FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(REGULATORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING) –
GENERAL FUND, SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS,
AND CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Financial Statements (regulatory basis of accounting) Balance Sheets – The General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Capital Project Fund Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –	3
The General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Capital Project Fund Notes to Financial Statements	4 5
Other Information	
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – General and Special Revenue Fund Types	19
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	21



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Supervisor and Members of the Town Board Town of East Greenbush, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements (regulatory basis of accounting) of the Town of East Greenbush, New York (the Town) which comprise the balance sheets – the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects fund as of December 31, 2020, and the related statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects fund for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with financial reporting provisions allowed by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller as described in Note 1. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 opinion.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects fund of the Town of East Greenbush, New York, as of December 31, 2020, and the changes in financial position for the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects fund for the year then ended, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions allowed by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller as described in Note 1.



Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1, the financial statements are prepared by the Town of East Greenbush, New York, on the basis of the financial reporting provisions allowed by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, to meet the requirements of the New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Town of East Greenbush, New York, as of December 31, 2020, or changes in net position, or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements (regulatory basis of accounting) of the Town of East Greenbush, New York. The budgetary comparison information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements (regulatory basis of accounting).

The budgetary comparison information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 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 June 30, 2021, on our consideration of the Town of East Greenbush'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 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Town of East Greenbush, New York's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

UHY LLP

Albany, New York June 30, 2021

BALANCE SHEETS – THE GENERAL FUND, SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS, AND CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (REGULATORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING) December 31, 2020

	Governmental Fund Types						
	-		Spe	cial Revenue F	unds		
	General	Highway	Sewer	Water	Others	Subtotal	Capital Projects
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	General	Ingilway	Ocwei	Water	Others	Oubtotai	110,000
ASSETS							
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 16,919,701	\$ 162,068	\$ 3,975,114	\$ 4,477,586	\$ 250,797	\$ 8,865,565	\$ 258,015
Cash reserved for special purposes	20,071	5,005	-	-	-	5,005	-
Other receivables	77,930	_	79,083	145,048	32,778	256,909	-
Due from other funds	151,695	13,400	-	-	-	13,400	-
Prepaid expenses	253,524	_	-	-	-	_	-
Total assets	17,422,921	180,473	4,054,197	4,622,634	283,575	9,140,879	258,015
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources	\$ 17,422,921	\$ 180,473	\$ 4,054,197	\$ 4,622,634	\$ 283,575	\$ 9,140,879	\$ 258,015
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES							
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 477,736	\$ 138,367	\$ 117,112	\$ 1,225,374	\$ 29,167	\$ 1,510,020	\$ 193,781
Guaranty and bid deposits	2,885,632	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	151,695
Total liabilities	3,376,768	138,367	117,112	1,225,374	29,167	1,510,020	345,476
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	103,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES:							
Nonspendable	253,524	_	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	20,071	5,005	-	-	-	5,005	-
Assigned	5,861,198	37,101	3,937,085	3,397,260	254,408	7,625,854	-
Unassigned	7,807,500	-	-	-	-	-	(87,461)
Total fund balances	13,942,293	42,106	3,937,085	3,397,260	254,408	7,630,859	(87,461)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and							
fund balances	\$ 17,422,921	\$ 180,473	\$ 4,054,197	\$ 4,622,634	\$ 283,575	\$ 9,140,879	\$ 258,015

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – THE GENERAL FUND, SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS, AND CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (REGULATORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING) Year Ended December 31, 2020

Governmental Fund Types

		Special Revenue Funds							
				Specia	ai Keveiit	e rui	iius	1	Capital
	General	Highway	Se	wer	Water		Others	Subtotal	Projects
REVENUES									
Real property taxes	\$ 5,073,979	\$ 2,660,963	\$ 1,0	27,906	\$ 459,	100	\$ 778,753	\$ 4,926,722	\$ -
Sales tax	2,726,211	-		-		-	-	-	-
Departmental income	1,173,282	-	1,7	773,321	3,448,	501	488,007	5,709,829	-
Intergovernmental charges	287,000	2,875		-		-	-	2,875	-
Use of money and property	262,104	-		44,138		518	-	81,656	-
License and permits	9,305	-		750	27,	500	-	28,250	-
Fines and forfeitures	179,313	-		-		-	-	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	68,632	9,779		-	,	800	-	16,579	-
Miscellaneous local sources	142,126	72,787	4	168,450	2,	306	-	543,543	46,523
Interfund revenues	-	44,725		-		-	-	44,725	-
State aid	518,604	85,597		-		-	-	85,597	-
Federal aid	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Total revenues	10,440,556	2,876,726	3,3	314,565	3,981,	725	1,266,760	11,439,776	46,523
EXPENDITURES									
General governmental support	1,769,460	-	3	311,607		-	10,103	321,710	-
Public safety	3,412,159	-		-		-	138,590	138,590	-
Health	7,242	-		-		-	1,086,117	1,086,117	-
Transportation	186,319	2,038,647		-		-	-	2,038,647	188,284
Economic assistance and opportunities	3,159	-		-		-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	325,716	-		-		-	-	-	-
Home and community services	921,360	-	1,7	745,361	2,513,	981	-	4,259,342	175,463
Employee benefits	2,802,266	685,608	3	355,359	274,	253	15,549	1,330,769	-
Debt service:									
Principal	280,000	91,429	8	372,000	180,	927	-	1,144,356	-
Interest	7,000	6,659	3	363,926	147,	546	-	518,131	
Total expenditures	9,714,681	2,822,343	3,6	648,253	3,116,	707	1,250,359	10,837,662	363,747
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	725,875	54,383	(3	33,688)	865,	018	16,401	602,114	(317,224)
Other financing sources (uses)									
Operating transfers in (out), net	-	-	3	889,157		-	-	389,157	(389,157)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources									
(deficiency) over expenditures and other uses	 725,875	54,383		55,469	865,	018	16,401	991,271	(706,381)
FUND BALANCES									
Fund balances, beginning of year	13,216,418	(12,277)	3,8	881,616	2,532,	242	238,007	6,639,588	618,920
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 13,942,293	\$ 42,106	\$ 3,9	937,085	\$ 3,397,	260	\$ 254,408	\$ 7,630,859	\$ (87,461)

See notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York (the "Town") was founded in 1855. The Town is governed by County Law, other general laws of the State of New York, and various local laws and ordinances. The Town Board is the legislative body responsible for overall operations. The Town Supervisor serves as chief executive officer and chief fiscal officer.

The Town provides the following basic services: police and law enforcement, fire protection, water and sewer, trash collection, recreation, street maintenance and snow removal, and general administrative services.

The accounting policies of the Town conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) as they relate to fund accounting for fiscal accountability. Fiscal accountability is one of the primary objectives of financial reporting and is designed to demonstrate that the actions of the government during the current period have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public monies during the reporting cycle.

In June 1999, the GASB approved Statement 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments which became effective for the Town for the period ended December 31, 2004. This statement requires the financial statements to include government-wide financial statements on a full accrual basis, in addition to the fund financial information presented by the Town of East Greenbush in these financial statements. It further requires information relating to fixed assets, including infrastructure and depreciation, component units and reconciliation between government-wide and fund statements, as well as management discussion and analysis.

The Town has elected not to implement GASB 34 due to the costs associated with the development and maintenance of the information required to present government-wide financial statements. The accompanying financial statements present the financial position of the general fund, special revenue funds and capital projects fund of the Town of East Greenbush, New York as of December 31, 2020, and the changes in financial position thereof. The budgetary comparison for the general fund and each major special revenue fund is presented as other information.

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the general fund, the special revenue funds and the capital projects fund of the Town of East Greenbush and does not include any other funds, account groups or component units of the Town.

(b) Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances (net assets), revenues, and expenditures (expenses). The following fund types are used by the Town:

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting (Continued)

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Governmental funds are those in which most governmental functions of the Town are reported. The acquisition, use and balances of the Town's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through the governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon determination of net income. The following are the Town's governmental fund types:

<u>General Fund</u> – The general fund is the principal operating fund of the Town and accounts for the general tax revenue, miscellaneous receipts not allocated by law or contractual agreement to another fund, risk retention operations, and general operating expenditures. This fund operates within the financial limits of an annual budget adopted by the Town Board.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes. The Town maintains the following special revenue funds:

- Highway Fund used to account for the operations of the Town's highway and maintenance program.
- Sewer Fund used to report operations of the Town's wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary sewer system that is provided to all Town residents.
- Water Fund used to report operations of the Town's water treatment and supply facilities
 that provide drinking water to all Town residents, as well as to certain other local
 communities outside the Town's boundaries.
- Fire Protection Fund used to fund volunteer fire district operations within the Town.
- Ambulance Fund used to account for ambulance and emergency medical operations.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The capital projects fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets for governmental activities. Financing is generally provided from proceeds of bonds, notes, Federal and State grants, and transfers from other governmental funds.

(c) Basis of Accounting

The Town has elected to prepare its financial statements on the regulatory basis of accounting as allowed by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller for annual reports submitted to that office, which varies from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The regulatory basis of accounting under the New York State Office of the Comptroller uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for the general fund, special revenue funds and capital project fund. This regulatory basis of accounting varies from U.S. GAAP primarily in that under U.S. GAAP:

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Basis of Accounting (Continued)

- Financial statements include two additional statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, collectively referred to as the "government-wide" financial statements which are presented on the full accrual basis of accounting.
- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is required as supplementary information that precedes the basic financial statements and is intended to provide an objective analysis of the government's financial activities, both on a current and long-term basis, based on current conditions.
- Other supplementary information is required by U.S. GAAP, including budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget, and the schedule of funding progress for other postemployment benefits.
- Fund-based financial statements must be reconciled to the "government-wide" financial statements.
- Capital assets, other than land, are depreciated and reported on the "government-wide" statement of net position at net book value, and depreciation expense is allocated to the major functions on the statement of activities based on the use of the underlying assets.

The Town's financial statements include only the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital project fund. The financial transactions of the Town are reported in the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital project fund. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when they are susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt and compensated absences, are recorded when the liability is incurred, if measurable.

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

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The primary non-property tax item is sales tax which is recorded as revenue when it is susceptible to accrual. Fines, permits and miscellaneous revenues are recorded when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Inter-governmental revenues and interest income are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days of the end of the accounting period and such amounts relate to the current period.

(d) Fund Balance Classification

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town Board. The Town did not have any committed resources as of December 31, 2020.

Assigned - This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Town Board or through the Town Board delegating this responsibility to the Town Supervisor through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned - This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The Town would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

(e) Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually on January 1. Taxes are collected during the period January 1 to March 31. Taxes for county purposes are levied together with taxes for town and special district purposes as a single bill. The town and special districts receive the full amount of their levies annually out of the first amounts collected on the combined bills. Unpaid town taxes are turned over to the county for enforcement.

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Budgets

The Town's procedures for establishing the budgetary data reflected in the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

- Not later than September 30, the Town Supervisor submits to the Town Clerk a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1.
- The Town Clerk submits the proposed budget to the Town Board on or before October 5.
- Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments after revisions are made by the Town Board.
- Not later than November 20, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of a legislative resolution.
- Total expenditures for each object may not legally exceed the total appropriations for that object.

The Town Supervisor is authorized to approve all budget transfer requests not exceeding \$500 between the major fund codes within individual departments. Additionally, the Town Supervisor may authorize all budget transfers within major fund codes within individual departments. All other modifications to the budget must be approved by the Town Board.

The budget is developed on the basis generally consistent with the statutory basis required by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

(g) Account Groups

Account groups are used to establish accounting control and accountability for general fixed assets and general long-term debt. An account group is not a "fund." It is concerned only with the measurement of financial position and is not involved with measurement of results of operations and is not included in the financial statements.

General Long-term Debt Account Group - This account group is used to record all long-term debt of the Town, such as compensated absences, installment purchases, and bonds. Information about general long-term debt is discussed in Note 4.

Fixed Asset Account Group - The Town does not maintain information related to cost of fixed assets and the amounts that should be recorded in this account group have not been determined.

(h) Compensated Absences

The Town employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. In the event of termination or upon retirement, an employee is entitled to payment for accumulated vacation and sick leave and unused compensatory absences at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations.

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Compensated Absences (Continued)

Estimated vacation and sick leave and compensatory absences accumulated by governmental fund type employees have been recorded in the general long-term debt account group and are not reflected in these financial statements.

Payment of vacation and sick leave recorded in the general long-term debt account group is dependent upon many factors, therefore, timing of future payments is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be made available for the payments of vacation and sick leave and compensatory absences when such payment becomes due.

(i) Tax Abatements

The Town follows GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, which requires governments that enter into tax abatements agreements to disclose certain information about the agreements. The Town is subject to tax abatements granted by the Rensselaer County Industrial Development Agency (RCIDA). The agreements generally provide for a 100 percent abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT). The Town's revenue under these PILOT agreements was approximately \$660,000 for the year ended December 31, 2020. Property tax revenue for these properties would have been approximately \$1,204,000 if the properties were taxed at 100% assessed value with the Town recognizing a reduction of approximately \$544,000 in revenue. No additional commitments were made by the Town, other than to abate taxes, as part of these agreements.

(j) Post-Retirement Health Insurance Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Town provides certain health care benefits for retired employees, their spouses, and certain survivors. All of the Town's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Town. The Town recognizes the cost of providing healthcare benefits by expensing the annual insurance costs, which were approximately \$2,000,000 for 2020 for both retired and active employees.

(k) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

All deposits shall be fully secured by insurance of the FDIC, Municipal Letters of Credit, or by obligations of New York State, obligations of federal agencies, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by the United States, or obligations of New York State local governments.

NOTE 1 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the State and that underlying securities must be obligations of the Federal government. Underlying securities shall be valued to market at periodic intervals by the Town Comptroller or designee.

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Town.

(I) Interfund Transactions

During the course of operations, the Town processes several transactions that affect more than one fund and other transactions between the various funds. Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenue in the provider funds and expenditures in the user funds. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed. Advances or loans from one fund to another are recorded as receivables in the remitting fund and payables in the receiving fund. Other interfund transactions generally represent transfers of resources from one fund to be utilized in another fund and are reported as transfers. Interfund transactions that are unpaid between funds are recorded in the financial statements as due from other funds (receivables) and due to other funds (payables).

NOTE 2 — CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2020, the Town held \$26,068,357 in demand deposits and short-term investments.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments at year-end were entirely covered by federal depository insurance, letters of credit, obligations of federal agencies, or by collateral held by a third party. The carrying amount of the Town's deposits with financial institutions was \$26,082,033 (including \$13,676 held in Private Purpose Trust funds) and the collected bank balance was \$26,679,931.

NOTE 3 — INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The following is a summary of interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2020:

Fund	Due From Other Funds	Due To Other Funds
General Highway Capital projects	\$ 151,695 13,400 	\$ 13,400 - 151,695
Total	\$ 165,095	\$ 165,095

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

NOTE 4 — LONG-TERM DEBT

As discussed in Note 1, long-term debt of the Town is recorded in the long-term debt account group and is not included in the financial statements. The following describes long-term debt of the Town:

(a) Changes in Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Bonds	Capital Leases Payable	Compensated Absences
Payable at January 1, 2020	\$ 24,838,318	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,540,161
Additions	-	-	-
Reductions	(1,414,355)	(1,061)	(99,739)
Payable at December 31, 2020	\$ 23,423,963	\$ -	\$ 1,440,422

(b) Bonds Payable

A summary of the Town's bonds payable at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Fund	Purpose	Original Date Issued	Original Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Date Final Maturity	0	utstanding
Water	Improvements	08/11/06	\$ 207,300	4.75%	08/10/21	\$	13,820
Sewer	EFC Sewer	09/22/16	15,053,098	2.98%	08/01/46		13,290,000
General	Equipment	04/28/17	800,000	1.46%	04/27/24		457,143
Water	EFC Water	10/25/17	3,665,650	3.47%	02/01/47		3,375,000
Water	Water Consolidation	03/30/18	1,316,000	3.46%	03/30/28		1,208,000
Sewer	Acquisition RCWSA	08/08/18	 5,320,000	3.50%	08/01/46		5,080,000
			\$ 26,362,048			\$	23,423,963

(c) Maturities Information

The following table summarizes the Town's future debt service requirements on bonds as of December 31, 2020:

Year Ending Date	Bonds Payable
2021	\$ 838,105
2022	835,036
2023	845,536
2024	856,536
2025	753,500
2026-2030	3,911,000
2031-2035	4,336,750
2036-2040	4,707,500
2041-2045	5,055,000
2046-2047	1,285,000
Total	\$ 23,423,963

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

NOTE 4 — LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

(d) Other Long-term Debt

In addition to the above long-term debt, the Town has long-term debt related to pension plans and other postemployment benefits (Note 5 and 6).

NOTE 5 — PENSION PLANS

(a) Plan Description

The Town participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS). These are costsharing multiple-employer retirement systems. Plan benefits, including retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries are provided under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law and are guaranteed under the State Constitution. In general, retirement benefits are determined based on an employee's individual circumstances using a pension factor, an age factor, and final average salary. The benefits vary depending on the individual's employment tier. Pension factors are determined based on tier and an employee's years of service, among other factors. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits provided to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the Systems. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the Systems and for the custody and control of their funds. The Systems issue publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

(b) Funding Policy

No employee contribution is required for those hired prior to July 1976. The System requires employee contributions of 3% of salary for the first 10 years of service for those employees who joined the System from July 1976 through December 2009. Participants hired on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 are required to contribute 3% of compensation throughout their active membership in the System. Participants hired on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute a percentage ranging from 3% to 6% each year, based on their level of compensation. The Comptroller annually certifies the rates used, expressed as a percentage of the wages of participants, to compute the contributions required to be made by the Town to the pension accumulation fund. For 2020, the rate was 9.3% - 24.3% for the Town's active employees. Employee contributions are deducted from their salaries and remitted on a current basis to the System.

The Town is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for the Systems' fiscal years ending March 31 were:

		ERS		PFRS
2019	\$	544,262	\$	417,338
2020	•	550,882	·	452,815
2021		534,269		479,825

Contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

NOTE 5 — PENSION PLANS (Continued)

(c) Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Pension Liability

At December 31, 2020, the Town's proportionate share of the deferred outflows of resources was approximately \$4,225,000, and its proportionate share of the deferred inflows of resources and net pension liability was approximately \$198,000 and \$6,692,000, respectively. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2020, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2019, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2020. The Town's proportion was based on the ratio of its actuarially determined employer contribution to ERS's and PFRS's total actuarially determined employer contribution for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date. At the March 31, 2020 measurement date, the Town's proportions were 0.0133049% and 0.0592854% for ERS and PFRS, respectively.

The Town has an additional deferred outflow of resource of approximately \$1,014,000 as of December 31, 2020 for employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2020.

NOTE 6 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and presentation of retiree health insurance expenses.

(a) Plan Description

The Town provides health insurance coverage and survivors' benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Substantially all of the Town's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Town. Health care benefits and survivors' benefits are provided through a self-insurance program or insurance company contracts with premiums based on the benefits paid during the year. The Town also reimburses retirees for their Medicare Part B premiums. The Town recognizes the cost of providing benefits by recording total costs as expenditures in the General Fund during the year, which are net with the retirees' premium contributions.

(b) Funding Policy

The Town contributes sufficient amounts to the plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. Contributions for current premiums for 2020 were approximately \$710,000.

(c) Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At January 1, 2019, the actuarial valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	59
Active employees	86
	145

NOTE 6 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

(d) Total OPEB Liability

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$45,669,914 was measured as of December 31, 2020 and determined by actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020.

(e) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs (if any) between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The Town's total OPEB liability, as of December 31, 2020, was measured as of December 31, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the liability to December 31, 2020. The following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount rate as of January 1, 2020 – 2.74%

Discount rate as of December 31, 2020 – 2.12%

Healthcare cost trend rates – 9.50% for 2021 (decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.00% by 2030)

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year municipal bond index.

Mortality rates were based on the Society of Actuaries' RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality with Scale MP-2020 (Base Year 2006) mortality tables.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

NOTE 6 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

(f) Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes in the total OPEB liability were as follows:

	Liability
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 37,704,295
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	2,770,137
Interest	897,973
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	8,812,402
Difference between actual and expected experience	(3,804,073)
Benefit payments	(710,820)
Net changes	7,965,619
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 45,669,914

(g) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1.0	% Decrease (1.12%)	Di:	scount Rate (2.12%)	_	1.0% Increase (3.12%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$	54,542,065	\$	45,669,914	<u>\$</u>	38,609,940

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

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

		Health Care Cost	
	1.0% Decrease (8.5% decreasing to 4%)	Trend Rate (9.5% decreasing to 5%)	1.0% Increase (10.5% decreasing to 6%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 37,168,550	\$ 45,669,914	\$ 56,901,687

(i) OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Town's OPEB expense was \$6,018,440. At December 31, 2020, the Town's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB were as follows:

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

NOTE 6 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

(i) OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 3,352,372 12,096,306	\$ (3,217,025)	
Total	\$ 15,448,678	\$ (3,217,025)	

The Town's deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Deferred Outflows of Resources
2021	\$ 2,350,330
2022	2,350,330
2023	2,350,330
2024	2,350,330
2025	2,010,662
Thereafter	819,671
	\$ 12,231,653

NOTE 7 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Lawsuits

The Town is subject to various lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of the Town's operations. The Town believes, however, that such lawsuits, individually or in the aggregate, are unlikely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town, and that the Town's general liability insurance would cover any potential loss after deductible.

(b) Tax Certiorari Litigation

The Town is a party to various tax assessment challenges which are being vigorously defended by the Town. In the event that any refund of property taxes is awarded, the portions assigned to the Town would be paid by the County and would subsequently be charged against the Town's property tax share from the County in the following fiscal year. Management believes that any tax assessment challenges would have no material impact on the Town's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

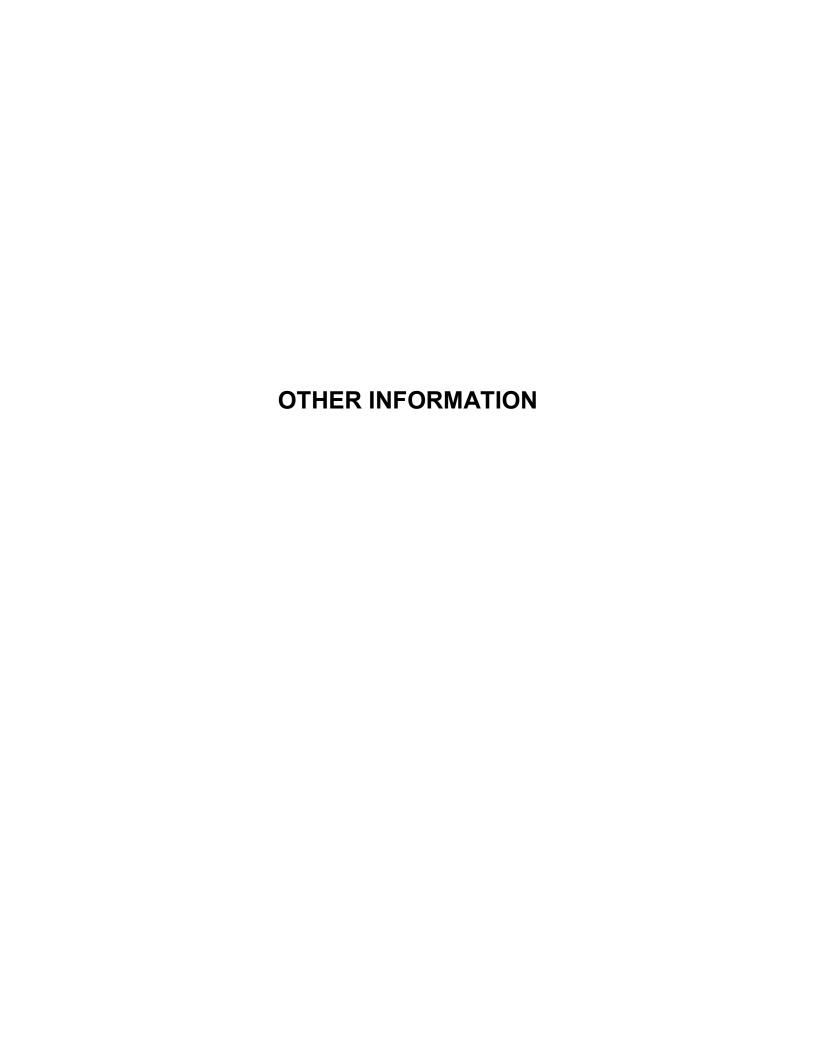
NOTE 7 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

(c) Grant Programs

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

NOTE 8 — RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Global and domestic responses to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak continue to rapidly evolve. The initial effect, which centered around global financial markets, has since spread to all businesses. Although there has been no significant financial impact on the basic operations of the Town in the current year, management is closely monitoring the current status of COVID-19. As the situation continues to unfold, management may need to find ways to continue to address the potential disruption of business operations as a result of COVID-19. At this point, the full extent to which COVID-19 will impact the Town remains uncertain.



TOWN OF EAST GREENBUSH, NEW YORK STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TYPES Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Fund			Special Revenue Funds - Highway			
	Modified Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Modified Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	\$ 4,927,510	\$ 5,073,979	\$ 146,469	\$ 2,661,225	\$ 2,660,963	\$ (262)	
Sales tax	2,300,000	2,726,211	426,211	-	-	-	
Departmental income	985,400	1,173,282	187,882	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental charges	287,000	287,000	-	-	2,875	2,875	
Use of money and property	150,000	262,104	112,104	15,000	-	(15,000)	
Licenses and permits	12,400	9,305	(3,095)	-	-	-	
Fines and forfeitures	260,000	179,313	(80,687)	-	-	-	
Sale of property and compensation for loss	40,500	68,632	28,132	-	9,779	9,779	
Miscellaneous local sources	125,000	142,126	17,126	25,725	72,787	47,062	
Interfund revenues	-	-	-	85,000	44,725	(40,275)	
State aid	410,383	518,604	108,221	186,000	85,597	(100,403)	
Total revenues	9,498,193	10,440,556	942,363	2,972,950	2,876,726	(96,224)	
EXPENDITURES							
General government support	1,959,207	1,769,460	189,747	-	-	-	
Public safety	3,330,098	3,412,159	(82,061)	-	-	-	
Health	7,109	7,242	(133)	-	-	-	
Transportation	184,500	186,319	(1,819)	2,141,729	2,038,647	103,082	
Economic assistance and opportunity	12,000	3,159	8,841	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation	492,893	325,716	167,177	-	-	-	
Home and community services	734,369	921,360	(186,991)	-	-	-	
Employee benefits	2,748,256	2,802,266	(54,010)	733,118	685,608	47,510	
Debt service:							
Principal	280,000	280,000	-	91,429	91,429	-	
Interest	7,000	7,000	-	6,674	6,659	15	
Total expenditures	9,755,432	9,714,681	40,751	2,972,950	2,822,343	150,607	
(Deficiency) excess of revenues over expenditures	(257,239)	725,875	983,114		54,383	54,383	
Fund balance, beginning of year	13,216,418	13,216,418		(12,277)	(12,277)		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 12,959,179	\$ 13,942,293	\$ 983,114	\$ (12,277)	\$ 42,106	\$ 54,383	

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TYPES (CONTINUED) Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds - Sewer			Special Revenue Funds - Water		
	Modified Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Modified Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES						
Real property taxes	\$ 1,027,906	\$ 1,027,906	\$ -	\$ 459,100	\$ 459,100	\$ -
Departmental income	1,977,945	1,773,321	(204,624)	2,747,353	3,448,501	701,148
Use of money and property	-	44,138	44,138	6,500	37,518	31,018
Licenses and permits	-	750	750	-	27,500	27,500
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	-	-	6,800	6,800
Miscellaneous local sources	-	468,450	468,450	-	2,306	2,306
Interfund revenues	<u>-</u> _			28,564		(28,564)
Total revenues	3,005,851	3,314,565	308,714	3,241,517	3,981,725	740,208
EXPENDITURES						
General government support	-	311,607	(311,607)	-	-	-
Home and community services	1,847,146	1,745,361	101,785	2,610,770	2,513,981	96,789
Employee benefits	342,913	355,359	(12,446)	302,270	274,253	28,017
Debt service:						
Principal	877,622	872,000	5,622	181,077	180,927	150
Interest	425,599	363,926	61,673	147,400	147,546	(146)
Total expenditures	3,493,280	3,648,253	(154,973)	3,241,517	3,116,707	124,810
(Deficiency) excess of revenues over expenditures	(487,429)	(333,688)	153,741		865,018	865,018
Other financing sources						
Operating transfers in, net	<u> </u>	389,157	389,157			
Total other financing sources	-	389,157	389,157			-
Fund balance, beginning of year	3,881,616	3,881,616		2,532,242	2,532,242	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 3,394,187	\$ 3,937,085	\$ 542,898	\$ 2,532,242	\$ 3,397,260	\$ 865,018



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

To the Supervisor and Members of the Town Board Town of East Greenbush, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Town of East Greenbush, New York, which comprise the balance sheets – the general fund, special revenue funds and capital projects fund (regulatory basis of accounting) as of December 31, 2020, and the related statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – the general fund, special revenue funds and capital project fund (regulatory basis of accounting) for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2021. Unmodified opinion was issued on the Town's financial statements in accordance with regulatory basis of accounting. An adverse opinion was issued on the Town's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of East Greenbush'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of East Greenbush's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of East Greenbush's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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 a certain deficiency in internal control, described as follows, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

(1) The Town Clerk's cash accounts were not reconciled and reported on a timely basis. While certain procedures were improved and implemented in recent years, the Town Comptroller was unable to determine if the Town Clerk was receiving, reporting, depositing, disbursing and reporting all money owed to the Town in a timely manner. As a result, misstatements may occur and not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We recommend the Town Clerk reconcile bank accounts to the accounting records timely on a monthly basis, and reconcile the amounts collected with what is owed to various parties on a monthly basis. Additionally, we recommend the Town Clerk remit all collected fees to the Town and other appropriate parties in a timely manner.



Management's response: While the Town Comptroller has assisted the new Town Clerk to make significant and constructive improvements to reporting; completeness and timeliness are still a work in progress. The completeness and timeliness improvements will be implemented by the end of 2021.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town of East Greenbush, New York's Response to Findings

Town of East Greenbush, New York's response to the findings identified in our audit is described previously. Town of East Greenbush, New York'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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

UHY LLP

Albany, New York June 30, 2021