

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**Financial Statements
As of
December 31, 2020
Together with
Independent Auditor's Report**

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

November 9, 2021

To the Town Board of
Town of Glenville, New York:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Glenville, New York (the Town) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Continued)

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of December 31, 2020 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 15, during 2020 the Town adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 84 – *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

Town of Glenville, New York

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2020

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Glenville, New York (Town) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements and is designed to both assist the reader in focusing on significant financial matters and provide an overview of the Town's financial activities. The MD&A is by necessity highly summarized. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with our financial statements, footnotes, and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows on December 31, 2020 by \$14,536,252, representing net position. Of this amount, \$22,351,400 represents the Town's investment in capital assets net of related debt and \$4,721,539 is restricted for future capital improvements, debt payments, and employee benefit liabilities. The balance represents unrestricted net deficit.

In 2020, the Town's total long-term obligations increased from \$32,446,442 to \$42,717,771, due to an increase of \$6,466,200 in the actuarial estimate for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), and increases totaling \$4,437,334 in the actuarial estimates for the Town's proportionate share of New York State retirement systems' net pension liabilities.

At December 31, 2020, cumulative fund balance across all funds totaled \$9,614,527. Of this total, \$4,721,539 was restricted for specific uses, \$355,912 was in non-spendable form, and \$678,050 was appropriated for use in the 2021 budget adopted by the Town Board. The cumulative fund balance total of \$9,614,527 represents a reduction of \$233,691 from the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as mortgage taxes held for distribution by Schenectady County and vested leave benefits payable to eligible employees.

The governmental activities of the Town include general government support, public safety, health, transportation, economic opportunity and development, culture and recreation, and various home and community services.

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

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

The Town maintains twelve individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Town-Wide Fund, General Town Outside the Village Fund, Highway Part-Town Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and Capital Projects Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other six governmental funds (Special Grant Fund, Drainage Fund, Lighting Fund, Park Fund, Recreation Fund, and Fire Protection Fund) are combined into a single aggregated presentation as Non-Major Governmental Funds.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Town. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support Town-owned programs. The Town maintains a fiduciary fund known as a custodial fund. The Town holds resources in this fund purely in a custodial capacity. The activity in this fund is limited to the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of resources to the appropriate individual, organization, or government. The custodial fund financial statements are presented in this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following table was derived from the current and prior year government-wide statements of net position:

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
Assets			
Cash	\$ 12,247,330	\$ 12,114,513	\$ 132,817
Receivables	\$ 1,810,132	\$ 2,023,884	\$ (213,752)
Other	\$ 355,912	\$ 337,369	\$ 18,543
Capital assets	<u>\$ 34,331,177</u>	<u>\$ 33,955,537</u>	<u>\$ 375,640</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 48,744,551</u>	<u>\$ 48,431,303</u>	<u>\$ 313,248</u>
Deferred outflow of resources	<u>\$ 14,092,316</u>	<u>\$ 7,183,822</u>	<u>\$ 6,908,494</u>
Liabilities			
Due within one year	\$ 5,297,306	\$ 5,579,573	\$ (282,267)
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 42,717,771</u>	<u>\$ 32,446,442</u>	<u>\$ 10,271,329</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 48,015,077</u>	<u>\$ 38,026,015</u>	<u>\$ 9,989,062</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 281,575</u>	<u>\$ 815,521</u>	<u>\$ (533,946)</u>
Net position	<u>\$ 14,536,252</u>	<u>\$ 16,773,589</u>	<u>\$ (2,237,337)</u>

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

The Town uses fund accounting to ensure compliance with legal and financial requirements. At the end of 2020, the Town's governmental funds showed a combined fund balance of \$9,614,527. Portions of these fund balances are reserved to indicate that they are not available for new spending as they have been committed to pay for future capital improvements, debt service, employee benefits, and repairs.

The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources as this may be useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds (Continued)

General Town-Wide Fund

The General Town-Wide Fund is the only fund of the Town which includes all residents of the Town, including Village of Scotia residents. As of December 31, 2020, the unassigned, unappropriated fund balance of the General Town-Wide Fund was \$1,056,636 while the total fund balance, including all reserved, appropriated, and non-spendable items, was \$1,805,212.

The unassigned, unappropriated fund balance of the General Town-Wide Fund increased \$132,848 in 2020 while the total fund balance increased \$128,072.

General Town Outside the Village Fund

The General Town Outside the Village Fund is the largest fund for appropriations in the Town. As of December 31, 2020, the unappropriated fund balance of the General Town Outside the Village Fund was \$1,520,803 while the total fund balance, including all reserved, appropriated, and non-spendable items, was \$2,830,883.

The unappropriated fund balance of the General Town Outside the Village Fund increased \$131,328 in 2020 while the total fund balance increased \$507,786. The increase in the total fund balance included the transfer of \$150,000 to the employee benefits reserve account and \$193,000 appropriated for use in the 2021 Town budget.

Highway Part-Town Fund

The Highway Part-Town Fund is the second largest fund for appropriations in the Town. As of December 31, 2020, the unappropriated fund balance of the Highway Part-Town Fund was \$935,237 while the total fund balance, including all reserved, appropriated, and non-spendable items, was \$2,082,592.

The unappropriated fund balance of the Highway Part-Town Fund increased \$243,034 in 2020 while the total fund balance decreased \$606,562. The decrease in the total fund balance included the use of \$391,170 from the debt reserve account and the use of \$360,688 from the capital reserve account as included in the 2020 Town budget, as well as \$72,000 appropriated for use in the 2021 Town budget.

Water Fund

The Water Fund is largely funded by user charges on the 6,339 accounts covering much of the Town outside the village of Scotia. The Town also provides water service on a contracted basis to the Town of Ballston and the Town of Charlton, and on an as-needed basis to the Town of Clifton Park. As of December 31, 2020, the unappropriated fund balance of the Water Fund was \$1,041,429 while the total fund balance, including all reserved, appropriated, and non-spendable items, was \$1,912,363.

The unappropriated fund balance of the Water Fund decreased \$64,885 in 2020 while the total fund balance decreased \$437,168. The decrease in the total fund balance included the use of \$71,317 from the debt reserve account and the use of \$119,511 from the capital reserve account as included in the 2020 Town budget, as well as \$198,650 appropriated for use in the 2021 Town budget.

Sewer Fund

The Sewer Fund is largely funded by user charges on the 887 accounts located within the Town outside the village of Scotia. The Town also provides sewer service on a contracted basis to a portion of the Town of Clifton Park. As of December 31, 2020, the unappropriated fund balance of the Sewer Fund was \$908,871 while the total fund balance, including all reserved, appropriated, and non-spendable items, was \$2,573,027.

The unappropriated fund balance of the Sewer Fund increased \$62,381 in 2020 while the total fund balance decreased \$39,610. The decrease in the total fund balance included the use of \$99,017 from the debt reserve account as included in the 2020 Town budget.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds (Continued)

Analysis of Fund Balance

In 2016, the Town Board adopted a comprehensive fund balance policy that provided parameters for minimum and maximum levels for unrestricted operating fund reserves. These levels were adopted as 15% and 25% of adopted budget expenditures, respectively, to follow the best practice recommendations of the Government Finance Officers Association. The adopted range also has also been cited as a "reasonable amount" by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

In the event of a surplus of operating reserves, the excess shall be appropriated to fund one-time expenditures or expenses which do not result in recurring operating costs, or other one-time costs including the establishment or increase in legitimate restrictions (reserves) of fund balance.

In the event of a deficit of operating reserves, the Town shall prepare a plan to restore the balance to the minimum target level in the next budget year or other appropriate period of time.

The 2021 budget adopted by the Town Board adheres to the Town's fund balance policy.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2020, the Town has \$34,331,177 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure, such as roads, water systems, and sewer systems. This amount represents an increase of \$375,640 from the prior year.

Long-Term Debt

As of December 31, 2020, the Town had outstanding long-term bonds payable of \$544,347 for the General Town-Wide Fund, \$260,958 for the Highway Part-Town Fund, \$4,477,100 for the Water Fund, and \$3,277,372 for the Sewer Fund, for a total of \$8,559,777. All of this debt is general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the Town.

The Town was rated "Aa3" by Moody's Investor Services as of May 2020.

Additional information on the Town's long-term obligations can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

General Information Regarding the Town

The Town is located north and adjacent to the City of Schenectady in the eastern central portion of upstate New York. The Village of Scotia lies wholly within the Town. The Town's total population of 29,326 includes the Village population of 7,272. Situated in the Capital District comprised of Schenectady, Saratoga, Albany and Rensselaer Counties, employment opportunities are afforded Town residents in a diversified economic base including industrial, commercial and government activities. The Town, with a land area of 49.2 square miles, is primarily residential in character.

The Town's main arteries of travel include New York State Routes 5, 50, and 147, with United States Interstates 88, 90, and 890 located in close proximity. These state and federal routes are supplemented by a good local road network. Rail service is provided by CSX, Canadian Pacific, and PanAm Southern for freight shipment and Amtrak for passenger travel. Located on the Mohawk River, the Town is connected to the New York State Canal System. Bus service is available through Trailways and Greyhound for all major cities in the United States and Canada. Major air transport facilities are located at the Albany International Airport, ten miles southeast of the Town, while the Schenectady County Airport, located within the Town, serves as a general aviation airport and home to the Stratton Air National Guard Base.

Town residents are well educated with 40% of adults holding a bachelor's degree or higher. The median household income of \$79,037 is 15% higher than the New York State median of \$68,486.

Contacting the Town's Financial Management

This MD&A is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for our residents and other interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report may be addressed to the Town Supervisor or the Town Comptroller, Glenville Municipal Center, 18 Glenridge Rd, Glenville NY 12302.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020****ASSETS****CURRENT ASSETS:**

Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 7,521,828
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	4,721,539
Accounts and loans receivable	462,451
Due from other governments	1,347,681
Prepaid expenses	<u>355,912</u>
Total current assets	<u>14,409,411</u>

NONCURRENT ASSETS:

Capital assets	<u>34,331,177</u>
Total assets	<u>48,740,588</u>

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources - ERS pension	1,957,266
Deferred outflows of resources - PFRS pension	2,587,382
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	<u>9,547,668</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>14,092,316</u>

LIABILITIES**CURRENT LIABILITIES:**

Accounts payable	316,937
Accrued liabilities	323,022
Due to other governments	199,954
Bond anticipation note payable	3,420,000
Current portion of bonds payable	<u>1,037,393</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>5,297,306</u>

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Long-term portion of bonds payable	7,522,384
Total OPEB liability	27,257,352
Net pension liability - ERS	2,722,245
Net pension liability - PFRS	3,541,458
Compensated absences	1,669,378
Landfill post-closure costs	<u>4,954</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>42,717,771</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES48,015,077**DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES**

Deferred inflows of resources - ERS pension	53,224
Deferred inflows of resources - PFRS pension	211,772
Deferred inflows - deferred revenue	<u>16,579</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>281,575</u>

NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets	22,351,400
Restricted	4,721,539
Unrestricted	<u>(12,536,687)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,536,252</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue			Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
Governmental activities -					
General governmental support	\$ 5,123,288	\$ 359,227	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,764,061)
Public safety	5,300,649	180,770	10,195	-	(5,109,684)
Public health	2,200	17,590	-	-	15,390
Transportation	3,913,946	76,714	282,680	-	(3,554,552)
Economic assistance and opportunity	59,856	-	-	-	(59,856)
Culture and recreation	1,294,616	8,300	-	150,000	(1,136,316)
Home and community services	4,430,111	1,807,656	399,496	-	(2,222,959)
Interest on long-term debt	<u>225,778</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(225,778)</u>
 Total governmental activities	 <u>\$ 20,350,444</u>	 <u>\$ 2,450,257</u>	 <u>\$ 692,371</u>	 <u>\$ 150,000</u>	 <u>(17,057,816)</u>
 GENERAL REVENUES:					
					9,520,708
Real property taxes and real property tax items					3,110,152
Nonproperty tax items					102,887
Use of money and property					69,708
Sale of property and compensation for loss					1,160,402
Miscellaneous					<u>856,622</u>
State aid					
 Total general revenues					 <u>14,820,479</u>
 Change in net position					 (2,237,337)
 Net position - beginning of year					 <u>16,773,589</u>
 Net position - end of year					 \$ 14,536,252

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Major Funds						Non-Major	
	General Town-Wide	General Town-Outside	Highway Part-Town	Water	Sewer	Capital Projects	Funds	Total
ASSETS								
Cash	\$ 1,372,929	\$ 1,254,546	\$ 711,719	\$ 1,115,769	\$ 1,067,193	\$ 1,109,150	\$ 890,522	\$ 7,521,828
Cash, restricted	496,349	879,060	1,023,634	660,920	1,661,576	-	-	4,721,539
Accounts receivable	28,627	219,553	18,653	158,900	36,718	-	-	462,451
Due from other governments	332,172	343,204	656,685	15,620	-	-	-	1,347,681
Due from other funds	9,112	30,062	33,097	-	-	-	-	72,271
Prepaid expenditures	52,227	238,020	51,721	11,364	2,580	-	-	355,912
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,291,416</u>	<u>\$ 2,964,445</u>	<u>\$ 2,495,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,962,573</u>	<u>\$ 2,768,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,150</u>	<u>\$ 890,522</u>	<u>\$ 14,481,682</u>
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 162,572	\$ 119,875	\$ 127,613	\$ 41,319	\$ 9,927	\$ 128,423	\$ 5,808	\$ 595,537
Due to other governments	17,281	-	-	-	182,673	-	-	199,954
Due to other funds	32,331	10,197	-	8,891	2,440	18,412	-	72,271
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	3,420,000	-	3,420,000
Total liabilities	<u>212,184</u>	<u>130,072</u>	<u>127,613</u>	<u>50,210</u>	<u>195,040</u>	<u>3,566,835</u>	<u>5,808</u>	<u>4,287,762</u>

(Continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Continued)

	Major Funds						Non-Major	Governmental
	General Town-Wide	General Town-Outside	Highway Part-Town	Water	Sewer	Capital Projects	Funds	Funds
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unearned revenue	274,020	3,490	285,304	-	-	-	16,579	579,393
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	274,020	3,490	285,304	-	-	-	16,579	579,393
FUND BALANCE								
Non-spendable	52,227	238,020	51,721	11,364	2,580	-	-	355,912
Restricted								
Debt service	171,498	-	315,783	436,167	775,731	-	-	1,699,179
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	-	250,238	-	-	-	-	-	250,238
Capital reserve	324,851	609,611	707,851	194,557	791,650	-	-	2,628,520
Repairs reserve	-	-	-	30,196	94,195	-	-	124,391
Asset forfeiture funds	-	19,211	-	-	-	-	-	19,211
Total restricted fund balance	496,349	879,060	1,023,634	660,920	1,661,576	-	-	4,721,539
Assigned								
Appropriated for subsequent year's expenditures	200,000	193,000	72,000	198,650	-	-	14,400	678,050
Operations of other governmental funds	-	1,520,803	935,237	1,041,429	908,871	-	853,735	5,260,075
Total assigned fund balance	200,000	1,713,803	1,007,237	1,240,079	908,871	-	868,135	5,938,125
Unassigned	1,056,636	-	-	-	-	(2,457,685)	-	(1,401,049)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	1,805,212	2,830,883	2,082,592	1,912,363	2,573,027	(2,457,685)	868,135	9,614,527
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance (deficit)	\$ 2,291,416	\$ 2,964,445	\$ 2,495,509	\$ 1,962,573	\$ 2,768,067	\$ 1,109,150	\$ 890,522	\$ 14,481,682

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 9,614,527
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	34,331,177
Pension related government-wide activity	
Deferred outflows of resources - ERS	1,957,266
Deferred outflows of resources - PFRS	2,587,382
Net pension liability - ERS	(2,722,245)
Net pension liability - PFRS	(3,541,458)
Deferred inflows of resources - ERS	(53,224)
Deferred inflows of resources - PFRS	(211,772)
Deferred outflow - OPEB	9,547,668
Revenue not received within 90-days of year-end is not recognized in the governmental funds but is recognized in the statement of activities	562,814
Bonds payable and other noncurrent liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
OPEB liability	(27,257,352)
Bonds payable	(8,559,777)
Compensated absences	(1,669,378)
Landfill post-closure costs	(4,954)
Accrued interest on long-term debt is an expense in the funds when paid, but a liability in the statement of net position when incurred.	<u>(44,422)</u>
Total net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 14,536,252</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Major Funds					Capital Projects	Non-Major Funds	Total
	General Town-Wide	General Town-Outside	Highway Part-Town	Water	Sewer			
REVENUE:								
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 2,510,620	\$ 3,497,424	\$ 1,635,083	\$ 580,448	\$ 757,249	\$ -	\$ 539,884	\$ 9,520,708
Nonproperty tax items	-	1,678,186	1,431,966	-	-	-	-	3,110,152
Departmental income	45,179	230,579	12,605	1,344,405	374,603	-	4,000	2,011,371
Intergovernmental charges	-	19,242	66,532	56,429	47,728	-	-	189,931
Use of money and property	66,776	9,728	7,545	11,499	6,279	75	985	102,887
Licenses and permits	42,853	19,433	1,960	-	-	-	-	64,246
Fines and forfeitures	183,655	1,054	-	-	-	-	-	184,709
Sale of property and compensation of loss	492	51,380	17,836	-	-	-	-	69,708
Miscellaneous local sources	249,523	110,726	97,191	23,797	9,550	131,776	-	622,563
Interfund revenues	357,529	30,062	150,248	-	-	-	-	537,839
State aid	704,711	4,564	-	-	-	150,000	-	859,275
Federal aid	-	5,631	-	-	-	-	399,496	405,127
Total revenue	<u>4,161,338</u>	<u>5,658,009</u>	<u>3,420,966</u>	<u>2,016,578</u>	<u>1,195,409</u>	<u>281,851</u>	<u>944,365</u>	<u>17,678,516</u>
EXPENDITURES:								
General governmental support	1,346,050	50,126	34,409	1,913	244	8,670	-	1,441,412
Public safety	838,386	2,991,289	-	-	-	-	471,220	4,300,895
Health	-	2,010	-	-	-	-	-	2,010
Transportation	242,573	-	2,314,907	-	-	463,672	37,452	3,058,604
Economic assistance and opportunity	46,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,990
Culture and recreation	561,088	-	-	-	-	1,086,580	-	1,647,668
Home and community services	3,589	333,714	-	1,228,569	843,876	134,506	412,343	2,956,597
Employee benefits	702,757	1,773,078	828,122	211,300	54,274	-	-	3,569,531
Debt service - principal	218,647	-	562,104	726,700	287,442	-	-	1,794,893
Debt service - interest	30,674	-	25,986	165,264	49,183	-	-	271,107
Total expenditures	<u>3,990,754</u>	<u>5,150,217</u>	<u>3,765,528</u>	<u>2,333,746</u>	<u>1,235,019</u>	<u>1,693,428</u>	<u>921,015</u>	<u>19,089,707</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	170,584	507,792	(344,562)	(317,168)	(39,610)	(1,411,577)	23,350	(1,411,191)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Proceeds from the issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	375,000
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	802,500	-	802,500
Transfers in	12,488	-	-	-	-	437,000	-	449,488
Transfers out	(55,000)	-	(262,000)	(120,000)	-	(12,488)	-	(449,488)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(42,512)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(262,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,602,012</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,177,500</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	128,072	507,792	(606,562)	(437,168)	(39,610)	190,435	23,350	(233,691)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - beginning of year	<u>1,677,140</u>	<u>2,323,091</u>	<u>2,689,154</u>	<u>2,349,531</u>	<u>2,612,637</u>	<u>(2,648,120)</u>	<u>844,785</u>	<u>9,848,218</u>
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - end of year	<u>\$ 1,805,212</u>	<u>\$ 2,830,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,082,592</u>	<u>\$ 1,912,363</u>	<u>\$ 2,573,027</u>	<u>\$ (2,457,685)</u>	<u>\$ 868,135</u>	<u>\$ 9,614,527</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ (233,691)
Capital outlays, net of disposals, are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position, net of disposals	2,095,845
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(1,720,205)
Pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(1,121,863)
Other postemployment expense resulting from GASB 75 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(2,324,548)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt are recorded as other sources in the governmental funds but are recorded as additions to liabilities in the statement of net position	(375,000)
Repayments of long-term debt are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position	1,794,893
BANs redeemed from appropriations are recorded as revenues in the governmental funds but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of activities	(802,500)
Revenue not received within 90-days of year-end is not recognized in the governmental funds but is recognized in the statement of activities	434,591
Amortization of the landfill post-closure liability is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded as a decrease in the post-closure liability in the statement of net position	9,908
Certain expenses in the statement of activities do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore not reported as changes to expenditures in the governmental funds:	
Accrued interest payable	45,329
Compensated absences	(40,096)
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (2,237,337)</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
ASSETS:	
Cash	<u>\$ 12,970</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,970</u>
LIABILITIES:	
Other liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>
NET POSITION:	<u><u>\$ 12,970</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
ADDITIONS	
Taxes collected for other governments	\$ 15,741,147
Bail collected	<u>7,500</u>
Total additions	<u>15,748,647</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Payment of taxes to other governments	15,741,147
Bail remitted/returned	<u>26,766</u>
Total deductions	<u>15,767,913</u>
Net increase in fiduciary net position	<u>(19,266)</u>
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as previously reported	-
RESTATEMENT (Note 15)	<u>32,236</u>
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as restated	<u>32,236</u>
NET POSITION - end of year	<u>\$ 12,970</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Organization

The Town of Glenville, New York (Town) in Schenectady County, was incorporated in 1821. The Town is governed by its Charter, Town Law and other general laws of the State of New York, as well as various local laws and ordinances. The Town Board is the legislative body responsible for overall operations of the Town and consists of the Town Supervisor and four board members. The Town Supervisor serves as chief executive officer and chief fiscal officer.

The Town provides the following basic services to its residents: general government support, public safety, transportation, parks and recreation, sewer, water, lighting and highway maintenance.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government, which is the Town, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in generally accepted accounting principles.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the Town's reporting entity is based on several criteria set forth by the GASB including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. A component unit is included in the Town's reporting entity if it is both fiscally dependent on the Town and there is a potential for the component unit to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. Based on the application of these criteria, the Town has determined that there are no component units to be included in the Town's reporting entity.

Government-Wide Statements

The Town's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Town's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. All of the Town's services are classified as governmental activities.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities are presented on a consolidated basis and are reported on a full accrual, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Town's net position is reported in three parts – net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. The Town first uses restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide Statements (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town's functions, i.e., public safety and transportation, etc. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property, sales taxes, mortgage tax, state revenue sharing, and investment earnings, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The Town's fiduciary funds are presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type (restricted purposes and agency). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the Town, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in the Town's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The Town uses funds to maintain its accounting records. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The fund statements provide information about the Town's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The accounts of the Town are organized into funds or account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the financial statements. Significant transactions between funds within a fund type have been eliminated. The fund types and account groups used by the Town are as follows:

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those major and non-major funds through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position. The following are the Town's governmental fund types:

Major Funds

- **General Fund** - The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. It includes all revenues and expenditures not required by law to be accounted for in other funds.
- **General Town Outside** - Used to account for transactions which by statute effect only those areas outside the boundaries of the Village located within the Town.
- **Highway Part-Town Fund** - used to account for taxes, revenues and expenditures for highway services only to those areas outside the boundaries of the Village located within the Town.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

Major Funds (Continued)

- **Water** - used to account for taxes, user fees and other revenues to provide water services throughout the Town.
- **Sewer** - used to account for taxes, user fees, and other revenues to provide sewer services throughout the Town.
- **Capital Projects Fund** - used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities or equipment.

Non-major Funds

- **Special Grant Fund** – used principally to account for the use of federal monies received under the Community Development and other Department of Housing and Urban Development Funds.
- **Drainage Fund** - used to account for taxes, user fees and other revenues to provide drainage services throughout the Town.
- **Lighting Fund** - used to account for taxes, user fees and other revenues to provide lighting throughout the Town.
- **Park Fund** – used to account revenues and expenditures incurred to maintain park districts in the Town.
- **Recreation Fund** – Used to account for the revenue and expenditures for the operation and maintenance of recreation services throughout the Town.
- **Fire Protection Fund** – used to account for taxes and other revenues to provide fire protection services in one fire district in the Town.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Town in trustee or custodial capacity.

- **Custodial Funds** - used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured, whereas basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accrual basis of accounting

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources focus means all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation (whether current or non-current) of the Town are included in the statement of net position and the statement of activities presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total assets. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Non-exchange transactions in which the Town gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Modified accrual basis of accounting

The governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis with a current financial resources focus. With this measurement focus, generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when they are susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter, within 90 days, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Expenditures are recorded when incurred except that:

- Expenditures for prepaid expenses and inventory-type items are recognized at the time of the disbursement.
- Principal and interest on indebtedness are not recognized as an expenditure until due and paid.
- Compensated absences, such as vacation and compensatory time which vests or accumulates, are charged as an expenditure when paid.

In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept to state and federal aid, the legal and contractual requirements of the individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of these revenues. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the Town; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are generally reflected as revenues at the time of receipt.

Sales tax is recorded when it is susceptible to accrual. Fines and forfeitures and miscellaneous local source revenues are recorded when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Inter-governmental revenues are accrued when their receipt occurs within 90 days of the end of the accounting period and such amounts relate to the current period. Departmental income, which consists principally of revenues generated from providing Town water and sewer services, are recorded annually when the meters are read and billings are generated.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Modified accrual basis of accounting (Continued)

The Town reports unearned revenue revenues other than property taxes. Unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both of the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when the Town receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Town has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the combining balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Governmental fund expenditures are recorded when the fund liability is incurred except that:

- Payment of prepaid expenses and purchase of inventory type items are recorded as expenditures when the related amounts are due and payable. This method is generally referred to as the "purchase" method, as opposed to the "consumption" method used in the government-wide financial statements.
- Principal and interest on indebtedness are recorded as expenditures when the related debt service amounts are due and payable, which normally approximates the date the debt is paid.
- Compensated absences, such as sick leave and compensatory time, which vest or accumulate with eligible employees, are recorded as expenditures in the payroll period that the leave credits are used by employees.
- Costs of acquiring capital assets are recorded as expenditures when the related acquisition amounts are due and payable.

Budgets

General Budget Process - Prior to September 30 of each year, the Town Supervisor submits to the Town Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the sources of financing. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. No later than November 20, the budget is adopted by the Town Board. Any revisions to the budget are approved by the Town Board and are incorporated into the Town's modified budget.

Budgetary controls for certain special grants are established in accordance with the applicable grant agreements, which may cover a period other than the Town's fiscal year.

All budget modifications must be approved by the governing body.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded for budgeting control purposes to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the governmental funds. Open encumbrances at year-end are recorded as reservations of fund balances since the commitments do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Open encumbrances, after review by the Town Council, are added to the subsequent year's budget to provide the modified budget presented in the combining financial statements. Expenditures for such commitments are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred.

The budget is developed on the basis generally consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The only significant difference is that the budget treats encumbrances as expenditures, whereas accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America treat them as reservations of fund balances.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Real Property Taxes

Town real property taxes are levied together with Schenectady County property taxes annually no later than January 1 and become a lien on January 1. Taxes for Schenectady County purposes are levied together with taxes for Town and special districts purposes as a single bill.

The Town is responsible for collecting Town and County taxes; however, the Town is authorized to satisfy its entire tax roll from the first taxes collected. The Town collects taxes from January 1 through April 30. The balance and subsequent collections are remitted to the County and the County is responsible for the collection of delinquent taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

The Town's investment policies are governed by State statutes. In addition, the Town has its own written investment policy. Town monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within New York State. The Town Comptroller is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposits. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury and United States agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State, or its localities.

All deposits shall be fully secured by insurance of the FDIC or collateralized by obligations of the United States, federal agencies and obligations of the State of New York or its local governments.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. Generally accepted accounting principles require the allowance method be used to recognize bad debts; however, the effect of using the direct write-off method is not materially different from the results that would have been obtained under the allowance method. Receivables are stated at net realizable value. Town management has deemed the amounts to be fully collectible for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Prepaid Expenditures/Expenses

Prepaid expenditures represent payments made by the Town for which benefits extend beyond year-end.

Interfund Transactions

The operations of the Town include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowings. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditures and revenues to provide other services.

The amounts reported on the balance sheet - governmental funds, fiduciary fund, and account groups for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables may be netted on the balance sheet - governmental funds, fiduciary fund, and account groups when it is the Town's practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair value on the date received.

The Town capitalizes all assets with a value greater than \$10,000 for land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over estimated lives of 5 to 40 years.

Compensated Absences

Town employees are granted vacation, sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. Vacation leave must be taken in the year earned unless approved by a supervisor. In most cases, upon separation of service, an employee with ten years or more of service is entitled to cash payment for accumulated sick leave and unused compensatory absences at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations. The cash payment of accumulated sick leave upon separation of service no longer applies for most employees hired after September 16, 2015.

The Town recognizes a liability for compensatory absences and additional salary-related items as the benefits are earned by the employees based on the rendering of past service and the probability that the employees will be compensated for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. This includes compensatory absences that were earned but not used during the current or prior periods and for which employees can receive compensation in a future period.

Estimated sick leave and compensatory absences accumulated by employees and additional salary related items have been recorded in the statement of net position. Payment of sick leave and compensatory absences is dependent upon many factors; as such, timing of future payments is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be made available for the payment of sick leave and compensatory absences when such payment becomes due.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets and liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows/inflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a use of resources that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow (expense/expenditure) until then. The separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Balance

There are five allowable classifications of fund balance:

Non-spendable - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the Town Board. The Town has no committed fund balance at December 31, 2020.

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

Unassigned - Includes all other general fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the Town.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The Town's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the general fund are classified as assigned fund balance. In the general fund, committed fund balance is determined next and then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

Net Position

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- **Net investment in capital assets** - consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted net position** - consists of net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of another government; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted net position** - all other net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

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

Fund Deficit

The capital projects fund has a fund deficit at December 31, 2020 which will be alleviated through the redemption and/or conversion of the bond anticipation notes into long term debt over future years.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Self-Insurance

The Town participates in a public entity risk pool to cover losses under the Worker's Compensation Law. Other cities, towns, villages, fire districts, youth commissions and public benefit corporations can participate. Each participant is billed by the Plan for their share of the estimated costs for the ensuing year. Any deficiencies in the amount billed are added to the next year's bill.

In addition, the Town is self-insured for certain vehicle liability risks.

The Town is required to cover a portion of costs under Section 207-C of the General Municipal Law for police officers. Officers are entitled to their full pay when out on Workers Compensation leave. The Town is required to cover any amount of costs not reimbursed by Workers' Compensation.

The Town has no reported liability at December 31, 2020 for insured and uninsured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses.

Landfill Post-Closure Costs

Landfill post-closure costs represent the remaining estimated non-current portion of future landfill monitoring and maintenance costs at December 31, 2020. The estimated costs are amortized on a straight line basis through the year 2021, the anticipated conclusion of the post-closure monitoring requirements. Actual costs may vary due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to providing the retirement benefits described, the Town provides postemployment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contracts negotiated between the Town and its employees. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working in the Town. The Town pays a variable percentage of the cost of premiums to various insurance companies.

Retirement Benefits

Retirement Systems

The Town's employees participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System.

Deferred Compensation Plan

Employees of the Town may elect to participate in the Town's Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years, usually after retirement.

Under the terms of the amended Plan agreement, these monies are not subject to the claims of the Town's general creditors after they are paid to the Plan's Trustee.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Newly Adopted Accounting Standards

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Town adopted:

- GASB Statement No. 83 Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, which addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset.
- GASB Statement No. 84 Fiduciary Activities, which provides guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities, and the required reporting of those activities.
- GASB statement No. 88 Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. Statement 88 improves the information that is disclosed related to debt issues, and further defines debt for purposes of the disclosures.
- GASB Statement No. 90 Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. Statement 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units.

NOTE 3 — CASH

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance or collateral. At December 31, 2020, all of the Town's cash balances were either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department, or through qualifying letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank, in the Town's name, as follows:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash, including custodial fund	<u>\$ 12,773,688</u>	<u>\$ 12,256,342</u>
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in	\$ 3,028,724	
Irrevocable letter of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank	9,167,234	
Covered by FDIC insurance	<u>577,730</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 12,773,688</u>	

NOTE 3 – CASH (Continued)

The Town does not typically purchase investments for long enough duration to cause it to believe that it is exposed to any material interest rate risk.

The Town does not purchase investments denominated in foreign currency and is therefore not exposed to foreign credit risk.

Restricted cash has its use limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by local or state statute to be restricted for various purposes. Restricted cash consisted of the following at December 31, 2020:

General Fund

Debt service	\$ 171,498
Capital reserve	324,851
	<u>496,349</u>

Other Governmental Funds

General Town Outside:

Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	250,238
Capital reserve	609,611
Asset forfeiture funds	19,211
	<u>879,060</u>

Highway:

Debt service	315,783
Capital reserve	707,851
	<u>1,023,634</u>

Water:

Debt service	436,167
Capital reserve	194,557
Repairs reserve	30,196
	<u>660,920</u>

Sewer:

Debt service	775,731
Capital reserve	791,650
Repairs reserve	94,195
	<u>1,661,576</u>

Total restricted cash	<u><u>\$ 4,721,539</u></u>
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NOTE 4 — CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	January 1, 2020 Balance	Additions & Adjustments	Disposals & Adjustments	December 31, 2020 Balance
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,317,698	\$ 31,429	\$ -	\$ 2,349,127
Construction in progress	503,712	657,221	-	1,160,933
Total non-depreciable cost	<u>2,821,410</u>	<u>688,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,510,060</u>
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Infrastructure	44,736,312	133,579		44,869,891
Buildings and improvements	2,398,421	451,022	-	2,849,443
Improvements other than buildings	1,183,985	144,588	-	1,328,573
Machinery and equipment	<u>5,585,785</u>	<u>678,006</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,263,791</u>
Total depreciable cost	<u>53,904,503</u>	<u>1,407,195</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,311,698</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure	16,857,600	1,116,411	-	17,974,011
Buildings and improvements	1,716,177	59,402	-	1,775,579
Improvements other than buildings	255,291	58,692	-	313,983
Machinery and equipment	<u>3,941,308</u>	<u>485,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,427,008</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>22,770,376</u>	<u>1,720,205</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,490,581</u>
Total general capital assets	<u>\$ 33,955,537</u>	<u>\$ 375,640</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,331,177</u>

Depreciation expense is allocated to specific functions as follows:

General governmental support	\$ 353,466
Public safety	431,322
Public health	200
Transportation	420,983
Economic assistance and opportunity	13,515
Culture and recreation	78,563
Home and community services	<u>422,156</u>
Depreciation expense	<u>\$ 1,720,205</u>

NOTE 5 — BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES PAYABLE

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes (BANs) are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Debt service expenditures are recorded in the fund that benefits from the capital project financed by the note. State law requires that BANs for capital purposes originally issued between 2015 and 2021, inclusive, be paid off or converted to long-term obligations within seven years after the original issue date, and that BANs for capital purposes originally issued outside of the 2015 through 2021 window must be paid off or converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date. However, any BANs issued for assessable public improvement projects (e.g., water or sewer improvements) may be renewed for periods equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing if the stipulated annual reductions of principal are made.

Bond anticipation notes are comprised of the following at December 31, 2020:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
BAN matured 03/20/2020 2.23%	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ -
BAN matured 03/20/2020 2.23%	300,000	-	300,000	-
BAN matured 03/20/2020 2.23%	50,000	-	50,000	-
BAN matured 03/20/2020 2.23%	40,000	-	40,000	-
BAN matured 03/20/2020 2.23%	44,000	-	44,000	-
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	843,000	-	31,500	811,500
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	855,000	-	47,500	807,500
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	580,000	-	116,000	464,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	245,000	-	49,000	196,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	179,500	-	10,500	169,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	130,000	-	26,000	104,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	126,000	-	63,000	63,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	-	250,000	-	250,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	-	237,000	-	237,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	-	218,000	-	218,000
BAN maturing 03/19/2021 0.79%	-	100,000	-	100,000
	<u>\$ 3,792,500</u>	<u>\$ 805,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,420,000</u>

NOTE 6 — LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities outstanding in the general long-term debt account group at December 31, 2020:

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 9,177,170	\$ 375,000	\$ 992,393	\$ 8,559,777	\$ 1,037,393
Compensated absences (*)	1,629,282	40,096	-	1,669,378	-
Landfill closure/post closure costs	14,862	-	9,908	4,954	-
Total other postemployment benefits	20,791,152	6,466,200	-	27,257,352	-
Net pension liability - ERS (*)	710,020	2,012,225	-	2,722,245	-
Net pension liability - PFRS (*)	1,116,349	2,425,109	-	3,541,458	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 33,438,835</u>	<u>\$ 11,318,630</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,301</u>	<u>\$ 43,755,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,037,393</u>

(*) Additions and deletions to compensated absences and net pension liability balances are shown net because it is impracticable to determine these amounts separately.

Bonds Payable

The Town borrows money in order to construct infrastructure and perform improvements. This enables the cost of capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the Town, are recorded in the statement of net position.

The following is a summary of bonds outstanding at December 31, 2020:

<u>Bond Issue</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Serial Bonds - Sewer Fund	2002	2031	0.8-4.9%	\$ 4,494,464	\$ 1,705,000
Statutory Installment Bonds - Sewer Excess	2007	2026	4.69%	386,667	122,105
Serial Bonds - Sewer Fund	2010	2036	0.00%	2,133,100	1,312,672
Serial Bonds - Refunding 2002 Serial Bonds	2012	2027	2.0-4.0%	3,375,000	1,465,000
Serial Bonds - Refunding 2005 Serial Bonds	2013	2026	2.0-3.0%	6,825,000	3,580,000
Serial Bonds - Lighting Fund	2020	2035	1.59%	375,000	375,000
				<u>\$ 17,589,231</u>	<u>\$ 8,559,777</u>

NOTE 6 — LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The following is a summary of the maturity of bonds payable:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending December 31,			
2021	\$ 1,037,393	\$ 214,636	\$ 1,252,029
2022	1,052,393	191,417	1,243,810
2023	1,077,393	165,640	1,243,033
2024	1,087,393	137,440	1,224,833
2025	1,112,393	107,783	1,220,176
2026-2030	2,420,560	186,460	2,607,020
2031-2035	690,210	9,578	699,788
2036	<u>82,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,042</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 8,559,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,012,954</u>	<u>\$ 9,572,731</u>

Interest on all debt for the year was composed of:

Interest paid - long-term debt	\$ 187,004
Interest paid - short-term debt	84,103
Less: Interest accrued in the prior year	(89,751)
Plus: Interest accrued in the current year	<u>44,422</u>
Total expense	<u>\$ 225,778</u>

NOTE 7 — INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2020 were as follows:

	<u>Interfund</u>		<u>Interfund</u>	
	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General fund - town-wide	\$ 9,112	\$ 32,331	\$ 12,488	\$ 55,000
General fund - town-outside	30,062	10,197	-	-
Highway part-town fund	33,097	-	-	262,000
Sewer fund	-	2,440	-	-
Water fund	-	8,891	-	120,000
Capital projects fund	<u>-</u>	<u>18,412</u>	<u>437,000</u>	<u>12,488</u>
Total interfund activity	<u>\$ 72,271</u>	<u>\$ 72,271</u>	<u>\$ 449,488</u>	<u>\$ 449,488</u>

NOTE 8 — SALES TAX

The Town is a beneficiary of a sales tax agreement with the County and City of Schenectady, effective December 1, 2020, for the period December 1, 2020 through November 30, 2028, wherein the County reauthorized a 3.0% countywide sales tax to be allocated and distributed as follows:

Towns as a Unit

The Towns shall receive \$7,772,064 during each of the first three years of the agreement from this portion of the sales tax revenue. The Towns shall receive during year four through year eight the same percentage of 3% sales tax as they received in year three of this agreement. Each Town and Village shall receive a proportionate share based upon its portion of full valuation of real property as related to the total full valuation of taxable real property of the Towns as adopted by the County for tax apportionment purposes for 2020. These proportionate shares shall remain fixed during the term of this agreement. The distribution to Villages shall be pursuant to New York State Statute.

City of Schenectady

In year one, the City shall receive the same percentage of the 3% sales tax revenue collected as it did in year eight of the prior agreement [12/1/2019-11/30/2020], plus \$1,000,000, which represents the aggregate total due under the Hazmat (\$600,000), Police (\$200,000), and Community Redevelopment and Demolition of Structures (\$200,000) agreements. Thereafter in years two through eight, the City shall receive the same percentage of the 3% sales tax as it did in year one, and the calculation of this amount shall include the \$1,000,000 added in base year one for the appropriate percentage calculations in years two through eight.

Based on the agreement, the Town of Glenville is scheduled to receive approximately \$1,911,000 per year for the first three years of the agreement and then the same percentage of the total town 3% sales tax distribution as received in year three of this agreement for years four through eight of this agreement. In addition, the Town also receives a portion of a 0.5% county-wide sales tax imposed to fund the Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority. The Authority retains 70% of all monies collected through this source and distributes the other 30% to the towns and villages of Schenectady County. The towns and villages split this revenue proportionately based upon their populations as stated in the most recent federal decennial census. In 2020, the Town received \$962,245 from this sales tax source.

NOTE 9 — TAX ABATEMENTS

All real property in New York is subject to taxation unless specific legal provisions grant it exempt status. Real property tax exemptions are granted on the basis of many different criteria, including the use to which the property is put, the owner's ability to pay taxes, the desire of the state and local governments to encourage certain economic or social activities, and other such considerations. Most exemptions are granted under Article 4 of the Real Property Tax Law, but others are authorized by a wide variety of statutes ranging from Article 18-A of the real property tax law, the Agriculture and Markets Law to the Transportation Law. Certain exemptions provide full relief from taxation (wholly exempt property) and others reduce the taxes which would otherwise be payable by varying degrees (partially exempt property). Some exemptions apply to taxes levied for District, city/town, and school purposes, whereas others pertain only to some of these purposes. Yet another difference involves the extent of local government autonomy: while some exemptions are mandated by state law, others are subject to local option and/or local determination of eligibility criteria.

Tax abatements are agreements between a government and a taxpayer in which the government agrees to forego tax revenues and the taxpayer agrees to take a specific action that contributes to economic development or achieves a public benefit. The Town had no such agreements in 2020.

NOTE 9 — TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)

In 2020, the Town was subject to seven tax abatement agreements entered into by the Schenectady County Industrial Development Authority (IDA). These seven agreements resulted in Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) revenues of \$147,283 to the Town for the year ended December 31, 2020. Five of these agreements resulted in abated Town property taxes, net of PILOT payments received, of \$25,917 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The remaining two IDA agreements assign fixed assessed values to the affected properties which prevent the ability to calculate the abated Town property taxes.

In 2020, the Town was also subject to six tax abatement agreements entered into by the Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority. These four agreements resulted in PILOT revenues of \$45,034 to the Town for the year ended December 31, 2020. Four of these agreements resulted in abated Town property taxes, net of PILOT payments received, of \$58,347 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The remaining two Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority agreements assign fixed assessed values to the affected properties which prevent the ability to calculate the abated Town property taxes.

NOTE 10 — DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows of resources for the governmental funds at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

General Fund		
Mortgage Tax	\$	274,020
General Town-Outside		
Employee contributions received in advance	\$	3,490
Highway Part-Town		
Employee contributions received in advance	\$	332
CHIPS, EWR, & PAVE-NY	\$	284,972
Special Grant Fund		
HAP received in advance	\$	16,579

NOTE 11 — PENSION PLANS

Plan Description

The Town participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS), the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (Systems). These are cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The Systems provide retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the Systems. The Comptroller adopts and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the systems and for the custody and control of their funds. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244 or on their website at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire.

Funding Policies

Membership, benefits, and employer and employee obligations to contribute are described in the NYSRSSL using the tier concept. Pension legislation established tier membership by the date a member last joined the Retirement System. They are as follows:

- Tier 1 - Those persons who last became members of the System before July 1, 1973.
- Tier 2 - Those persons who last became members on or after July 1, 1973, but before July 27, 1976.
- Tier 3 - Generally those persons who are State correction officers who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, and all others who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, but before September 1, 1983.
- Tier 4 - Generally, except for correction officers, those persons who last became members on or after September 1, 1983.
- Tier 5 - Those persons who last became members of the System on or after January 1, 2010.
- Tier 6 - Those persons who last became members of the System on or after April 1, 2012.

Contributions

The System is noncontributory for the employee who joined prior to July 27, 1976. For employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976, and prior to January 1, 2010, employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. For employees who joined after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS), employees in the System generally contribute 3% of their salary throughout their active membership. Employees who join on or after April 1, 2012 will contribute 3% of their reportable salary. Beginning April 1, 2013, the contribution rate for Tier 6 members will vary based on each member's annual compensation varying between 3-6%. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly as used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31.

The Town is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contribution for the current year and two preceding years were:

	ERS	PFRS
2020	\$ 401,521	\$ 589,986
2019	\$ 411,567	\$ 552,218
2018	\$ 400,406	\$ 504,319

The Town's contribution made to the Systems was equal to 100 percent of the contributions required for each year.

NOTE 11 — PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2020, the Town reported a net pension liability of \$2,722,245 and \$3,541,458 for its proportionate share of the ERS and PFRS net pension liability, respectively. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2020, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2019. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At December 31, 2020, the Town's proportionate shares were 0.0102802% and 0.0662582% for ERS and PFRS, respectively, which was an increase of .0002592% for ERS and a decrease of .0003075% for PFRS from the proportionate shares at December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2020, the Town recognized deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
ERS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 160,215	\$ -
Changes of Assumptions	54,813	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,395,555	47,330
Changes in proportion and differences between the Town's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	42,156	5,894
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	304,527	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,957,266</u>	<u>\$ 53,224</u>
PFRS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 235,824	\$ 59,319
Changes of Assumptions	302,709	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,594,830	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the Town's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	152,453
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	452,339	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,587,382</u>	<u>\$ 211,772</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense of \$900,890 and \$1,193,480 for ERS and PFRS, respectively.

NOTE 11 — PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense for ERS and PFRS, respectively:

<u>ERS</u>			<u>PFRS</u>		
Plan's Year Ending March 31:			Plan's Year Ending March 31:		
2021	\$	271,234	2021	\$	389,355
2022		404,801	2022		440,332
2023		512,682	2023		579,331
2024		410,798	2024		493,564
2025		-	2025		20,689
Thereafter		-	Thereafter		-
		<u>\$ 1,599,515</u>			<u>\$ 1,923,271</u>

The Town recognized \$304,527 and \$452,339 for ERS and PFRS, respectively, as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2020, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2020 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2019, with the update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2020.

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions for both ERS and PFRS:

Actuarial cost method:	Entry age normal
Inflation:	2.5%
Salary scale:	4.2% ERS, 5.0% PFRS, indexed by service
Projected COLAs:	1.3% annually
Decrement:	Developed from the Plan's 2015 experience study of the period April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2015
Mortality improvement:	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2018
Investment rate of return:	6.8% compounded annually, net of investment expenses

NOTE 11 — PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as of March 31, 2020 in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	36%	4.05%
International Equity	14%	6.15%
Private Equity	10%	6.75%
Real Estate	10%	4.95%
Absolute Return Strategies	2%	3.25%
Opportunistic Portfolio	3%	4.65%
Real Assets	3%	5.95%
Bonds & Mortgages	17%	0.75%
Cash	1%	0.00%
Inflation-indexed Bonds	4%	0.50%
	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 6.80%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.80%, 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 1% lower (5.80%) or 1% higher (7.80%) than the current rate:

ERS

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the net Pension Liability (Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption

	<u>1 % Decrease (5.80%)</u>	<u>Current Rate (6.80%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.80%)</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,996,089	\$ 2,722,245	\$ 628,026

PFRS

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the net Pension Liability (Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption

	<u>1 % Decrease (5.80%)</u>	<u>Current Rate (6.80%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.80%)</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ 6,332,199	\$ 3,541,458	\$ 1,042,286

NOTE 11 — PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2020, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	Town's Proportionate Share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	Town's Allocation Percentage as Determined by the Plan
ERS			
Total pension liability	\$ 194,596,261,000	\$ 20,004,885	0.0102802%
Net position	(168,115,682,000)	(17,282,639)	0.0102802%
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 26,480,579,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,722,245</u>	0.0102802%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	86.39%	86.39%	

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	Town's Proportionate Share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	Town's Allocation Percentage as Determined by the Plan
PFRS			
Total pension liability	\$ 35,309,017,000	\$ 23,395,119	0.0662582%
Net position	(29,964,080,000)	(19,853,661)	0.0662582%
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 5,344,937,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,541,458</u>	0.0662582%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	84.86%	84.86%	

NOTE 12 – TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The Town administers its retiree health insurance plan (the Plan) as a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Plan provides for continuation of medical insurance benefits for certain qualifying retirees, who have reached the age of 55 and have a certain number of years of service, and their eligible dependents. The benefits, plan benefit levels, amendments, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by the Town through its personnel manual and through labor negotiations. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets all of the criteria in GASB 75, paragraph 4.

Benefits Provided

The Town provides healthcare benefits for retirees and their dependents. Retirees are required to contribute between 0 - 20% of such costs, dependent on their date of hire. Depending on their date of hire, retirees are covered either for life or until becoming Medicare-eligible. Eligible dependents are covered while the retiree is covered (either lifetime or until Medicare eligibility) and are required to pay between 0 - 50% of costs.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	62
Inactive employees or beneficiaries entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active employees	<u>67</u>
Total participants	<u><u>129</u></u>

Total OPEB Liability

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$27,257,352 was measured as of December 31, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	Pre-65 Year 1 - 0.27%; Post-65 Year 1 - 0.0%; Year 2 - 9.50%
Payroll Growth	2.00%
Discount Rate	2.12%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	0.27% for 2020, 9.50% for Year 2, decreasing annually to an ultimate rate of 5% for 2030.
Share of Benefit-Related Costs	The Town pays from 100% to 80% of the retirees medical benefits depending on the employee group. The Town pays from 100% to 50% of the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime. The Town reimburses employees who retired before 2010 a portion of their out-of-pocket costs for prescription drug co-payments. The current annual amount of reimbursement is \$71.64.

The discount rate was based on the index provided by *Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index* based on the 20-year general obligation AA municipal bond rate or higher as of January 1, 2020.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Participant Table Projected 10 Years using Projection Scale AA SOA RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality with Scale MP-2017.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 20,791,152
Changes for the Year:	
Service cost	399,617
Interest cost	568,532
Changes of benefit terms	(579,620)
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,884,342
Assumption changes	5,250,027
Benefit payments	<u>(1,056,698)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 27,257,352</u>

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.12%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.12%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(1.12%)</u>	Current Discount <u>(2.12%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(3.12%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 31,042,540</u>	<u>\$ 27,257,352</u>	<u>\$ 24,117,077</u>

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease <u>(0.00%)</u>	Healthcare Baseline <u>(0.27%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(1.27%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 23,808,567</u>	<u>\$ 27,257,352</u>	<u>\$ 31,416,929</u>

NOTE 12 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$1,911,816. At December 31, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Actual vs. expected experience	\$ 3,332,111	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	<u>6,215,557</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,547,668</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

Fiscal year ending December 31:

2021	\$ 2,094,594
2022	2,094,594
2023	2,094,594
2024	1,518,013
2025	1,077,699
Thereafter	<u>668,174</u>
	<u>\$ 9,547,668</u>

NOTE 13 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lawsuits

The Town has been named in several lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of the Town's operations. These claims and lawsuits, in the opinion of management, after considering all relevant facts, are either adequately covered by insurance or will not result in material judgments against the Town and, therefore, are not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Grant Programs

The Town participates in a number of grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The Town believes, based upon its review of current activity and prior experience, the amount of disallowances resulting from these audits, if any, will not be significant to the Town's financial position or results of operations.

Joint Venture

The Towns of Glenville, Niskayuna, Rotterdam, the City of Schenectady and the Village of Scotia, New York, jointly comprise the Intermunicipal Watershed Rules and Regulations Board. The venture operates under the terms of an agreement dated July 11, 1991. The agreement is for a period of five years with an option for renewal in increments of five-year periods. Separate financial statements are issued for the joint venture.

NOTE 13 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Labor Relations

Town employees are represented by three bargaining units with the balance by Town rules and regulations. There are three bargaining unit contracts. One contract expires on December 31, 2021, while the other two expire on December 31, 2023.

NOTE 14 - ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET IMPLEMENTED

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. Statement 87 establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principal that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this Statement for the year ending December 31, 2022.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. Statement 89 enhances the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this Statement for the year ending December 31, 2021.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. Statement 91 provides for a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this Statement for the year ending December 31, 2022.

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020. Statement 92 addresses the requirements for implementation of sections of Statements No. 73, 74, 83, 84 and 87. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this Statement for the year ending December 31, 2022.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. Statement 93 addresses the implications of certain agreements that governments have entered into in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR), most notably the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Since LIBOR is expected to cease to exist as of December 31, 2021, the GASB has established new exceptions to various reporting when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate in these types of agreements. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this statement for the years ending December 31, 2021 and 2022.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. Statement 94 addresses improved financial reporting of these type of arrangements where a government contracts with an operator by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this statement for the year ending December 31, 2023.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. Statement 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for contracts that convey control of the right to use another party's information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets, as specified in a contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this statement for the year ending December 31, 2023.

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. Statement 97 clarifies the reporting requirements of certain defined contribution pension and OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans. The Town is required to adopt the provisions of this statement for the year ending December 31, 2022.

NOTE 15 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The Town adopted GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, during the year ended December 31, 2020. Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary position. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

This Statement clarified the criteria for reporting certain activities governmental or fiduciary activities. As a result, beginning cash, liabilities, fund balance, and position were adjusted as noted below for the following opinion units:

	Governmental Activities	
	Cash	Accrued Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2019, as previously reported	\$12,114,513	\$ 241,085
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	84,760	84,760
Balance at January 1, 2020, as restated	<u>\$12,199,273</u>	<u>\$ 325,845</u>
	General Fund	
	Cash	Accounts Payable/Accrued Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2019, as previously reported	\$ 1,657,121	\$ 91,609
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	84,760	84,760
Balance at January 1, 2020, as restated	<u>\$ 1,741,881</u>	<u>\$ 176,369</u>
	Agency Fund	
	Cash	Accrued/Other Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2019, as previously reported	\$ 116,996	\$ 116,996
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	(116,996)	(116,996)
Balance at January 1, 2020, as restated	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	Custodial Fund	
	Cash	Net Position
Balance at December 31, 2019, as previously reported	\$ -	\$ -
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	32,236	32,236
Balance at January 1, 2020, as restated	<u>\$ 32,236</u>	<u>\$ 32,236</u>

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The BAN outstanding as of December 31, 2020 matured on March 19, 2021. On the maturity date, \$463,600 of principal was paid and the remaining BAN balance was renewed. The Town also received \$528,000 in additional BAN proceeds for the replacement of a Town roadway bridge on the renewal date. As of the renewal date, the Town has one overall BAN outstanding in the amount of \$3,484,400.

NOTE 17 – COVID-19 PANDEMIC

As of the date of this report, the United States continues to be affected by a national health emergency related to a virus, commonly known as novel coronavirus (COVID-19). During 2020, the NYS Governor put the economy “on pause” in an effort to combat the spread of COVID. As a result, many businesses were closed, or their operations were severely curtailed. The Town acted proactively in an effort to protect its employees as well as the Town residents.

In response to the economic impact the COVID pandemic caused, the United States government passed several stimulus bills (CARES, CRSSA and ARPA) in an effort to provide relief to businesses, families and governments that have been devastated by the closure of large segments of the economy.

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was passed by Congress in March 2021 and provided a total of \$1.9 trillion stimulus funding. The Town of Glenville was allocated approximately \$2.21 million in ARPA funds. These funds are to be passed to the Town through NYS in two equal installments in 2021 and 2022. The Town has until December 31, 2024 to spend this money. The money may only be spent on eligible items per the ARPA.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -
GENERAL TOWN-WIDE FUND - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual</u>
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 2,510,711	\$ 2,506,711	\$ 2,510,620	\$ 3,909
Departmental income	18,600	44,600	45,179	579
Use of money and property	74,000	68,600	66,776	(1,824)
Licenses and permits	38,220	42,220	42,853	633
Fines and forfeitures	213,000	195,000	183,655	(11,345)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	320	320	492	172
Miscellaneous local sources	49,222	71,322	249,523	178,201
Interfund revenues	357,529	357,529	357,529	-
State aid	744,465	882,465	704,711	(177,754)
	<u>4,006,067</u>	<u>4,168,767</u>	<u>4,161,338</u>	<u>(7,429)</u>
Total revenue				
EXPENDITURES:				
General governmental support	1,399,036	1,429,836	1,346,050	83,786
Public safety	874,155	872,455	838,386	34,069
Transportation	242,165	242,165	242,573	(408)
Economic assistance and opportunity	44,700	46,200	46,990	(790)
Culture and recreation	587,579	696,279	561,088	135,191
Home and community services	4,100	6,600	3,589	3,011
Employee benefits	809,882	799,482	702,757	96,725
Debt service - principal	218,647	218,647	218,647	-
Debt service - interest	30,803	30,803	30,674	129
	<u>4,211,067</u>	<u>4,342,467</u>	<u>3,990,754</u>	<u>351,713</u>
Total expenditures				
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(205,000)</u>	<u>(173,700)</u>	<u>170,584</u>	<u>344,284</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	-	12,500	12,488	(12)
Transfers out	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	-
	<u>(55,000)</u>	<u>(42,500)</u>	<u>(42,512)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)				
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(260,000)	(216,200)	128,072	344,272
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>1,677,140</u>	<u>1,677,140</u>	<u>1,677,140</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 1,417,140</u>	<u>\$ 1,460,940</u>	<u>\$ 1,805,212</u>	<u>\$ 344,272</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -
GENERAL TOWN-OUTSIDE FUND - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<i>Original Budget</i>	<i>Final Budget</i>	<i>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</i>	<i>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual</i>
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 3,466,924	\$ 3,466,924	\$ 3,497,424	\$ 30,500
Nonproperty tax items	1,667,240	1,590,440	1,678,186	87,746
Departmental income	190,600	231,600	230,579	(1,021)
Intergovernmental charges	16,000	16,000	19,242	3,242
Use of money and property	22,000	10,500	9,728	(772)
Licenses and permits	13,000	13,000	19,433	6,433
Fines and forfeitures	-	1,000	1,054	54
Sale of property and compensation for loss	4,000	50,300	51,380	1,080
Miscellaneous local sources	101,280	105,780	110,726	4,946
Interfund revenues	13,000	13,000	30,062	17,062
State aid	5,000	5,000	4,564	(436)
Federal aid	-	-	5,631	5,631
Total revenue	<u>5,499,044</u>	<u>5,503,544</u>	<u>5,658,009</u>	<u>154,465</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General governmental support	206,400	73,500	50,126	23,374
Public safety	3,044,301	3,156,801	2,991,289	165,512
Health	4,300	4,300	2,010	2,290
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Home and community services	309,606	334,606	333,714	892
Employee benefits	<u>2,035,137</u>	<u>2,037,337</u>	<u>1,773,078</u>	<u>264,259</u>
Total expenditures	<u>5,599,744</u>	<u>5,606,544</u>	<u>5,150,217</u>	<u>456,327</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(100,700)</u>	<u>(103,000)</u>	<u>507,792</u>	<u>610,792</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	-	2,300	-	2,300
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,300</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(100,700)	(100,700)	507,792	613,092
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>2,323,091</u>	<u>2,323,091</u>	<u>2,323,091</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 2,222,391</u>	<u>\$ 2,222,391</u>	<u>\$ 2,830,883</u>	<u>\$ 613,092</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -
HIGHWAY PART-TOWN FUND - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<i>Original Budget</i>	<i>Final Budget</i>	<i>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</i>	<i>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual</i>
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 1,627,475	\$ 1,629,975	\$ 1,635,083	\$ 5,108
Nonproperty tax items	1,410,760	1,327,560	1,431,966	104,406
Departmental income	3,000	7,500	12,605	5,105
Intergovernmental charges	74,000	79,000	66,532	(12,468)
Use of money and property	19,000	9,000	7,545	(1,455)
Licenses and permits	2,500	2,500	1,960	(540)
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	22,500	19,900	17,836	(2,064)
Miscellaneous local sources	83,801	93,401	97,191	3,790
Interfund revenues	201,550	184,550	150,248	(34,302)
State aid	298,000	298,000	-	(298,000)
Total revenue	<u>3,742,586</u>	<u>3,651,386</u>	<u>3,420,966</u>	<u>(230,420)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General governmental support	109,900	44,800	34,409	10,391
Transportation	2,974,971	2,770,771	2,314,907	455,864
Employee benefits	964,514	964,514	828,122	136,392
Debt service - principal	562,104	562,104	562,104	-
Debt service - interest	26,097	26,097	25,986	111
Total expenditures	<u>4,637,586</u>	<u>4,368,286</u>	<u>3,765,528</u>	<u>602,758</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(895,000)</u>	<u>(716,900)</u>	<u>(344,562)</u>	<u>372,338</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	(180,000)	(262,000)	(82,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>(180,000)</u>	<u>(262,000)</u>	<u>(82,000)</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(895,000)	(896,900)	(606,562)	290,338
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>2,689,154</u>	<u>2,689,154</u>	<u>2,689,154</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 1,794,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,254</u>	<u>\$ 2,082,592</u>	<u>\$ 290,338</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -
WATER FUND - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<i>Original Budget</i>	<i>Final Budget</i>	<i>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</i>	<i>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual</i>
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 580,448	\$ 580,448	\$ 580,448	\$ -
Departmental income	1,422,000	1,386,800	1,344,405	(42,395)
Intergovernmental charges	40,809	40,809	56,429	15,620
Use of money and property	13,240	12,740	11,499	(1,241)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	5,200	200	-	(200)
Miscellaneous local sources	23,326	21,626	23,797	2,171
Interfund revenues	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,500)</u>
Total revenue	<u>2,097,523</u>	<u>2,055,123</u>	<u>2,016,578</u>	<u>(38,545)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General governmental support	33,400	3,400	1,913	1,487
Home and community services	1,620,828	1,643,528	1,228,569	414,959
Employee benefits	319,519	284,419	211,300	73,119
Debt service - principal	726,700	726,700	726,700	-
Debt service - interest	<u>165,476</u>	<u>165,476</u>	<u>165,264</u>	<u>212</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,865,923</u>	<u>2,823,523</u>	<u>2,333,746</u>	<u>489,777</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(768,400)</u>	<u>(768,400)</u>	<u>(317,168)</u>	<u>451,232</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(888,400)	(888,400)	(437,168)	451,232
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>2,349,531</u>	<u>2,349,531</u>	<u>2,349,531</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 1,461,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,461,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,912,363</u>	<u>\$ 451,232</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - SEWER FUND - (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<i>Original Budget</i>	<i>Final Budget</i>	<i>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</i>	<i>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual</i>
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 757,245	\$ 757,245	\$ 757,249	\$ 4
Departmental income	396,900	374,900	374,603	(297)
Intergovernmental charges	48,125	48,125	47,728	(397)
Use of money and property	14,515	9,215	6,279	(2,936)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous local sources	7,297	9,097	9,550	453
Interfund revenues	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	<u>1,224,082</u>	<u>1,198,582</u>	<u>1,195,409</u>	<u>(3,173)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General governmental support	13,400	2,700	244	2,456
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Home and community services	917,350	928,950	843,876	85,074
Employee benefits	59,384	59,384	54,274	5,110
Debt service - principal	287,442	287,442	287,442	-
Debt service - interest	49,206	49,206	49,183	23
Total expenditures	<u>1,326,782</u>	<u>1,327,682</u>	<u>1,235,019</u>	<u>92,663</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(102,700)</u>	<u>(129,100)</u>	<u>(39,610)</u>	<u>89,490</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(102,700)	(129,100)	(39,610)	89,490
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>2,612,637</u>	<u>2,612,637</u>	<u>2,612,637</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 2,509,937</u>	<u>\$ 2,483,537</u>	<u>\$ 2,573,027</u>	<u>\$ 89,490</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	2020	2019	2018
Measurement date	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019	January 1, 2018
Total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability			
Service cost	\$ 399,617	\$ 294,068	\$ 288,302
Interest	568,532	689,120	680,117
Changes in benefit terms	(579,620)	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total OPEB liability	1,884,342	206,143	146,670
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	5,250,027	-	-
Change in actuarial cost method	-	-	-
Benefit payments	<u>(1,056,698)</u>	<u>(861,457)</u>	<u>(845,287)</u>
Net change in in total OPEB liability	6,466,200	327,874	269,802
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>20,791,152</u>	<u>20,463,278</u>	<u>20,193,476</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 27,257,352</u>	<u>\$ 20,791,152</u>	<u>\$ 20,463,278</u>
Covered payroll	<u>\$ 4,365,813</u>	<u>\$ 4,362,726</u>	<u>\$ 4,277,182</u>
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	624.34%	476.56%	478.43%

10 years of historical information will not be available upon implementation. An additional year of historical information will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is available.

Notes to schedule:

Changes of assumptions: Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following reflects the discount rate used each period:

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate	2.12%	3.44%	3.44%	4.00%

Plan Assets: No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits.

- Contributions from the employer and any nonemployer contributing entities, and earnings thereon, must be irrevocable.
- Plan assets must be dedicated to providing OPEB to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Plan assets must be legally protected from the creditors of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, the plan administrator and plan members

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN										
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0102802%	0.0100210%	0.0098241%	0.0098275%	0.0105425%	0.0133712%				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,722.2	\$ 710.0	\$ 317.1	\$ 923.4	\$ 1,692.1	\$ 451.7				
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,011.2	\$ 3,049.0	\$ 2,839.2	\$ 2,814.0	\$ 2,706.4	\$ 2,817.3				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	90.40%	23.29%	11.17%	32.82%	62.52%	16.03%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%				
							Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.			
NEW YORK STATE LOCAL POLICE AND FIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN										
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0662582%	0.0665657%	0.0678569%	0.0674512%	0.0702259%	0.0707230%				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,541.5	\$ 1,116.3	\$ 685.9	\$ 1,398.0	\$ 2,079.2	\$ 194.7				
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,194.3	\$ 2,105.8	\$ 1,969.4	\$ 1,880.5	\$ 1,782.3	\$ 1,839.5				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	161.40%	53.01%	34.83%	74.34%	116.66%	10.58%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	84.9%	95.1%	96.9%	93.5%	90.7%	97.9%				
							Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.			

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS - (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN										
Contractually required contribution	\$ 401.5	\$ 411.6	\$ 400.4	\$ 407.0	\$ 397.9	\$ 372.4				
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	401.5	411.6	400.4	407.0	397.9	372.4				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,011	\$ 3,049	\$ 2,839	\$ 2,814	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,817				
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.33%	13.50%	14.10%	14.46%	14.70%	13.22%				
							Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.			
NEW YORK STATE LOCAL POLICE AND FIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN										
Contractually required contribution	\$ 590.0	552.2	\$ 504.3	\$ 502.5	\$ 487.7	\$ 516.0				
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	590.0	552.2	504.3	502.5	487.7	516.0				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,106	\$ 1,969	\$ 1,881	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,840				
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	26.89%	26.22%	25.61%	26.71%	27.36%	28.04%				
							Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.			

OTHER INFORMATION

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Special Grant	Drainage	Lighting	Park	Recreation	Fire Protection	Total
ASSETS							
Cash	\$ 507,108	\$ 185,273	\$ 131,617	\$ 17,339	\$ 44,914	\$ 4,271	\$ 890,522
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 507,108</u>	<u>\$ 185,273</u>	<u>\$ 131,617</u>	<u>\$ 17,339</u>	<u>\$ 44,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,271</u>	<u>\$ 890,522</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 456	\$ 5,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,808
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>5,352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,808</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unearned revenue	<u>16,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,579</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>16,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,579</u>
FUND BALANCE							
Assigned:							
Appropriated for ensuing year's budget	-	4,550	9,850	-	-	-	14,400
Operations of other governmental funds	<u>490,529</u>	<u>180,267</u>	<u>116,415</u>	<u>17,339</u>	<u>44,914</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>853,735</u>
	<u>490,529</u>	<u>184,817</u>	<u>126,265</u>	<u>17,339</u>	<u>44,914</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>868,135</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	<u>490,529</u>	<u>184,817</u>	<u>126,265</u>	<u>17,339</u>	<u>44,914</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>868,135</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ 507,108</u>	<u>\$ 185,273</u>	<u>\$ 131,617</u>	<u>\$ 17,339</u>	<u>\$ 44,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,271</u>	<u>\$ 890,522</u>

TOWN OF GLENVILLE, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Special Grant	Drainage	Lighting	Park	Recreation	Fire Protection	Total
REVENUE:							
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ -	\$ 25,885	\$ 39,172	\$ 2,667	\$ -	\$ 472,160	\$ 539,884
Departmental income	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
Use of money and property	556	202	162	18	43	4	985
State aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal aid	399,496	-	-	-	-	-	399,496
Total revenue	<u>400,052</u>	<u>26,087</u>	<u>39,334</u>	<u>2,685</u>	<u>4,043</u>	<u>472,164</u>	<u>944,365</u>
EXPENDITURES:							
General governmental support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	471,220	471,220
Transportation	-	-	37,452	-	-	-	37,452
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home and community services	399,503	12,840	-	-	-	-	412,343
Total expenditures	<u>399,503</u>	<u>12,840</u>	<u>37,452</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>471,220</u>	<u>921,015</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	549	13,247	1,882	2,685	4,043	944	23,350
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>489,980</u>	<u>171,570</u>	<u>124,383</u>	<u>14,654</u>	<u>40,871</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>844,785</u>
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 490,529</u>	<u>\$ 184,817</u>	<u>\$ 126,265</u>	<u>\$ 17,339</u>	<u>\$ 44,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,271</u>	<u>\$ 868,135</u>

The accompanying notes are integral part of these schedules.