

TOWN OF ORLEANS, MASSACHUSETTS

***REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TOWN OF ORLEANS, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Select Board
Town of Orleans, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Orleans, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 21, 2019 on our consideration of the Town of Orleans, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Orleans, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Powers + Johnson, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

October 21, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Orleans, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Orleans's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual components of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund based) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the Town's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the financial statements. The report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

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

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent 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 periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements report functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, water, community development, human services, culture and recreation, and interest.

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 two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund statements focus on *near-term inflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the 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 activities* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town of Orleans adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and water special revenue fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the general fund and the water fund to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

The Town's general fund, community preservation fund, water fund, and the capital project fund are considered major funds for presentation purposes. These major funds are presented in separate columns in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The remaining governmental funds are aggregated and shown as nonmajor governmental funds.

Fiduciary funds. *Fiduciary funds* are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. *Fiduciary funds* are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town's own programs.

Notes to the basic 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.

Financial Highlights

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town of Orleans's governmental assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for governmental activities by \$46.2 million at the close of the most recent year. Key components of the Town's activities are presented below.

Governmental Activities

	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 27,796,807	\$ 33,230,949
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	55,797,335	57,039,206
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation....	77,190,685	62,909,927
Total assets.....	160,784,827	153,180,082
Deferred outflows of resources.....	8,051,175	4,289,270
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	3,341,966	4,029,150
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	45,599,986	44,559,038
Current debt.....	20,380,074	16,036,791
Noncurrent debt.....	45,502,009	46,866,854
Total liabilities.....	114,824,035	111,491,833
Deferred inflows of resources.....	7,816,351	3,790,698
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	75,543,584	70,906,151
Restricted.....	3,353,354	2,801,060
Unrestricted.....	(32,701,322)	(31,520,390)
Total net position.....	\$ 46,195,616	\$ 42,186,821

Net position of \$75.5 million reflects the investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the governmental net position amounting to \$3.4 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position resulted in a deficit of \$32.7 million as a result of recognizing the Town's OPEB and net pension liabilities of \$18.5 million and \$25.8 million, respectively.

	2019	2018
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 6,776,825	\$ 7,155,768
Operating grants and contributions.....	1,805,300	1,602,531
Capital grants and contributions.....	555,654	473,255
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	30,181,777	26,103,110
Tax and other liens.....	47,430	104,227
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,278,031	1,296,724
Hotel/motel tax.....	569,064	559,654
Community preservation tax.....	1,003,020	786,510
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	164,117	134,893
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	4,625	4,606
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	151,687	117,848
Unrestricted investment income.....	415,973	277,716
Miscellaneous.....	66,271	67,058
Total revenues.....	43,019,774	38,683,900
Expenses:		
General government.....	4,493,860	4,094,136
Public safety.....	10,502,517	9,971,214
Education.....	11,015,957	10,870,309
Public works.....	3,443,698	3,861,280
Community development.....	40,363	95,976
Human services.....	1,975,120	1,845,537
Water.....	1,598,214	1,853,231
Culture and recreation.....	3,991,761	3,757,444
Interest.....	1,949,489	1,389,875
Total expenses.....	39,010,979	37,739,002
Change in net position.....	4,008,795	944,898
Net position, beginning of year.....	42,186,821	41,241,923
Net position, end of year.....	\$ 46,195,616	\$ 42,186,821

The governmental activities net position increased by \$4.0 million during the current year compared to an increase in net position of \$945,000 in the prior year.

General revenues increased in virtually all categories with real estate and personal property taxes as well as investment income increasing the most. Charges for services and operating grants and contributions remained consistent with prior year. Capital grants and contributions were less than the prior mainly due to the timing of when the reimbursable grant expenses are incurred and requested (mainly Highway and School improvements).

Total governmental revenues increased \$4.3 million from the prior year, with real estate and personal property taxes accounting for the majority of the increase. Total governmental expenses increased by \$1.3 million. Public safety expenses increased by \$531,000, general government expenses increased by \$400,000, and interest expense increased \$560,000.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$8.5 million, a decrease of \$8.5 million from the prior year. The decrease relates mainly to the capital projects funds due to the timing of expenditures of prior year bond proceeds.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3.9 million. 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 fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 10% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 15% of that same amount.

The general fund balance increased by \$121,000 for the year ended June 30, 2019, which is the result of strong budgetary controls.

The Community Preservation fund had an ending fund balance as of June 30, 2019 of \$1.0 million, which decreased \$151,000 from the prior year.

The Water fund had an ending fund balance as of June 30, 2019 of \$3.1 million, which is an increase of \$392,000 from 2018. The increase relates to actual revenues exceeding budgeted expenditures and transfers, in anticipation of future needs.

The Capital Projects fund had an ending fund balance deficit of \$6.2 million, which is a decrease of \$9.8 million from the prior year. The decrease is due to construction costs of \$15.3 million occurring in the current year, which were offset by the issuance of \$4.0 million in bonds, a premium received with the bonds in the amount of \$535,000, and transfers in from various funds in the amount of \$990,000.

Budgetary Highlights

General Fund

Actual general fund revenues exceeded budgeted amounts by approximately \$723,000 mainly due to increased collections of motor vehicle taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and increased investment income.

Actual expenditures, including carryovers, were less than the budgeted amounts by approximately \$964,000 due to budgetary savings in virtually all categories. The Town has carried over \$606,000 in appropriations to 2019.

Water Fund

Actual revenues exceeded budgeted amounts by approximately \$426,000 and actual expenditures, including carryovers were less than budgeted amounts by \$85,000. After transferring \$1.1 million to the general fund for overhead, the fund balance increased for the year by \$392,000.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2019, amounted to \$133.0 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and library materials.

During 2019, the Town had capital asset acquisitions of \$16.3 million. This includes \$6.5 million for Construction in Progress (water quality project, Main Street sewer project, water meter replacement, and various other projects), \$7 million for buildings, and \$1.4 for infrastructure, \$668,000 for improvements, \$59,000 for Machinery and equipment, and \$670,000 for Vehicles.

Debt Administration. The Town has a "AAA" bond rating from Standard and Poor's Ratings Services and continues to maintain strong market access for both note and bond sales. At the end of the year the Town had total bonded debt outstanding of \$47.9 million. The entire amount is classified as general obligation debt and is backed by the full faith and credit of the Town. During the year, the Town issued \$4.0 million of new long-term debt and made principal payments on older issues totaling \$4.9 million.

The Town has approximately \$14.4 million of bond anticipation notes (BANs) outstanding as of June 30, 2019. The BANs are primarily related to the Wastewater Project.

Please refer to the notes to the basic financial statements for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Orleans'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 the Director of Finance, 19 School Road, Orleans, Massachusetts 02653.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	Governmental	
	Activities	
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$	22,047,990
Investments.....		2,199,708
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....		653,247
Tax liens.....		70,785
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....		81,406
User charges.....		898,327
Departmental and other.....		780,747
Intergovernmental.....		954,725
Due from participating communities.....		77,288
Tax foreclosures.....		32,584
		<u>27,796,807</u>
NONCURRENT:		
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....		55,797,335
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....		77,190,685
		<u>132,988,020</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.....		<u>160,784,827</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows for refunding debt.....		303,549
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....		4,430,124
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....		3,317,502
		<u>8,051,175</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....		<u>8,051,175</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....		836,673
Accrued payroll.....		706,428
Accrued interest.....		774,006
Other liabilities.....		421,859
Landfill closure.....		34,000
Compensated absences.....		569,000
Notes payable.....		14,441,739
Bonds payable.....		5,938,335
		<u>23,722,040</u>
NONCURRENT:		
Landfill closure.....		544,000
Compensated absences.....		788,408
Net pension liability.....		25,781,220
Other postemployment benefits.....		18,486,358
Bonds payable.....		45,502,009
		<u>91,101,995</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		<u>114,824,035</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....		608,887
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....		7,207,464
		<u>7,816,351</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....		<u>7,816,351</u>
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....		75,543,584
Restricted for:		
Permanent funds:		
Expendable.....		1,764,299
Nonexpendable.....		363,479
Community preservation.....		1,225,576
Unrestricted.....		(32,701,322)
		<u>46,195,616</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$	<u>46,195,616</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 4,493,860	\$ 481,255	\$ 451,553	\$ -	\$ (3,561,052)
Public safety.....	10,502,517	1,520,746	55,928	8,700	(8,917,143)
Education.....	11,015,957	47,530	1,228,158	9,236	(9,731,033)
Public works.....	3,443,698	604,191	6,956	339,527	(2,493,024)
Community development.....	40,363	-	-	198,191	157,828
Human services.....	1,975,120	230,566	35,808	-	(1,708,746)
Water.....	1,598,214	2,428,650	-	-	830,436
Culture and recreation.....	3,991,761	1,463,887	26,897	-	(2,500,977)
Interest.....	1,949,489	-	-	-	(1,949,489)
Total Governmental Activities.....	\$ 39,010,979	\$ 6,776,825	\$ 1,805,300	\$ 555,654	\$ (29,873,200)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		<u>Primary Government</u>
		<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Changes in net position:		
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$	<u>(29,873,200)</u>
<i>General revenues:</i>		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....		30,181,777
Tax and other liens.....		47,430
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....		1,278,031
Hotel/motel tax.....		569,064
Community preservation tax.....		1,003,020
Penalties and interest on taxes.....		164,117
Payments in lieu of taxes.....		4,625
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....		151,687
Unrestricted investment income.....		415,973
Miscellaneous.....		<u>66,271</u>
Total general revenues.....		<u>33,881,995</u>
Change in net position.....		4,008,795
<i>Net position:</i>		
Beginning of year.....		<u>42,186,821</u>
End of year.....	\$	<u><u>46,195,616</u></u>
See notes to basic financial statements.		(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Water Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,421,567	\$ 1,037,350	\$ 3,197,061	\$ 8,530,942	\$ 3,861,070	\$ 22,047,990
Investments.....	1,481,670	-	-	-	718,038	2,199,708
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:						
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	653,247	-	-	-	-	653,247
Tax liens.....	70,785	-	-	-	-	70,785
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	81,406	-	-	-	-	81,406
User charges.....	-	-	898,327	-	-	898,327
Departmental and other.....	30,967	188,226	-	-	561,554	780,747
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	-	-	-	954,725	954,725
Due from participating communities.....	-	-	-	77,288	-	77,288
Tax foreclosures.....	32,584	-	-	-	-	32,584
Due from other funds.....	-	-	-	-	489,797	489,797
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 7,772,226	\$ 1,225,576	\$ 4,095,388	\$ 8,608,230	\$ 6,585,184	\$ 28,286,604
LIABILITIES						
Warrants payable.....	\$ 346,760	-	\$ 46,603	\$ 396,844	\$ 46,466	\$ 836,673
Accrued payroll.....	690,280	-	13,157	-	2,991	706,428
Due to other funds.....	-	-	-	-	489,797	489,797
Accrued interest on notes payable.....	162,470	-	-	-	-	162,470
Other liabilities.....	421,859	-	-	-	-	421,859
Notes payable.....	-	-	-	14,441,739	-	14,441,739
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,621,369	-	59,760	14,838,583	539,254	17,058,966
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue.....	660,908	188,227	898,327	-	1,026,482	2,773,944
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	363,479	363,479
Restricted.....	53,374	1,037,349	2,935,189	517,074	4,655,969	9,198,955
Committed.....	257,209	-	133,402	-	-	390,611
Assigned.....	1,289,604	-	68,710	-	-	1,358,314
Unassigned.....	3,889,762	-	-	(6,747,427)	-	(2,857,665)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	5,489,949	1,037,349	3,137,301	(6,230,353)	5,019,448	8,453,694
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 7,772,226	\$ 1,225,576	\$ 4,095,388	\$ 8,608,230	\$ 6,585,184	\$ 28,286,604

See notes to basic financial statements.

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances.....		\$ 8,453,694
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		132,988,020
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		2,773,944
The statement of net position includes certain deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources that will be amortized over future periods. In governmental funds, these amounts are not deferred.....		234,824
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(611,536)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Bonds payable.....	(51,440,344)	
Net pension liability.....	(25,781,220)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(18,486,358)	
Landfill closure.....	(578,000)	
Compensated absences.....	(1,357,408)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(97,643,330)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ 46,195,616</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Water Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:						
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 30,189,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,189,918
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,305,635	-	-	-	-	1,305,635
Hotel/motel tax.....	569,064	-	-	-	-	569,064
Charges for services.....	2,205,524	-	2,660,393	-	-	4,865,917
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	160,984	3,133	30,800	-	-	194,917
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	4,625	-	-	-	-	4,625
Intergovernmental.....	1,674,657	198,191	-	-	673,543	2,546,391
Departmental and other.....	658,971	-	-	-	1,427,687	2,086,658
Community preservation tax.....	-	888,882	-	-	-	888,882
Contributions and donations.....	-	2,325	-	-	152,821	155,146
Investment income.....	357,334	12,297	-	-	46,342	415,973
Miscellaneous.....	21,229	-	-	-	-	21,229
TOTAL REVENUES.....	37,147,941	1,104,828	2,691,193	-	2,300,393	43,244,355
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government.....	2,453,291	-	-	3,818,901	278,990	6,551,182
Public safety.....	6,593,400	-	-	560,445	49,425	7,203,270
Education.....	10,711,894	-	-	413,917	77,946	11,203,757
Public works.....	1,653,133	-	-	8,928,547	492,617	11,074,297
Community development.....	-	419,944	-	-	-	419,944
Human services.....	1,143,275	-	-	-	112,841	1,256,116
Water.....	-	-	1,195,663	662,719	179	1,858,561
Culture and recreation.....	2,304,917	-	-	954,425	127,668	3,387,010
Pension benefits.....	2,264,929	-	-	-	-	2,264,929
Employee benefits.....	3,289,363	-	-	-	-	3,289,363
State and county charges.....	301,916	-	-	-	-	301,916
Debt service:						
Principal.....	4,530,000	430,000	-	-	-	4,960,000
Interest.....	2,474,974	60,800	-	-	-	2,535,774
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	37,721,092	910,744	1,195,663	15,338,954	1,139,666	56,306,119
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(573,151)	194,084	1,495,530	(15,338,954)	1,160,727	(13,061,764)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	4,035,000	-	4,035,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	535,027	3,462	538,489
Transfers in.....	1,941,223	-	-	990,121	2,014,697	4,946,041
Transfers out.....	(1,246,659)	(344,814)	(1,103,507)	(54,416)	(2,196,645)	(4,946,041)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)...	694,564	(344,814)	(1,103,507)	5,505,732	(178,486)	4,573,489
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	121,413	(150,730)	392,023	(9,833,222)	982,241	(8,488,275)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	5,368,536	1,188,079	2,745,278	3,602,869	4,037,207	16,941,969
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 5,489,949	\$ 1,037,349	\$ 3,137,301	\$ (6,230,353)	\$ 5,019,448	\$ 8,453,694

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ (8,488,275)
<p>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.</p>		
Capital outlay.....	16,264,402	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(3,225,515)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		13,038,887
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		(233,281)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Issuance of bonds.....	(4,035,000)	
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	(538,489)	
Net change in deferred charge on refunding.....	(43,364)	
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>4,960,000</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		343,147
<p>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.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(43,397)	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	191,420	
Net change in amortization of bond premiums.....	438,229	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	2,049,661	
Net change in net pension liability.....	(3,323,554)	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits...	(2,270,045)	
Net change in other postemployment benefits liability.....	2,272,003	
Net change in landfill closure.....	<u>34,000</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		<u>(651,683)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		\$ <u><u>4,008,795</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,513
Investments:			
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	1,644,705	-	-
Other investments.....	-	520,472	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>1,644,705</u>	<u>520,472</u>	<u>36,513</u>
LIABILITIES			
Warrants payable.....	-	-	6,605
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	29,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,513</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	1,644,705	-	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	520,472	-
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 1,644,705</u>	<u>\$ 520,472</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 450,000	\$ -
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments.....	701,806	-
Total contributions.....	1,151,806	-
Net investment income:		
Investment income.....	80,882	11,333
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	1,232,688	11,333
DEDUCTIONS:		
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	701,806	-
Human services.....	-	7,500
Educational scholarships.....	-	2,500
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	701,806	10,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....	530,882	1,333
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,113,823	519,139
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,644,705	\$ 520,472

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Orleans, Massachusetts (the Town) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant Town accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Select Board.

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the Town (the primary government) and its component units. The Town has determined that there are no component units to be included.

Joint Ventures

The Town is a member community of the Nauset Regional School District that provides educational services to four area communities. The members share in the operations of the District and each member is responsible for its proportionate share of the operational and capital cost of the District, which are paid in the form of assessments. The Town does not have an equity interest in the District and the 2019 assessment was \$4,533,793.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units.

Governmental activities are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds (when applicable), and fiduciary funds, even though fiduciary funds 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. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and displayed in a single column.

Major Fund Criteria

Major funds must be reported if the following criteria are met:

- If the total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), *and*
- If the total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Additionally, any other governmental or enterprise fund that management believes is particularly significant to the basic financial statements may be reported as a major fund.

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Real estate and personal property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular 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 the following:

- Charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. However, the effect of interfund services provided and used between functions is not eliminated as the elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

Real estate and personal property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and tax revenues become measurable and available when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Expenditure driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

The following major governmental funds are reported:

The *general fund* is the primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *community preservation fund* is used to account for funds held for uses restricted by law for community preservation purposes. These funds are attributable to the Town's acceptance of the Community Preservation Act, which allows the Town to impose up to a 3% surcharge on property taxes and to receive matching state grant funds for specified uses related to the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and community housing.

The *water fund* is used to account for the Town's water activities. This fund was established under Chapter 40, Section 39A of the General Laws of Massachusetts. In 2017, management determined that the Water fund, previously reported as a Business-Type Activity, should more appropriately be reported as a Governmental fund because it is not management's policy that all costs, including capital costs, i.e. depreciation and debt service, be recovered through fees and charges. The beginning net position and governmental fund balance have been restated to reflect the change in presentation.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

The nonmajor governmental funds consist of other special revenue, capital projects and permanent funds that are aggregated and presented in the *nonmajor governmental funds* column on the governmental funds financial statements. The following describes the general use of these fund types:

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds or capital projects.

The *permanent fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principle, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity for others that cannot be used to support the governmental programs.

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

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. This fund is mainly used for educational scholarships and supporting in-need residents.

The *other postemployment benefits trust fund* is used to accumulate resources to provide funding for future other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities.

The *agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity and apply the accrual basis of accounting but do not have a measurement focus.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are carried at fair value.

E. Fair Value Measurements

The Town reports required types of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value standards. These standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or valuation techniques) to determine fair value. Fair value standards also require the government to classify these financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique or in accordance with net asset value practical expedient rules, which allow for either Level 2 or Level 3 depending on lock up and notice periods associated with the underlying funds.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. Instruments, which are generally included in this category, include actively traded equity and debt securities, U.S. government obligations, and mutual funds with quoted market prices in active markets.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Certain fixed income securities, primarily corporate bonds, are classified as Level 2 because fair values are estimated using pricing models, matrix pricing, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

In some instances the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy and is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Market price is affected by a number of factors, including the type of instrument and the characteristics specific to the instrument. Instruments with readily available active quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. It is reasonably possible that change in values of these instruments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect amounts reported in these financial statements. For more information on the fair value of the Town's financial instruments, see Note 2 – Cash and Investments.

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary funds financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessors for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are billed quarterly during each year and are due by August 1st, November 1st, February 1st, and May 1st, respectively, and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due dates. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Real estate tax liens are processed by the last day in September following the last billing cycle and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Motor Vehicle Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the Town and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables are recorded as receivables in the year earned. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Intergovernmental

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

G. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the government-wide and fund financial statements, and therefore are not reported.

H. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, library materials and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activity column of the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 per unit are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction in progress) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets being depreciated are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings and improvements.....	25-40
Machinery and equipment.....	5-20
Vehicles.....	5-15
Library materials.....	5
Infrastructure.....	25-60

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized and are treated as expenses when incurred. Improvements are capitalized.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Capital asset costs are recorded as expenditures in the acquiring fund in the year of the purchase.

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Town has reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, OPEB, and deferred loss on refunding in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town currently has reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB in this category.

Government Fund Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the government funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The Town has reported deferred inflows of resource related to pensions in this category.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, transactions occur between and within individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within funds are *not* eliminated from the individual fund statements. Receivables and payables resulting from these transactions are classified as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

K. Interfund Transfers

During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as transfers in and transfers out.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transfers within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

Transfers between and within funds are *not* eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as transfers in and transfers out.

L. Net Position and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific future use.

Net position has been “restricted for” the following:

“Permanent funds – expendable” represents amounts held in trust for which expenditures are restricted by various trust agreements.

“Permanent funds – nonexpendable” represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.

“Gifts and grants” represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

“Community preservation” represents amounts held for uses restricted by law for community preservation purposes.

Communities will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. Generally, unassigned net position is applied after all other categories have been depleted.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

“Nonspendable” fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

“Restricted” fund balance includes amounts subject to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

“Committed” fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The Town’s spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation.

Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

M. Pensions

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

N. Long-term debt

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Material bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the current period. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual bond proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

O. Investment Income

Excluding the permanent funds, investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by Massachusetts General Law (MGL).

P. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements, state laws and executive policies.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as liabilities and expensed as incurred.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities.

Q. Use of Estimates*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure 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 year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

R. Individual Fund Deficits

There is a deficit in the Capital Project Fund. This deficit will be funded through bond proceeds and other available funds.

S. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The total column presented on the government-wide financial statements represents consolidated financial information.

Fund Financial Statements

The total column on the fund financial statements is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column is not the equivalent of consolidated financial information.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the balance sheet as "Cash and Cash equivalents". The deposits and investments of the trust funds are held separately from those of other funds.

Statutes authorize the investment in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (the Pool). The Treasurer may also invest trust funds in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds of savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Pool meets the criteria of an external investment pool. The Pool is administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

The Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) trust participates as a Purchasing Member of the Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT) through the State Retirees Benefits Trust (SRBTF). Government entities are allowed to invest their OPEB funds through the SRBTF. OPEB trust funds are allowed to invest in the PRIT fund and

receive the economies of scale and diversification that an individual community with a relatively small fund could not obtain on its own.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town’s deposits may not be returned to it. The Town follows Massachusetts General Laws for deposit policies relating to custodial credit risk.

At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$18,751,773 and the bank balance totaled \$19,236,116. Of the bank balance, \$2,621,031 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$3,624,101 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, \$3,596,430 was covered by Share Insurance Fund, and \$9,394,554 was collateralized.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town’s policy for custodial credit risk is that the Town will review the financial institution’s financial statement and the background of the investment advisor. The intent of this qualification is to limit the Town’s exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, Capital adequacy of the firm, and overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry. Further, all securities not held directly by the Town, will be held in the Town’s name and tax identification number by a third-party custodian approved by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security.

Investments

The Town had the following investments, with their respective maturities at June 30, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	
		<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>
<u>Debt securities:</u>			
U.S. treasury bonds.....	\$ 613,840	\$ 443,976	\$ 169,864
Government sponsored enterprises.....	390,513	209,654	180,859
Corporate bonds.....	979,059	303,254	675,805
Total debt securities.....	1,983,412	\$ 956,884	\$ 1,026,528
<u>Other investments:</u>			
Equity securities.....	726,498		
Fixed income.....	10,270		
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	1,644,705		
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	3,332,730		
Total investments.....	\$ 7,697,615		

The Town participates in MMDT, which maintains a cash portfolio and a short-term bond fund with combined average maturities of approximately 3 months.

Interest Rate Risk

The Town’s investment policy states that the Town will manage interest rate risk by managing and varying duration (maturity dates) in the accounts, particularly with fixed income investments.

Credit Risk

The Town’s investment policy states that the Town will manage credit risk several ways. In addition to “safe haven” investments in United States Treasury and United States Government Agency obligations, the Town will only purchase investment grade securities with a high concentration in securities rated ‘A’ or better. The Town may invest in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust with no limit to the amount of funds place in the fund. The Town uses PRIT guidelines as a means to manage credit risk. Standard and Poor’s Investors Service rated the Town’s investments of \$613,840 in U.S. Treasury Notes as AAA, \$390,513 in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp AA+, and the corporate bonds, which are all classified as “investment grade”, are as follows:

Quality Rating	U.S. Treasury Bonds	Government Sponsored Enterprises	Corporate Bonds
AAA.....	\$ 613,840	\$ -	\$ -
AA+.....	-	390,513	-
AA.....	-	-	138,123
A+.....	-	-	64,018
A.....	-	-	64,789
A-.....	-	-	326,052
BBB+.....	-	-	79,973
BBB.....	-	-	306,104
Total.....	\$ <u>613,840</u>	\$ <u>390,513</u>	\$ <u>979,059</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town manages the concentration of credit risk through diversification, which includes prohibition against over concentration of maturities, as well as concentrations in specific institutions.

Fair Market Value of Investments

Investment Type	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments measured at fair value:				
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
U.S. treasury bonds.....	\$ 613,840	\$ 613,840	\$ -	\$ -
Government sponsored enterprises.....	390,513	390,513	-	-
Corporate bonds.....	979,059	-	979,059	-
Total debt securities.....	<u>1,983,412</u>	<u>1,004,353</u>	<u>979,059</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	726,498	726,498	-	-
Fixed income.....	10,270	10,270	-	-
Total other investments.....	<u>736,768</u>	<u>736,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments measured at fair value.....	<u>2,720,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,121</u>	<u>\$ 979,059</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	<u>3,332,730</u>			
Investments measured at net asset value:				
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	<u>1,644,705</u>			
Total investments.....	<u>\$ 7,697,615</u>			

The Town holds investments in the MMDT Cash Portfolio which are valued at amortized cost. The total value of the portfolio as of June 30, 2019 is \$3,332,730. Under the amortized cost valuation method, an investment is valued initially at its cost and thereafter adjusted for the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any difference between the initial cost of the investment and the amount payable at its maturity. If amortized cost is determined not to approximate fair value, the value of the portfolio securities will be determined under procedures established by MMDT's adviser.

PRIT investments are valued using the net asset value method. The total value of the portfolio as of June 30, 2019 is \$1,644,705. This investment pool was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who serves as Trustee. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserve Investment Management Board (PRIM). The fair values of the positions in each investment Pool are the same as the value of each Pool's shares. The Town does not have the ability to control any of the investment decisions relative to its funds.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2019, receivables for the individual major governmental funds and nonmajor funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 653,247	\$ -	\$ 653,247
Tax liens.....	70,785	-	70,785
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	87,672	(6,266)	81,406
User charges.....	898,327	-	898,327
Departmental and other.....	780,747	-	780,747
Intergovernmental.....	954,725	-	954,725
Due from participating communities.....	77,288	-	77,288
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,522,791</u>	<u>\$ (6,266)</u>	<u>\$ 3,516,525</u>

Governmental funds report *deferred inflows of resources* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of *unavailable revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 510,282	\$ -	\$ 510,282
Tax liens.....	69,220	-	69,220
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	81,406	-	81,406
User charges.....	-	898,327	898,327
Departmental and other.....	-	749,781	749,781
Intergovernmental.....	-	464,928	464,928
Total.....	<u>\$ 660,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,036</u>	<u>\$ 2,773,944</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 42,007,137	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,007,137
Construction in progress.....	15,032,069	6,471,218	(7,713,089)	13,790,198
Total capital assets not being depreciated....	<u>57,039,206</u>	<u>6,471,218</u>	<u>(7,713,089)</u>	<u>55,797,335</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	41,367,232	14,506,390	-	55,873,622
Improvements.....	3,100,402	667,599	-	3,768,001
Infrastructure.....	46,074,155	1,603,909	-	47,678,064
Machinery and equipment.....	3,032,492	58,555	(24,432)	3,066,615
Vehicles.....	5,611,878	669,820	(735,852)	5,545,846
Library materials.....	1,127,923	-	-	1,127,923
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>100,314,082</u>	<u>17,506,273</u>	<u>(760,284)</u>	<u>117,060,071</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(14,140,010)	(1,344,852)	-	(15,484,862)
Improvements.....	(606,839)	(137,210)	-	(744,049)
Infrastructure.....	(16,129,483)	(981,363)	-	(17,110,846)
Machinery and equipment.....	(1,574,054)	(200,143)	24,432	(1,749,765)
Vehicles.....	(3,831,751)	(556,042)	735,852	(3,651,941)
Library materials.....	(1,122,018)	(5,905)	-	(1,127,923)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(37,404,155)</u>	<u>(3,225,515)</u>	<u>760,284</u>	<u>(39,869,386)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>62,909,927</u>	<u>14,280,758</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,190,685</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 119,949,133</u>	<u>\$ 20,751,976</u>	<u>\$ (7,713,089)</u>	<u>\$ 132,988,020</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 238,241
Public safety.....	894,925
Education.....	229,449
Public works.....	1,007,391
Water.....	496,010
Human services.....	82,723
Culture and recreation.....	276,776
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 3,225,515</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

As of June 30, 2019, the Town had an interfund receivable and payable within the nonmajor funds in the amount of approximately \$489,797. The purpose of this balance is to cover short-term cash needs that will be funded by future grant proceeds.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:			
	General fund	Capital Projects funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total
General fund.....	\$ -	\$ 986,659	\$ 260,000	\$ 1,246,659 (1)
Water fund.....	1,103,507	-	-	1,103,507 (2)
Community preservation fund.....	-	-	344,814	344,814 (3)
Capital projects fund.....	54,416	-	-	54,416 (4)
Nonmajor governmental funds.....	783,300	3,462	1,409,883	2,196,645 (5)
Total.....	\$ <u>1,941,223</u>	\$ <u>990,121</u>	\$ <u>2,014,697</u>	\$ <u>4,946,041</u>

- (1) Represents budgeted transfers to the capital project funds and various nonmajor funds from the general fund.
- (2) Represents budgeted transfers to the general fund from the water fund.
- (3) Represents budgeted transfers to the permanent fund from the community preservation fund.
- (4) Represents budgeted transfers to the general fund and capital projects funds from various nonmajor funds.
- (5) Represents budgeted transfers to the general fund, capital projects funds, and between various nonmajor funds.

NOTE 6 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Short-term debt may be authorized and issued to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes (RANS or TANS).
- Capital project costs and other approved expenditures incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANS) or grant anticipation notes (GANS).

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the general fund.

Details related to the short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2018	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2019
Governmental Funds:							
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.50	2/8/2019	\$ 10,638,561	\$ -	\$ (10,638,561)	\$ -
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00	2/7/2020	-	14,441,739	-	14,441,739
Total Governmental Funds.....				\$ 10,638,561	\$ 14,441,739	\$ (10,638,561)	\$ 14,441,739

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, Municipal Law authorizes indebtedness up to a limit of 5% of the equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit". In addition, however, debt may be authorized in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit".

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2019, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Project	Maturities Through	Interest Rate (%)	Original Loan Amount	Outstanding at June 30, 2018	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2019
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2005.....	2025	0.00	\$ 100,000	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 100,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2010.....	2020	2.50	275,000	85,000	-	30,000	55,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2011.....	2041	4.00	5,700,000	3,810,000	-	225,000	3,585,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2012.....	2024	2.00 - 3.00	5,185,000	2,420,000	-	580,000	1,840,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2015.....	2026	2.00 - 5.00	8,000,000	5,065,000	-	680,000	4,385,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2016.....	2025	2.00 - 4.00	3,001,713	2,545,000	-	720,000	1,825,000
State House Note of 2017.....	2021	1.50 - 2.50	245,504	180,000	-	60,000	120,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2017.....	2042	3.00 - 4.00	9,168,000	8,060,000	-	1,065,000	6,995,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2018.....	2038	2.25 - 5.00	26,570,000	26,570,000	-	1,580,000	24,990,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2019.....	2029	4.00-5.00	4,035,000	-	4,035,000	-	4,035,000
Total Bonds Payable.....				48,855,000	4,035,000	4,960,000	47,930,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....				3,410,084	538,489	438,229	3,510,344
Total Bonds Payable, net.....				\$ 52,265,084	\$ 4,573,489	\$ 5,398,229	\$ 51,440,344

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for Governmental bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020.....	\$ 5,370,000	\$ 1,847,240	\$ 7,217,240
2021.....	5,080,000	1,633,100	6,713,100
2022.....	4,130,000	1,429,775	5,559,775
2023.....	3,920,000	1,263,400	5,183,400
2024.....	3,570,000	1,107,600	4,677,600
2025.....	2,920,000	944,525	3,864,525
2026.....	2,650,000	808,250	3,458,250
2027.....	2,055,000	695,175	2,750,175
2028.....	1,810,000	605,900	2,415,900
2029.....	1,690,000	531,325	2,221,325
2030.....	1,520,000	463,863	1,983,863
2031.....	1,520,000	410,413	1,930,413
2032.....	1,480,000	362,550	1,842,550
2033.....	1,495,000	316,050	1,811,050
2034.....	1,475,000	269,300	1,744,300
2035.....	1,470,000	222,775	1,692,775
2036.....	1,475,000	176,225	1,651,225
2037.....	1,475,000	129,000	1,604,000
2038.....	1,475,000	81,750	1,556,750
2039.....	370,000	51,050	421,050
2040.....	370,000	36,750	406,750
2041.....	370,000	22,275	392,275
2042.....	240,000	7,800	247,800
Total.....	\$ <u>47,930,000</u>	\$ <u>13,416,091</u>	\$ <u>61,346,091</u>

The Town is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2019, the Town had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
Water Quality Management Plan.....	\$ 2,962,590
Water Quality/Adaptive Management Plan/Resource Management.....	2,963,560
Nauset Regional High School Feasibility Study.....	1,300,000
Water Resource Management-Sewer Construction.....	3,680,000
Nauset Beach Retreat Master Plan and Design.....	168,232
Water Comprehensive Resource Management Plan.....	4,223,600
Well #7 Water Treatment Plant.....	193,554
Water Resources Management Plan Implementation/ Construction....	47,382,800
Well #7 Construction.....	2,335,000
Design and Replace Methane gas Flare at Landfill.....	190,000
Rock Harbor & Town Cover Bulkhead.....	430,000
Place Rock Harbor Road Water Main.....	72,000
Main Street Reconstruction and Village Center Streetscape.....	547,872
Total.....	\$ 66,449,208

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 48,855,000	\$ 4,035,000	\$ (4,960,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,930,000	\$ 5,370,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....	3,410,084	-	-	538,489	(438,229)	3,510,344	568,335
Total bonds payable.....	52,265,084	4,035,000	(4,960,000)	538,489	(438,229)	51,440,344	5,938,335
Landfill closure.....	612,000	-	-	-	(34,000)	578,000	34,000
Compensated absences.....	1,314,011	-	-	592,397	(549,000)	1,357,408	569,000
Net pension liability.....	22,457,666	-	-	6,647,842	(3,324,288)	25,781,220	-
Other postemployment benefits.....	20,758,361	-	-	2,067,959	(4,339,962)	18,486,358	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 97,407,122</u>	<u>\$ 4,035,000</u>	<u>\$ (4,960,000)</u>	<u>\$ 9,846,687</u>	<u>\$ (8,685,479)</u>	<u>\$ 97,643,330</u>	<u>\$ 6,541,335</u>

NOTE 8 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Town adopted GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Implementation of GASB 54 is required for years beginning after June 15, 2010. The intention of the GASB is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the Town’s financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

GASB 54 provides for two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund.

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, GASB 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- **Restricted:** fund balances that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- **Committed:** fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government from its highest level of decision-making authority.
- **Assigned:** fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government to be used for a particular purpose.
- **Unassigned:** fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purpose

Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 §5B allows for the establishment of stabilization funds for one or more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body.

At year end the balance of the general stabilization fund is \$138,107. The Town’s stabilization fund is reported as unassigned fund balance within the general fund.

The Town has classified its fund balances with the following hierarchy:

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Water Fund	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Permanent fund principal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,479	\$ 363,479
Restricted for:						
Community preservation fund.....	-	1,037,349	-	-	-	1,037,349
Water fund.....	-	-	2,935,189	-	-	2,935,189
Capital project funds.....	-	-	-	517,074	-	517,074
School lunch.....	-	-	-	-	78,423	78,423
Other revolving.....	-	-	-	-	1,244,707	1,244,707
Ambulance.....	-	-	-	-	1,568,540	1,568,540
Expendable permanent funds.....	-	-	-	-	1,764,299	1,764,299
Debt service	53,374	-	-	-	-	53,374
Committed to:						
Articles and continuing appropriations:						
General government.....	91,658	-	-	-	-	91,658
Public safety.....	101,240	-	-	-	-	101,240
Public works.....	38,601	-	-	-	-	38,601
Culture and recreation.....	25,710	-	-	-	-	25,710
Water.....	-	-	133,402	-	-	133,402
Assigned to:						
Encumbrances:						
General government.....	85,870	-	-	-	-	85,870
Public safety.....	32,856	-	-	-	-	32,856
Education.....	82,396	-	-	-	-	82,396
Public works.....	127,881	-	-	-	-	127,881
Health and human services.....	6,248	-	-	-	-	6,248
Culture and recreation.....	13,336	-	-	-	-	13,336
Water.....	-	-	68,710	-	-	68,710
Free cash used for subsequent year budget.....	941,017	-	-	-	-	941,017
Unassigned.....	3,889,762	-	-	(6,747,427)	-	(2,857,665)
Total Fund Balances.....	\$ 5,489,949	\$ 1,037,349	\$ 3,137,301	\$ (6,230,353)	\$ 5,019,448	\$ 8,453,694

NOTE 9 – RISK FINANCING*Insurances*

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town participates in a premium-based health care plan for its active and retired employees and a premium-based workers compensation plan for all active employees. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

The Town participates in a health insurance risk pool administered by the Cape Cod Municipal Health Group (the Group). The Group offers a variety of premium based health and dental plans to its members with each participating governmental unit charged a premium for coverage based on rates established by the Group. In the event the Group is terminated, the Town would be obligated to pay its proportionate share of a deficit, should one exist.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLAN*Plan Description*

The Town is a member of the Barnstable County Retirement Association (Association), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 50 member units. The Association is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan.

The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multiemployer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirement of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, education collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the Town to the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The Town's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$768,622 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension expense in the current year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the Town is \$7,584,925 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

The Association provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain minor exceptions, uniform from system to system. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For persons who became members on or after April 2, 2012, average salary is the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the five consecutive years that produce the highest average, or, if greater, during the last five years (whether or not consecutive) preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of members whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Board and are borne by the System.

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the Association a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2018, was \$2,050,395, 21.17% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$25,781,220 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018.

Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. 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 members. At December 31, 2018, the Town's proportion was 3.26%, which changed from its 3.30% proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$3,324,288. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows and (inflows) of resources related to pensions of \$4,430,124 and (\$608,887), respectively.

The balances of deferred outflows and inflows at June 30, 2019, consist of the following:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ -	\$ (242,631)	\$ (242,631)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	1,505,619	-	1,505,619
Changes in assumptions.....	2,158,367	-	2,158,367
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions...	766,138	(366,256)	399,882
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 4,430,124	\$ (608,887)	\$ 3,821,237

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020.....	\$ 1,195,243
2021.....	793,696
2022.....	727,429
2023.....	1,144,911
2024.....	(40,042)
Total.....	\$ 3,821,237

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement date that was updated to December 31, 2018:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method.....	Appropriations increase at 5.28% per year
Remaining amortization period.....	17 years from July 1, 2018 for 2002 and 2003 Early Retirement Incentives, retiree sheriffs liability and remaining unfunded liability, and 4 years from July 1, 2018 for 2010 Early Retirement Incentive.
Asset valuation method.....	The net pension liability is calculated using the market value of assets. The Association also uses an actuarial value of assets that gradually reflects year-to-year changes in the market value of assets in determining contribution requirements.
Inflation rate.....	3.25%
Projected salary increases.....	Varies by length of service with ultimate rates of 4.00% for Group 1, 4.25% for Group 2 and 4.50% for Group 4.
Rates of retirement.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.

Cost of living adjustments.....	3.00% of the first \$18,000 of retirement income.
Rates of disability.....	For general employees, it was assumed that 55% of all disabilities are accidental disability. For police and fire employees, 90% of all disabilities are assumed to be accidental disability.
Mortality rates:	
Pre-Retirement.....	The RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2017.
Healthy Retiree.....	The RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2017.
Disabled Retiree.....	The RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward one year and projected generationally with Scale MP-2017.
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.375%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

Investment policy

The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established by PRIT. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving a fully funded status for the benefits provided by the pension plan.

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 real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan 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 pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity.....	21.00%	6.16%
International developed markets equity.....	13.00%	6.69%
International emerging markets equity.....	5.00%	9.47%
Core fixed income.....	15.00%	1.89%
High-yield fixed income.....	8.00%	4.00%
Real estate.....	10.00%	4.58%
Commodities.....	4.00%	4.77%
Hedge fund, GTTA, Risk parity.....	11.00%	3.68%
Private equity.....	13.00%	10.00%
Total.....	100.00%	

Rate of return

The Administration's annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was -2.34%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.375%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.375% as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.375%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.375%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.375%)	Current Discount (7.375%)	1% Increase (8.375%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 32,910,401	\$ 25,781,220	\$ 19,784,368
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Changes in Assumptions

None

Changes in Plan Provisions

None

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Town of Orleans administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan). The Plan provides lifetime healthcare and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through a single employer defined Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) plan. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the Town and the unions representing Town employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. The “required” contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The Town contributes 75% of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 25% of their premium costs. For 2019, the Town’s contribution to the plan totaled \$1.2 million.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the Town to establish a postemployment benefit trust fund and to enable the Town to raise taxes necessary to begin pre-funding its OPEB liabilities. In 2018, the Town voted in favor of a permanent override to fully fund the OPEB liability over a 30-year period, and the Town began to fund this with \$450,000 annually beginning in 2019.

During 2019, the Town pre-funded future OPEB liabilities totaling approximately \$450,000 by contributing funds to the Other Postemployment Benefit Funds in excess of the pay-as-you-go required contribution. These funds are reported within the Fiduciary Funds financial statements. As of June 30, 2019, the balance of this fund totaled \$1,645,000.

Investment Policy – The Town’s Policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Select Board by a majority vote of its members. The OPEB plan’s assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the OPEB plan. The long-term real rate of return on OPEB investments was determined using the Town’s investment policy.

GASB Statement #74 – OPEB Plan Financial Reporting

Measurement Date – GASB #74 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of the OPEB Plan’s most recent fiscal year-end. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following table represents the Plan’s membership at June 30, 2018:

Active members.....	153
Inactive members currently receiving benefits.....	<u>138</u>
Total.....	<u><u>291</u></u>

Components of OPEB Liability – The following table represents the components of the Plan’s OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019:

Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 20,731,599
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(1,644,705)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u><u>\$ 19,086,894</u></u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	7.93%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2019, to be in accordance with GASB Statement #74:

Valuation date.....	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal - Level percentage of payroll.
Amortization method.....	Level percentage of payroll.
Remaining amortization period.....	28 years from July 1, 2018.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value
Investment rate of return.....	7.25%
Discount rate.....	7.25% as of June 30, 2019 and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018.
Inflation rate.....	3.25%
Projected salary increases.....	Service-related increases for Group 1 (excluding Teachers) and Group 2 employees: 6.0% decreasing over 11 years to an ultimate level of 4.0% Service-related increase for Group 4 employees: 7.0% decreasing over 8 years to an ultimate level of 4.5% Service-related increases for Teachers: 7.5% decreasing over 20 years to an ultimate level of 4.0%.
Mortality rates:	
Pre-retirement mortality rates.....	Healthy Non-Teachers: RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB2D from 2009. Healthy Non-Teachers: (Falmouth): RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009. Healthy Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.
Post-retirement mortality rates.....	Healthy Non-Teachers: RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB2D from 2009. Healthy Non-Teachers: (Falmouth): RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009. Healthy Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016. Disabled Non-Teachers: RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB2D from 2015. Disabled Non-Teachers (Falmouth): RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2012. Disabled Teachers: RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table set forward 4 years and projected generationally with Scale BB2D from 2014.

Rate of return – For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 5.30%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

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 rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and subtracting investment expenses and a risk margin. The target allocation as of June 30, 2019, and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation, but before investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity.....	21.00%	6.16%
International developed markets equity..	13.00%	6.69%
International emerging markets equity...	5.00%	9.47%
Core fixed income.....	15.00%	1.89%
High-yield fixed income.....	8.00%	4.00%
Real estate.....	10.00%	4.58%
Commodities.....	4.00%	4.77%
Hedge fund, GTAA, Risk parity.....	11.00%	3.68%
Private equity.....	13.00%	10.00%
Total.....	100.00%	

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2019 and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan assets was applied to projected future benefit payments.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 21,617,117	\$ 19,086,894	\$ 16,966,675

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Trend – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Trend</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 16,606,643	\$ 19,086,894	\$ 22,121,084

Changes of Assumptions

- Per capita health costs and trends for GIC retirees were updated based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2018, dated January 2, 2019, completed by Aon Hewitt.
- The discount rates were updated for the measurement date.
- The mortality assumptions were updated.
- The salary scale assumptions were updated.

Changes in Plan Provisions

None.

GASB Statement #75 – OPEB Employer Financial Reporting

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase agreements) that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

Measurement Date – GASB Statement #75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer’s prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer’s current fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Plan Membership – The following table represents the Plan’s membership at June 30, 2018:

Active members.....	153
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>138</u>
Total.....	<u><u>291</u></u>

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2018, to be in accordance with GASB Statement #75:

Valuation date.....	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal - Level Percentage of Payroll
Amortization method.....	Level percentage of payroll
Remaining amortization period.....	28 years from July 1, 2018.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value.
Investment rate of return.....	7.25%
Discount rate.....	7.25% as of June 30, 2019 and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018.
Inflation rate.....	3.25%
Projected salary increases.....	Service-related increases for Group 1 (excluding teachers) and Group 2 employees: 6.0% decreasing over 11 years to an ultimate level of 4.00%. Service-related increases for Group 4 employees: 7.0% decreasing over 8 years to an ultimate level of 4.00%. Service-related increases for Teachers: 7.5% decreasing over 20 years to an ultimate level of 4.0%.
Mortality rates:	
Preretirement mortality rates.....	Healthy Non-Teachers RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with scale MP-2017. Healthy Teacher: RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016
Postretirement mortality rates.....	Healthy Non-Teachers: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2017. Healthy Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 Disabled Non-Teachers: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward one year projected generationally with Scale MP-2017. Disabled Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2014.

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 rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and subtracting investment expenses and a risk margin. The target

allocation as of June 30, 2019, and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation, but before investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity.....	17.50%	6.15%
International developed markets equity.....	15.50%	7.11%
International emerging markets equity.....	6.00%	9.41%
Core fixed income.....	12.00%	1.68%
High-yield fixed income.....	10.00%	4.13%
Real estate.....	10.00%	4.90%
Commodities.....	4.00%	4.71%
Hedge fund, GTAA, Risk parity.....	13.00%	3.94%
Private equity.....	12.00%	10.28%
Total.....	100.00%	

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2019 and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan assets was applied to projected future benefit payments.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017.....	\$ 21,609,632	\$ 851,271	\$ 20,758,361
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	1,041,704	-	1,041,704
Interest.....	886,416	-	886,416
Contributions - employer.....	-	713,323	(713,323)
Net investment income.....	-	88,653	(88,653)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs.....	(3,398,147)	-	(3,398,147)
Benefit payments.....	(539,424)	(539,424)	-
Net change.....	(2,009,451)	262,552	(2,272,003)
Balances at June 30, 2018.....	\$ 19,600,181	\$ 1,113,823	\$ 18,486,358

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 20,909,436	\$ 18,486,358	\$ 16,457,412

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 16,265,306	\$ 18,486,358	\$ 21,196,519

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2018 the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$988,000. At June 30, 2018, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Difference between projected and actual earnings.....	\$ 2,867,502	\$ (40,956)	\$ 2,826,546
Changes in assumptions.....	-	(7,166,508)	(7,166,508)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	450,000	-	450,000
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 3,317,502	\$ (7,207,464)	\$ (3,889,962)

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

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2020.....	\$ (422,077)
2021.....	(872,077)
2022.....	(872,077)
2023.....	(863,929)
2024.....	<u>(859,802)</u>
Total.....	\$ <u><u>(3,889,962)</u></u>

Changes of Assumptions

- Per capita health costs and trends for GIC retirees were updated based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2018, dated January 2, 2019, completed by Aon Hewitt.
- The discount rates were updated for the measurement date.
- The mortality assumptions were updated.
- The salary scale assumptions were updated

Changes in Plan Provisions

None.

NOTE 12 – LANDFILL

The Town’s landfill is closed and a final cover has been installed in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations. Those laws and regulations also require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions (“post-closure care”) at the site for 30 year after the landfill cover is installed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the estimated remaining cost of monitoring; \$578,000 has been recorded as a governmental activities liability; actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2019, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 21, 2019 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 15 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2019, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, *Leases*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #90, *Majority Equity – an amendment of GASB Statements #14 and #61*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2022.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these pronouncements will have on the basic financial statements.

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Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

The general fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all the financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The water special revenue fund is used to account for the Town's water activities. This fund was established under Chapter 40, Section 39A of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 30,092,616	\$ 30,092,616	\$ 30,072,101	\$ -	\$ (20,515)
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,174,097	1,174,097	1,305,635	-	131,538
Hotel/motel tax.....	572,718	572,718	569,064	-	(3,654)
Charges for services.....	2,262,864	2,262,864	2,205,524	-	(57,340)
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	132,965	132,965	160,984	-	28,019
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	4,606	4,606	4,625	-	19
Intergovernmental.....	666,611	666,611	906,035	-	239,424
Departmental and other.....	578,499	578,499	658,971	-	80,472
Investment income.....	50,236	50,236	354,355	-	304,119
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	21,229	-	21,229
TOTAL REVENUES.....	35,535,212	35,535,212	36,258,523	-	723,311
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	2,550,411	2,831,350	2,453,291	177,528	200,531
Public safety.....	6,556,984	6,859,812	6,593,400	134,096	132,316
Education.....	9,987,393	10,044,394	9,943,272	82,396	18,726
Public works.....	1,700,707	1,956,832	1,653,133	166,482	137,217
Human services.....	1,040,337	1,165,987	1,143,275	6,248	16,464
Culture and recreation.....	2,415,353	2,482,584	2,304,917	39,046	138,621
Pension benefits.....	2,222,620	2,267,620	2,264,929	-	2,691
Employee benefits.....	3,159,800	3,156,600	2,839,363	-	317,237
State and county charges.....	278,777	301,916	301,916	-	-
Debt service:					
Principal.....	4,530,000	4,530,000	4,530,000	-	-
Interest.....	2,386,384	2,412,241	2,412,241	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	36,828,766	38,009,336	36,439,737	605,796	963,803
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,293,554)	(2,474,124)	(181,214)	(605,796)	1,687,114
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Use of prior year reserves.....					
Transfers in.....	3,569,730	2,466,223	2,466,223	-	-
Transfers out.....	(2,221,659)	(2,221,659)	(2,221,659)	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,348,071	244,564	244,564	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	54,517	(2,229,560)	63,350	(605,796)	1,687,114
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	5,242,882	5,242,882	5,242,882	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 5,297,399	\$ 3,013,322	\$ 5,306,232	\$ (605,796)	\$ 1,687,114

See notes to required supplementary information.

WATER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Charges for services.....	\$ 2,264,708	\$ 2,264,708	\$ 2,660,391	\$ -	\$ 395,683
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	-	30,800	-	30,800
TOTAL REVENUES.....	2,264,708	2,264,708	2,691,191	-	426,483
EXPENDITURES:					
Water.....	1,324,721	1,482,891	1,195,663	202,112	85,116
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	939,987	781,817	1,495,528	(202,112)	511,599
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers out.....	-	-	(1,103,507)	-	(1,103,507)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	-	-	(1,103,507)	-	(1,103,507)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	939,987	781,817	392,021	(202,112)	(591,908)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	2,745,280	2,745,280	2,745,280	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 3,685,267	\$ 3,527,097	\$ 3,137,301	\$ (202,112)	\$ (591,908)

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

The Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the Town's net pension liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of Town's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the Town's required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability for the Massachusetts Teachers Contributory Retirement System presents multi-year trend information on the liability and expense assumed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the Town along with related ratios.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
BARNSTABLE COUNTY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered- payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered- payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2018.....	3.26%	\$ 25,781,220	\$ 9,683,588	266.24%	57.63%
December 31, 2017.....	3.30%	22,457,666	9,394,258	239.06%	61.86%
December 31, 2016.....	3.15%	22,098,852	8,899,203	248.32%	57.28%
December 31, 2015.....	3.20%	20,147,000	8,873,000	227.06%	58.10%
December 31, 2014.....	3.15%	17,802,000	8,271,000	215.23%	60.43%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
BARNSTABLE COUNTY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered- payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
December 31, 2018.....	\$ 2,050,395	\$ (2,050,395)	-	\$ 9,683,588	21.17%
December 31, 2017.....	1,969,625	(1,969,625)	-	9,394,258	20.97%
December 31, 2016.....	1,782,984	(1,782,984)	-	8,899,203	20.04%
December 31, 2015.....	1,728,000	(1,728,000)	-	8,873,000	19.47%
December 31, 2014.....	1,642,000	(1,642,000)	-	8,271,000	19.85%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE SPECIAL FUNDING AMOUNTS
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Therefore, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the associated collective net pension liability; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2019.....	\$ 7,584,925	\$ 768,622	54.84%
2018.....	7,289,344	760,810	54.25%
2017.....	7,679,617	783,371	52.73%
2016.....	6,577,293	533,477	57.83%
2015.....	5,047,663	350,685	61.46%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan's total OPEB liability, changes in the Plan's net position, and ending net OPEB liability. It also demonstrates the Plan's net position as a percentage of the total liability and the Plan's net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

The Schedule of the Town's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the Town's actual contributions to the other postemployment benefit plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of Investment Returns presents multi-year trend information on the money-weighted investment return on the Plan's other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE
TOWN'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
Total OPEB Liability			
Service Cost.....	\$ 1,177,954	\$ 1,041,148	\$ 684,949
Interest.....	764,269	886,416	1,148,275
Changes of benefit terms.....	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience....	-	3,441,002	-
Changes of assumptions.....	(2,054,103)	(6,839,149)	-
Benefit payments.....	<u>(516,195)</u>	<u>(539,424)</u>	<u>(701,806)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	(628,075)	(2,010,007)	1,131,418
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>22,238,263</u>	<u>21,610,188</u>	<u>19,600,181</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 21,610,188</u>	<u>\$ 19,600,181</u>	<u>\$ 20,731,599</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Employer contributions.....	\$ 150,000	\$ 173,343	\$ 450,000
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	516,195	539,424	701,806
Net investment income.....	90,472	88,653	80,882
Benefit payments.....	<u>(516,195)</u>	<u>(539,424)</u>	<u>(701,806)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	240,472	261,996	530,882
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	<u>611,355</u>	<u>851,827</u>	<u>1,113,823</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 851,827</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,823</u>	<u>\$ 1,644,705</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....	<u>\$ 20,758,361</u>	<u>\$ 18,486,358</u>	<u>\$ 19,086,894</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	3.94%	5.68%	7.93%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ Unavailable	\$ Unavailable	\$ Unavailable
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered- employee payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
June 30, 2019.....	\$ 1,705,424	\$ 1,151,806	\$ 553,618	N/A	N/A
June 30, 2018.....	1,281,208	712,767	568,441	N/A	N/A
June 30, 2017.....	1,237,882	666,195	571,687	N/A	N/A

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense</u>
June 30, 2019.....	5.30%
June 30, 2018.....	8.78%
June 30, 2017.....	12.09%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**A. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law (“MGL”) requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by Town Meeting. The Select Board presents an annual budget to Town Meeting, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. The Town Meeting, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. Except as allowed by MGL in May and June, transfers of appropriations among departments require the approval of Town Meeting. Transfers within departments, between certain categories of expenditures, can be made with Finance Director approval.

The majority of appropriations are non-continuing which lapse at the end of each year. Others are continuing appropriations for which the governing body has authorized that an unspent balance from a prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current year. These carry forwards are included as part of the subsequent year’s original budget.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending (salaries, expenses and capital) authorized for an appropriation account. However, the payment of debt service is statutorily required, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by two-thirds majority vote of the Select Board and written approval from the Massachusetts Department of Revenue.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2019 approved budget authorized approximately \$39.1 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. During 2019, the original budget was increased by \$1.2 million in appropriations, mainly for public safety, general government, and public works departments.

The Town adopts an annual budget for the water special revenue fund in conformity with the guidelines described above.

The Finance Director/Town Accountant has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2019, is presented as follows:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ 63,350
<u>Perspective differences:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	2,979
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....	117,817
Net change in recording accrued expenditures.....	(62,733)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	768,622
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	(768,622)
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$ <u>121,413</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

Schedule of the Town’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The Schedule of the Town’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the allocated percentage of the net pension liability (asset), the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the net position as a percentage of the pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of Town’s Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member’s retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system’s funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. The Town may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual contributions may be less than the “total appropriation”. The pension fund appropriation is allocated to the Town based on covered payroll.

Changes in Assumptions

None

Changes in Plan Provisions

None

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan). The Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members.

The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

The Schedule of Changes in the Town’s Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of Changes in the Town’s Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan’s total OPEB liability, changes in the Plan’s net position, and ending net OPEB liability. It also demonstrates the Plans net position as a percentage of the total liability and the Plan’s net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of the Town’s Contributions

The Schedule of the Town’s Contributions includes the Town’s annual required contribution to the Plan, along with the contribution made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution and the covered employee payroll. The Town is not required to fully fund this contribution. It also demonstrates the contributions as a percentage of the covered payroll. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates are shown on the following page:

Valuation date.....	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal - Level Percentage of Payroll
Amortization method.....	Level percentage of payroll
Remaining amortization period.....	28 years from July 1, 2018.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value.
Investment rate of return.....	7.25%
Discount rate.....	7.25% as of June 30, 2019 and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018.
Inflation rate.....	3.25%
Projected salary increases.....	Service-related increases for Group 1 (excluding teachers) and Group 2 employees: 6.0% decreasing over 11 years to an ultimate level of 4.00%. Service-related increases for Group 4 employees: 7.0% decreasing over 8 years to an ultimate level of 4.00%. Service-related increases for Teachers: 7.5% decreasing over 20 years to an ultimate level of 4.0%.

Mortality rates:

Preretirement mortality rates.....	Healthy Non-Teachers RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with scale MP-2017. Healthy Teacher: RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016
Postretirement mortality rates....	Healthy Non-Teachers: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2017. Healthy Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 Disabled Non-Teachers: RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward one year projected generationally with Scale MP-2017. Disabled Teachers: RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2014.

Schedule of Investment Returns

The Schedule of Investment Return includes the money-weighted investment return on the Plan’s other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

Changes of Assumptions

- Per capita health costs and trends for GIC retirees were updated based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2018, dated January 2, 2019, completed by Aon Hewitt.
- The discount rates were updated for the measurement date.
- The mortality assumptions were updated.
- The salary scale assumptions were updated

Changes in Provisions

None.

***Report on Internal Control over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance***

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Select Board
Town of Orleans, Massachusetts

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Orleans, Massachusetts, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 21, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Powers + Juliani, LLC

October 21, 2019