

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

Additional Offices:

Nashua, NH
Manchester, NH
Greenfield, MA
Ellsworth, ME

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion

on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and certain Pension and OPEB schedules be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2019 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.

Melanson Heath

December 30, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts (the Town) we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of

spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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

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

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among various functions. Specifically, internal service funds are used to account for self-insured employee health programs. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and cable operations.

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

not available to support the Town's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

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

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

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$35,143,968 (i.e., net position), a change of \$(994,828) in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$27,724,722, a change of \$(3,914,675) in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$7,363,895, a change of \$2,002,781 in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal years (in thousands).

	<u>NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 39,035	\$ 42,653	\$ 5,635	\$ 3,707	\$ 44,670	\$ 46,360
Capital assets	<u>167,812</u>	<u>161,534</u>	<u>13,634</u>	<u>13,021</u>	<u>181,446</u>	<u>174,555</u>
Total assets	206,847	204,187	19,269	16,728	226,116	220,915
Deferred outflows of resources	21,336	6,870	175	60	21,511	6,930
Long-term liabilities outstanding	183,057	169,200	4,965	2,888	188,022	172,088
Other liabilities	<u>13,709</u>	<u>13,284</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>14,034</u>	<u>13,617</u>
Total liabilities	196,766	182,484	5,290	3,221	202,056	185,705
Deferred inflows of resources	10,342	5,950	85	51	10,427	6,001
Net investment in capital assets	110,816	108,080	9,451	10,857	120,267	118,937
Restricted	12,189	12,321	-	-	12,189	12,321
Unrestricted	<u>(101,930)</u>	<u>(97,778)</u>	<u>4,618</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>(97,312)</u>	<u>(95,119)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 21,075</u>	<u>\$ 22,623</u>	<u>\$ 14,069</u>	<u>\$ 13,516</u>	<u>\$ 35,144</u>	<u>\$ 36,139</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$35,143,968, a change of \$(994,828) in comparison to the prior year. This change also reflects the net position restatement as discussed in Note 24.

The largest portion of net position \$120,267,557 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position \$12,188,435 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position reflects a deficit of \$(97,312,024) primarily resulting from unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities (see Notes 19 and 21, respectively). The unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities (net of deferrals) increased from FY18 to FY19 by \$385,252 and \$5,214,970, respectively.

	<u>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 9,279	\$ 7,671	\$ 4,260	\$ 3,678	\$ 13,539	\$ 11,349
Operating grants and contributions	22,661	21,027	-	-	22,661	21,027
Capital grants and contributions	3,070	2,994	-	-	3,070	2,994
General revenues:						
Property taxes	67,927	66,487	-	-	67,927	66,487
Excises	3,105	3,042	-	-	3,105	3,042
Penalties and interest on taxes	561	606	-	-	561	606
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,730	1,613	-	-	1,730	1,613
Investment income	724	303	-	-	724	303
Other	890	341	-	-	890	341
Total revenues	109,947	104,084	4,260	3,678	114,207	107,762

(continued)

(continued)

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Expenses:						
General government	6,302	1,714	-	-	6,302	1,714
Public safety	20,054	14,931	-	-	20,054	14,931
Education	64,707	64,832	-	-	64,707	64,832
Public works	11,564	10,964	-	-	11,564	10,964
Human services	1,946	1,585	-	-	1,946	1,585
Culture and recreation	3,944	2,852	-	-	3,944	2,852
Interest on long-term debt	2,070	2,012	-	-	2,070	2,012
Intergovernmental	863	749	-	-	863	749
Miscellaneous	66	72	-	-	66	72
Water operations	-	-	3,685	3,196	3,685	3,196
Total expenses	<u>111,516</u>	<u>99,711</u>	<u>3,685</u>	<u>3,196</u>	<u>115,201</u>	<u>102,907</u>
Change in net assets before transfers	(1,569)	4,373	575	482	(994)	4,855
Transfers in (out)	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	(1,547)	4,395	553	460	(994)	4,855
Net position - beginning of year, as restated (Note 24)	<u>22,622</u>	<u>18,227</u>	<u>13,516</u>	<u>13,056</u>	<u>36,138</u>	<u>31,283</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 21,075</u>	<u>\$ 22,622</u>	<u>\$ 14,069</u>	<u>\$ 13,516</u>	<u>\$ 35,144</u>	<u>\$ 36,138</u>

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$(1,547,338). Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ 2,048,610
Major municipal building fund - accrual basis	154,150
Major community preservation fund - operating results	546,978
Nonmajor fund - accrual basis	1,595,422
Internal service fund - operating results	369,551
Principal debt service in excess of depreciation expense	307,429
Change in net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows/inflows	(5,214,970)
Change in net pension liability and related deferred outflows/inflows	(385,252)
Other GAAP accruals	<u>(969,256)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,547,338)</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$552,510.

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$27,724,722, a change of \$(3,914,675) in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operating results	\$ 2,048,610
Major municipal building fund operating results	(4,982,655)
Major community preservation fund operating results	546,978
Nonmajor fund operating results	<u>(1,527,608)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (3,914,675)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$7,363,895, while total fund balance was \$8,303,285. 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. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/19</u>	<u>6/30/18</u>	<u>Change</u>	% of <u>Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance*	\$ 7,363,895	\$ 5,361,114	\$ 2,002,781	8.3%
Total fund balance	\$ 8,303,285	\$ 6,254,675	\$ 2,048,610	9.4%

* These figures include the general stabilization fund

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$2,048,610 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenues and transfers in in excess of budget	\$ 932,337
Expenditures less than budget	496,047
Use of overlay surplus as a funding source	(150,000)
Excess of tax collection	705,012
Change in stabilization	69,387
Other	<u>(4,173)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,048,610</u>

Included in the total general fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/19</u>	<u>6/30/18</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 885,550	\$ 816,163	\$ 69,387

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

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$4,617,642, a change of \$1,989,188 in comparison to the prior year.

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

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no differences between the original budget and the final amended budget.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$181,446,433 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, and machinery and equipment.

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

- \$6,982,655 – Construction in progress for Town Hall project
- \$1,095,959 – Construction in progress for School project

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

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$68,411,878, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

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

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

Office of Finance Director
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts
90 Main Street
Sharon, Massachusetts 02067

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type</u> <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 18,578,157	\$ 4,318,707	\$ 22,896,864
Investments	16,555,775	-	16,555,775
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	1,178,510	-	1,178,510
Excises	113,498	-	113,498
User fees	96,229	1,315,514	1,411,743
Intergovernmental	1,886,727	-	1,886,727
Departmental and other	191,941	-	191,941
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	430,522	-	430,522
Betterments	2,372	-	2,372
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	29,542,495	1,929,982	31,472,477
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	138,269,891	11,704,065	149,973,956
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	10,056,366	86,212	10,142,578
Related to OPEB	<u>11,280,224</u>	<u>89,175</u>	<u>11,369,399</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	228,182,707	19,443,655	247,626,362
Liabilities			
Current:			
Accounts payable	980,008	12,651	992,659
Accrued liabilities	4,942,850	-	4,942,850
Other current liabilities	1,035,702	-	1,035,702
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	6,533,129	307,700	6,840,829
Other	217,873	5,254	223,127
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	57,696,049	3,875,000	61,571,049
Net pension liability	37,908,649	324,986	38,233,635
Net OPEB liability	84,099,782	664,848	84,764,630
Other, net of current portion	3,351,675	99,832	3,451,507
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Related to pensions	3,949,844	33,862	3,983,706
Related to OPEB	<u>6,392,167</u>	<u>50,533</u>	<u>6,442,700</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	207,107,728	5,374,666	212,482,394
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	110,816,210	9,451,347	120,267,557
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	11,714,008	-	11,714,008
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	43,071	-	43,071
Expendable	431,356	-	431,356
Unrestricted	<u>(101,929,666)</u>	<u>4,617,642</u>	<u>(97,312,024)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 21,074,979</u>	<u>\$ 14,068,989</u>	<u>\$ 35,143,968</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>Municipal Building Fund</u>	<u>Community Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 4,543,081	\$ 4,483,788	\$ -	\$ 9,551,288	\$ 18,578,157
Investments	8,631,541	-	4,165,600	174,871	12,972,012
Receivables:					
Property taxes	1,789,524	-	-	-	1,789,524
Excises	150,928	-	-	-	150,928
Departmental	300	-	6,016	240,345	246,661
Intergovernmental	<u>627,475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,259,252</u>	<u>1,886,727</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 15,742,849</u>	<u>\$ 4,483,788</u>	<u>\$ 4,171,616</u>	<u>\$ 11,225,756</u>	<u>\$ 35,624,009</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 959,794	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,531	\$ 976,325
Accrued liabilities	4,235,523	-	-	196,346	4,431,869
Other liabilities	<u>424,203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>424,688</u>
Total Liabilities	5,619,520	-	485	212,877	5,832,882
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenues	1,820,044	-	6,016	240,345	2,066,405
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	43,070	43,070
Restricted	311,144	4,483,788	-	11,479,916	16,274,848
Committed	63,743	-	4,165,115	-	4,228,858
Assigned	564,503	-	-	-	564,503
Unassigned	<u>7,363,895</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(750,452)</u>	<u>6,613,443</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>8,303,285</u>	<u>4,483,788</u>	<u>4,165,115</u>	<u>10,772,534</u>	<u>27,724,722</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 15,742,849</u>	<u>\$ 4,483,788</u>	<u>\$ 4,171,616</u>	<u>\$ 11,225,756</u>	<u>\$ 35,624,009</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 27,724,722
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	167,812,386
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	1,892,364
• Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.	2,969,066
• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(178,812,578)
• Other	<u>(510,981)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 21,074,979</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>Municipal Building Fund</u>	<u>Community Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 67,894,910	\$ -	\$ 545,491	\$ -	\$ 68,440,401
Excises	3,114,624	-	-	-	3,114,624
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	577,384	-	-	-	577,384
Charges for services	275,668	-	-	3,589,101	3,864,769
Intergovernmental	16,689,532	-	100,694	9,438,650	26,228,876
Licenses and permits	782,413	-	-	-	782,413
Fines and forfeitures	56,946	-	-	-	56,946
Investment income	782,075	-	-	11,787	793,862
Miscellaneous	<u>157,710</u>	<u>154,150</u>	<u>148,544</u>	<u>510,125</u>	<u>970,529</u>
Total Revenues	90,331,262	154,150	794,729	13,549,663	104,829,804
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	2,213,324	6,982,655	247,751	4,100,486	13,544,216
Public safety	7,203,677	-	-	1,003,521	8,207,198
Education	49,565,327	-	-	8,712,124	58,277,451
Public works	3,934,058	-	-	2,955,602	6,889,660
Health and human services	647,132	-	-	71,947	719,079
Culture and recreation	1,280,465	-	-	72,757	1,353,222
Employee benefits	14,361,248	-	-	-	14,361,248
Debt service	8,585,646	-	-	62,442	8,648,088
Intergovernmental	<u>863,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>863,314</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>88,654,191</u>	<u>6,982,655</u>	<u>247,751</u>	<u>16,978,879</u>	<u>112,863,476</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,677,071	(6,828,505)	546,978	(3,429,216)	(8,033,672)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Issuance of bonds	-	1,845,850	-	2,326,450	4,172,300
Transfers in	776,478	-	-	1,086,091	1,862,569
Transfers out	<u>(404,939)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,510,933)</u>	<u>(1,915,872)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>371,539</u>	<u>1,845,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,901,608</u>	<u>4,118,997</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	2,048,610	(4,982,655)	546,978	(1,527,608)	(3,914,675)
Fund Balance, at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>6,254,675</u>	<u>9,466,443</u>	<u>3,618,137</u>	<u>12,300,142</u>	<u>31,639,397</u>
Fund Balance, at End of Year	<u>\$ 8,303,285</u>	<u>\$ 4,483,788</u>	<u>\$ 4,165,115</u>	<u>\$ 10,772,534</u>	<u>\$ 27,724,722</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (3,914,675)																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Capital outlay</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,446,945</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on disposal of assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(14,810)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(6,154,268)</td> </tr> </table> • The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position: <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Issuance of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(4,172,300)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repayments of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,461,697</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repayment of capital lease</td> <td style="text-align: right;">66,383</td> </tr> </table> • Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(473,754)</td> </tr> </table> • Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds: <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(385,252)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(5,214,970)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(561,885)</td> </tr> </table> • Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">369,551</td> </tr> </table> 		Capital outlay	12,446,945	Loss on disposal of assets	(14,810)	Depreciation	(6,154,268)	Issuance of debt	(4,172,300)	Repayments of debt	6,461,697	Repayment of capital lease	66,383		(473,754)	Net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(385,252)	Net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(5,214,970)	Other	(561,885)		369,551
Capital outlay	12,446,945																						
Loss on disposal of assets	(14,810)																						
Depreciation	(6,154,268)																						
Issuance of debt	(4,172,300)																						
Repayments of debt	6,461,697																						
Repayment of capital lease	66,383																						
	(473,754)																						
Net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(385,252)																						
Net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(5,214,970)																						
Other	(561,885)																						
	369,551																						
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u><u>(1,547,338)</u></u>																						

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES,
AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 67,189,898	\$ 67,189,898	\$ 67,189,898	\$ -
Excise	3,333,300	3,333,300	3,114,624	(218,676)
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	283,000	283,000	577,384	294,384
Charges for services	187,000	187,000	275,668	88,668
Intergovernmental	10,956,211	10,956,211	11,035,549	79,338
Licenses and permits	477,000	477,000	782,413	305,413
Fines and forfeitures	80,000	80,000	56,946	(23,054)
Investment income	279,000	279,000	712,688	433,688
Miscellaneous	210,700	210,700	157,710	(52,990)
Use of overlay surplus	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Fund balance reserve for excluded debt	25,293	25,293	25,293	-
Total Revenues	83,171,402	83,171,402	84,078,173	906,771
Expenditures				
General government	2,458,994	2,458,994	2,077,895	381,099
Public safety	7,316,789	7,316,789	7,237,610	79,179
Education	44,066,932	44,066,932	44,067,256	(324)
Public works	3,948,734	3,948,734	3,887,889	60,845
Health and human services	685,035	685,035	651,594	33,441
Culture and recreation	1,297,794	1,297,794	1,284,998	12,796
Employee benefits	14,368,674	14,368,674	14,365,126	3,548
Debt service	8,563,949	8,563,949	8,563,949	-
Intergovernmental	788,777	788,777	863,314	(74,537)
Total Expenditures	83,495,678	83,495,678	82,999,631	496,047
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	(324,276)	(324,276)	1,078,542	1,402,818
Other Financing Sources/Uses				
Transfers in	729,215	729,215	754,781	25,566
Transfers out	(404,939)	(404,939)	(404,939)	-
Total Other Financing Sources/Uses	324,276	324,276	349,842	25,566
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,428,384	\$ 1,428,384

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water Fund	Nonmajor Cable Fund	Total	Internal Service Funds
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Assets				
Current:				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 4,298,707	\$ 20,000	\$ 4,318,707	\$ -
Investments	-	-	-	3,583,763
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	<u>1,315,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,315,514</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current assets	5,614,221	20,000	5,634,221	3,583,763
Noncurrent:				
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	1,929,982	-	1,929,982	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>11,704,065</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,704,065</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent assets	13,634,047	-	13,634,047	-
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Related to pensions	86,212	-	86,212	-
Related to OPEB	<u>89,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,175</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	19,423,655	20,000	19,443,655	3,583,763
Liabilities				
Current:				
Accounts payable	12,651	-	12,651	3,683
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	611,014
Current portion of long-term liabilities:				
Bonds payable	307,700	-	307,700	-
Other	<u>5,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,254</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	325,605	-	325,605	614,697
Noncurrent:				
Bonds payable, net of current portion	3,875,000	-	3,875,000	-
Net pension liability	324,986	-	324,986	-
Net OPEB liability	664,848	-	664,848	-
Other, net of current portion	<u>99,832</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,832</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,964,666	-	4,964,666	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Related to pensions	33,862	-	33,862	-
Related to OPEB	<u>50,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,533</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,374,666	-	5,374,666	614,697
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	9,451,347	-	9,451,347	-
Unrestricted	<u>4,597,642</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>4,617,642</u>	<u>2,969,066</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 14,048,989</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,068,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,969,066</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Water Fund	Nonmajor Cable Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 4,029,251	\$ 20,000	\$ 4,049,251	\$ -
Employee and employer contributions	-	-	-	11,881,710
Miscellaneous	<u>210,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,274</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Revenues	4,239,525	20,000	4,259,525	11,881,710
Operating Expenses				
Other operating expenses	2,842,183	-	2,842,183	11,587,159
Depreciation	<u>782,427</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>782,427</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,624,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,624,610</u>	<u>11,587,159</u>
Operating Income	614,915	20,000	634,915	294,551
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest expense	<u>(60,708)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(60,708)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	(60,708)	-	(60,708)	-
Transfers				
Transfer in	-	-	-	75,000
Transfer out	<u>(21,697)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,697)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(21,697)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,697)</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Change in Net Position	532,510	20,000	552,510	369,551
Net Position at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>13,516,479</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,516,479</u>	<u>2,599,515</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 14,048,989</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,068,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,969,066</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 4,229,447	\$ 11,881,710
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(2,872,458)</u>	<u>(11,616,153)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,356,989	265,557
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Principal payments on bonds	2,017,700	-
Interest expense	(60,708)	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	<u>(1,394,971)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By Capital and Related Financing Activities	562,021	-
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities		
Transfer in	-	75,000
Transfer out	<u>(21,697)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Non-capital Activities	(21,697)	75,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Investment purchases	<u>-</u>	<u>(340,557)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(340,557)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	1,897,313	-
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>2,401,394</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 4,298,707</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities		
Operating income	\$ 614,915	\$ 294,551
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	782,427	-
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflow/inflows:		
User fees	(10,078)	-
Deferred outflows - related to pensions	(29,013)	-
Deferred outflows - related to OPEB	(86,472)	-
Warrants and accounts payable	(118,284)	(54,638)
Accrued liabilities	42,339	25,644
Net pension liability	49,465	-
Net OPEB liability	78,305	-
Deferred inflows - related to pensions	(17,148)	-
Deferred inflows - related to OPEB	<u>50,533</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,356,989</u>	<u>\$ 265,557</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust <u>Fund</u>	Private Purpose Trust <u>Funds</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
Assets			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ -	\$ 34,738	\$ -
Investments:			
Certificates of deposit	-	27,064	142,019
Federal agency securities	-	22,337	117,214
Corporate bonds	-	6,268	32,892
Corporate equities	-	5,511	28,914
Mutual funds	<u>919,017</u>	<u>21,860</u>	<u>114,709</u>
Total Investments	919,017	83,040	435,748
Cash held by others	-	-	48,522
Accounts receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,031</u>
Total Assets	919,017	117,778	615,301
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>615,301</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 615,301</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for OPEB purposes	919,017	-	
Restricted for other purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>117,778</u>	
	<u>\$ 919,017</u>	<u>\$ 117,778</u>	

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
Additions		
Employer contributions	\$ 2,082,627	\$ -
Investment income	65,783	1,253
Miscellaneous revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total additions	2,148,410	2,253
Deductions		
Benefit payments to plan members, beneficiaries and other systems	1,782,627	-
Miscellaneous expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Total deductions	<u>1,782,627</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Net increase (decrease)	365,783	(1,547)
Net position restricted for pensions and other purposes		
Beginning of year	<u>553,234</u>	<u>119,325</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$ 919,017</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 117,778</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2019, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *municipal building fund* accounts for funds used in the construction of the new town hall facility.
- The *community preservation fund* accounts for funds used to account for revenues and expenditures related to the levy of a 1% property tax surcharge that is authorized by the Community Preservation Act. This fund was established by the Town for the purpose of acquiring open

land for conservation, developing affordable housing, and preserving historical property.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

- Water operations

The *self-insured employee health program* is reported as an internal service fund in the accompanying financial statements.

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

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

- The *other post-employment benefit trust fund* is used to accumulate resources for health and life insurance benefits for retired employees.
- The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the pension trust fund or permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- The *agency funds* account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency funds report only assets and liabilities, and therefore, have no measurement focus.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the general

fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

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

E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments for the Trust Funds consist of marketable securities, bonds, and short-term money market investments. Investments are carried at market value.

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5% (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2019 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$2,107,427.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$20,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

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

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

H. Compensated Absences

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

I. Long-Term Obligations

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

J. Fund Equity

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

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

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

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

K. Use of Estimates

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

2. **Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability**

A. Budgetary Information

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

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund and proprietary funds. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

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

B. Budgetary Basis

The general fund final appropriation appearing on the “Budget and Actual” page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

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

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Other Financing Sources/Uses</u>
GAAP basis	\$ 90,331,262	\$ 88,654,191	\$ 371,539
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(705,012)	-	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(381,833)	-
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	402,953	-
To record use of overlay surplus	150,000	-	-
To record use of fund balance for excluded debt	25,293	-	-
To reverse the effect of non-budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement	(5,653,983)	(5,653,983)	-
To remove the effects of non-budgeted stabilization fund	(69,387)	-	-
Other adjustments	-	(21,697)	(21,697)
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 84,078,173</u>	<u>\$ 82,999,631</u>	<u>\$ 349,842</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

Certain individual funds reflected deficit balances as of June 30, 2019.

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

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

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. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding 60% of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2019, \$2,615,942 of the Town's bank balances of \$25,527,630 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized. \$777,830 of the Town's uninsured and/or uncollateralized amount is on deposit with the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust, which is the state investment pool as authorized by Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 29, Section 38A.

4. Investments

Town (Excluding the OPEB Trust Fund)

The following is a summary of the Town's investments as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Certificates of deposits	\$ 5,564,946
Corporate bonds	1,288,851
Corporate equities	1,132,987
Equity mutual funds	4,494,794
Federal agency securities	2,745,504
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>1,847,481</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 17,074,563</u>

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs). The Town does not have formal investment policies related to credit risk.

Presented below is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type of the Town. (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>	
		<u>AAA</u>	<u>Unrated</u>
Certificates of deposit	\$ 5,564,946	\$ -	\$ 5,564,946
Corporate bonds	1,288,851	-	1,288,851
Corporate equities	1,132,987	-	1,132,987
Equity mutual funds	4,494,794	-	4,494,794
Federal agency securities	2,745,504	2,745,504	-
U.S. Treasury notes	1,847,481	1,847,481	-
Total	<u>\$ 17,074,563</u>	<u>\$ 4,592,985</u>	<u>\$ 12,481,578</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

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

As of June 30, 2019, all of the Town's total investments were subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and/or held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the counterparty to these securities as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Held by Counterparty</u>
Certificates of deposit	\$ 5,564,946	\$ 5,564,946
Corporate bonds	1,288,851	1,288,851
Corporate equities	1,132,987	1,132,987
Equity mutual funds	4,494,794	4,494,794
Federal agency securities	2,745,504	2,745,504
U.S. Treasury notes	1,847,481	1,847,481
Total	<u>\$ 17,074,563</u>	<u>\$ 17,074,563</u>

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. The Town does not have formal investment policies related to concentration of credit risk exposure.

Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from concentration of credit disclosure.

As of June 30, 2019, the Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have formal investment policies limiting investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>		
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>
Certificates of deposit	\$ 5,564,946	\$ 5,228,444	\$ 336,502	\$ -
Corporate bonds	1,288,851	239,767	1,023,725	25,359
Federal agency securities	2,745,504	1,119,015	1,626,489	-
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>1,847,481</u>	<u>858,389</u>	<u>891,928</u>	<u>97,164</u>
Total	\$ <u>11,446,782</u>	\$ <u>7,445,615</u>	\$ <u>3,878,644</u>	\$ <u>122,523</u>

E. Foreign Currency Risk

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

F. Fair Value

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

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest

priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used for fair value measurement into three levels as follows:

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

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

The Town has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using:</u>	
		<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant observable inputs (Level 2)</u>
Investments by fair value level:			
Certificates of deposits	\$ 5,564,946	\$ -	\$ 5,564,946
Corporate bonds	1,288,851	-	1,288,851
Corporate equities	1,132,987	1,132,987	-
Equity mutual funds	4,494,794	4,494,794	-
Federal agency securities	2,745,504	2,745,504	-
U.S. Treasury notes	1,847,481	1,847,481	-
Total	<u>\$ 17,074,563</u>		

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

Debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features, and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value

securities based on the securities relationship to benchmark quote prices. Level 2 debt securities have non-proprietary information that was readily available to market participants, from multiple independent sources, which are known to be actively involved in the market.

5. Investments - OPEB Trust Fund

The following is a summary of the OPEB Trust Fund’s investments as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Equity mutual funds	\$ 700,205
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>218,812</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 919,017</u>

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law employs the prudent person rule whereby investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. The OPEB Trust Fund does not have formal investment policies related to credit risk.

Presented below is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type of the OPEB Trust Fund. (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Rating as of <u>Year End</u>
Equity mutual funds	\$ 700,205	\$ 700,205
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>218,812</u>	<u>218,812</u>
Total	<u>\$ 919,017</u>	<u>\$ 919,017</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

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

have formal investment policies related to custodial credit risk. The Town manages custodial credit risk exposure with SIPC and excess SIPC insurance.

As of June 30, 2019, all of the OPEB Trust Fund's total investments were subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and/or held by the OPEB Trust Fund's brokerage firm, which is also the counterparty to these securities as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Held by <u>Counterparty</u>
Equity mutual funds	\$ 700,205	\$ 700,205
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>218,812</u>	<u>218,812</u>
Total	\$ <u>919,017</u>	\$ <u>919,017</u>

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The OPEB Trust Fund places no limit on the amount the OPEB Trust Fund may invest in any one issuer. The OPEB Trust Fund does not have formal investment policies related to concentration of credit risk exposure.

Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from concentration of credit disclosure.

As of June 30, 2019, the OPEB Trust Fund does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The OPEB Trust Fund does not have formal investment policies limiting investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

E. Foreign Currency Risk

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

F. Fair Value

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

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

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

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The OPEB Plan's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The OPEB Trust Fund has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant observable inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level:				
Equity mutual funds	\$ 700,205	\$ 700,205	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>218,812</u>	\$ 218,812	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 919,017</u>			

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

6. Property Taxes and Excises Receivable

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1 of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on a quarterly basis and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year they relate to.

The day after the final tax bill is due, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

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

Boat excise taxes are assessed annually for all water vessels, including documented boats and ships, used or capable of being used for transportation on water. A boat excise is assessed by the community where the vessel is moored. July 1 is the assessing date for all vessels, and the boat excise due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$10 per \$1,000 of value.

Property taxes and excise receivables at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

	Gross Amount <u>(fund basis)</u>	Allowance for Doubtful <u>Accounts</u>	Current <u>Portion</u>	Long- Term <u>Portion</u>
Real estate taxes	\$ 510,807	\$ (51,649)	\$ 459,158	\$ -
Personal property taxes	18,731	(2,845)	15,886	-
Tax liens	478,358	(47,836)	-	430,522
Deferred taxes	<u>781,628</u>	<u>(78,162)</u>	<u>703,466</u>	<u>-</u>
Total property taxes	\$ <u>1,789,524</u>	\$ <u>(180,492)</u>	\$ <u>1,178,510</u>	\$ <u>430,522</u>
Motor vehicle excise	\$ <u>150,928</u>	\$ <u>(37,430)</u>	\$ <u>113,498</u>	
Total excises	\$ <u>150,928</u>	\$ <u>(37,430)</u>	\$ <u>113,498</u>	

7. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2019.

8. User Fee Receivables

Receivables for user charges and betterments at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Water	\$ 1,337,635	\$ (22,121)	\$ 1,315,514

9. Interfund Fund Accounts

Transfers

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

<u>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 776,478	\$ 404,939
Internal Service Fund	75,000	-
Nonmajor Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds	126,281	1,084,798
Capital Project Funds	<u>959,810</u>	<u>426,135</u>
Subtotal Nonmajor Funds	1,086,091	1,510,933
<u>Business-Type Funds</u>		
Water Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>21,697</u>
Subtotal Business-Type Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>21,697</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 1,937,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,937,569</u>

The Town's other routine transfers include transfers made to move (1) unrestricted revenues or balances that have been collected or accumulated in the general fund to other funds based on budgetary authorization, and (2) revenues from a fund that by statute or budgetary authority must collect them to funds that are required by statute or budgetary authority to expend them.

10. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 154,476	\$ 341	\$ -	\$ 154,817
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	21,142	1,523	(164)	22,501
Infrastructure	26,894	2,482	-	29,376
Total capital assets, being depreciated	202,512	4,346	(164)	206,694
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(39,395)	(4,364)	-	(43,759)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(15,695)	(1,074)	149	(16,620)
Infrastructure	(7,329)	(716)	-	(8,045)
Total accumulated depreciation	(62,419)	(6,154)	149	(68,424)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	140,093	(1,808)	(15)	138,270
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	20,912	-	-	20,912
Construction in progress	529	8,101	-	8,630
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	21,441	8,101	-	29,542
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 161,534	\$ 6,293	\$ (15)	\$ 167,812
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,104
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	18,275	190	-	18,465
Infrastructure	7,459	1,205	-	8,664
Total capital assets, being depreciated	26,838	1,395	-	28,233
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(766)	(28)	-	(794)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(14,061)	(575)	-	(14,636)
Infrastructure	(920)	(179)	-	(1,099)
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,747)	(782)	-	(16,529)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	11,091	613	-	11,704
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,930	-	-	1,930
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,930	-	-	1,930
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,021	\$ 613	\$ -	\$ 13,634

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 101
Public safety	1,544
Education	3,063
Public works	1,091
Health and human services	239
Culture and recreation	<u>116</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>6,154</u>
Business-Type Activities	
Water	\$ <u>782</u>
Total business-type activities	\$ <u>782</u>

11. Deferred Outflows of Resources

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

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses represent 2019 expenditures paid in fiscal 2020.

13. Tax Refunds Payable

This balance consists of an estimate of refunds due to property taxpayers for potential abatements. These cases are currently pending with the State Appellate Tax Board.

14. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital and operating leases expiring in various years through 2024. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>
2020	\$ 8,668
2021	47,047
2022	47,047
2023	47,045
2024	47,046
2025	<u>23,526</u>
Total minimum lease payments	220,379
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(26,061)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 194,318</u>

15. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

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

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/19</u>
Septic loan	8/1/2019	0.00%	\$ 21,878
Municipal purpose loan	5/1/2021	4.27%	870,000
Municipal purpose loan	3/15/2022	3.99%	1,890,000
General obligation	8/30/2031	2.81%	14,250,000
General obligation	5/1/2027	1.81%	1,105,000
General obligation	10/15/2033	3.00%	3,715,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	19,805,000
General obligation	6/30/2026	3.00%	6,090,000
General obligation	6/30/2027	3.00%	1,135,000
General obligation	6/30/2032	2.19%	2,860,000
General obligation	6/30/2028	2.96%	8,315,000
General obligation	2/15/2039	5.00%	<u>4,172,300</u>
Total Governmental Activities			<u>\$ 64,229,178</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/19
Water improvements	5/1/2027	1.81%	\$ 435,000
General obligation	10/15/2034	3.00%	1,040,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	490,000
General obligation	2/15/2039	5.00%	2,217,700
Total Business-Type Activities			<u>\$ 4,182,700</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 6,533,129	\$ 2,096,064	\$ 8,629,193
2021	6,331,049	1,885,743	8,216,792
2022	5,695,000	1,675,285	7,370,285
2023	4,900,000	1,476,567	6,376,567
2024	4,810,000	1,318,242	6,128,242
2025 - 2029	20,245,000	4,372,609	24,617,609
2030 - 2034	12,560,000	1,574,964	14,134,964
2035	<u>3,155,000</u>	<u>211,978</u>	<u>3,366,978</u>
Total	<u>\$ 64,229,178</u>	<u>\$ 14,611,452</u>	<u>\$ 78,840,630</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 307,700	\$ 148,392	\$ 456,092
2021	300,000	139,120	439,120
2022	285,000	128,812	413,812
2023	280,000	119,082	399,082
2024	270,000	109,532	379,532
2025 - 2029	1,175,000	403,961	1,578,961
2030 - 2034	1,000,000	194,127	1,194,127
2035	<u>565,000</u>	<u>52,121</u>	<u>617,121</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,182,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,147</u>	<u>\$ 5,477,847</u>

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion
Governmental Activities						
Bonds payable	\$ 66,519	\$ 4,172	\$ (6,462)	\$ 64,229	\$ (6,533)	\$ 57,696
Net pension liability	32,139	5,770	-	37,909	-	37,909
Net OPEB liability	74,195	9,905	-	84,100	-	84,100
Other:						
Compensated absences	2,409	642	-	3,051	(153)	2,898
Landfill liability	350	-	(25)	325	(25)	300
Capital lease	261	-	(67)	194	(40)	154
Subtotal - other	3,020	642	(92)	3,570	(218)	3,352
Totals	\$ 175,873	\$ 20,489	\$ (6,554)	\$ 189,808	\$ (6,751)	\$ 183,057
Business-Type Activities						
Bonds payable	\$ 2,165	\$ 2,218	\$ (200)	\$ 4,183	\$ (308)	\$ 3,875
Net pension liability	276	49	-	325	-	325
Net OPEB liability	587	78	-	665	-	665
Other:						
Compensated absences	63	42	-	105	(5)	100
Subtotal - other	63	42	-	105	(5)	100
Totals	\$ 3,091	\$ 2,387	\$ (200)	\$ 5,278	\$ (313)	\$ 4,965

D. Long-Term Debt Supporting Governmental and Business-Type Activities

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

16. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

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

The \$325,000 reported as landfill postclosure care liability at June 30, 2019 represents the remaining estimated postclosure maintenance costs. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2019. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

17. Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

18. Governmental Funds - Balances

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

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

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2019:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance classification includes general fund reserves for prepaid expenditures and nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances funded by bond issuances, various special revenue funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing, special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting, and various special revenue funds.

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

Unassigned - Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods. This fund balance classification also includes general and budgetary stabilization funds set aside by Town meeting vote for future use (now reported as part of the general fund per GASB 54) and temporary deficits in other government funds.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2019:

	General Fund	Municipal Building Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,070	\$ 43,070
Total Nonspendable	-	-	-	43,070	43,070
Restricted					
Reserve for excluded debt	311,144	-	-	-	311,144
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	8,299,345	8,299,345
Capital project fund	-	4,483,788	-	2,749,215	7,233,003
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	-	431,356	431,356
Total Restricted	311,144	4,483,788	-	11,479,916	16,274,848
Committed					
Special articles					
General government	47,241	-	-	-	47,241
Employee benefits	16,502	-	-	-	16,502
Special revenue funds	-	-	4,165,115	-	4,165,115
Total Committed	63,743	-	4,165,115	-	4,228,858
Assigned					
Encumbrances					
General government	12,359	-	-	-	12,359
Public safety	38,284	-	-	-	38,284
Education	208,562	-	-	-	208,562
Public works	54,637	-	-	-	54,637
Health and human services	9,108	-	-	-	9,108
Culture and recreation	10,486	-	-	-	10,486
Employee benefits	5,774	-	-	-	5,774
Reserved for expenditures	225,293	-	-	-	225,293
Total Assigned	564,503	-	-	-	564,503
Unassigned					
General fund	6,478,345	-	-	-	6,478,345
General stabilization fund	885,550	-	-	-	885,550
Special revenue fund	-	-	-	(750,452)	(750,452)
Total Unassigned	7,363,895	-	-	(750,452)	6,613,443
Total Fund Balances	\$ 8,303,285	\$ 4,483,788	\$ 4,165,115	\$ 10,772,534	\$ 27,724,722

19. Norfolk Contributory Retirement System

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

A. Plan Description

Substantially all employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the

Norfolk Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS). Eligible employees must participate in the System. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the System, contribution percentages and benefits paid. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. Additional information is disclosed in the System's annual financial reports publicly available from the System located at 614 High Street, Suite 201, Dedham, Massachusetts 02027-0310.

Participants Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

during the period of 5 consecutive years preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification.

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

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

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

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

Methods of Payment

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

- Option A – Total annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the members death.
- Option B – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the death of the member, provided however, that if the total amount of the annuity portion received by the member is less than the amount of his or her accumulated deductions, including interest, the difference or balance of his accumulated deductions will be paid in a lump sum to the retiree's beneficiary or beneficiaries of choice.

- Option C – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement. At the death of the retired employee, 2/3 of the allowance is payable to the member’s designated beneficiary (who may be the spouse, or former spouse who has not remarried, child, parent, sister, or brother of the employee) for the life of the beneficiary. For members who retired on or after January 12, 1988, if the beneficiary pre-deceases the retiree, the benefit payable increases (or “pops up” to Option A) based on the factor used to determine the Option C benefit at retirement. For members who retired prior to January 12, 1988, if the System has accepted Section 288 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 1998 and the beneficiary pre-deceases the retiree, the benefit payable “pops up” to Option A in the same fashion. The Option C became available to accidental disability retirees on November 7, 1996.

Participant Refunds

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

Employer Contributions

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

The Town’s contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$4,109,068, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred (Inflows) of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$38,233,635 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2018, the Town's proportion was 8.1056%.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$4,693,389. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred (inflows) 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	\$ 2,080,074	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	1,130,569	(620,527)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	6,884,826	(2,244,000)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>47,109</u>	<u>(1,119,179)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 10,142,578</u>	<u>\$ (3,983,706)</u>

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

Year ended June 30:

2020	\$ 1,938,618
2021	1,567,486
2022	1,148,391
2023	<u>1,504,377</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,158,872</u>

D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

COLA	3% of the first \$175,000
Salary increases	3.5% - 5.5%
Investment rate of return	7.75%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-200 mortality table (sex-distinct, healthy employees for actives and healthy annuitants for retirees) projected with scale BB and Generational Mortality. Disabled mortality is the healthy retiree table ages set forward 2 years.

E. Target Allocations

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	32.00%	8.10%
International equity	17.50%	8.20%
Fixed income	19.00%	3.20%
Real estate	9.00%	7.30%
Private equity	8.50%	10.40%
Hedge funds	9.00%	7.40%
Real assets	5.00%	10.40%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate

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

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

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

1% Decrease <u>(6.75%)</u>	Discount Rate <u>(7.75%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.75%)</u>
\$ 66,168,959	\$ 38,233,635	\$ 41,365,259

H. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

20. Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS)

A. Plan Description

The Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS) is a public employee retirement system (PERS) that administers a cost-sharing, multi-employer defined benefit plan, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for all contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives, and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

Management of MTRS is vested in the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement Board (MTRB), which consists of seven members—two elected by the MTRS members, one who is chosen by the six other MTRB members, the State

Treasurer (or their designee), the State Auditor (or their designee), a member appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioner of Education (or their designee), who serves ex-officio as the Chairman of the MTRB.

B. Benefits Provided

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

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

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

C. Contributions

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

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

D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2018 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018 rolled forward to June 30, 2018. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- (a) 7.35% investment rate of return, (b) 3.50% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.00% cost of living increase per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.00% to 7.50% depending on length of service.
- Experience study is dated July 21, 2014 and encompasses the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2011.
- Mortality rates were as follows:
 - Pre-retirement – reflects RP-2014 White Collar Employees table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 (gender distinct).
 - Post-retirement – reflects RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant.
 - Disability – assumed to be in accordance with the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 (gender distinct).

E. Target Allocations

Investment assets of the MTRS are with the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the PRIT Fund's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	39.00%	5.00%
Portfolio completion strategies	13.00%	3.70%
Core fixed income	12.00%	0.90%
Private equity	12.00%	6.60%
Real estate	10.00%	3.80%
Value added fixed income	10.00%	3.80%
Timber/natural resources	4.00%	3.40%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and the Commonwealth's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on those assumptions, the net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

G. Sensitivity Analysis

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

1% Decrease to <u>6.35%</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>7.35%</u>	1% Increase to <u>8.35%</u>
\$ 29,482,300	\$ 23,711,289	\$ 18,771,300

H. Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonmember contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers. Therefore, these employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68)* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributing entity in MTRS. Since the employers do not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize for each employer.

I. Town Proportions

In fiscal year 2018 (the most recent measurement period), the Town's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability was approximately \$101,966,040 based on a proportionate share of 0.430032%. As required by GASB 68, the Town has recognized its portion of the Commonwealth's contribution of approximately \$5,653,983 as both a revenue and expenditure in the general fund, and its portion of the collective pension expense of approximately \$10,332,782 as both a revenue and expense in the governmental activities.

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

GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*, replaces the requirements of *Statement No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. This applies if a trust fund has been established to fund future OPEB costs. In fiscal year 2015, the Town established an OPEB Trust Fund to provide funding for future employee health care costs.

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

All the following OPEB disclosures are based on a measurement date of June 30, 2019.

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

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

Benefits Provided

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

Funding Policy

The Town's funding policy includes financing the implicit subsidy on a pay-as-you-go basis, as required by statute. Additional contributions are based on actuarially determined amounts.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	568
Active employees	<u>666</u>
Total	<u><u>1,234</u></u>

B. Investments

The OPEB trust fund assets consist of mutual funds.

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 7.95%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

C. Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.72%, net of OPEB plan investment expense
Municipal bond rate	2.79%
Discount rate	4.25%
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.5% for 2019, fluctuating 0% to an ultimate rate of 4.5% as of 2020 and later years
Participation rate	80% of employees eligible to receive retirement benefits

Mortality rates were based on RP-2014 mortality table projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study issued in 2014 and their most recent analysis of retiree mortality during 2015 and 2016.

D. Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the

expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity - large cap	20.00%	4.80%
Domestic equity - small/mid cap	10.00%	5.29%
International equity - developed market	10.00%	5.45%
International equity - emerging market	5.00%	6.42%
Domestic fixed income	25.00%	2.05%
International fixed income	10.00%	3.00%
Alternatives	20.00%	6.50%
Real estate	0.00%	6.25%
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>0.00%</u>	0.00%
Total	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	

E. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net OPEB liability was 4.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate.

Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. As a result, a blended discount rate was used based on a combination of the investment rate of return of 6.72% and municipal bond rate of 2.79% (based on index provided by Standard and Poor's on 20-year municipal bond rate as of June 30, 2019).

F. Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability, measured as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 85,683,647
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>919,017</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u><u>\$ 84,764,630</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	1.07%

The fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the OPEB Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable.

G. Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

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

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances, beginning of year	\$ 75,334,369	\$ 553,234	\$ 74,781,135
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,609,939	-	2,609,939
Interest	3,467,826	-	3,467,826
Contributions - employer	-	2,082,627	(2,082,627)
Net investment income	-	65,783	(65,783)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,875,438)	-	(7,875,438)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	13,929,578	-	13,929,578
Benefit payments	(1,782,627)	(1,782,627)	-
Net Changes	<u>10,349,278</u>	<u>365,783</u>	<u>9,983,495</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$ 85,683,647</u>	<u>\$ 919,017</u>	<u>\$ 84,764,630</u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.5% in 2018 to 4.25% in 2019.

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

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

1% <u>Decrease</u>	Current Discount <u>Rate</u>	1% <u>Increase</u>
\$ 98,329,698	\$ 84,764,630	\$ 73,956,367

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it as calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are

one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

1% <u>Decrease</u>	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% <u>Increase</u>
\$ 72,785,920	\$ 84,764,630	\$ 99,944,087

J. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred (Inflows) of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized an OPEB expense of \$7,139,963. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows and (inflows) of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred (Inflows) of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (6,427,748)
Change in assumptions	11,368,994	-
and actual OPEB investment earnings	<u>405</u>	<u>(14,952)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,369,399</u>	<u>\$ (6,442,700)</u>

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

<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>	
2020	\$ 1,109,291
2021	1,109,291
2022	1,109,291
2023	1,109,156
2024	<u>489,670</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,926,699</u>

22. Self-Insurance

The Town self-insures against claims for workers compensation, unemployment, and most employee health coverage. Annual estimated requirements for claims are provided in the Town's annual operating budget.

Workers Compensation

The Town contracts with an insurance consultant for claims processing of the Town's workers compensation policy, which has no excess liability coverage for any employees. The Workers Compensation claims liability represents an estimate of future costs based on a historical analysis of similar claims for all employees excluding public safety. The Town is unable to make any reasonable estimate of its liability for public safety employees.

Health Insurance

The Town contracts with an insurance carrier for excess liability coverage and an insurance consultant for claims processing. Under the terms of its insurance coverage, the Town is liable for claims up to \$100,000 per individual. The claims liability represents an estimate of claims incurred but unpaid at year-end, based on past historical costs and claims paid subsequent to year-end.

Changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Health Coverage</u>
Claims liability, beginning of year	\$ 585,370
Claims incurred/recognized in fiscal year 2019	11,587,159
Claims paid in fiscal year 2019	<u>(11,561,515)</u>
Claims liability, end of year	<u>\$ 611,014</u>

23. Commitments and Contingencies

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

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

Encumbrances - At year-end the Town's general fund has \$339,210 in encumbrances that will be honored in the next fiscal year.

24. Beginning Fund Balance/Net Position Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2018) fund balance/net position of the Town has been restated as follows:

Fund Basis Financial Statements:

	Public Safety Building Fund	Municipal Building Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Funds
As previously reported	\$ 827,842	\$ -	-	\$ 24,556,880
Reclassification of major fund	<u>(827,842)</u>	<u>9,466,443</u>	<u>\$ 3,618,137</u>	<u>(12,256,738)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,466,443</u>	<u>\$ 3,618,137</u>	<u>\$ 12,300,142</u>

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Water Fund
As previously reported	\$ 20,986,518	\$ 13,484,957
GASB 75 restatement to align measurement date with reporting date	1,635,799	449,520
Unbilled adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>(417,998)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 22,622,317</u>	<u>\$ 13,516,479</u>

25. New Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for the Town beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. This statement establishes guidance on how to address the categorization of fiduciary activities for financial reporting and how fiduciary activities are to be reported, and may require reclassification of certain funds.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for the Town beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This statement establishes new reporting and disclosure requirements, including the recording of various operating leases in the financial statements.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE (GASB 68)
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

JUNE 30, 2019
(Unaudited)

Norfolk County Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	8.105600%	\$38,233,635	\$ 18,408,802	207.69%	58.30%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	5.861500%	\$32,414,349	\$ 17,786,282	182.24%	63.50%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	5.985200%	\$31,244,098	\$ 17,142,063	182.27%	61.60%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	5.985212%	\$32,512,437	\$ 16,355,566	198.79%	58.60%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	6.404452%	\$33,215,101	\$ 16,148,680	205.68%	60.10%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Total Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	0.430032%	\$ 101,966,040	\$ -	\$ 101,966,040	\$ 30,200,571	-	54.84%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	0.411686%	\$ 94,215,921	\$ -	\$ 94,215,921	\$ 27,955,406	-	54.25%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	0.428057%	\$ 95,704,726	\$ -	\$ 95,704,726	\$ 28,156,113	-	52.73%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	0.415103%	\$ 85,053,177	\$ -	\$ 85,053,177	\$ 26,312,914	-	55.38%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	0.418239%	\$ 66,484,812	\$ -	\$ 66,484,812	\$ 25,644,299	-	61.64%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (GASB 68)

JUNE 30, 2019
 (Unaudited)

Norfolk County Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	\$ 4,109,068	\$ 4,109,068	\$ -	\$ 18,408,802	22.32%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	\$ 3,751,960	\$ 3,751,960	\$ -	\$ 17,786,282	21.09%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	\$ 3,686,874	\$ 3,686,874	\$ -	\$ 17,142,063	21.51%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	\$ 3,824,140	\$ 3,824,140	\$ -	\$ 16,355,566	23.38%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	\$ 3,098,701	\$ 3,098,701	\$ -	\$ 16,148,680	19.19%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution Provided by Commonwealth</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	\$ 5,653,983	\$ 5,653,983	\$ -	\$ 30,200,571	18.72%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	\$ 5,086,441	\$ 5,086,441	\$ -	\$ 27,955,406	18.19%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ 4,813,859	\$ 4,813,859	\$ -	\$ 28,156,113	17.10%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	\$ 4,242,065	\$ 4,242,065	\$ -	\$ 26,312,914	16.12%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ 3,920,489	\$ 3,920,489	\$ -	\$ 25,644,299	15.29%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (GASB 74 AND 75)

(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	\$ 2,609,939	\$ 2,423,454	\$ 2,475,181
Interest on unfunded liability - time value of \$	3,467,826	3,520,469	3,021,054
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,875,438)	-	-
Changes of assumptions	13,929,578	(5,004,946)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,782,627)</u>	<u>(2,796,860)</u>	<u>(2,684,008)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	10,349,278	(1,857,883)	2,812,227
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>75,334,369</u>	<u>77,192,252</u>	<u>74,380,025</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	85,683,647	75,334,369	\$ 77,192,252
Plan Fiduciary Net Position*			
Contributions - employer	2,082,627	2,996,860	\$ 2,834,008
Net investment income	65,783	27,436	14,623
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,782,627)</u>	<u>(2,796,860)</u>	<u>(2,684,008)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	365,783	227,436	164,623
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>553,234</u>	<u>325,798</u>	<u>161,175</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>919,017</u>	<u>553,234</u>	\$ <u>325,798</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 84,764,630</u>	<u>\$ 74,781,135</u>	<u>\$ 76,866,454</u>

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

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF NET OPEB LIABILITY, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND INVESTMENT RETURNS (GASB 74 AND 75)

(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Net OPEB Liability			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 85,683,647	\$ 75,334,369	\$ 77,192,252
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(919,017)</u>	<u>(553,234)</u>	<u>(325,798)</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ 84,764,630</u>	<u>\$ 74,781,135</u>	<u>\$ 76,866,454</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	1.07%	0.73%	0.42%

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Contributions			
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 7,455,813	\$ 6,939,196	\$ 6,602,184
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>2,082,627</u>	<u>2,996,860</u>	<u>2,834,008</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 5,373,186</u>	<u>\$ 3,942,336</u>	<u>\$ 3,768,176</u>

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Investment Returns			
Annual money weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	7.95%	6.47%	6.51%

*Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years.
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See Independent Auditors' Report.