -	\$ (2,007,817)	
Public safety	6,279,370	1,238,936	401,701	-	(4,638,733)	
Education	58,724,491	750,500	20,959,824	119,195	(36,894,972)	
Public works	5,106,988	348,832	655,996	-	(4,102,160)	
Health and human services	1,076,316	37,048	31,187	-	(1,008,081)	
Culture and recreation	1,839,493	266	36,217	-	(1,803,010)	
Interest on long-term debt	897,383	-	-	-	(897,383)	
Intergovernmental	570,935	-	-	-	(570,935)	
Miscellaneous	4,628	-	-	-	(4,628)	
Total Governmental Activities	79,366,773	4,653,716	22,666,143	119,195	(51,927,719)	
Business-Type Activities						
Water services	1,731,673	2,850,681	-	-	1,119,008	
Sewer services	1,706,018	2,090,574	-	-	384,556	
Total Business-Type Activities	3,437,691	4,941,255	-	-	1,503,564	
Total	\$ 82,804,464	\$ 9,594,971	\$ 22,666,143	\$ 119,195	(50,424,155)	

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(continued)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Change in net (expenses) revenues from previous page	\$ (51,927,719)	\$ 1,503,564	\$ (50,424,155)
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	50,630,008	-	50,630,008
Excise taxes	2,273,822	-	2,273,822
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	283,506	-	283,506
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,756,572	-	1,756,572
Investment income	259,641	-	259,641
Miscellaneous	<u>88,375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88,375</u>
Total General Revenues	<u>55,291,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,291,924</u>
Change in Net Position	3,364,205	1,503,564	4,867,769
Net Position:			
Beginning of Year	<u>53,895,780</u>	<u>12,333,423</u>	<u>66,229,203</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 57,259,985</u>	<u>\$ 13,836,987</u>	<u>\$ 71,096,972</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 15,675,109	\$ 4,874,846	\$ 20,549,955
Investments	6,547,794	2,330,402	8,878,196
Receivables:			
Property taxes	958,428	-	958,428
Excises	129,578	-	129,578
Departmental and other	409,764	-	409,764
Special assessments	410,420	-	410,420
Intergovernmental	<u>40,937</u>	<u>393,800</u>	<u>434,737</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 24,172,030</u>	<u>\$ 7,599,048</u>	<u>\$ 31,771,078</u>
Liabilities			
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 879,421	\$ -	\$ 879,421
Accrued liabilities	2,961,547	-	2,961,547
Unearned revenue	-	572,992	572,992
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>513,858</u>	<u>513,858</u>
Total Liabilities	3,840,968	1,086,850	4,927,818
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable revenues	1,908,189	184,418	2,092,607
Fund Balances			
Restricted	5,442,301	7,456,385	12,898,686
Committed	2,443,929	-	2,443,929
Assigned	1,410,531	-	1,410,531
Unassigned	<u>9,126,112</u>	<u>(1,128,605)</u>	<u>7,997,507</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>18,422,873</u>	<u>6,327,780</u>	<u>24,750,653</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 24,172,030</u>	<u>\$ 7,599,048</u>	<u>\$ 31,771,078</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances
to Net Position of Governmental Activities
in the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 24,750,653
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	116,202,252
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense in future periods.	1,288,167
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB to be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods.	437,999
Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	2,092,607
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Bonds and loans payable	(25,185,062)
Net pension liability	(18,290,829)
Net OPEB liability	(25,986,824)
Compensated absences	(1,310,975)
Capital leases	(505,314)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense in future periods.	(1,618,533)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB to be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods.	(14,623,885)
Other reconciling items.	<u>9,729</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 57,259,985</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 50,583,691	\$ -	\$ 50,583,691
Excises	2,445,789	-	2,445,789
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	279,957	-	279,957
Charges for services	922,714	2,573,172	3,495,886
Intergovernmental	13,211,643	4,565,020	17,776,663
Licenses and permits	865,062	-	865,062
Fines and forfeitures	3,549	-	3,549
Investment income	191,672	67,969	259,641
Contributions and donations	183,453	122,024	305,477
Miscellaneous	<u>264,631</u>	<u>55,763</u>	<u>320,394</u>
Total Revenues	68,952,161	7,383,948	76,336,109
Expenditures			
Current:			
General government	2,134,266	2,155,059	4,289,325
Public safety	4,457,695	323,728	4,781,423
Education	37,693,447	3,480,677	41,174,124
Public works	2,849,021	853,319	3,702,340
Health and human services	552,436	304,591	857,027
Culture and recreation	1,021,019	520,421	1,541,440
Employee benefits	13,299,969	16,274	13,316,243
Miscellaneous	-	4,628	4,628
Debt service:			
Principal	3,940,096	-	3,940,096
Interest	1,093,930	-	1,093,930
Intergovernmental	<u>570,935</u>	-	<u>570,935</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>67,612,814</u>	<u>7,658,697</u>	<u>75,271,511</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	1,339,347	(274,749)	1,064,598
Other Financings Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in	678,311	149,094	827,405
Transfers out	<u>(180,894)</u>	<u>(646,511)</u>	<u>(827,405)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>497,417</u>	<u>(497,417)</u>	-
Change in fund balance	1,836,764	(772,166)	1,064,598
Fund Balance, at Beginning of Year	<u>16,586,109</u>	<u>7,099,946</u>	<u>23,686,055</u>
Fund Balance, at End of Year	<u>\$ 18,422,873</u>	<u>\$ 6,327,780</u>	<u>\$ 24,750,653</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,064,598
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	1,850,618
Net effect from disposal of assets	(23,374)
Depreciation	(4,579,966)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) 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, however, has any effect on net position: 	
Repayments of general obligation bonds	3,940,100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue, net of change in allowance for doubtful accounts. 	
	(127,566)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	
Change in net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows	423,941
Change in net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows	1,204,226
Change in compensated absences	(125,975)
Bond premium amortization	81,133
Amortization on deferred amount on prior year refunding	(51,931)
Change in accrued interest on bonds payable	190,715
• Other differences.	<u>(482,314)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,364,205</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	<u>Water</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Sewer</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 2,189,592	\$ 1,701,458	\$ 3,891,050
User fees receivable	<u>1,190,652</u>	<u>752,838</u>	<u>1,943,490</u>
Total Current Assets	3,380,244	2,454,296	5,834,540
Noncurrent:			
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,169,135	73,819	2,242,954
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>9,279,334</u>	<u>4,242,841</u>	<u>13,522,175</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>11,448,469</u>	<u>4,316,660</u>	<u>15,765,129</u>
Total Assets	14,828,713	6,770,956	21,599,669
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	29,641	16,783	46,424
Related to OPEB	<u>3,977</u>	<u>4,763</u>	<u>8,740</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	33,618	21,546	55,164

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

(continued)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities			
Current:			
Accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 16,430	\$ 16,430
Notes payable	205,000	-	205,000
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	445,000	251,722	696,722
Compensated absences	<u>1,364</u>	<u>5,488</u>	<u>6,852</u>
Total Current Liabilities	651,364	273,640	925,004
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	4,395,000	939,516	5,334,516
Net pension liability	420,877	238,309	659,186
Net OPEB liability	236,184	282,539	518,723
Compensated absences, net of current portion	<u>25,906</u>	<u>4,272</u>	<u>30,178</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>5,077,967</u>	<u>1,464,636</u>	<u>6,542,603</u>
Total Liabilities	5,729,331	1,738,276	7,467,607
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	37,243	21,087	58,330
Related to OPEB	<u>132,912</u>	<u>158,997</u>	<u>291,909</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	170,155	180,084	350,239
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	6,403,469	3,125,422	9,528,891
Unrestricted	<u>2,559,376</u>	<u>1,748,720</u>	<u>4,308,096</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 8,962,845</u>	<u>\$ 4,874,142</u>	<u>\$ 13,836,987</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
 Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 2,850,681	\$ 2,090,574	\$ 4,941,255
Total Operating Revenues	2,850,681	2,090,574	4,941,255
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	398,466	195,626	594,092
Other operating expenses	884,722	1,260,759	2,145,481
Depreciation	<u>324,106</u>	<u>234,220</u>	<u>558,326</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,607,294</u>	<u>1,690,605</u>	<u>3,297,899</u>
Operating Income	1,243,387	399,969	1,643,356
Nonoperating (Expenses)			
Interest expense	<u>(124,379)</u>	<u>(15,413)</u>	<u>(139,792)</u>
Total Nonoperating (Expenses), Net	<u>(124,379)</u>	<u>(15,413)</u>	<u>(139,792)</u>
Change in Net Position	1,119,008	384,556	1,503,564
Net Position, Beginning of Year	7,843,837	4,489,586	12,333,423
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 8,962,845</u>	<u>\$ 4,874,142</u>	<u>\$ 13,836,987</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 2,770,253	\$ 2,100,425	\$ 4,870,678
Payments to employees	(424,893)	(209,484)	(634,377)
Payments to vendors	<u>(964,576)</u>	<u>(1,263,111)</u>	<u>(2,227,687)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,380,784	627,830	2,008,614
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Proceeds of notes	205,000	-	205,000
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,295,282)	(20,429)	(1,315,711)
Principal payments on bonds and loans	(459,900)	(250,273)	(710,173)
Interest expense	<u>(124,379)</u>	<u>(15,413)</u>	<u>(139,792)</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,674,561)</u>	<u>(286,115)</u>	<u>(1,960,676)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(293,777)	341,715	47,938
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	2,483,369	1,359,743	3,843,112
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 2,189,592</u>	<u>\$ 1,701,458</u>	<u>\$ 3,891,050</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities			
Operating income	\$ 1,243,387	\$ 399,969	\$ 1,643,356
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	324,106	234,220	558,326
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows:			
User fees receivable	(80,428)	9,851	(70,577)
Deferred outflows - related to pensions	31,357	17,755	49,112
Deferred outflows - related to OPEB	(3,491)	(4,181)	(7,672)
Warrants and accounts payable	(33,150)	-	(33,150)
Accrued liabilities	(52,434)	2,408	(50,026)
Net pension liability	(62,114)	(35,170)	(97,284)
Net OPEB liability	(55,124)	(65,943)	(121,067)
Deferred inflows - related to pensions	21,001	11,891	32,892
Deferred inflows - related to OPEB	<u>47,674</u>	<u>57,030</u>	<u>104,704</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,380,784</u>	<u>\$ 627,830</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,614</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Fiduciary Funds
 Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
 June 30, 2021

	<u>OPEB</u> <u>Trust Fund</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Purpose</u> <u>Trust Fund</u>	<u>Custodial</u> <u>Funds</u>
Assets			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ -	\$ 135,941	\$ 195,076
Investments:			
External investment pool	<u>5,674,059</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	5,674,059	135,941	195,076
Net Position			
Restricted for OPEB purposes	5,674,059	-	-
Restricted for other purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>135,941</u>	<u>195,076</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 5,674,059</u>	<u>\$ 135,941</u>	<u>\$ 195,076</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	OPEB <u>Trust Fund</u>	Private Purpose <u>Trust Fund</u>	Custodial <u>Funds</u>
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ <u>1,775,223</u>	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -
Total contributions	1,775,223	-	-
Investment income:			
Interest	92,818	3,754	69
Increase in fair value of investments	<u>1,183,774</u>	- _____	- _____
Net investment income	1,276,592	3,754	69
Fees collected for students	- _____	- _____	<u>383,564</u>
Total Additions	<u>3,051,815</u>	3,754	<u>383,633</u>
Deductions			
Benefit payments to plan members, beneficiaries and other systems	1,350,223	- _____	- _____
Payments on behalf of students	- _____	- _____	<u>410,146</u>
Other	- _____	<u>10,950</u>	<u>894</u>
Total Deductions	<u>1,350,223</u>	<u>10,950</u>	<u>411,040</u>
Net Increase (Decrease)	1,701,592	(7,196)	(27,407)
Net Position Restricted for OPEB and Other Purposes			
Beginning of year	<u>3,972,467</u>	<u>143,137</u>	<u>222,483</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 5,674,059</u>	<u>\$ 135,941</u>	<u>\$ 195,076</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (the Town) conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant policies:

Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2021, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, certain expenditures such as debt service, claims and judgments, compensated absences, OPEB, and pension are recorded only when payment is due.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services,

administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

- Water operations
- Sewer operations

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

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

- The *Other Post-Employment Benefit Trust Fund* is used to accumulate resources for health and life insurance benefits for retired employees.
- The *Private-Purpose Trust Fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- The *Custodial Funds* account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others and are not required to be reported elsewhere on the financial statements. Custodial funds include fees collected on behalf of students.

Cash and Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the General Fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, savings accounts, and money market accounts. Generally, a cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments".

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Where applicable, fair values are based on quotations from national securities exchanges, except for certain investments that are required to be presented using net asset value (NAV). The NAV per share is the amount of net assets attributable to each share of capital stock outstanding at the close of the period. Investments measured at NAV for fair value are not subject to level classification.

The Town invests in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) Cash Portfolio, an external investment pool overseen by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This cash portfolio meets the requirements of GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, and investments are valued at amortized cost which approximates the net asset value of \$1 per share.

Investments are carried at fair value, except certificates of deposit which are reported at cost.

Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as “Proposition 2½” has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year’s tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5% (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2021 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$16,601. Certain provisions of Proposition 2 ½ can be overridden by a referendum.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, textbooks and software, and infrastructure are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$25,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets’ lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computer software	3-7
Office equipment	3-10
Vehicles	5
Building improvements	20
Buildings	40
Infrastructure	30-75

Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance". Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position".

Fund Balance

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets/deferred outflows and current liabilities/deferred inflows. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the reserve fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

At year-end, appropriation balances lapse, except for certain unexpended capital items and encumbrances which will be honored during the subsequent year.

Deficit Fund Equity

Certain individual funds reflected deficit balances as of June 30, 2021.

It is anticipated that the deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, intergovernmental revenues, and bond proceeds.

3. Deposits and Investments

Massachusetts General Law's (MGL) Chapter 44, Section 55 places certain limitation on the nature of deposits and investments available to the Town. Deposits, including demand deposits, money markets, certificates of deposits in any one financial institution, may not exceed 60% of the capital and surplus of such institution unless collateralized by the institution involved. Investments may be made in unconditionally guaranteed U.S. government obligations have maturities of a year or less from the date of purchase, or through repurchase agreements with maturities of no greater than 90 days in which the underlying securities consist of such obligations. Other allowable investments include certificates of deposits having a maturity date of up to 3 years from the date of purchase, national banks, and Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). MMDT, which is an external investment pool overseen by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, meets the criteria established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 79. MMDT has an average maturity of less than 1 year and is not rated or subject to custodial credit risk disclosure. MGL Chapter 44, Section 54 provides additional investment options for certain special revenue, trust, and OPEB funds.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The Town's policies related to the custodial credit risk of deposits is to limit the Town's uninsured, uncollateralized deposits to 5% of any one institution's assets and no more than 30% of the Town's cash.

As of June 30, 2021, \$7,918,567, of the Town's bank balance of \$26,045,512 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized. Additionally, \$6,112,260 was invested in MMDT, which is not subject to this disclosure.

Investment Summary

The following is a summary of the Town's investments as of June 30, 2021:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 4,014,535
Corporate equities	908,951
Exchange traded funds	548,611
External investment pool	5,674,059
Federal agency securities	719,976
Market-linked certificates of deposit	437,002
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>2,249,121</u>
 Total Investments	 <u>\$ 14,552,255</u>

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in possession of another party. The Town's custodial credit risk policy 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.

As of June 30, 2021, \$8,329,585 was subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the counterparty to these securities as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Held by		
		<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Held by</u>	<u>Counterparty's</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 4,014,535	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,014,535
Corporate equities	908,951	-	-	908,951
Federal agency securities	719,976	-	-	719,976
Market-linked certificates of deposit	437,002	-	-	437,002
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>2,249,121</u>	-	-	<u>2,249,121</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 8,329,585</u>	 \$ -	 \$ -	 <u>\$ 8,329,585</u>

Credit Risk – Investments in Debt Securities

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's investment policies related to credit risk are to place 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.

As of June 30, 2021, the credit quality ratings, as rated by Moody's Investors Service, of the Town's debt securities are as follows (U.S. Treasury notes have an implied rating of AAA):

Investment Type	Amount	Rating as of Year End					
		Aaa	Aa3	A3-A1	Baa1	Baa2	Unrated
Corporate bonds	\$ 4,014,535	\$ -	\$ 156,979	\$ 2,465,911	\$ 725,301	\$ 666,344	\$ -
Federal agency securities	719,976	719,976	-	-	-	-	719,976
Market-linked certificates of deposit	437,002	-	-	-	-	-	437,002
Total	\$ 5,171,513	\$ 719,976	\$ 156,979	\$ 2,465,911	\$ 725,301	\$ 666,344	\$ 1,156,978

Concentration of Credit Risk – Investments

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of the Town's investment in a single issuer. The Town places no limit on the amount invested in any one issuer. The Town does not have formal investment policies related to concentration of credit risk exposure.

As of June 30, 2021, the Town does not have investments in any one issuer that exceeded 5% of total investments.

Interest Rate Risk – Investments in Debt Securities

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town's policy related to interest rate risk is to limit the investment of short-term funds to maturities of up to twelve months.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

Investment Type	Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
		Less	Than 1	1-5
Corporate bonds	\$ 4,014,535	\$ 177,054	\$ 3,468,331	\$ 369,150
Federal agency securities	719,976	-	551,087	168,889
Market-linked certificates of deposit	437,002	-	437,002	-
U.S. Treasury notes	2,249,121	1,895,594	353,527	-
Total	\$ 7,420,634	\$ 2,072,648	\$ 4,809,947	\$ 538,039

Foreign Currency Risk – Investments

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not have formal investment policies related to foreign currency risk.

Fair Value

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72).

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used for fair value measurement into three levels as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active. Because they must often be priced on the basis of transactions involving similar but not identical securities or do not trade with sufficient frequency, certain directly held securities are categorized as Level 2.
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs based on the best information available, using assumptions in determining the fair value of investments and derivative instruments.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation.

The Town has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2021:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets <u>(Level 1)</u>	Significant observable inputs <u>(Level 2)</u>	Significant unobservable inputs <u>(Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 4,014,535	\$ -	\$ 4,014,535	\$ -
Corporate equities	908,951	908,951	-	-
Exchange traded funds	548,611	548,611	-	-
Federal agency securities	719,976	-	719,976	-
Market-linked certificates of deposit	437,002	-	437,002	-
U.S. Treasury notes	2,249,121	2,249,121	-	-
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV):				
External investment pools	5,674,059	-	-	-
Total	\$ 14,552,255	\$ 3,706,683	\$ 5,171,513	\$ -
<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	Redemption Frequency (If currently eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
			Monthly	30 Days
External investment pools	\$ 5,674,059	\$ -	Monthly	30 Days

Equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features, and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities relationship to benchmark quote prices. Level 2 debt securities have non-proprietary information that was readily available to market participants, from multiple independent sources, which are known to be actively involved in the market.

4. Property Taxes and Excises Receivable

Real and personal property taxes are based on market values assessed as of each January 1. By law, all taxable property must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Also by law, property taxes must be levied at least 30 days prior to their due date. Once levied, these taxes are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectible balances. Property tax revenues have been recorded using the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting in the government-wide and fund basis statements, respectively.

The Town bills and collects its property taxes on a quarterly basis following the January 1 assessment. The due dates for those quarterly tax billings are August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1. Property taxes that remain unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to penalties and interest charges.

Based on the Town's experience, most property taxes are collected during the year in which they are assessed. Liening of properties on which taxes remain unpaid generally occurs annually. The Town ultimately has the right to foreclose on all properties where the taxes remain unpaid.

A statewide property tax limitation known as "Proposition 2 ½" limits the amount of increase in the property tax levy in any fiscal year. Generally, Proposition 2 ½ limits the total levy to an amount not greater than 2 ½% of the total assessed value of all taxable property within the Town. Secondly, the tax levy cannot increase by more than 2 ½ % of the prior year's levy plus the taxes on property newly added to the tax rolls.

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for every motor vehicle and trailer registered in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Registry of Motor Vehicles annually calculates the value of all registered motor vehicles for the purpose of excise assessment. The amount of motor vehicle excise tax due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

Property taxes and excise receivables at June 30, 2021 consist of the following:

	<u>Gross</u>		<u>Long-</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Term</u>
	<u>(fund basis)</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>Portion</u>
Real estate taxes	\$ 374,522	\$ 374,522	\$ -
Personal property taxes	6,838	6,838	-
Tax liens	291,664	-	291,664
Deferred taxes	<u>285,404</u>	<u>285,404</u>	<u>-</u>
Total property taxes	<u>\$ 958,428</u>	<u>\$ 666,764</u>	<u>\$ 291,664</u>
Motor vehicle excise	<u>\$ 129,578</u>	<u>\$ 129,578</u>	

5. User Fee Receivables

Receivables for user charges and betterments at June 30, 2021 consist of the following:

Water	\$ 1,190,652
Sewer	<u>752,838</u>
Total	\$ <u>1,943,490</u>

6. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal year 2021.

7. Transfers

The Town reports interfund transfers between various funds. Most transfers result from budgetary or statutory actions, whereby funds are moved to accomplish various expenditure purposes. The following is an analysis of major interfund transfers.

<u>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 678,311	\$ 180,894
Nonmajor Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds:		
School Revolving Fund	-	30,000
Town Grants Fund	-	6,848
Other special revenue funds	-	594,663
Trust Funds:	<u>149,094</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Subtotal nonmajor funds	<u>149,094</u>	<u>646,511</u>
Total	\$ <u>827,405</u>	\$ <u>827,405</u>

Of the transfers into the general fund, \$450,000 was transferred from the ALS Revolving Fund for the purchase of a new ambulance and to fund the fiscal year 2021 operating budget. In addition, \$82,640 was transferred from the Parks and Recreation Revolving Fund to fund the fiscal year 2022 capital budget. Of the transfers out of the general fund, \$105,894 was transferred to the Unemployment Compensation Trust fund. The Town's other routine transfers include transfers made to move (1) unrestricted revenues or balances that have been collected or accumulated in the general fund to other funds based on budgetary authorization, and (2) revenues from a fund that by statute or budgetary authority must collect them to funds that are required by statute or budgetary authority to expend them.

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	\$ 151	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ 163
Buildings and improvements	114,631	210	-	114,841
Machinery and equipment	8,605	679	(607)	8,677
Vehicles	1,404	158	(329)	1,233
Textbooks and software	2,782	-	-	2,782
Infrastructure	<u>55,006</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,820</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	182,579	1,873	(936)	183,516
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(33)	(7)	-	(40)
Buildings and improvements	(40,714)	(2,834)	-	(43,548)
Machinery and equipment	(6,782)	(402)	584	(6,600)
Vehicles	(1,232)	(73)	329	(976)
Textbooks and software	(2,700)	(15)	-	(2,715)
Infrastructure	<u>(34,036)</u>	<u>(1,249)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,285)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(85,497)</u>	<u>(4,580)</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>(89,164)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	97,082	(2,707)	(23)	94,352
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	21,260	-	-	21,260
Construction in progress	<u>612</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>590</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>21,872</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>21,850</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>118,954</u>	\$ <u>(2,615)</u>	\$ <u>(137)</u>	\$ <u>116,202</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 9,442	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,442
Machinery and equipment	1,791	80	-	1,871
Vehicles and other	481	-	-	481
Infrastructure	<u>14,640</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>(37)</u>	<u>15,058</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	26,354	535	(37)	26,852
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(6,205)	(182)	-	(6,387)
Machinery and equipment	(1,024)	(96)	-	(1,120)
Vehicles and other	(434)	(31)	-	(465)
Infrastructure	<u>(5,145)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>(5,358)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,808)</u>	<u>(559)</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>(13,330)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	13,546	(24)	-	13,522
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,248	-	-	1,248
Construction in progress	<u>214</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>(123)</u>	<u>995</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,462</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>(123)</u>	<u>2,243</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>15,008</u>	\$ <u>880</u>	\$ <u>(123)</u>	\$ <u>15,765</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 74
Public safety	672
Education	1,960
Public works	1,689
Health and human services	84
Culture and recreation	<u>101</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>4,580</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Water	\$ 324
Sewer	<u>235</u>
Total business-type activities	\$ <u>559</u>

9. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net position by the Town that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, in accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and 75, are more fully discussed in the corresponding pension and OPEB notes.

Other deferred outflows of resources consist of deferred losses from debt refundings as of June 30, 2021.

10. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities expenses represent fiscal year 2021 expenditures paid in fiscal year 2022, primarily made up of teachers' summer pay.

11. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues represent the receipt of ARPA funds that will be recognized as revenue in future years.

12. Notes Payable

The Town had the following note outstanding at June 30, 2021:

<u>Purpose</u>	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Date of <u>Issue</u>	Date of <u>Maturity</u>	Balance at <u>6/30/21</u>
Water Tower Improvement	0.75%	06/24/21	09/30/21	\$ <u>205,000</u>
Total				\$ <u>205,000</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2021:

<u>Purpose</u>	Balance <u>Beginning of Year</u>	Balance <u>New Issues</u>	Balance <u>Maturities</u>	Balance <u>End of Year</u>
Water Tower Improvement	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>205,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>205,000</u>
Total	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>205,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>205,000</u>

13. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital leases expiring in various years through fiscal year 2030. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2021:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>
2022	\$ 100,686
2023	100,685
2024	48,095
2025	48,095
2026	48,095
Thereafter	<u>192,380</u>
Total payments	538,036
Less amounts representing interest	<u>32,722</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 505,314</u>

The following is an analysis for the leased assets included in capital assets at June 30, 2021:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Vehicles	\$ 612,949
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>30,939</u>
Vehicles under capital leases, net	<u>\$ 582,010</u>

14. Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds and Loans

The Town issues general obligation bonds and direct borrowings to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds and direct borrowings currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>					Amount Outstanding
		Original <u>Issue</u>	Serial <u>Maturities</u> <u>Through</u>	Interest <u>Rate(s) %</u>	as of <u>6/30/21</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>					
Public offerings:					
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2007	\$ 4,230,000		6/1/25	4.00-5.00%	\$ 815,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2010	1,550,000		6/15/25	2.00-4.00%	400,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds Refunding of 2012	8,704,840		3/15/22	3.00-4.00%	2,585,000
Garage Bonds Unlimited Tax	9,500,000		9/15/33	2.00-4.00%	6,740,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2014	1,360,000		10/15/34	2.00-4.00%	940,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2016	16,375,000		5/15/35	2.00-5.00%	11,455,000
General Obligation Athletic Facility Reconstruction	1,500,000		8/1/31	2.00-4.00%	1,100,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts - State Hospital	3,100,000		1/1/25	0.00%	<u>1,085,000</u>
Total public offerings					\$ <u>25,120,000</u>
Total general obligation bonds					<u>25,120,000</u>
Total governmental activities					\$ <u>25,120,000</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>					Amount Outstanding
		Original <u>Issue</u>	Serial <u>Maturities</u> <u>Through</u>	Interest <u>Rate(s) %</u>	as of <u>6/30/21</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>					
Public offerings:					
Water Bond of 2010	\$ 400,000		6/15/25	2.00-4.00%	\$ 100,000
Water Refunding Bonds of 2012	464,660		3/15/28	3.00-4.00%	30,000
Water Bond of 2013	1,400,000		9/12/23	2.00-3.00%	640,000
Water Main Replacement of 2015	5,840,000		10/15/34	2.00-4.00%	4,070,000
Sewer Refunding Bonds of 2012	1,055,500		3/15/22	3.00-4.00%	100,000
Sewer Bond of 2013	400,000		3/15/28	3.00-4.00%	140,000
Solar Voltaic Array of 2015	610,000		5/15/25	2.00-5.00%	<u>240,000</u>
Total public offerings					<u>5,320,000</u>
Total general obligation bonds					<u>5,320,000</u>
<u>Loans - Direct Borrowings</u>					
MWPAT Sewer of 2008	\$ 1,009,030		7/15/28	2.00%	450,967
MWPAT Sewer of 2012	400,000		7/15/32	2.00%	<u>260,271</u>
Total loans - direct borrowings					<u>711,238</u>
Total business-type activities					\$ <u>6,031,238</u>

Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Bonds - Public Offerings</u>		<u>Loans - Direct Borrowings</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2022	\$ 3,585,000	\$ 917,526	\$ -	\$ -
2023	3,085,000	776,745	-	-
2024	2,050,000	680,483	-	-
2025	1,910,000	606,587	-	-
2026	1,470,000	537,656	-	-
2027 - 2031	7,565,000	1,800,075	-	-
2032 - 2036	<u>5,455,000</u>	<u>393,672</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 25,120,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,712,744</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Bonds - Public Offerings</u>		<u>Loans - Direct Borrowings</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2022	\$ 625,000	\$ 163,139	\$ 71,722	\$ 14,520
2023	495,000	139,463	73,200	12,963
2024	485,000	119,720	74,709	11,372
2025	485,000	101,714	76,249	9,751
2026	400,000	86,038	77,821	8,093
2027 - 2031	1,670,000	290,631	289,365	17,068
2032 - 2036	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>73,044</u>	<u>48,172</u>	<u>1,042</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,320,000</u>	<u>\$ 973,749</u>	<u>\$ 711,238</u>	<u>\$ 74,809</u>

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Less Current Portion</u>	<u>Equals Long-Term Portion</u>
Governmental Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Public offerings	\$ 29,060	\$ -	\$ (3,940)	\$ 25,120	\$ (3,585)	\$ 21,535
Unamortized premium	<u>146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(81)</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>15</u>
Subtotal	29,206	-	(4,021)	25,185	(3,635)	21,550
Net pension liability	20,990	-	(2,699)	18,291	-	18,291
Net OPEB liability	32,052	-	(6,065)	25,987	-	25,987
Compensated absences	1,185	125	-	1,310	(65)	1,245
Capital leases	-	505	-	505	(93)	412
Landfill liability	<u>46</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 83,479</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ (12,808)</u>	<u>\$ 71,301</u>	<u>\$ (3,816)</u>	<u>\$ 67,485</u>
Business-Type Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Public offerings	\$ 5,960	\$ -	\$ (640)	\$ 5,320	\$ (625)	\$ 4,695
Loans payable (direct borrowings)	<u>781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(70)</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>(72)</u>	<u>639</u>
Subtotal	6,741	-	(710)	6,031	(697)	5,334
Net pension liability	756	-	(97)	659	-	659
Net OPEB liability	640	-	(121)	519	-	519
Compensated absences	<u>38</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,175</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (929)</u>	<u>\$ 7,246</u>	<u>\$ (704)</u>	<u>\$ 6,542</u>

Long-Term Debt Supporting Governmental and Business-Type Activities

Bonds and loans issued by the Town for various municipal projects are approved by Town Meeting and repaid with revenues recorded in the general fund and user fees recorded in enterprise funds. All other long-term debt is repaid from the funds that the cost relates to, primarily the general fund and enterprise funds.

15. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for thirty years after closure.

The \$23,000 reported as landfill postclosure care liability at June 30, 2021 represents the remaining estimated postclosure maintenance costs. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2021. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

16. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net position by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB will be recognized as expense in future years and more fully described in the corresponding pension and OPEB notes. *Unavailable revenues* are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet in connection with receivables for which revenues are not considered available to liquidate liabilities of the current year.

17. Governmental Funds – Balances

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2021:

Restricted

Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes funds restricted for the pension reserve fund, future debt service, various special revenue and capital project funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed

Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes General Fund encumbrances for non-lapsing special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting and funds committed to setup a new capital stabilization fund.

Assigned

Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period, and surplus set aside to be used in the subsequent year's budget.

Unassigned

Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods, general stabilization funds, and deficit funds.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2021:

		General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted				
Capital project funds				
Public safety building	\$	-	\$ 596,255	\$ 596,255
Town garage instruction		-	262,686	262,686
Special revenue funds				
Sale of cemetery lots		-	683,128	683,128
PEG access - Cable TV		-	294,643	294,643
Kindergarten tuition		-	272,086	272,086
Circuit breaker		-	231,811	231,811
School rentals		-	203,375	203,375
School athletics		-	165,881	165,881
Advanced life support fees		-	164,207	164,207
High school parking revolving		-	140,991	140,991
School gift account		-	138,162	138,162
Before and after school care		-	119,316	119,316
Council on aging gift		-	118,108	118,108
State aid to library		-	114,906	114,906
Sale of cemetery lots		-	105,039	105,039
Other special revenue funds		-	1,385,166	1,385,166
Pension reserve fund		3,657,683	-	3,657,683
Future debt service		1,784,618	-	1,784,618
Expendable permanent funds		-	2,460,625	2,460,625
Total Restricted		5,442,301	7,456,385	12,898,686
Committed				
Continuing appropriations:				
General government		332,445	-	332,445
Public safety		10,579	-	10,579
Education		1,119,309	-	1,119,309
Health and human services		15,203	-	15,203
Culture and recreation		215,393	-	215,393
Capital stabilization fund*		751,000	-	751,000
Total Committed		2,443,929	-	2,443,929
Assigned				
Encumbrances:				
General government		69,139	-	69,139
Public safety		70,323	-	70,323
Education		600,543	-	600,543
Public works		75,231	-	75,231
Health and human services		770	-	770
Culture and recreation		33	-	33
Employee benefits		342,598	-	342,598
Reserved for expenditures:				
Operating budget		209,394	-	209,394
OPEB contribution		42,500	-	42,500
Total Assigned		1,410,531	-	1,410,531
Unassigned				
General fund		6,109,374	-	6,109,374
General stabilization fund		2,429,819	-	2,429,819
Betterment stabilization fund		39,833	-	39,833
Municipal building stabilization fund		547,086	-	547,086
Deficits		-	(1,128,605)	(1,128,605)
Total Unassigned		9,126,112	(1,128,605)	7,997,507
Total Fund Balance		\$ 18,422,873	\$ 6,327,780	\$ 24,750,653

* 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 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.

18. Norfolk County Retirement System

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

Plan Description

Substantially all employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the Norfolk County Retirement Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS). With the exception of teachers and certain administrators, all employees of the School District are members. Eligible employees must participate in the System. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the System, contribution percentages and benefits paid. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. Additional information is disclosed in the System's annual financial reports publicly available from the System located 480 Neponset Street, #15, Canton, MA 02021 or from the System's website at <https://www.norfolkcountyretirement.org>.

Participant Contributions

Participants contribute a set percentage of their gross regular compensation annually. Employee contribution percentages are specified in Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The employee's individual contribution percentage is determined by their date of entry into the system. In addition, all employees hired on or after January 1, 1979 contribute an additional 2% on all gross regular compensation over the rate of \$30,000 per year. The percentages are as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7%
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8%
Beginning July 1, 1996	9%

For those members entering a Massachusetts System on or after April 2, 2012 in Group 1, the contribution rate will be reduced to 6% when at least 30 years of creditable service has been attained.

Participant Retirement Benefits

A retirement allowance consists of two parts: an annuity and a pension. A member's accumulated total deductions and a portion of the interest they generate constitute the annuity. The difference between the total retirement allowance and the annuity is the pension. The average retirement benefit is approximately 80-85% pension and 15-20% annuity.

The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest 3-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those hired prior to April 2, 2012 and the highest 5-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those first becoming members of the Massachusetts System on or after that date. However, per Chapter 176 of the Acts of 2011, for members who retire on or after April 2, 2012, if in the 5 years of creditable service immediately preceding retirement, the difference in the annual rate of regular compensation between any 2 consecutive years exceeds 100%, the normal yearly amount of the retirement allowance shall be based on the average annual rate of regular compensation received by the member during the period of 5 consecutive years preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification.

There are four classes of membership in the retirement system, but one of these classes, Group 3, is made up exclusively of the Massachusetts State Police. The other three classes are as follows:

- Group 1 – General employees, including clerical, administrative, technical, and all other employees not otherwise classified.
- Group 2 – Certain specified hazardous duty positions.
- Group 4 – Police officers, firefighters, and other specified hazardous positions.

A retirement allowance may be received at any age, upon attaining 20 years of service. The plan also provides for retirement at age 55 if the participant was a member prior to January 1, 1978, with no minimum vesting requirements. If the participant was a member on or after January 1, 1978 and a member of Groups 1 or 2, then a retirement allowance may be received if the participant (1) has at least 10 years of creditable service, (2) is age 55, (3) voluntarily left Town employment on or after that date, and (4) left accumulated annuity deductions in the fund. Members of Group 4 have no minimum vesting requirements, however, must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

A participant who became a member on or after April 2, 2012 is eligible for a retirement allowance upon 10 years creditable service and reaching ages 60 or 55 for Groups 1 and 2, respectively. Participants in Group 4 must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

Methods of Payment

A member may elect to receive his or her retirement allowance in one of three forms of payment as follows:

- Option A – Total annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the member's death.

- Option B – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the death of the member, provided however, that if the total amount of the annuity portion received by the member is less than the amount of his or her accumulated deductions, including interest, the difference or balance of his accumulated deductions will be paid in a lump sum to the retiree's beneficiary or beneficiaries of choice.
- Option C – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement. At the death of the retired employee, 2/3 of the allowance is payable to the member's designated beneficiary (who may be the spouse, or former spouse who has not remarried, child, parent, sister, or brother of the employee) for the life of the beneficiary. For members who retired on or after January 12, 1988, if the beneficiary pre-deceases the retiree, the benefit payable increases (or "pops up" to Option A) based on the factor used to determine the Option C benefit at retirement. For members who retired prior to January 12, 1988, if the System has accepted Section 288 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 1998 and the beneficiary pre-deceases the retiree, the benefit payable "pops up" to Option A in the same fashion. The Option C became available to accidental disability retirees on November 7, 1996.

Participant Refunds

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with at least 10 years of service or involuntarily withdrawing, receive 100% of the regular interest that has accrued on those accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with less than 10 years of service get credited interest each year at a rate of 3%.

Employer Contributions

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC).

The Town's contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2021 was \$2,971,533, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 System and additions to/deductions from System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

At June 30, 2021, the Town reported a liability of \$18,950,015 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2021, the Town's proportion was 3.71%, which was an increase of .01% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized pension expense of \$2,686,168. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of <u>Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of <u>Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 957,934	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	84,943	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	- -	1,651,607
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>291,714</u>	<u>25,256</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,334,591</u>	<u>\$ 1,676,863</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred (inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>		
2022	\$ 285,462	
2023	509,758	
2024	(835,516)	
2025	(301,976)	
Total	<u>\$ (342,272)</u>	

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:

Valuation Date	1/1/2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.75%
Projected salary increases	3.50-5.50%
Inflation rate	3.00%
Post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment	3.00%

It is assumed that both pre-retirement mortality and beneficiary mortality is represented by the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality with Scale MP-2014, fully generational. Mortality for retired members for Group 1 and 2 is represented by the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table set forward five years for males and 3 years for females, fully generational. Mortality for retired members for Group 4 is represented by the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table set forward three years for males, and six years for females, fully generational. Mortality for disabled members for Group 1 and 2 is represented by the RP-2000 Mortality Table set forward six years. Mortality for disabled members for Group 4 is represented by the RP-2000 Mortality Table set forward two years. Generational adjusting is based on Scale MP-2014.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the 2015 actuarial experience study.

Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block approach. Under this method, an expected future real return range (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) is calculated separately for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return

net of investment expenses by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	30.50%	7.30%
International equity	15.50%	8.10%
Fixed income	20.50%	4.30%
Real estate	9.50%	8.20%
Private equity	10.00%	9.90%
Hedge funds	11.50%	9.90%
Real assets	<u>2.50%</u>	9.00%
Total	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease <u>(6.75%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(7.75%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.75%)</u>
\$25,511,747	\$ 18,950,015	\$13,277,696

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System financial report.

19. Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS)

Plan Description

The Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS) is a public employee retirement system (PERS) that administers a cost-sharing, multi-employer, defined benefit plan, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for all 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 does not issue a standalone audited financial report.

Management of MTRS is vested in the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement Board (MTRB), which consists of seven members—two elected by the MTRS members, one who is chosen by the six other MTRB members, the State Treasurer (or their designee), the State Auditor (or their designee), a member appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioner of Education (or their designee), who serves ex-officio as the Chairman of the MTRB.

Benefits Provided

MTRS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) establish uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory PERS. These requirements provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest 3-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For employees hired after April 1, 2012, retirement allowances are calculated on the basis of the last 5 years or any 5 consecutive years, whichever is greater in terms of compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service and group classification. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Legislature.

Members become vested after 10 years of creditable service. A superannuation retirement allowance may be received upon the completion of 20 years of creditable service or upon reaching the age of 55 with 10 years of service. Normal retirement for most employees occurs at age 65. Most employees who joined the system after April 1, 2012 cannot retire prior to age 60.

The MTRS' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the MGL. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies. The annuity portion of the MTRS retirement allowance is funded by employees who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets.

Contributions

Member contributions for MTRS vary depending on the most recent date of membership:

<u>Membership Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation</u>
Prior to 1975	5% of regular compensation
1975 to 1983	7% of regular compensation
1984 to 6/30/1996	8% of regular compensation
7/1/1996 to present	9% of regular compensation
7/1/2001 to present	11% of regular compensation (for teachers hired after 7/1/01 and those accepting provisions of Chapter 114 of the Acts of 2000)
1979 to present	An additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2020 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020 rolled forward to June 30, 2020. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- (a) 7.15% (changed from 7.25%) investment rate of return, (b) 3.50% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.00% cost of living increase on the first \$13,000 per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.00% to 7.50% depending on length of service.
- Experience study is dated July 21, 2014 and encompasses the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2011, updated to reflect post-retirement mortality through January 1, 2017.
- Mortality rates were as follows:
 - Pre-retirement – reflects Pub-2010 Teachers Employees mortality table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct).
 - Post-retirement – reflects Pub-2010 Teachers Retirees mortality table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct).
 - Disability – assumed to be in accordance with the Pub-2010 Teachers Retirees Mortality Table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct).

Target Allocations

Investment assets of the MTRS are with the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset

allocation percentage. Best estimates of geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the PRIT Fund's target asset allocation as of June 30, 20XX are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	39.00%	4.80%
Core fixed income	15.00%	0.70%
Private equity	13.00%	8.20%
Portfolio completion strategies	11.00%	3.20%
Real estate	10.00%	3.50%
Value added fixed income	8.00%	4.20%
Timber/natural resources	<u>4.00%</u>	4.10%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and the Commonwealth's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on those assumptions, the net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following illustrates the sensitivity of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. In particular, the table presents the MTRS collective net pension liability assuming it was calculated using a single discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (amounts in thousands):

	Current	
1%	Discount	1%
Decrease	Rate	Increase
<u>(6.15%)</u>	<u>(7.15%)</u>	<u>(8.15%)</u>
\$ 35,411,955	\$ 28,544,844	\$ 22,908,510

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarial determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers. Therefore, these employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement

No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68)* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributing entity in MTRS. Since the employers do not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize for each employer.

Town Proportions

In fiscal year 2020 (the most recent measurement period), the Town's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability was approximately \$94,400,113 based on a proportionate share of 0.330708%. As required by GASB 68, the Town has recognized its portion of the Commonwealth's contribution of approximately \$5,137,329 as both a revenue and expenditure in the general fund, and its portion of the collective pension expense of approximately \$6,522,437 as both a revenue and expense in the governmental activities.

20. Other Post-Employment Benefits (GASB 74 and GASB 75)

GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*, replaces the requirements of *Statement No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. This applies if a trust fund has been established to fund future OPEB costs. In fiscal year 2016, the Town established—a single employer defined benefit OPEB Trust Fund to provide funding for future employee health care costs. The OPEB Trust Fund does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, replaces the requirements of *Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. This Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discounted projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service.

All the following OPEB disclosures are based on a measurement date of June 30, 2021.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The Town provides post-employment healthcare benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The Town provides health insurance coverage through Blue Cross Blue Shield. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical and prescription drug insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

Funding Policy

The Town's funding policy includes financing the implicit subsidy on a pay-as-you-go basis, as required by statute. Additional contributions are based on annual budget limitations/authorizations.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefit payments	244
Active employees	<u>592</u>
Total	<u><u>836</u></u>

Investments

The OPEB trust fund assets consist of equities, fixed income, real estate, and alternatives. (specify)

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 29.29%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50-5.50%
Investment rate of return	7.10%, net of OPEB plan investment expense
Municipal bond rate	2.16%
Discount rate	7.10%
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.50% for 2021, fluctuating to an ultimate rate of 5.00% as of 2040.
Participation rate	65% of all retirees

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 headcount-weighted tables, projected using MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study.

Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of 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 geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 are summarized in the following table.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	39.00%	4.60%
Core fixed income	15.00%	0.30%
Private equity	14.00%	8.00%
Real estate	10.00%	3.90%
Portfolio completion	10.00%	3.10%
Value added fixed income	8.00%	4.10%
Timberland	<u>4.00%</u>	4.50%
Total	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	

Contributions

In addition to the implicit subsidy contribution, the Town's policy is to contribute the ADC or amounts provided annually by the budget.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net OPEB liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate.

Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability, measured as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 32,179,606
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>5,674,059</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 26,505,547</u>

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	17.63%
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The fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the OPEB Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The following summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the past year:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Plan		
	Total OPEB Liability <u>(a)</u>	Fiduciary Net Position <u>(b)</u>	Net OPEB Liability <u>(a) - (b)</u>
Balances, beginning of year	\$ 36,664,212	\$ 3,972,467	\$ 32,691,745
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,057,821	-	1,057,821
Interest	2,685,902	-	2,685,902
Contributions - employer	-	1,775,223	(1,775,223)
Net investment income	-	1,276,592	(1,276,592)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,383,628)	-	(7,383,628)
Changes in assumptions	505,522	-	505,522
Benefit payments	<u>(1,350,223)</u>	<u>(1,350,223)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Changes	<u>(4,484,606)</u>	<u>1,701,592</u>	<u>(6,186,198)</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$ 32,179,606</u>	<u>\$ 5,674,059</u>	<u>\$ 26,505,547</u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 7.25% in fiscal year 2020 to 7.10% in fiscal year 2021. Mortality was changed from the RP-2014 table, projected using MP-2016, to the Pub-2010 headcount-weighted tables, projected using MP-2020. The participation assumption was changed from 67.5% to 65%. Medical trends were updated using the most recent Getzen model.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

Current		
1%	Discount	1%
Decrease	Rate	Increase
<u>(6.10)</u>	<u>(7.10%)</u>	<u>(8.10%)</u>
\$ 30,638,623	\$ 26,505,547	\$ 23,077,425

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it is calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Current		
1%	Healthcare	1%
Decrease	Cost Trend	Increase
<u>(7.50%)</u>	<u>(8.50%)</u>	<u>(9.50%)</u>
\$ 22,546,659	\$ 26,505,547	\$ 31,403,245

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized an OPEB expense of \$546,960. At June 30, 2021, the Town reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 9,474,627
Changes in assumptions	446,739	4,717,127
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB investment	- <hr/>	724,040
Total	<u>\$ 446,739</u>	<u>\$ 14,915,794</u>

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

<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Thereafter
Total

\$ (2,893,353)
(2,867,471)
(2,864,975)
(2,491,725)
(1,272,103)
(2,079,428)
\$ (14,469,055)

21. Commitments and Contingencies

COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States (and across the globe) has resulted in economic uncertainties. There is considerable uncertainty around the duration and scope of the economic disruption. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on our operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak, impact on individuals served by the Town, employees, and vendors, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. At this point, the extent to which COVID-19 may impact our financial condition or results of operations remains uncertain.

Outstanding Legal Issues

On an ongoing basis, there are typically pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of these issues would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Grants

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Encumbrances

At year-end, the Town's general fund has \$1,158,638 in encumbrances that will be honored in the next fiscal year.

22. Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year 2021, the Town adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84., *Fiduciary Activities*. No restatement of beginning net position/fund balance was required.

23. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 25, 2022 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

On March 24, 2022 a lawsuit was filed against the Town related to the proposed sale of the Town owned land known as the "Hinkley South" parcel to a developer for \$750,000 for the construction of 24 age restricted housing units, 6 of which would be affordable. The developer received a comprehensive permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals (thereby approving the project). The ZBA decision was appealed on March 24. The effect of the lawsuit has been to delay the closing on the sale of the property.

Debt

Subsequent to June 30, 2021, the Town has incurred the following additional debt:

		Interest	Issue	Maturity
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 12,685,000	3.00-5.00%	09/29/21	06/01/41

24. New Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for the Town beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. This statement establishes new reporting and disclosure requirements, including the recording of various operating leases in the financial statements. Management has not evaluated the effect this standard will have on the financial statements.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Financing Sources (Uses) – Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Actual Amounts	
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 50,557,944	\$ 50,557,944	\$ 50,704,722	\$ 146,778
Excise	2,087,758	2,087,758	2,445,789	358,031
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	42,200	42,200	279,957	237,757
Charges for services	591,261	591,261	922,714	331,453
Intergovernmental	7,245,472	7,245,472	8,257,767	1,012,295
Licenses and permits	614,830	614,830	865,062	250,232
Fines and forfeitures	10,782	10,782	3,549	(7,233)
Investment income	145,000	145,000	42,275	(102,725)
Miscellaneous	228,902	228,902	264,630	35,728
Total Revenues	61,524,149	61,524,149	63,786,465	2,262,316
Expenditures				
General government	3,105,156	3,142,210	2,859,797	282,413
Public safety	4,739,621	4,739,621	4,562,440	177,181
Education	39,703,463	39,703,463	39,496,875	206,588
Public works	3,028,061	3,025,061	2,942,085	82,976
Health and human services	600,466	600,466	568,409	32,057
Culture and recreation	1,304,875	1,304,875	1,236,445	68,430
Employee benefits	9,406,587	9,372,533	8,791,478	581,055
Debt service	5,033,375	5,033,375	5,034,026	(651)
Intergovernmental	532,318	532,318	570,935	(38,617)
Total Expenditures	67,453,922	67,453,922	66,062,490	1,391,432
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(5,929,773)	(5,929,773)	(2,276,025)	3,653,748
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	2,017,636	2,017,636	2,413,703	396,067
Transfers out	(1,263,414)	(1,263,414)	(1,263,414)	-
Use of free cash:				
Reduce the tax rate	792,597	792,597	792,597	-
Use of overlay surplus	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Use of restricted fund balance	1,333,183	1,333,183	1,281,418	(51,765)
Use of prior year fund balance (carryforwards)	2,999,771	2,999,771	2,999,771	-
Total Other Financing Sources	5,929,773	5,929,773	6,274,075	344,302
Overall Budgetary Excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,998,050	\$ 3,998,050

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information
for General Fund Budget**

Budgetary Basis

The General Fund final appropriation appearing on the previous page represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the General Fund is based upon accounting principles that differ from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the General Fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues, expenditures and other financing sources (uses), to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u>	<u>Total</u>
GAAP Basis	\$ 68,952,161	\$ 67,612,814	\$ 497,417	\$ 1,836,764
Remove effects of combining stabilization and general fund	(149,397)	-	75,000	(74,397)
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	-	2,999,771	2,999,771
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	2,851,564	-	(2,851,564)
To record use of free cash	-	-	792,597	792,597
To reverse the effect of non- budgeted State contributions	(5,137,329)	(5,137,329)	-	-
To record use of overlay surplus	-	-	50,000	50,000
Recognize use of fund balance as funding source (use)	-	-	1,281,418	1,281,418
Other	<u>121,030</u>	<u>735,441</u>	<u>577,872</u>	<u>(36,539)</u>
Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 63,786,465</u>	<u>\$ 66,062,490</u>	<u>\$ 6,274,075</u>	<u>\$ 3,998,050</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

(Unaudited)

Norfolk County Retirement System

Fiscal Year	Measurement Date	Proportion of the	Proportionate	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
		Net Pension Liability	Share of the Net Pension Liability		
June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	3.71%	\$18,950,015	\$ 12,167,429	155.74%
June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	3.70%	\$21,746,679	\$ 11,755,970	184.98%
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	3.62%	\$23,536,703	\$ 11,517,097	204.36%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	3.50%	\$19,954,056	\$ 11,127,630	179.32%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	3.68%	\$19,233,924	\$ 10,548,923	182.33%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	3.68%	\$20,014,556	\$ 10,076,580	198.62%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	3.57%	\$18,532,460	\$ 9,226,088	200.87%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

Fiscal Year	Measurement Date	Proportion of the	Proportionate	Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town	Total Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
		Net Pension Liability	Share of the Net Pension Liability				
June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	0.330708%	\$ -	\$ 94,400,113	\$ 94,400,113	\$ 25,056,975	0.00% 50.67%
June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	0.331000%	\$ -	\$ 83,458,318	\$ 83,458,318	\$ 24,087,360	0.00% 53.95%
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	0.328137%	\$ -	\$ 77,805,403	\$ 77,805,403	\$ 23,044,622	0.00% 54.84%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	0.319794%	\$ -	\$ 73,186,215	\$ 73,186,215	\$ 21,715,509	0.00% 54.25%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	0.308219%	\$ -	\$ 68,911,336	\$ 68,911,336	\$ 20,273,582	0.00% 52.73%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	0.313553%	\$ -	\$ 64,245,956	\$ 64,245,956	\$ 19,875,773	0.00% 55.38%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	0.314287%	\$ -	\$ 49,960,101	\$ 49,960,101	\$ 19,270,489	0.00% 61.64%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Pension Contributions

(Unaudited)

Norfolk County Retirement System

Fiscal Year	Measurement Date	Contributions in Relation to the						Contributions as a Percentage of <u>Covered Payroll</u>
		Actuarially Determined		Actuarially Determined		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	
		<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>(Excess)</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	
June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	\$ 2,971,533	\$ 2,971,533	\$ -	\$ 13,030,785			22.80%
June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	\$ 2,774,283	\$ 2,774,283	\$ -	\$ 11,991,089			23.14%
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	\$ 2,529,530	\$ 2,529,530	\$ -	\$ 11,747,439			21.53%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	\$ 2,309,695	\$ 2,309,695	\$ -	\$ 11,350,183			20.35%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	\$ 2,084,180	\$ 2,084,180	\$ -	\$ 10,759,901			19.37%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	\$ 2,354,129	\$ 2,354,129	\$ -	\$ 10,278,112			22.90%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	\$ 1,686,967	\$ 1,686,967	\$ -	\$ 9,410,610			17.93%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

Fiscal Year	Measurement Date	Contributions in Relation to the						Contributions as a Percentage of <u>Covered Payroll</u>
		Actuarially Determined		Actuarially Determined		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	
		<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>(Excess)</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	
June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	\$ 5,137,329	\$ 5,137,329	\$ -	\$ 26,367,055			19.48%
June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	\$ 4,778,675	\$ 4,778,675	\$ -	\$ 25,056,975			19.07%
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	\$ 4,314,283	\$ 4,314,283	\$ -	\$ 24,087,360			17.91%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	\$ 3,951,109	\$ 3,951,109	\$ -	\$ 23,044,622			17.15%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ 3,466,176	\$ 3,466,176	\$ -	\$ 21,715,509			15.96%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	\$ 3,204,295	\$ 3,204,295	\$ -	\$ 20,273,582			15.81%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ 2,946,057	\$ 2,946,057	\$ -	\$ 19,875,773			14.82%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability

(Unaudited)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 1,057,821	\$ 1,467,327	\$ 1,573,811	\$ 1,591,851	\$ 1,532,499
Interest	2,685,903	2,358,216	2,456,470	2,143,436	2,034,393
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,383,628)	-	(5,360,645)	-	-
Changes of assumptions	505,522	(4,702,087)	(2,381,294)	(248,102)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,350,223)</u>	<u>(1,385,050)</u>	<u>(1,393,557)</u>	<u>(1,466,077)</u>	<u>(1,407,524)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	(4,484,605)	(2,261,594)	(5,105,215)	2,021,108	2,159,368
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>36,664,211</u>	<u>38,925,805</u>	<u>44,031,020</u>	<u>42,009,912</u>	<u>39,850,544</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	32,179,606	36,664,211	38,925,805	44,031,020	42,009,912
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions - employer	1,775,223	1,810,050	1,793,557	1,866,077	3,392,302
Net investment income	1,276,592	76,500	181,475	251,319	253,395
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,350,223)</u>	<u>(1,385,050)</u>	<u>(1,393,557)</u>	<u>(1,466,077)</u>	<u>(1,407,524)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,701,592	501,500	581,475	651,319	2,238,173
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>3,972,467</u>	<u>3,470,967</u>	<u>2,889,492</u>	<u>2,238,173</u>	<u>-</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>5,674,059</u>	<u>3,972,467</u>	<u>3,470,967</u>	<u>2,889,492</u>	<u>2,238,173</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 26,505,547</u>	<u>\$ 32,691,744</u>	<u>\$ 35,454,838</u>	<u>\$ 41,141,528</u>	<u>\$ 39,771,739</u>

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
Schedules of Net OPEB Liability, Contributions, and Investment Returns

(Unaudited)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Net OPEB Liability					
Total OPEB liability	\$ 32,179,606	\$ 36,664,211	\$ 38,925,805	\$ 44,031,020	\$ 42,009,912
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>5,674,059</u>	<u>3,972,467</u>	<u>3,470,967</u>	<u>2,889,492</u>	<u>2,238,173</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ 26,505,547</u>	<u>\$ 32,691,744</u>	<u>\$ 35,454,838</u>	<u>\$ 41,141,528</u>	<u>\$ 39,771,739</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	17.63%	10.83%	8.92%	6.56%	5.33%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 39,397,841	\$ 38,832,423	\$ 37,701,382	\$ 32,351,340	\$ 31,717,000
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	67.28%	84.19%	94.04%	127.17%	125.40%
 Schedule of Contributions					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,350,223	\$ 1,385,050	\$ 1,393,557	\$ 1,466,077	\$ 4,108,000
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>1,775,223</u>	<u>1,810,050</u>	<u>1,793,557</u>	<u>1,866,077</u>	<u>3,391,778</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (425,000)</u>	<u>\$ (425,000)</u>	<u>\$ (400,000)</u>	<u>\$ (400,000)</u>	<u>\$ 716,222</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 39,397,841	\$ 38,832,423	\$ 37,701,382	\$ 32,351,340	\$ 31,717,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	4.51%	4.66%	4.76%	5.77%	10.69%
 Schedule of Investment Returns					
Annual money weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	29.29%	1.99%	5.57%	11.15%	12.77%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.



**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 AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Medfield, Massachusetts

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 (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Merrimack, New Hampshire
Andover, Massachusetts
Greenfield, Massachusetts
Ellsworth, Maine

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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



Andover, Massachusetts
March 25, 2022