

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK

*Basic Financial Statements, Required
Supplementary Information and Supplementary
Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2019
and Independent Auditors' Reports*

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Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Town Board of the
Town of Concord, 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 Concord, New York (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town restated net position of governmental activities and fund balance of governmental funds. Our opinion is 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 and other Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other 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 Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 6, 2020 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Drescher & Malecki LLP

May 6, 2020

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2019

As management of the Town of Concord, New York (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the year ended December 31, 2019. This document should be read in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative. For comparative purposes, certain items from the prior year have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Financial Highlights

- ◆ The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$3,252,229 (*net position*). This consists of \$2,215,987 net investment in capital assets, \$1,670,281 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of \$(634,039).
- ◆ The Town's total net position increased by \$253,437 during the year ended December 31, 2019.
- ◆ At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$3,624,296, as compared to the prior year's combined ending fund balance of \$3,618,601, as restated.
- ◆ At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned fund balance* for the General Fund was \$242,480, or 18.8 percent of total General Fund expenditures. This total amount is *available for spending* at the Town's discretion and constitutes approximately 40.7 percent of the General Fund's total fund balance of \$595,578 at December 31, 2019.
- ◆ During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town's total serial bonds outstanding decreased by \$170,161 as a result of the Town's scheduled principal payments.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town's assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position 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 result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town include general government support, public safety, health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, home and community services and unallocated interest and fiscal charges. The Town does not engage in any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13-14 of this report.

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 classified as governmental 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 funds' balance sheet and the governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in funds' 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 in the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, General—Town Outside Village Fund, Highway—Part Town Fund, Fire Protection Fund, and the Sewer Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other seven governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is presented in the form of combining statements in the Supplementary Information section of this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-18 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements—The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19-42 of this report.

Other information—In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* concerning the Town’s net pension liability, the Town’s total pension liability related to its length of service awards program and the Town’s budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund, General—Town Outside Village Fund, Highway—Part Town Fund, Fire Protection Fund, and the Sewer District Fund. Required Supplementary Information and a related note to the required supplementary information can be found on pages 43-51 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented as other supplementary information immediately following the Required Supplementary Information in the Supplementary Information section on pages 52-53 of this report.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. In the case of the Town, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$3,252,229 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, as compared to \$2,998,792, as restated, at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Table 1, as shown below, presents a condensed statement of net position as compared to the prior year.

Table 1—Condensed Statement of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental Activities	
	December 31,	
	2019	2018 (as restated)
Current assets	\$ 3,719,757	\$ 3,717,273
Capital assets	4,395,987	4,419,422
Total assets	<u>8,115,744</u>	<u>8,136,695</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>660,625</u>	<u>287,629</u>
Current liabilities	122,789	127,967
Noncurrent liabilities	5,083,135	4,803,778
Total liabilities	<u>5,205,924</u>	<u>4,931,745</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>318,216</u>	<u>493,787</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	2,215,987	2,069,261
Restricted	1,670,281	1,792,387
Unrestricted	(634,039)	(862,856)
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,252,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,998,792</u>

The largest portion of the Town’s net position, \$2,215,987, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Town’s investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town’s net position, \$1,670,281, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The remaining component of the Town’s net position, \$(634,039), is considered to be an unrestricted deficit. This deficit does not mean that Town does not have resources available to meet its obligations in the ensuring year. Rather, it reflects liabilities not related to the Town’s capital assets and are not expected to be repaid from current resources.

Table 2, as presented below, shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Table 2—Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position—Primary Government

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	2018	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>(as restated)</u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 641,934	\$ 630,334
Operating and capital grants and contributions	6,012	21,564
Capital grants and contributions	80,126	80,117
General revenues	<u>3,065,364</u>	<u>2,881,457</u>
Total revenues	<u>3,793,436</u>	<u>3,613,472</u>
Total expenses	<u>3,539,999</u>	<u>3,530,739</u>
Change in net position	253,437	82,733
Net position—beginning	<u>2,998,792</u>	<u>2,882,243</u>
Restatement	<u>-</u>	<u>33,816</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 3,252,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,998,792</u>

Overall revenues of the primary government increased 5.0 percent from the prior year, primarily due to an increase in property taxes, tax items and non-property taxes. Overall expenses increased 0.3 percent from the year ended December 31, 2018.

A summary of sources of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is presented in Table 3 on the following page.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Primary Government

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2019	2018	Dollars	Percent (%)
Charges for services	\$ 641,934	\$ 630,334	\$ 11,600	1.8
Operating grants and contributions	6,012	21,564	(15,552)	(72.1)
Capital grants and contributions	80,126	80,117	9	0.0
Property taxes, tax items and non-property taxes	2,749,916	2,634,706	115,210	4.4
Use of money and property	54,309	36,537	17,772	48.6
Sale of property and compensation for loss	15,281	-	15,281	100.0
Miscellaneous	24,322	39,712	(15,390)	(38.8)
Unrestricted state aid	221,536	170,502	51,034	29.9
Total revenues	<u>\$ 3,793,436</u>	<u>\$ 3,613,472</u>	<u>\$ 179,964</u>	5.0

The Town's most significant source of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019 was property taxes, tax items and non-property taxes, which accounted for \$2,749,916 or 72.5 percent of total revenues. The next largest source of revenue was charges for services, which accounted for \$641,934 or 16.9 percent of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Town's most significant source of revenues was property taxes, tax items and non-property taxes, which accounted for \$2,634,706 or 72.9 percent of total revenues. The next largest sources of revenue was charges for services, which accounted for \$630,334 or 17.4 percent of total revenues.

A summary of program expenses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is presented below in Table 4:

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Primary Government

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2019	2018	Dollars	Percent (%)
General government support	\$ 823,663	\$ 812,993	\$ 10,670	1.3
Public safety	740,086	552,750	187,336	33.9
Health	2,811	3,656	(845)	(23.1)
Transportation	1,198,810	1,278,515	(79,705)	(6.2)
Economic assistance and opportunity	183,771	202,055	(18,284)	(9.0)
Culture and recreation	265,106	293,137	(28,031)	(9.6)
Home and community services	252,222	258,475	(6,253)	(2.4)
Interest and other fiscal charges	73,530	129,158	(55,628)	(43.1)
Total expenses	<u>\$ 3,539,999</u>	<u>\$ 3,530,739</u>	<u>\$ 9,260</u>	0.3

The Town's most significant expense items for the year ended December 31, 2019 were transportation of \$1,198,810, or 33.9 percent of total expenses, general government support of \$823,663, or 23.3 percent of total expenses, and public safety of \$740,086, or 20.9 percent of total expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Town's significant expense items were transportation of \$1,278,515, or 36.2 percent of total expenses, general government support of \$812,993, or 23.0 percent of total expenses, and public safety of \$552,750 or 15.7 percent of total expenses.

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

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

Governmental funds—The focus of the Town’s *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town’s financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance which has not been limited to use for a particular purpose by an external party, the Town itself, or a group of individuals that has been delegated to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the Town Board.

At December 31, 2019, the Town’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$3,624,296, a change of \$5,695 from the prior year fund balance of \$3,618,601, as restated. Approximately 6.5 percent of this amount, \$242,480, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the Town’s discretion. The remainder of fund balance is either *nonspendable*, *restricted* or *assigned* to indicate that it is (1) not in spendable form, \$24,706, (2) restricted for particular purposes, \$1,670,281, or (3) assigned for particular purposes, \$1,686,829.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$242,480, while total fund balance decreased to \$595,578. As a measure of the General Fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total General Fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 18.8 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 46.2 percent of that same amount.

The Town’s General—Town Outside Village fund ending fund balance was \$347,452. Approximately 99.8 percent of this amount, \$346,952, is *assigned to specific use*. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the General—Town Outside Village fund balance increased \$123,573 as a result of favorable sales tax collections.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town’s Highway—Part Town Fund’s fund balance decreased \$146,345 to an ending fund balance of \$453,380. Approximately 89.4 percent of this amount, \$405,544, is *assigned to specific use*.

The Town’s Fire Protection Fund ending fund balance increased \$35,291 to an ending fund balance of \$1,464,245. Approximately 6.1 percent of this amount, \$89,086, is *assigned to specific Fire Protection Fund use*. \$1,375,159 or 93.9 percent is restricted for LOSAP.

The Town’s Sewer District Fund ending fund balance was \$438,932, a decrease of \$38,360. Approximately 91.7 percent of this amount, \$402,642, is *assigned to specific Sewer Fund use*.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town's General Fund budget generally contains budget amendments during the year. The budget is allowed to be amended upward (increased) for prior year's encumbrances since the funds were allocated under the previous year's budget, and the Town has appropriately assigned an equal amount of fund balance at year-end for this purpose. Furthermore, the budget is allowed to be amended upward (increased) for additional current year appropriations supported by an increase in budgeted revenues or appropriation of fund balance. A budgetary comparison schedule within the required supplementary information section of this report has been provided to demonstrate compliance with their budget.

A summary of the General Fund results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 is presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5—General Fund Budget

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget
Revenues	\$ 1,219,604	\$ 1,294,247	\$ 1,302,163	\$ 7,916
Expenditures and other financing uses	<u>1,353,839</u>	<u>1,428,482</u>	<u>1,302,365</u>	<u>126,117</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ (134,235)</u>	<u>\$ (134,235)</u>	<u>\$ (202)</u>	<u>\$ 134,033</u>

Original budget compared to final budget—At the close of the fiscal year, the overall budgeted appropriations increased by \$74,643. This related to budgetary amendments relating to State aid.

Final budget compared to actual results—A review of actual revenues and expenditures compared to estimated revenues and appropriations in the final budget yields several favorable variances, most notably related to savings in general government support and employee benefits expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets—The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2019, amounted to \$4,395,987 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, vehicles and equipment, and infrastructure.

Capital assets net of depreciation for the governmental activities at the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are presented on the following page.

Table 6—Summary of Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Land	\$ 267,396	\$ 267,396
Buildings	1,920,082	1,982,504
Improvements	392,401	413,792
Vehicles and equipment	641,969	536,265
Infrastructure	<u>1,174,139</u>	<u>1,219,465</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,395,987</u>	<u>\$ 4,419,422</u>

Additional information on the Town’s capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Long-term debt—At December 31, 2019, the Town had net bonded debt outstanding of \$2,180,000 as compared to \$2,350,161 at December 31, 2018. During the year, the Town made scheduled principal payments of \$170,161.

The Town’s governmental activities also have recorded liability for compensated absences, net pension liability and total pension liability—LOSAP.

A summary of the Town’s long-term liabilities at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is presented in Table 7 below:

Table 7—Summary of Long-Term Liabilities

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Serial bonds	\$ 2,180,000	\$ 2,350,161
Compensated absences	51,409	52,333
Net pension liability	145,516	72,416
Total pension liability—LOSAP	<u>2,706,210</u>	<u>2,328,868</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,083,135</u>	<u>\$ 4,803,778</u>

Additional information on the Town’s long-term liabilities can be found in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

The unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, for Buffalo-Niagara region during December 2019 was 4.7 percent. This compares to the New York State and national unemployment rate of 4.0 and 3.5 percent, respectively. These factors are considered in preparing the Town’s budget.

The Town considered current year operational expenses and estimated increases based on economic factors when establishing the fiscal year 2020 budget. The Town's General Fund 2020 budget includes the appropriation of \$82,231 of fund balance in the General Fund. The General Fund tax rate is \$3.33 per thousand of assessed value for the 2020 budget year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with interest in the Town's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Supervisor's Office, Town of Concord, 86 Franklin Street, Springville, New York 14141.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	<u>Primary Government</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,675,211
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	340,030
Restricted investments	1,330,251
Receivables	45,230
Intergovernmental receivables	304,329
Prepaid items	24,706
Capital assets not being depreciated	267,396
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>4,128,591</u>
Total assets	<u>8,115,744</u>
 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	<u>660,625</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>660,625</u>
 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	84,111
Accrued liabilities	38,678
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	175,141
Due within more than one year	<u>4,907,994</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,205,924</u>
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	<u>318,216</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>318,216</u>
 NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,215,987
Restricted for:	
Tax stabilization	34,913
Capital projects	260,209
LOSAP	1,375,159
Unrestricted	<u>(634,039)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,252,229</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2019

<u>Function/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expense)</u>
		<u>Charges for</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Revenue and</u>
		<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants and</u>	<u>Grants and</u>	<u>Changes in</u>
			<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Net Position</u>
					<u>Primary</u>
					<u>Government</u>
					<u>Governmental</u>
					<u>Activities</u>
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
General government support	\$ 823,663	\$ 156,624	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (793,672)
Public safety	740,086	29,991	-	-	(583,462)
Health	2,811	12,225	-	-	9,414
Transportation	1,198,810	255,063	-	80,126	(863,621)
Economic assistance and opportunity	183,771	56,018	-	-	(127,753)
Culture and recreation	265,106	98,602	6,012	-	(160,492)
Home and community services	252,222	33,411	-	-	(218,811)
Interest and other fiscal charges	<u>73,530</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(73,530)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,539,999</u>	<u>\$ 641,934</u>	<u>\$ 6,012</u>	<u>\$ 80,126</u>	<u>(2,811,927)</u>
General revenues:					
Property taxes and tax items					1,925,973
Non-property taxes					823,943
Use of money and property					54,309
Sale of property and compensation for loss					15,281
Miscellaneous					24,322
Unrestricted state aid					<u>221,536</u>
Total general revenues					<u>3,065,364</u>
Change in net position					253,437
Net position—beginning, as restated					<u>2,998,792</u>
Net position—ending					<u>\$ 3,252,229</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	<u>Special Revenue</u>					<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>General— Town Outside Village</u>	<u>Highway— Part Town</u>	<u>Fire Protection</u>	<u>Sewer</u>		
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 332,240	\$ 33,846	\$ 438,327	\$ 89,086	\$ 450,416	\$ 331,296	\$ 1,675,211
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	257,367	-	37,755	44,908	-	-	340,030
Restricted investments	-	-	-	1,330,251	-	-	1,330,251
Receivables	21,941	20,654	2,078	-	-	557	45,230
Due from other funds	-	-	9,192	-	-	-	9,192
Intergovernmental receivables	2,588	301,741	-	-	-	-	304,329
Prepaid items	13,500	500	10,081	-	-	625	24,706
Total assets	<u>\$ 627,636</u>	<u>\$ 356,741</u>	<u>\$ 497,433</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,245</u>	<u>\$ 450,416</u>	<u>\$ 332,478</u>	<u>\$ 3,728,949</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$ 27,675	\$ 97	\$ 39,168	\$ -	\$ 11,484	\$ 5,687	\$ 84,111
Accrued liabilities	4,383	-	4,885	-	-	2,082	11,350
Due to other funds	-	9,192	-	-	-	-	9,192
Total liabilities	<u>32,058</u>	<u>9,289</u>	<u>44,053</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,484</u>	<u>7,769</u>	<u>104,653</u>
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable	13,500	500	10,081	-	-	625	24,706
Restricted	257,367	-	37,755	1,375,159	-	-	1,670,281
Assigned	82,231	346,952	405,544	89,086	438,932	324,084	1,686,829
Unassigned	242,480	-	-	-	-	-	242,480
Total fund balances	<u>595,578</u>	<u>347,452</u>	<u>453,380</u>	<u>1,464,245</u>	<u>438,932</u>	<u>324,709</u>	<u>3,624,296</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 627,636</u>	<u>\$ 356,741</u>	<u>\$ 497,433</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,245</u>	<u>\$ 450,416</u>	<u>\$ 332,478</u>	<u>\$ 3,728,949</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (page 13) are different because:

Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 15)		\$ 3,624,296
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$7,629,467 and the accumulated depreciation is \$3,233,480.		4,395,987
Deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements:		
Deferred outflows related to employer contributions	\$ 74,115	
Deferred outflows related to experience, changes of assumptions, investment earnings, and changes in proportion	586,510	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	<u>(318,216)</u>	342,409
Net accrued interest expense for serial bonds is not reported in the fund statements.		(27,328)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The effects of these items are:		
Serial bonds	\$ (2,180,000)	
Compensated absences	(51,409)	
Net pension liability	(145,516)	
Total pension liability—LOSAP	<u>(2,706,210)</u>	<u>(5,083,135)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 3,252,229</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Special Revenue</u>					<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>General— Town Outside Village</u>	<u>Highway— Part Town</u>	<u>Fire Protection</u>	<u>Sewer</u>		
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	\$ 827,045	\$ -	\$ 265,601	\$ 577,623	\$ 169,269	\$ 66,215	\$ 1,905,753
Real property tax items	20,220	-	-	-	-	-	20,220
Non-property tax items	-	823,943	-	-	-	-	823,943
Departmental income	33,411	-	-	-	-	-	33,411
Intergovernmental charges	-	-	255,063	-	-	154,620	409,683
Use of money and property	2,352	-	-	49,910	1,358	689	54,309
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	15,281	-	-	-	15,281
Licenses and permits	12,916	17,075	-	-	-	-	29,991
Fines and forfeitures	156,624	-	-	-	-	-	156,624
Miscellaneous	22,047	-	12,225	-	-	2,275	36,547
State aid	227,548	-	80,126	-	-	-	307,674
Total revenues	<u>1,302,163</u>	<u>841,018</u>	<u>628,296</u>	<u>627,533</u>	<u>170,627</u>	<u>223,799</u>	<u>3,793,436</u>
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government support	679,328	-	-	4,995	-	-	684,323
Public safety	14,630	69,963	-	587,247	-	-	671,840
Health	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
Transportation	111,213	-	1,040,356	-	-	22,223	1,173,792
Economic assistance and opportunity	127,056	-	-	-	-	34,958	162,014
Culture and recreation	45,227	58,113	-	-	-	119,556	222,896
Home and community services	-	27,437	-	-	170,757	9,926	208,120
Employee benefits	211,593	36,932	154,472	-	-	13,550	416,547
Debt service:							
Principal	40,780	-	100,000	-	25,000	4,381	170,161
Interest and fiscal charges	56,908	-	4,813	-	12,578	1,198	75,497
Total expenditures	<u>1,289,286</u>	<u>192,445</u>	<u>1,299,641</u>	<u>592,242</u>	<u>208,335</u>	<u>205,792</u>	<u>3,787,741</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>12,877</u>	<u>648,573</u>	<u>(671,345)</u>	<u>35,291</u>	<u>(37,708)</u>	<u>18,007</u>	<u>5,695</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	-	-	525,000	-	-	13,731	538,731
Transfers out	<u>(13,079)</u>	<u>(525,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(538,731)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(13,079)</u>	<u>(525,000)</u>	<u>525,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>13,731</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(202)	123,573	(146,345)	35,291	(38,360)	31,738	5,695
Fund balances—beginning, as restated	595,780	223,879	599,725	1,428,954	477,292	292,971	3,618,601
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 595,578</u>	<u>\$ 347,452</u>	<u>\$ 453,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,245</u>	<u>\$ 438,932</u>	<u>\$ 324,709</u>	<u>\$ 3,624,296</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 14) are different because:

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds (page 17) \$ 5,695

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay in the current period.

Capital asset additions	\$ 227,908	
Depreciation expense	<u>(251,343)</u>	(23,435)

Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are as follows:

Town pension contributions and benefit payments	\$ 208,477	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(110,352)</u>	98,125

In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is paid. 1,967

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized within the government-wide statements. Additionally, in the statement of activities, certain operating expenses are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and the related items is as follows:

Principal payments on serial bonds	\$ 170,161	
Change in compensated absences	<u>924</u>	<u>171,085</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 253,437

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Town of Concord, New York (the “Town”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) as applied to governmental units. 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.

Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. The Town reports no fiduciary activities. *Governmental activities*, which are normally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type* activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. The Town reports no business-type activities. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. For the year ended December 31, 2019 the Town determined that the Concord Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") is a discretely presented component unit of the Town. However, based on the lack of activity, the Agency is excluded from the financial reporting entity. Therefore, the Town reports no component units.

Reporting Entity

The Town, which was established in 1812, is located within the County of Erie, New York. The Town operates under provisions of New York State law and various local laws. The five-member Town Board is the legislative body responsible for overall operations. The Supervisor serves as both Chief Executive Officer and Chief Fiscal Officer.

The Town provides the following services to its residents: fire protection, highway, senior services, library service, sewer service, street lighting, water service, van services, youth incorporated services, and general administration.

Independently elected officials of the Town include:

Supervisor	Town Clerk / Collector of Taxes
Council Members (4)	Superintendent of Highways
Town Justices (2)	

Units of local government which operate within the boundaries of the Town consist of the County of Erie and the Village of Springville. Public education is provided by one school district within the Town.

Basis of Presentation—Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments and charges between the Town's various functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Basis of Presentation—Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's governmental funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- ◆ *General Fund*—The General Fund constitutes the primary operating fund of the Town and includes all operations not required to be recorded in other funds. The principal source of revenue for the General Fund is real property taxes.
- ◆ *General—Town Outside Village Fund*—The General—Town Outside Village Fund is used to record all revenues and expenditures required by statute to be charged to the area of the Town outside the Village. The principal source of revenue for the General—Town Outside Village Fund is non-property tax items.
- ◆ *Highway—Part Town Fund*—The Highway—Part Town Fund was established pursuant to Highway Law Section 141 to account for revenues and expenditures specific to highway purposes. The principal source of revenue for the Highway—Part Town Fund is real property taxes and intergovernmental charges.
- ◆ *Fire Protection Fund*—The Fire Protection Fund is used to record all revenues and expenditures related to operation and maintenance of the fire protection in the Town. The principal source of revenue for the Fire Protection Fund is real property taxes.
- ◆ *Sewer Fund*—The Sewer Fund is used to record all revenues and expenditures related to operation and maintenance of the sewer fund. The major source of revenue for this fund is tax assessments. The principal source of revenue for the Sewer Fund is real property taxes.

The Town reports the following nonmajor funds: Highway—Townwide Fund, Library Fund, Lighting District Fund, Water Fund, Joint Youth Fund, Joint Van Fund, and Capital Projects Fund.

During the course of operations the Town has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year-end are reported as due from/to other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In the fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt services expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, pensions and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, non-property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, interest and state and federal aid associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met and the amount is received during the period or within the period of availability. Expenditure driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements are met and the amount is received during the period of availability. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments—The Town's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, time deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. New York State law governs the Town's investment policies. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents—Restricted cash and cash equivalents represent fund balance restricted for tax stabilization, capital projects purposes, and the Town’s Length of Service Award Program (“LOSAP”). The Town reported restricted cash and cash equivalents balances of \$340,030 within governmental funds.

Restricted Investments—The Town’s restricted investments consist of annuity contracts related to LOSAP.

Receivables—Receivables include amounts due from state and federal governments and represent amounts owed to the Town to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to state and federally funded programs. Receivables are recorded and revenues recognized as earned. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

Prepaid Items—Certain retirement payments reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets—Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, vehicles and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if purchased or constructed. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

Land is not depreciated. The other capital assets of the Town are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	25-50
Improvements	25-50
Vehicles and equipment	5-10
Infrastructure	35-50

The *capital outlays* character classification is employed only for expenditures reported in the Capital Projects Fund. Routine capital expenditures in the General Fund and other governmental funds are included in the appropriate functional category (for example, the purchase of a new highway vehicle included as part of *expenditures—transportation*). At times, amounts reported as *capital outlays* in the Capital Projects Fund will also include non-capitalized, project-related costs (for example, furnishings).

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources—In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2019, the Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. This item represents the effect of the net change in the Town's proportion of the collective net pension liability, the difference during the measurement period between the Town's contributions and its proportionate share of the total contribution to the pension systems not included in the pension expense, and any contributions to the pension systems made subsequent to the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At December 31, 2019, the Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. This item represents the effect of the net change in the Town's proportion of the collective net pension liability and the difference during the measurement periods between the Town's contributions, and its proportionate share of the total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense and is reported on the government-wide statements.

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions—Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies—Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The Town itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. The Town Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town that can, by Town Board resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Town for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Town Board may also assign fund balance, as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenues and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures

Program Revenues—The amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Property Taxes—The Erie County Legislature prepares the levy in late December of each year and jointly bills the Town levy and Erie County real property taxes. Property taxes are levied and become a lien as of January 1st based on assessed property values as of that date.

Tax payments are due January 1st to February 15th without penalty; February 16th to 28th a 1.5% penalty; March 1st to 15th a 3.0% penalty; March 16th to April 1st a 4.5% penalty; April 2nd to 15th a 6.0% penalty; April 16th to 30th a 7.5% penalty; and 1.5% added each month thereafter.

The tax roll is returned to the Erie County Commissioner of Finance after May 1st at which time all unpaid taxes and penalties are payable to that office. The Town retains their full tax levies for all unpaid items that are returned to the County. Thus, the Town is assured of receiving 100% of its tax levy. The County enforces all liens.

The Collector of Taxes also bills and collects taxes for the Springville Griffith Institute Central School District. Collections of the school district taxes and remittances of them are accounted for by the Collector of Taxes, independent of Town operations.

Compensated Absences—Certain Town employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. Vacations and compensatory absences must be used by the end of the fiscal year in which they are earned. Employees may accumulate sick leave and are entitled to receive payment for unused sick leave in the event of termination or upon retirement.

The annual budgets of the operating funds provide funding for these benefits as they become payable. Since the payment of compensated absences is dependent on many factors, the timing of future payments is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be available for the payment of compensated absences when such payments become due.

Retirement System Pension Plan—The Town is mandated by New York State law to participate in the New York State Local Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability related to ERS, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit pension plans, and changes thereof, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the respective defined benefit pension plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More information regarding pensions is included in Note 7.

Length of Service Awards Program (“LOSAP”)—The Town has adopted a Service Awards Program for firefighters that serve on a volunteer basis. The Program is administered by an outside agency, with the Town as trustee. More information on the Town’s defined benefit plan and pension liability related to LOSAP are included in Note 8.

Other

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

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements—During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town early implemented GASB Statements No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*; No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*; No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*; and No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. Additionally, the Town implemented GASB 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations (“AROs”). GASB Statement No. 84 enhances consistency and comparability by establishing specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities. GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. GASB Statement No. 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. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic by postponing effective dates of certain provisions in Statements. The implementation of GASB Statements No. 83, 84, 88, 90, and 95 did not have a material impact on the Town’s financial position or results from operations.

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The Town has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2021, No. 87, *Leases*; No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*; No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*; and No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2022, No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, and No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2023. The Town is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 96 will have on its financial position and results of operations when such statements are adopted.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Legal Compliance—Budgets—The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements:

- Prior to September 30th, the Town Supervisor files a “tentative” budget with the Town Clerk for the following fiscal year to commence on January 1st. This budget, which includes appropriations and estimated revenues, is then presented to the full Town Board by October 5th.
- The full Town Board reviews the tentative budget and may adjust same before approving a “preliminary” budget and calling for a public hearing, which is generally held in October.
- Following the public hearing, revisions may again be made by the Town Board before filing an adopted budget with Erie County by November 20th.
- Formal annual budgetary accounts are employed as a management control device for the General and Special Revenue Funds.
- During the fiscal year, the Town Board can legally amend the operating budgets and is empowered to implement supplemental appropriations. Budget amendments are required for the departmental budgetary control. All budget amendments and budget transfers require Town Board approval.

2. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town determined that cash held in its cemetery cash accounts should be classified as cash in the General—Town Outside Village Fund. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town changed its policy for recognizing sales tax in the governmental funds.

The effect of the restatements to the Town’s governmental activities and governmental funds is summarized as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Funds <u>General—Town Outside Village Fund</u>
Net Position/fund balance—December 31, 2018, as previously stated	\$ 2,863,230	\$ 88,317
Cemetery cash	33,816	33,816
Change in sales tax accrual	<u>101,746</u>	<u>101,746</u>
Net Position/fund balance—December 31, 2018, as restated	<u>\$ 2,998,792</u>	<u>\$ 223,879</u>

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The Town’s investment policies are governed by State statutes. Town monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within New York State. The Town is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100 percent of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The Town has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligation that may be pledged as collateral. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are outlined in Chapter 623 of the laws of the State of New York.

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Governmental Funds
Petty Cash (uncollateralized)	\$ 175
Deposits	<u>2,015,066</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,015,241</u>

Deposits—All deposits are carried at fair value, and are classified by custodial credit risk at December 31, 2019 as follows:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Insured (FDIC)	\$ 519,573	\$ 519,573
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by bank's agent in the Town's name	<u>1,514,355</u>	<u>1,495,493</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,033,928</u>	<u>\$ 2,015,066</u>

Custodial Credit Risk—Deposits—Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town’s deposits may not be returned to it. As noted above, by State Statute all deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage must be collateralized. At December 31, 2019, the Town’s deposits were either FDIC insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank’s agent in the Town’s name.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents— The Town reports cash set aside to support restricted fund balances as restricted cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2019, the Town reported \$340,030 of restricted cash and cash equivalents within its governmental funds.

Restricted Investments—All investments are reported using a three-level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy, established by GAAP, requires that entities maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are presented on the following page.

- Level 1. Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets to which the Town has access at the measurement date.
- Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include:
 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active;
 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates and yield curves); and
 - Inputs derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data correlation or by other means
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs should be used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

The Town's restricted investments consist of annuity contracts related to the Town's Length of Service Award Program ("LOSAP"), a defined benefit volunteer firefighter award program (See Note 8). These annuities are guaranteed fixed annuities. The interest on each annuity varies but they are all fixed rate with a guaranteed minimum rate for a specific period.

At December 31, 2019, the Town's mutual and exchange-traded funds of \$1,330,251 are valued using quoted market prices for identical asset in active markets (level 1 input).

Interest Rate Risk—Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of deposits and investments. The Town's investment policy minimizes the risk by structuring the investment portfolio so that the deposits and investments mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell deposits and investments on the open market prior to maturity. Investments are primarily invested in short-term securities with maturities less than one year.

Custodial Credit Risk—Investments—Credit risk is defined as the risk that an issuer or other counterparts to an investment in debt securities will not fulfill its obligation. The Town's investment policy minimizes credit risk by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the Town does business, and diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities are minimized. The U.S. Government Securities are not considered to have credit risk.

4. RECEIVABLES

Major revenues accrued by the Town at December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

Receivables—Represents amounts due from various sources. Accounts receivable at December 31, 2019 are presented below:

Receivables:

General Fund:

Town Clerk fees and charges	\$	3,220	
Court fines and fees		15,328	
Other		<u>3,393</u>	\$ 21,941

General—Town Outside Fund:

Cable franchise fees			20,654
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Highway—Part Town Fund:

Other			2,078
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Nonmajor Funds:

Other			<u>557</u>
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Total governmental funds			<u>\$ 45,230</u>
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Intergovernmental receivables—Represents amounts due from other units of government, such as Federal, New York State, County of Erie or other local governments. Intergovernmental receivables at December 31, 2019 are presented below:

General Fund:

Other	\$	2,588
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General—Town Outside Fund:

Erie County - sales tax		<u>301,741</u>
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Total governmental funds		<u>\$ 304,329</u>
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5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the Town's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2019
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	267,396	-	-	267,396
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>267,396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>267,396</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,617,726	-	-	2,617,726
Improvements	939,748	-	-	939,748
Vehicles and equipment	2,022,917	227,908	(101,750)	2,149,075
Infrastructure	1,655,522	-	-	1,655,522
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>7,235,913</u>	<u>227,908</u>	<u>(101,750)</u>	<u>7,362,071</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(635,222)	(62,422)	-	(697,644)
Improvements	(525,956)	(21,391)	-	(547,347)
Vehicles and equipment	(1,486,652)	(122,204)	101,750	(1,507,106)
Infrastructure	(436,057)	(45,326)	-	(481,383)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,083,887)</u>	<u>(251,343)</u>	<u>101,750</u>	<u>(3,233,480)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>4,152,026</u>	<u>(23,435)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,128,591</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 4,419,422</u>	<u>\$ (23,435)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,395,987</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions and programs of governmental activities as follows:

General government support	\$ 69,825
Transportation	132,701
Economic assistance and opportunity	5,299
Culture and recreation	19,568
Home and community services	23,950
	<u>\$ 251,343</u>

6. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities reported by governmental funds at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	General Fund	Highway— Part Town Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Salary and employee benefits	<u>\$ 4,383</u>	<u>\$ 4,885</u>	<u>\$ 2,082</u>	<u>\$ 11,350</u>

7. RETIREMENT SYSTEM PENSION PLAN

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”)—The Town participates in the ERS (the “System”). The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the Systems are held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the “Fund”), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the Systems. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the Systems. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (“NYSRSSL”). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The Town also participates in the Public Employees’ Group Life Insurance Plan (“GLIP”), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. ERS is included in the State’s financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

The Systems are noncontributory, except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976 who contribute three percent (3%) of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS), who generally contribute three percent (3%) to three and one half percent (3.5%) of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS Tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. The Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers’ contributions based on salaries paid during the System’s fiscal year ending March 31.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2019, the Town reported the following liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities for and ERS. The net pension liabilities were measured as of March 31, 2019. The total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of April 1, 2018, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total net pension liabilities to the measurement date. The Town’s proportion of the net pension liabilities were based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the Systems in reports provided to the Town.

	<u>ERS</u>
Measurement date	March 31, 2019
Net pension liability	\$ 145,516
Town's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.0020538%

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town recognized a pension expense of \$110,353 for the ERS. At December 31, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>ERS</u>	
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 28,655	\$ 9,768
Changes of assumptions	36,577	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	37,348
Changes in proportion and differences between the Town's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	36,284	8,340
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>74,115</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 175,631</u>	<u>\$ 55,456</u>

The Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2020	\$ 44,272
2021	(21,406)
2022	1,947
2023	21,247

Actuarial Assumptions—The total pension liabilities as of the measurement date were determined by using actuarial valuations as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the actuarial assumptions on the following page.

	ERS
Measurement date	March 31, 2019
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2018
Interest rate	7.00%
Salary scale	4.20%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010- March 31, 2015
Inflation rate	2.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.3%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System’s experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries’ Scale MP-2014. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2016 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015.

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

	ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Measurement date	March 31, 2019	
Asset class:		
Domestic equities	36.0 %	4.6 %
International equities	14.0	6.4
Private equity	10.0	7.5
Real estate	10.0	5.6
Absolute return strategies	2.0	3.8
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0	5.7
Real assets	3.0	5.3
Bonds and mortgages	17.0	1.3
Cash	1.0	(0.3)
Inflation-indexed bonds	4.0	1.3
Total	<u>100.0 %</u>	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liabilities was 7.0%. 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 Systems’ 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 Liabilities to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart presented below presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liabilities/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liabilities/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current assumption.

ERS	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumption (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 636,221	\$ 145,516	\$ (266,710)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position—The components of the current-year net pension liabilities of the employers as of the respective valuation dates, were as follows:

	ERS (Dollars in Thousands)
Valuation date	April 1, 2018
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 189,803,429
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>182,718,124</u>
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 7,085,305</u>
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	96.3%

8. PENSION OBLIGATIONS—LOSAP

Plan Description—The Town established a defined benefit LOSAP plan for the active volunteer firefighters of the Town of Concord. The program took effect on January 1, 1999. The program was established pursuant to Article 11-A of the General Municipal Law. The program provides municipally-funded pension like benefits to facilitate the recruitment and retention of active volunteer firefighters. The Town is the sponsor of the program.

Certain information contained in this note is based on information for the LOSAP based on a measurement date of December 31, 2019, which is the most recent valuation date for which complete information is available.

Participation, Vesting and Service Credit—Active volunteer firefighters in the Town of Concord are those who have reached the age of 18 and who have completed one year of firefighting service are eligible to participate in the program. Under the defined benefits plan, participants acquire a non-forfeitable right to a service award after being credited with five years of firefighting service or upon attaining the program's entitlement age. The program's entitlement age is age 65. A participant may also receive credit for five years of firefighting service rendered prior to the establishment of the program. Under the defined contribution plan, participants acquire a non-forfeitable right to a service award upon attaining the program’s entitlement age of 65.

Benefits—A participant’s benefit under the defined benefits plan is the life annuity, with ten years certain, equal to \$20 multiplied by the person’s total number of years of firefighting service. The

number of years of firefighting service used to compute the benefit cannot exceed twenty. Except in the case of disability or death, benefits are payable when a participant reaches entitlement age.

Participants Covered by the Benefit Terms—At the December 31, 2019 measurement date, the participants covered by the benefit terms were as follows:

Inactive participants currently receiving benefit payments	15
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	24
Active participants	<u>45</u>
Total	<u><u>84</u></u>

Contributions—New York State General Municipal Law §219(d) requires the Town to contribute an actuarially determined contribution on an annual basis. The actuarially determined contribution shall be appropriated annually by the Town.

Trust Assets—Although assets applicable to 2019 have been accumulated in an irrevocable trust such that the assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with benefit terms, the trust assets are not legally protected from creditors of the Town. As such, the trust assets do not meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 73.

Measurement of Total Pension Liability

The total pension liability at the December 31, 2019 measurement date was determined using an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions—The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 measurement date was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Inflation:	2.25%
Salary Scale:	None assumed

Mortality rates were based on the RP 2000 Combined - Unisex Table without projection for mortality improvement.

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 2.75%. This was the yield to maturity of the Fidelity 20-Year GO AA Bond Index as of December 31, 2019.

Changes in the Total Pension Liability—The table presented on the following page shows the changes to the total pension liability during the previous fiscal year, by source as the Town has not had a LOSAP valuation with a measurement date of December 31, 2019.

	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>
Balance as of 12/31/2018 measurement date	<u>\$ 2,328,868</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	60,956
Interest	85,166
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	340,495
Differences between expected and actual experience	(9,916)
Benefit payments	<u>(99,359)</u>
Net changes	<u>377,342</u>
Balance as of 12/31/2019 measurement date	<u>\$ 2,706,210</u>

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability to changes in the Discount Rate—The following presents the total pension liability of the Town as of the December 31, 2019 measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 2.75 percent, as well as what the Town’s total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.75 percent) or one percentage point higher (3.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (1.75%)	Current Discount Rate (2.75%)	1% Increase (3.75%)
Net pension liability	\$ 3,142,000	\$ 2,706,210	\$ 2,353,000

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pension—For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$137,995. At December 31, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 262,760
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	484,994	-
Total	<u>\$ 484,994</u>	<u>\$ 262,760</u>

Benefit payments and administrative expenses subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	
2020	\$ 23,681
2021	23,681
2022	23,681
2023	23,681
2024	23,681
Thereafter	103,829

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to damage and destruction of assets, vehicle liability, and injuries to employees, health insurance and unemployment insurance. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There have not been any significant changes in any type of insurance coverage from the prior year, nor have there been any settlements which have exceeded commercial insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, the unmatured principal of general long-term debt does not require current appropriation and expenditure of governmental fund financial resources.

The Town's outstanding long-term liabilities include serial bonds, compensated absences, net pension liability and total pension liability—LOSAP. The serial bonds of the Town are secured by its general credit and revenue raising powers, as per State statute.

A summary of changes in the Town's long-term liabilities at December 31, 2019 is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019	Due Within One Year
Serial bonds	\$ 2,350,161	\$ -	\$ 170,161	\$ 2,180,000	\$ 170,000
Compensated absences	52,333	-	924	51,409	5,141
Net pension liability	72,416	73,100	-	145,516	-
Total pension liability—LOSAP	2,328,868	564,021	186,679	2,706,210	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,803,778</u>	<u>\$ 637,121</u>	<u>\$ 357,764</u>	<u>\$ 5,083,135</u>	<u>\$ 175,141</u>

(*Additions to the pension liability related to ERS are shown net of reductions)

Serial Bonds—The Town issued general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, and renovation of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. These bonds generally are issued as serial bonds with equal amounts of principal maturing each year with original maturities that range from 20 to 27 years.

Principal is paid annually, interest is paid semi-annually; these payments are recorded in the associated fund, either being the General Fund, Highway—Part Town Fund, Sewer Fund, and the Water Fund.

A summary of additions and payments for the year ended December 31, 2019, is presented below:

Description	Original Issue	Interest Rate (%)	Year of Issue/Maturity	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2019
Water - Trevett Road	\$ 47,173	0%	1999/2019	\$ 2,371	\$ -	\$ 2,371	\$ -
Public Improvement	2,347,790	3.125-3.50%	2018/2045	<u>2,347,790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167,790</u>	<u>2,180,000</u>
Total				<u>\$ 2,350,161</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 170,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,180,000</u>

Compensated Absences—As described in Note 1, the Town records the value of compensated absences in the government-wide financial statements. The annual budgets of the respective funds of which the employees’ payroll is recorded provide for these benefits as they become due. Typically, the Highway—Part Town Fund have been used in prior years to liquidate the current liability. The liability for compensated absences at December 31, 2019 amounts to \$51,409. While the payments of compensated absences are dependent upon many factors, the Town has estimated that \$5,141 will become due within one year. since payment of compensated absences is dependent upon may factors, the timing of future payments is not readily available.

Pension Liabilities—The Town reports a liability totaling \$2,851,726 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employees’ Retirement System (\$145,516) and the total pension liability for LOSAP (\$2,706,210). Typically, the Highway—Part Town Fund and the Fire Protection Fund has been used to liquidate this liability within the governmental funds. Refer to Note’s 7 and 8 for additional information related to the Town’s pension liabilities.

A maturity schedule of the Town’s indebtedness is presented below:

Year Ending December 31,	Serial Bonds	Compensated Absences	Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability—LOSAP	Total
2020	\$ 170,000	\$ 5,141	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,141
2021	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
2022	70,000	-	-	-	70,000
2023	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
2024	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
2025-2029	420,000	-	-	-	420,000
2030-2034	415,000	-	-	-	415,000
2035-2039	355,000	-	-	-	355,000
2040-2044	435,000	-	-	-	435,000
2045	<u>95,000</u>	<u>46,268</u>	<u>145,516</u>	<u>2,706,210</u>	<u>2,992,994</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,180,000</u>	<u>\$ 51,409</u>	<u>\$ 145,516</u>	<u>\$ 2,706,210</u>	<u>\$ 5,083,135</u>

Interest requirements on serial bonds payable are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Interest
2020	\$ 70,112
2021	66,212
2022	63,938
2023	61,581
2024	59,144
2025-2029	256,317
2030-2034	184,893
2035-2039	123,970
2040-2044	55,914
2045-2049	1,663
Total	<u>\$ 943,744</u>

11. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- ◆ **Net Investment in Capital Assets**—This category groups all capital assets including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category. A reconciliation of the Town’s governmental activities net investment in capital assets is presented below:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 4,395,987
Related debt:	
Serial bonds	<u>(2,180,000)</u>
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 2,215,987</u>

- ◆ **Restricted Net Position**—This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions and enabling legislation.
- ◆ **Unrestricted Net Position**—This category represents the net position of the Town not restricted for any project or other purpose.

In the fund financial statements, nonspendable amounts represent net current financial resources that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance maintained by the Town at December 31, 2019 is presented on the following page.

- ◆ **Prepaid Items**—Representing the portion of fund balance, \$13,500, \$500, \$10,081, and \$625, composed of prepaid items for the General Fund, General—Town Outside Village Fund, Highway—Part Town Fund, and the nonmajor funds, respectively. This balance is nonspendable as the balance does not represent an available source.

In the fund financial statements, restricted fund balances are amounts constrained to specific purposes (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments) through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation. Restricted fund balances of the Town at December 31, 2019 include:

	General Fund	Highway—Part Town Fund	Fire Protection Fund	Total
LOSAP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,375,159	\$ 1,375,159
Capital Projects	222,454	37,755	-	260,209
Tax Stabilization	34,913	-	-	34,913
Total	<u>\$ 257,367</u>	<u>\$ 37,755</u>	<u>\$ 1,375,159</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,281</u>

- ◆ **Restricted for Tax Stabilization**—Represents \$34,913 in the General Fund set aside to lessen or prevent projected increases in excess of 2.5% of the real property tax levy.
- ◆ **Restricted for Capital Improvements**—Represents \$222,454 in the General Fund and \$37,755 in the Highway—Part Town Fund to be used for construction, reconstruction and/or the acquisition of capital improvements and equipment.
- ◆ **Restricted for LOSAP**—Represents monies, \$1,375,159, held for the Town’s LOSAP.

In the fund financial statements, commitments are amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the Town’s highest level of decision-making authority. At December 31, 2019, the Town reported no committed fund balance.

In the fund financial statements, assignments are not legally required segregations but are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the Town Board. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. At December 31, 2019, the fund balances shown below were considered to be assigned.

	General Fund	General—Town Outside Village Fund	Highway—Part Town Fund	Fire Protection Fund	Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Subsequent year's expenditures	\$ 82,231	\$ 7,019	\$ 76,289	\$ 40,000	\$ 36,290	\$ 3,415	\$ 245,244
Specific use	-	339,933	329,255	49,086	402,642	320,669	1,441,585
Total	<u>\$ 82,231</u>	<u>\$ 346,952</u>	<u>\$ 405,544</u>	<u>\$ 89,086</u>	<u>\$ 438,932</u>	<u>\$ 324,084</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,829</u>

- ◆ **Assigned to Subsequent Year’s Expenditures**—Represents available fund balance being appropriated to meet expenditure requirements in the 2020 fiscal year.
- ◆ **Assigned to Specific Use**—Represents fund balance within the special revenue funds that is assigned for a specific purpose. The assignment’s purpose relates to each fund’s operations and represents amounts within funds that are not restricted or committed.

Unassigned fund balance represents the residual classification of the government’s General Fund surplus.

If the Town must use funds for emergency expenditures, the Board shall authorize the Supervisor to expend funds first from funds classified under GASB as nonspendable (if the funds become available) then restricted funds. The use of committed and assigned funds as classified by GASB will occur after the exhaustion of available restricted funds. Finally, if no other funds are available, the Town will use unassigned fund balance.

12. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables are short term in nature and exist because of temporary advances or payments made on behalf of other funds. All interfund balances are expected to be collected/paid within the ensuing year. Interfund transfers are routine annual events for both the budget and accounting process and are necessary to present funds in their proper fund classification.

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2019 are presented below:

Fund	Interfund	
	Receivables	Payables
Governmental Funds:		
General—Town Outside Village Fund	\$ -	\$ 9,192
Highway—Part Town Fund	9,192	-
Total	<u>\$ 9,192</u>	<u>\$ 9,192</u>

Interfund transfers of the Town as of, and for the year ended December 31, 2019 are presented below:

	Highway—	Nonmajor	Total
	Part Town Fund		
Transfers out:			
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 13,079	13,079
General - Town Outside Village Fund	525,000	-	525,000
Sewer Fund	-	652	652
Total	<u>\$ 525,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,731</u>	<u>\$ 538,731</u>

13. COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances—Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year-end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expended in the next year) are re-appropriate and become part of the subsequent year’s budget pursuant to state regulations.

The Town considers encumbrances to be significant for amounts that are encumbered in excess of \$10,000. As of December 31, 2019, the Town did not have any encumbrances.

14. CONTINGENCIES

Litigation—The Town is involved in litigation in the ordinary course of its operations. The Town believes that its ultimate liability, if any, in connection with these matters will not have a material effect on the Town’s financial condition or results of operations.

Grants—In the normal course of operations, the Town receives grant funds from various Federal and State agencies. These grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any disallowed expenditures resulting from such audits could become a liability of the governmental funds. While the amount of any expenditures which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, management expects any amounts to be immaterial.

Assessments—The Town is a defendant in various litigation under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York to review tax assessments. While the Town vigorously defends assessments, the likelihood of success is on a case by case basis, and is dependent upon various factors including market values and appraised amounts. Management believes that the level of potential losses on these cases, if any, would be immaterial and no provisions have been made within the financial statements.

15. TAX ABATEMENTS

The Concord Industrial Development Agency (the Agency), created by Chapter 55 of the Laws of 1972 of the State of New York pursuant to Title I of Article 18-A of General Municipal Law of the State of New York (collectively, “the Act”), has three real property tax abatement agreements with various businesses in the Town for the purpose of job creation.

Generally, these agreements provide for a 100 percent abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) based on the requirements noted in said individual agreements. Should the property owner not comply with the policies and laws set forth in each agreement, the PILOT will discontinue as outlined in each agreement.

As a result of these tax abatement agreements, for the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town collected \$6,105 in PILOT’s, these collections were made in lieu of \$7,147 in property taxes.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 6, 2020, which is the date the financial statements are available for issuance, and have determined there are no subsequent events, except what is discussed below, that require disclosure under generally accepted accounting principles.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability—Employees' Retirement System
Last Five Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Measurement date	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0020538%	0.0022437%	0.0021432%	0.0021309%	0.0021138%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 145,516</u>	<u>\$ 72,416</u>	<u>\$ 201,376</u>	<u>\$ 337,675</u>	<u>\$ 71,409</u>
Town's covered payroll	\$ 687,918	\$ 685,804	\$ 668,374	\$ 650,874	\$ 635,603
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	21.2%	10.6%	30.1%	51.9%	11.2%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

*Information prior to December 31, 2015 is not available.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Town's Contributions—
Employees' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually required contribution	\$ 98,858	\$ 95,758	\$ 97,544	\$ 95,838	\$ 127,081	\$ 108,896	\$ 143,109	\$ 97,578	\$ 86,664	\$ 52,456
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(98,858)	(95,758)	(97,544)	(95,838)	(127,081)	(108,896)	(143,109)	(97,578)	(86,664)	(52,456)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Town's covered payroll	\$ 684,458	\$ 685,109	\$ 581,001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.4%	14.0%	16.8%	14.7%	20.0%	17.8%	22.1%	17.7%	16.8%	10.9%

*Information prior to December 31, 2017 is not available.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Changes in the Town's Total Pension Liability—LOSAP
Last Three Fiscal Years*

Total Pension Liability	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Service cost	\$ 60,956	\$ 64,570	\$ 66,755
Interest	85,166	82,187	85,308
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	340,495	(152,805)	171,845
Differences between expected and actual experience	(9,916)	(111,922)	(10,774)
Benefit payments	<u>(99,359)</u>	<u>(72,285)</u>	<u>(66,118)</u>
Net changes in total pension liability	<u>377,342</u>	<u>(190,255)</u>	<u>(66,118)</u>
Total pension liability—beginning	<u>2,328,868</u>	<u>2,519,123</u>	<u>272,107</u>
Total pension liability—ending	<u>\$ 2,706,210</u>	<u>\$ 2,328,868</u>	<u>\$ 205,989</u>
 Covered-employee payroll	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Information prior to December 31, 2017 is not available.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 821,969	\$ 821,969	\$ 827,045	\$ 5,076
Real property tax items	20,000	20,000	20,220	220
Departmental income	30,425	30,425	33,411	2,986
Use of money and property	1,285	1,285	2,352	1,067
Licenses and permits	12,425	12,425	12,916	491
Fines and forfeitures	175,200	175,200	156,624	(18,576)
Miscellaneous	12,650	12,650	22,047	9,397
State aid	145,650	220,293	227,548	7,255
Total revenues	<u>1,219,604</u>	<u>1,294,247</u>	<u>1,302,163</u>	<u>7,916</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	669,882	744,825	679,328	65,497
Public safety	15,772	15,922	14,630	1,292
Health	2,654	2,654	2,551	103
Transportation	108,743	113,736	111,213	2,523
Economic assistance and opportunity	126,199	127,056	127,056	-
Culture and recreation	47,901	52,901	45,227	7,674
Home and community services	800	800	-	800
Employee benefits	244,200	232,900	211,593	21,307
Debt service:				
Principal	40,780	40,780	40,780	-
Interest and fiscal charges	56,908	56,908	56,908	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,313,839</u>	<u>1,388,482</u>	<u>1,289,286</u>	<u>99,196</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(94,235)</u>	<u>(94,235)</u>	<u>12,877</u>	<u>107,112</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out	40,000	40,000	13,079	26,921
Total other financing uses	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>13,079</u>	<u>26,921</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(134,235)	(134,235)	(202)	134,033
Fund balances—beginning	595,780	595,780	595,780	-
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 461,545</u>	<u>\$ 461,545</u>	<u>\$ 595,578</u>	<u>\$ 134,033</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e., spenddown) of fund balance.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—General—Town Outside Village Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Non-property tax items	\$ 735,300	\$ 735,300	\$ 823,943	\$ 88,643
Use of money and property	10	10	-	(10)
Licenses and permits	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>17,075</u>	<u>6,575</u>
Total revenues	<u>745,810</u>	<u>745,810</u>	<u>841,018</u>	<u>95,208</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	12,000	12,000	-	12,000
Public safety	71,110	71,110	69,963	1,147
Culture and recreation	59,551	59,551	58,113	1,438
Home and community services	31,175	31,175	27,437	3,738
Employee benefits	<u>48,903</u>	<u>48,903</u>	<u>36,932</u>	<u>11,971</u>
Total expenditures	<u>222,739</u>	<u>222,739</u>	<u>192,445</u>	<u>30,294</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>523,071</u>	<u>523,071</u>	<u>648,573</u>	<u>125,502</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out	<u>525,000</u>	<u>525,000</u>	<u>525,000</u>	-
Total other financing uses	<u>525,000</u>	<u>525,000</u>	<u>525,000</u>	-
Net change in fund balances*	(1,929)	(1,929)	123,573	125,502
Fund balances—beginning, as restated	<u>223,879</u>	<u>223,879</u>	<u>223,879</u>	-
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 221,950</u>	<u>\$ 221,950</u>	<u>\$ 347,452</u>	<u>\$ 125,502</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e., spenddown) of fund balance.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—Highway—Part Town Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 265,601	\$ 265,601	\$ 265,601	\$ -
Intergovernmental charges	246,990	246,990	255,063	8,073
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	15,281	15,281
Miscellaneous	6,000	6,000	12,225	6,225
State aid	<u>69,608</u>	<u>69,608</u>	<u>80,126</u>	<u>10,518</u>
Total revenues	<u>588,199</u>	<u>588,199</u>	<u>628,296</u>	<u>40,097</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	864,386	864,386	1,040,356	175,970
Employee benefits	194,000	194,000	154,472	39,528
Debt service:				
Principal	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>4,813</u>	<u>4,813</u>	<u>4,813</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,163,199</u>	<u>1,163,199</u>	<u>1,299,641</u>	<u>215,498</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(575,000)</u>	<u>(575,000)</u>	<u>(671,345)</u>	<u>255,595</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	525,000	525,000	525,000	-
Transfers out	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>525,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(75,000)	(75,000)	(146,345)	280,595
Fund balances—beginning	<u>599,725</u>	<u>599,725</u>	<u>599,725</u>	<u>599,725</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 524,725</u>	<u>\$ 524,725</u>	<u>\$ 453,380</u>	<u>\$ 880,320</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e., spenddown) of fund balance.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—Fire Protection Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 577,623	\$ 577,623	\$ 577,623	\$ -
Use of money and property	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>49,910</u>	<u>49,710</u>
Total revenues	<u>577,823</u>	<u>577,823</u>	<u>627,533</u>	<u>49,710</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	4,997	4,997	4,995	2
Public safety	<u>612,826</u>	<u>612,826</u>	<u>587,247</u>	<u>25,579</u>
Total expenditures	<u>617,823</u>	<u>617,823</u>	<u>592,242</u>	<u>25,581</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(40,000)	(40,000)	35,291	24,129
Fund balances—beginning	<u>1,428,954</u>	<u>1,428,954</u>	<u>1,428,954</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 1,388,954</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,954</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,245</u>	<u>\$ 24,129</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e., spenddown) of fund balance.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—Sewer Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	169,269	169,269	169,269	\$ -
Use of money and property	<u>520</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>838</u>
Total revenues	<u>169,789</u>	<u>169,789</u>	<u>170,627</u>	<u>838</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Home and community services	193,227	193,227	170,757	22,470
Debt service:				
Principal	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>12,578</u>	<u>12,578</u>	<u>12,578</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>230,805</u>	<u>230,805</u>	<u>208,335</u>	<u>22,470</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(61,016)</u>	<u>(61,016)</u>	<u>(37,708)</u>	<u>23,308</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>(652)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(61,016)	(61,668)	(38,360)	23,308
Fund balances—beginning	<u>477,292</u>	<u>477,292</u>	<u>477,292</u>	<u>477,292</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 416,276</u>	<u>\$ 415,624</u>	<u>\$ 438,932</u>	<u>\$ 500,600</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e., spenddown) of fund balance.

The notes to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

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TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended December 31, 2019

1. PENSION LIABILITY—LOSAP

Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs—The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was based on the yield to maturity of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index and was as follows:

December 31, 2018	3.71%
December 31, 2019	2.75%

Trust Assets—There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 73 to pay related benefits.

2. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Basis of Accounting—Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for all governmental funds, with the exception of the Capital Projects Fund. The Capital Projects Fund does not have appropriated budgets since there are other means to control the use of these resources (e.g., grant awards) and sometimes span a period of more than one year.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and department. The Town’s department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the Town Board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the department level.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances.

Actual results of operations presented in accordance with GAAP and the Town’s accounting policies do not recognize encumbrances and restricted fund balance as expenditures until the period in which the actual goods or services are received and a liability is incurred. Encumbrances are only reported on the balance sheet of the governmental funds included within restricted, committed or assigned fund balance. Significant encumbrances, if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet—Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	<u>Highway</u>		<u>Lighting</u>		<u>Joint</u>	<u>Joint</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Townwide</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Van</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Nonmajor</u>
								<u>Funds</u>
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 188,152	\$ 12,874	\$ 39,904	\$ 8,944	\$ 4,321	\$ 31,584	\$ 45,517	\$ 331,296
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	557	-	557
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	625
Total assets	<u>\$ 188,152</u>	<u>\$ 12,874</u>	<u>\$ 39,904</u>	<u>\$ 8,944</u>	<u>\$ 4,321</u>	<u>\$ 32,766</u>	<u>\$ 45,517</u>	<u>\$ 332,478</u>
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 1,080	\$ 3,632	\$ 141	\$ 349	\$ 485	\$ -	\$ 5,687
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,082	-	2,082
Total liabilities	-	<u>1,080</u>	<u>3,632</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>2,567</u>	-	<u>7,769</u>
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable	-	-	-			625	-	625
Assigned	<u>188,152</u>	<u>11,794</u>	<u>36,272</u>	<u>8,803</u>	<u>3,972</u>	<u>29,574</u>	<u>45,517</u>	<u>324,084</u>
Total fund balances	<u>188,152</u>	<u>11,794</u>	<u>36,272</u>	<u>8,803</u>	<u>3,972</u>	<u>30,199</u>	<u>45,517</u>	<u>324,709</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 188,152</u>	<u>\$ 12,874</u>	<u>\$ 39,904</u>	<u>\$ 8,944</u>	<u>\$ 4,321</u>	<u>\$ 32,766</u>	<u>\$ 45,517</u>	<u>\$ 332,478</u>

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances—Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Highway Townwide	Library	Lighting District	Water	Joint Youth	Joint Van	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES								
Real property taxes	\$ 9,600	\$ 8,930	\$ 30,056	\$ 17,629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,215
Intergovernmental charges	-	-	-	-	98,602	56,018	-	154,620
Use of money and property	530	34	88	4	33	-	-	689
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	2,275	-	2,275
Total revenues	<u>10,130</u>	<u>8,964</u>	<u>30,144</u>	<u>17,633</u>	<u>98,635</u>	<u>58,293</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>223,799</u>
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Transportation	-	-	22,223	-	-	-	-	22,223
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	-	-	-	-	34,958	-	34,958
Culture and recreation	-	7,598	-	-	111,958	-	-	119,556
Home and community services	-	-	-	9,926	-	-	-	9,926
Employee benefits	-	67	-	316	6,331	6,836	-	13,550
Debt service:								
Principal	-	-	-	4,381	-	-	-	4,381
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	1,198	-	-	-	1,198
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>7,665</u>	<u>22,223</u>	<u>15,821</u>	<u>118,289</u>	<u>41,794</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>205,792</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>10,130.00</u>	<u>1,299</u>	<u>7,921</u>	<u>1,812</u>	<u>(19,654)</u>	<u>16,499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,007</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,731	13,731
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,731</u>	<u>13,731</u>
Net change in fund balances	10,130	1,299	7,921	1,812	(19,654)	16,499	13,731	31,738
Fund balances—beginning	<u>178,022</u>	<u>10,495</u>	<u>28,351</u>	<u>6,991</u>	<u>23,626</u>	<u>13,700</u>	<u>31,786</u>	<u>292,971</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 188,152</u>	<u>\$ 11,794</u>	<u>\$ 36,272</u>	<u>\$ 8,803</u>	<u>\$ 3,972</u>	<u>\$ 30,199</u>	<u>\$ 45,517</u>	<u>\$ 324,709</u>

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Certified Public Accountants

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

The Honorable Town Board of the
Town of Concord, New York:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Concord, New York (the "Town") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 6, 2020 (which report includes an emphasis of matter paragraph regarding restated net position of governmental activities and fund balance of governmental funds as of December 31, 2018).

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider to be a significant deficiency as item 2019-001.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The Town's Response to Finding

The Town's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Drescher & Malecki LLP

May 6, 2020

TOWN OF CONCORD, NEW YORK
Schedule of Findings
Year Ended December 31, 2019

We consider the deficiency presented below to be a significant deficiency in internal control.

Finding 2019-001—Recordkeeping, Policies and Procedures

Criteria: Internal controls over financial reporting should be designed by management to prevent or detect and correct misstatements and to comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) requirements.

Condition and Context: The Town does not have formal policies and procedures documented for critical accounting cycles including journal entries, capital assets, and information technology controls. As a result, we were unable to determine if journal entries were prepared and reviewed appropriately. Additionally, the Town does not have a comprehensive capital asset policy or procedures addressing inventory procedures, additions and deletions. Although there may be informal procedures in place, certain information technology policies and procedures are not formally documented.

Cause: Lack of formalized policies and procedures as well as personnel limitations for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Effect or Potential Effect: Increased risk of financial statement misstatement, asset misappropriation and fraudulent financial reporting. The financial statements include several adjusting journal entries, which have a material effect on the Town’s financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town formalize policies and procedures related to each accounting cycle. Included within these policies and procedures should be the assessment and evaluation of internal controls, to ensure that controls surrounding key accounting functions are regularly revisited to provide assurance that they are designed effectively and operating efficiently. Such policies should be approved by the Town Board, regularly reviewed and updated on a regular basis. In addition:

All journal entries should be reviewed and approved by an individual independent of the employee who prepared the journal entry. The reviewer should be provided with supporting documentation to be able to properly review and approve the entries made.

A formalized capital asset policy, which includes procedures for additions, deletions, as well as construction in progress should be implemented. Additionally, procedures for depreciation, including the method of depreciation and useful life information should be considered. The established polices should include proper capital asset maintenance with a reasonable capitalization threshold.

Although the Town utilizes an outside contractor for information technology, we recommend having formal, written policies to formally communicate the Town’s policies and procedures to all current and new employees, as well as improve the Town’s control over its financial systems.

Management’s Corrective Action Plan: Financial policies and procedures establishing the framework for the Town’s overall fiscal planning and management will be developed and implemented to ensure sound financial management and fiscal integrity.

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