TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS

Report on the Examination of Basic Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Select Board Town of Monterey, Massachusetts

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

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 Monterey, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, pension plan and other post employment benefit plan schedules as listed on 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 for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Monterey, Massachusetts' basic financial statements. The Supplementary Schedules, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Scanlon and Associates, LLC

Scanlon & Associates, LLC South Deerfield, Massachusetts

May 18, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Monterey, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Town's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Town's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$6,538,033 (net position) for the fiscal year reported. This compares to the previous year when assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$5,662,783, or an increase of \$875,250 (15%).
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported total ending fund balance of \$369,240, a decrease of \$2,324,768 (86%) in comparison with prior year.
- The General Fund's total fund balance decreased \$54,314 (3%) to \$1,874,739. The ending General fund balance is 42% of revenues and transfers in and 41% of expenditures and transfers out.
- Total liabilities of the Town increased by \$2,071,606 (86%) to \$4,471,072 during the fiscal year. This change was mainly the result of an increase in the notes payable of \$1,986,595.
- The Town had General fund free cash certified by the Department of Revenue in the amount of \$519,567. The key factors that attributed to the free cash amount for fiscal year 2019 were unexpended/unencumbered appropriations of \$301,300, excess over budget State and local receipts of \$24,000 and prior year free cash not appropriated of \$110,600.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, public works, education, health and human services, culture and recreation, employee benefits and insurance, state assessments and interest. The Town does not have any functions classified as business-type activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into 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 fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial 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* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decision. 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 Monterey adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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

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

Statement of Net Position Highlights

	Governmental Activities								
		2019	2018	Change					
Assets:									
Current assets	\$	3,270,755 \$	3,399,052 \$	(128,297)					
Capital assets		7,539,358	4,651,438	2,887,920					
Total assets		10,810,113	8,050,490	2,759,623					
Deferred Outflows of Resources		253,352	137,661	115,691					
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities (excluding debt)		270,573	258,644	11,929					
Current debt		2,203,879	217,284	1,986,595					
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt)		1,484,234	1,193,868	290,366					
Noncurrent debt		512,386	729,670	(217,284)					
Total liabilities		4,471,072	2,399,466	2,071,606					
Deferred Inflows of Resources		54,360	125,902	(71,542)					
Net Position:									
Net Investment in Capital Assets		4,823,093	3,704,484	1,118,609					
Restricted		1,067,405	1,159,516	(92,111)					
Unrestricted		647,535	798,783	(151,248)					
Total net position	\$	6,538,033 \$	5,662,783 \$	875,250					

Financial Highlights

Statement of Activities Highlights

	Governmental Activities 2019 2018 Change							
Program Revenues:		2019		2010		Change		
Charges for services	\$	205,899	\$	254,937	\$	(49,038)		
Operating grants and contributions	Ψ	506,002	Ψ	299,455	Ψ	206,547		
Capital grants and contributions		744,995		944,081		(199,086)		
General Revenues:		744,000		544,001		(100,000)		
Property taxes		3,868,210		3,746,851		121,359		
Motor vehicle excise and other taxes		160,995		159,518		1,477		
Penalties and interest on taxes		25,187		22,156		3,031		
Nonrestricted grants		282,461		261,084		21,377		
Unrestricted investment income		13,085		4,932		8,153		
Miscellaneous		4,583		-		4,583		
Total revenues		5,811,417		5,693,014		118,403		
Expenses:								
General government		839,262		605,721		233,541		
Public safety		616,877		605,770		11,107		
Public Works		1,199,372		919,962		279,410		
Education		1,589,496		1,591,012		(1,516)		
Health and human services		43,761		38,304		5,457		
Culture and recreation		151,338		170,515		(19,177)		
Employee benefits and insurance		452,893		385,877		67,016		
State assessments		1,853		1,838		15		
Interest		41,315		27,699		13,616		
Total expenses		4,936,167		4,346,698		589,469		
Change in net position		875,250		1,346,316		(471,066)		
Net position - beginning of year		5,662,783		4,316,467		1,346,316		
Net position - end of year	\$	6,538,033	\$	5,662,783	\$	875,250		

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$6,538,033 at the close of fiscal year 2019.

Net position of \$4,823,093 (74%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure); 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 net position, \$1,067,405 (16%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* \$647,535 (10%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

The governmental activities net position increased by \$875,250 (15%) during the current fiscal year. The key elements of the increase in net position for fiscal year 2019 are attributed to the acquisition of \$3,297,518 in new capital assets exceeding the depreciation expense (normally spread out over the useful life of the asset) for the year of \$409.598 and to the net decreases resulting from this year's changes in the governmental funds of \$2,324,768 and in recognizing the repayment of debt \$217,284.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$369,240, a decrease of \$2,324,768 (86%) in comparison with the prior year.

The breakdown of the governmental fund balances is as follows:

- Restricted fund balance \$262,803.
- Assigned fund balance \$324,123.
- Unassigned fund balance (\$217,686).

At the end of the fiscal year, the *General Fund* reported a fund balance of \$1,874,739 decreasing \$54,314 (3%) from the prior year. Of the \$1,874,739, the unassigned amount is \$1,505,616 (83%) and the assigned amount is \$324,123 (17%). General fund revenues were \$88,698 (2%) more than the prior fiscal year and expenditures also increased \$292,473 (7%). Other activity in the General fund is net transfers out to other funds of \$59,480.

The main components of the increases in general fund revenues were related to an increase in property taxes of \$124,602 (3%) and a decrease in licenses, permits and fees of \$32,668 (20%) from the prior year.

The major changes with the general fund expenditures from the prior fiscal year were as follows:

- Decrease in General government expenditures of \$52,938 (14%).
- Increase in Public works expenditures of \$406,672 (44%) due to the equipment and road infrastructure purchases.
- Decrease in Debt Service (principal and interest) of \$54,145 (19%).

The *Library Construction Fund* is used to account for the designing, renovations and construction of an addition to the Monterey Library. The fund has a deficit balance of \$1,750,969 shows a decrease of \$2,324,338 (405%) in total operations. This change was attributed to the governmental receipts of \$371,135, investment income of \$6,970 and expenditures of \$2,702,443. The Town has also issued bond anticipation notes of \$1,986,595 which is not reflected in the balance.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final general fund budget for fiscal year 2019 was \$4,958,510. This is an increase of \$73,753 (2%) over the previous year's budget.

There was an increase between the original budget and the final amended budget. The change is attributed to adjustments voted at to the Annual Town Meeting in May 2019 for various budget operating line items.

General fund expenditures were less than budgeted by \$474,469. Of the \$474,469 in under budget expenditures, \$173,123 has been carried over to fiscal year 2020.

There are negative variances in intergovernmental receipts of \$450 and licenses, permits and fees of \$1,205 as revenues did not meet budget expectations.

Overall, the variance with the final budget was a positive \$362,046 consisting of a revenue surplus of \$60,700 and an appropriation surplus of \$301,346.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019 amounts to \$7,539,358.

The investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings and renovations, machinery, equipment and other and infrastructure.

Major capital events during the current fiscal year in the governmental type funds included the following:

- Highway equipment purchase for \$182,697.
- Road infrastructure improvements for \$412,479.
- Library renovations for \$2,702,442.

Debt Administration. As of June 30, 2019, the Town's outstanding governmental long-term debt totaled \$729,670 of which \$524,772 is for departmental vehicles and equipment, \$200,000 is for Transfer Station improvements and \$4,898 is for Title V Septic Loans.

The governmental activity currently has an outstanding bond anticipation note for \$1,986,595 for the library construction project.

Please refer to notes 3D, 3F and 3G for further discussion of the major capital assets and debt activity.

Next Year's Annual Town Meeting

The Town of Monterey operates under the "Open Meeting" concept where each voter has an equal vote in adopting of Town budgets and appropriations. The financial statements for June 30, 2019 do not reflect the fiscal year 2020 Town Meeting action with exception of the stabilization amounts used to fund the 2020 budget. The Annual Town Meeting on May 4, 2019 authorized the fiscal year 2020 operating and capital budget as follows:

From the tax levy		\$ 4,484,911
From Other Available Funds:		
General Fund:		
General purpose stabilization fund	\$ 140,000	
Retirement stabilization fund	 11,000	151,000
		\$ 4,635,911

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Monterey'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 Town Accountant, Town Hall, 435 Main Road, Monterey, Massachusetts 01245.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Go	vernmental	
		Activities	
ASSETS			
CURRENT: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,544,132	
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property Taxes Excise Taxes		113,903 12,072	
Due from Other Governments		600,648	
Total current assets		3,270,755	
NONCURRENT:			
Capital Assets, net of accumulated Depreciation			
Nondepreciable		3,355,231	
Depreciable		4,184,127	
Total noncurrent assets Total Assets		7,539,358	
Total Assets		10,810,113	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions		218,668	
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB		34,684	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		253,352	
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:		044.000	
Warrants and Accounts Payable Accrued Payroll		214,033 21,860	
Payroll Withholdings		4,076	
Accrued Interest		30,604	
Notes Payable		1,986,595	
Bonds Payable		217,284	
Total current liabilities		2,474,452	
NONCURRENT:		040.000	
Net OPEB Liability Net Pension Liability		919,936 564,298	
Bonds Payable		512,386	
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,996,620	
Total Liabilities		4,471,072	
		<u> </u>	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions		7,830	
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB		46,530	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		54,360	
NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets		4,823,093	
Restricted for:		4,020,000	
Capital Projects		235,626	
Federal & State Grants		657,438	
Permanent Funds:		E0 447	
Expendable Other Purposes		58,117 116,224	
Unrestricted		647,535	
Total Net Position	\$	6,538,033	

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

					Pro	gram Revenues	6		Re ai	et (Expenses) evenues and nd Changes Net Position
		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and contributions		Capital Grants and ontributions		ary Government overnmental Activities
Primary Government:										
Governmental Activities: General Government Public Safety Public Works	\$	839,262 616,877 1,199,372	\$	30,535 131,105 34,139	\$	489,979 1,976 -	\$	- 366,890	\$	(318,748) (483,796) (798,343)
Education Health and Human Services Culture and Recreation		1,589,496 43,761 151,338		- 10,120 -		- 6,009 8,038		- - 378,105		(1,589,496) (27,632) 234,805
Employee Benefits and Insurance State Assessments Interest		452,893 1,853 41,315		-		-		-		(452,893) (1,853) (41,315)
Total Governmental Activities		4,936,167		205,899		506,002		744,995		(3,479,271)
Total Primary Government	\$	4,936,167	\$	205,899	\$	506,002	\$	744,995		(3,479,271)
	Pro Mot Per Gra Unr	eral Revenues perty Taxes or vehicle exci- nalties & Intere- nts & Contribu estricted Inves cellaneous	se a st or tions	Taxes not restricted to	o spe	cific programs				3,868,210 160,995 25,187 282,461 13,085 4,583
	Tota	I General Rev	enu	es						4,354,521
			Ch	ange in Net Pos	sitior	ı				875,250
			Net	Position:						
			E	Beginning of yea	r					5,662,783
			E	End of year					\$	6,538,033

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General Fund	Library Construction Fund			Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,960,076	\$	348,562	\$	235,494	\$	2,544,132	
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles: Property Taxes		113,903		-		-		113,903	
Excise Taxes		12,072		-		-		12,072	
Due from Other Governments	<u>_</u>	-		-		600,648		600,648	
Total Assets	\$	2,086,051	\$	348,562	\$	836,142	\$	3,270,755	
Liabilities:									
Warrants Payable	\$	85,049	\$	112,936	\$	16,048	\$	214,033	
Accrued Payroll		16,212		-		5,648		21,860	
Payroll Withholdings Notes Payable		4,076		- 1,986,595		-		4,076 1,986,595	
Total Liabilities		105,337		2,099,531		21,696		2,226,564	
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Unavailable Revenue		105,975		-		568,976		674,951	
Fund Balance:									
Restricted		-		-		262,803		262,803	
Assigned Unassigned		324,123 1,550,616		- (1,750,969)		- (17,333)		324,123 (217,686)	
Total Fund Balance		1,874,739		(1,750,969)		245,470		369,240	
				(,,,		-, -			
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund									
Balances	\$	2,086,051	\$	348,562	\$	836,142	\$	3,270,755	

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund			Library Construction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues: Property Taxes Intergovernmental Excise and Other Taxes	\$	3,874,135 282,461	\$	- 371,135	\$- 638,410	\$	3,874,135 1,292,006	
Licenses, Permits, Fees Charges for Services Interest on Taxes		164,644 129,695 - 25,187			80,787		164,644 129,695 80,787 25,187	
Investment Income Other		13,085		6,970	982 8,880		21,037 8,880	
Total Revenues		4,489,207		378,105	729,059		5,596,371	
Expenditures:								
Current: General Government		321,700		-	502,512		824,212	
Public Safety		478,134		-	70,011		548,145	
Public Works Education		1,333,553		-	142,267		1,475,820	
Health and Human Services		1,589,496 35,419		-	- 8,342		1,589,496 43,761	
Culture and Recreation		137,524		2,702,443	6,625		2,846,592	
Employee Benefits and Insurance		349,760		_,,	-		349,760	
State Assessments		1,853		-	-		1,853	
Debt Service:								
Principal		212,386		-	4,898		217,284	
Interest		24,216		-	-		24,216	
Total Expenditures		4,484,041		2,702,443	734,655		7,921,139	
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures		5,166		(2,324,338)	(5,596)		(2,324,768)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Operating Transfers In		945		-	60,425		61,370	
Operating Transfers Out		(60,425)		-	(945)		(61,370)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(59,480)		-	59,480		-	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(54,314)		(2,324,338)	53,884		(2,324,768)	
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year		1,929,053		573,369	191,586		2,694,008	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	1,874,739	\$	(1,750,969)	\$ 245,470	\$	369,240	

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Total Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances			\$ 369,240
Capital Assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.			7,539,358
Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting instead of a modified accrual basis.			674,951
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.	3.		198,992
Long Term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds: Bonds Payable Net Other Post Employment Benefits Liability Net Pension Liability	\$	(729,670) (919,936) (564,298)	\$ (2,213,904)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long term debt, whereas in governmental funds, interest is not reported until due.			 (30,604)
Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 6,538,033

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (2,324,768)
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 are reported as depreciation expense: Capital Outlay Purchases Depreciation	\$ 3,297,518 (409,598)	2,887,920
Revenue in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.		215,046
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position: Repayment of Debt Principal		217,284
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 governmental funds: Net Change in Net Other Post Employment Benefits Liability Net Change in Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources Related to OPEB Net Change in Net Pension Liability Net Change in Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources Related to Pensions Net Change in Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources Related to Pensions Net Change in Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(23,378) (21,684) (266,988) 208,917 (17,099)	(120,232)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	:	\$ 875,250

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGETARY BASIS -(NON-GAAP) - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	В	udg	geted Amount	ts							
	Amounts Carried Forward from Prior Year		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual Budgetary Basis	F	Amounts Carried orward to Next Year	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:											
Property Taxes	\$-	\$	3,869,903	\$	3,869,903	\$	3,906,635	\$	-	\$	36,732
Intergovernmental	-		282,911		282,911		282,461		-		(450)
Excise and Other Taxes	-		149,880		149,880		164,644		-		14,764
Licenses, Permits, Fees	-		130,900		130,900		129,695		-		(1,205)
Interest on Taxes	-		17,500		17,500		25,187		-		7,687
Investment Income	-		2,000		2,000		5,172		-		3,172
Total Revenues	-		4,453,094		4,453,094		4,513,794		-		60,700
Expenditures:											
Current:											
General Government	64,160		517,393		587,552		321,700		72,929		192,923
Public Safety	35,340		449,429		529,770		478,134		51,572		64
Public Works	407,233		993,692		1,409,425		1,333,553		41,400		34,472
Education	-		1,601,693		1,601,693		1,589,496		-		12,197
Health and Human Services	-		41,308		47,356		35,419		6,048		5,889
Culture and Recreation	17,675		131,895		149,570		137,524		1,174		10,872
Employee Benefits and Insurance	-		374,688		374,688		349,760		-		24,928
State Assessments	-		1,853		1,853		1,853		-		-
Debt Service:											~~~~~
Principal	-		232,386		232,386		212,386		-		20,000
Interest	-		24,217		24,217		24,216		-		1
Total Expenditures	524,408		4,368,554		4,958,510		4,484,041		173,123		301,346
Excess of Revenues Over											
(Under) Expenditures	(524,408)		84,540		(505,416)		29,753		173,123		362,046
Other Financing Sources (Uses):											
Operating Transfers In	-		101,000		101,000		101,945		-		945
Operating Transfers Out	-		(185,205)		(260,205)		(270,425)		-		(10,220)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-		(84,205)		(159,205)		(168,480)		-		(9,275)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	(524,408)		335		(664,621)	\$	(138,727)	\$	173,123	\$	352,771
Other Budgetary Items:											
Free Cash and Other Reserves	-		-		140,548						
Prior Year Deficits	-		(335)		(335)						
Prior Year Encumbrances	524,408		-		524,408						
Total Other Budgetary Items	524,408		(335)		664,621						
NET BUDGET	\$-	\$	-	\$	-	:					

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Reconciliation of Revenues and Expenditures from Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	 Revenues	E	kpenditures
Reported on a Budgetary Basis	\$ 4,513,794	\$	4,484,041
<u>Adjustments:</u> Activity for Stabilization Fund Recorded in the General Fund for GAAP Purposes	7,913		-
Net Decrease in Revenue from Recording 60-Day Receipts	 (32,500)		-
Reported on a GAAP Basis	\$ 4,489,207	\$	4,484,041

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	gency unds
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,781
Total Assets	3,781
LIABILITIES	
Due to Others	3,781
Total Liabilities	 3,781
NET POSITION	
Held in Trust for Other Purposes	\$ -

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Monterey, 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 accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Monterey, Massachusetts (the Town) was incorporated in 1735 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Town is governed by an elected three-member Selectboard.

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, account groups, 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. In fiscal year 2019, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB-39 and GASB-61 criteria for component units.

The Town is responsible for electing committee members of the Southern Berkshire Regional School District. This related organization is excluded from the financial reporting entity because the Town's accountability does not extend beyond the Town electing one board member. Audited financial statements are available from the respective organization. A description of the related organization is as follows:

Southern Berkshire Regional School District – A regional school district made up of five communities to serve and provide a learning environment. The regional school district is a separate entity under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The District is responsible for both the operating and capital costs related to the school and operates independently from the Town.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (e.g., statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

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

Fund financial statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds are aggregated and displayed in a single column.

Because governmental fund statements are presented using a measurement focus and basis of accounting different from that used in the government-wide statements' governmental column, a reconciliation is presented that briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile ending net position and the change in net position.

Major Fund Criteria

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

• If the total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental funds),

and

• If the total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental funds are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental funds combined.

Additionally, any other governmental 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, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis concept, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon thereafter to be used to pay current liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, excises and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

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 Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *library construction fund* is a capital project fund that is used to account for the accumulation of resources to design, renovate and construct an addition to the Monterey Library.

The non-major governmental fund consists of other special revenue, capital projects and permanent funds that are aggregated and presented in the *non-major 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 the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than permanent or capital projects funds) that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for specified purposes.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Enterprise and Trust Funds).

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

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

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 government programs. The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

The agency fund is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. 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. The Town maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption, "cash and cash equivalents".

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

E. Investments

The Town maintains investments according to Massachusetts General Laws and adopted policies. Investments are reported according to the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Investments are defined as securities or other assets that (a) a government holds primarily for the purpose of income or profit and (b) has a present service capacity based solely on its ability to generate cash or to be sold to generate cash. Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy is based upon valuation inputs, which are assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or a liability, including assumptions about risk.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are directly observable for an asset or a liability (including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities), as well as inputs that are indirectly observable for the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

Certain investments, such as money market investments and 2a7-like external investment pools, are reported at amortized cost. 2a7-like pools are external investment pools that operate in conformity with the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Rule 2a7 as promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended and should be measured at the net asset value per share provided by the pool.

Additional investment disclosures are presented in these Notes.

F. Receivables

The recognition of revenues related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting and the modified accrual basis of accounting, respectively.

Property Taxes, Tax Liens and Tax Foreclosures

Property taxes are based on assessments as of January 1, 2018 and include betterments, special assessments and liens. Taxes are used to finance the operations of the Town for the fiscal year July 1st to June 30th. By law, all taxable property in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Taxes are due and payable on July 1st. The Town has accepted the guarterly tax Under the quarterly tax payment system, the assessors make a preliminary tax payment system. commitment based on the prior year's net tax and may not exceed, with limited exceptions, fifty percent of that amount. The collector must mail preliminary tax bills each year by July 1st. The preliminary tax is payable in two equal installments. The first installment is due on August 1st and the second installment is due on November 1st. After the Town sets the tax rate, the assessors make the actual tax commitment. If actual bills are mailed on or before December 31st, the balance remaining is payable in two equal installments. The first installment is due on February 1st and the second installment is due on May 1st. If bills are mailed after December 31st, the entire balance is not due until May 1st or thirty days after the bills were mailed, whichever is later. Any betterments, special assessments and other charges are added to the actual bills. Interest at the rate of 14% is charged on the amount of any preliminary tax or actual tax installment payment that is unpaid and delinguent and is charged only for the number of days the payment is actually delinguent. If actual tax bills are mailed after December 31st, interest will be computed from May 1st, or the payment due date, whichever is later. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for which taxes have not been paid. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables. Revenues from property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which they have been levied.

The Town mailed preliminary tax bills for fiscal year 2019 on June 30, 2018 and September 27, 2018, that were due on August 1, 2018 and November 1, 2018 and actual bills on December 27, 2018 and March 29, 2019, that were due on February 1, 2019 and May 1, 2019.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts electorate in November, 1980, passed legislation known as Proposition 2 1/2, in order to limit the amount of revenue to be raised by taxation. The purpose of the legislation was to control the levy of taxes that are assessed to property owners of a Town. The legal levy limit under Proposition 2 1/2 for fiscal year 2019 is as follows:

Legal Levy Limit Under Proposition	
2 1/2 for fiscal year 2019	\$ 3,999,223
Add: Debt Exclusion	 266,182
Maximum Allowable Levy	\$ 4,265,405

The total amount raised by taxation was \$3,886,675.

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

Excise Taxes

Excise taxes consist of motor vehicle excise. Excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the Town and are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair value of those vehicles.

The tax calculation for motor vehicle excise is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by the \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

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

Due from Other Governments

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, revenue is recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, revenue is recognized 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. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings and renovations, machinery, equipment and other, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type 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 the estimated fair market value.

All purchase and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 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 fixed assets are as follows:

Capital Asset Type	Years
Buildings and renovations	10-40
Machinery, equipment and other	3-15
Infrastructure	20-50

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.

H. Interfund Transfers

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

In the government-wide financial statements, operating transfers between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of activities.

In the fund financial statements, operating transfers between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as operating transfers in and operating transfers out.

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements *Statement of Net Position* includes a separate section, listed below total assets, for *deferred outflows of resources*. This represents the usage of net position applicable for future period(s) and will not be recognized as expenditures until the future period to which it applies. Currently, the items in this category are *deferred outflows related to pensions and deferred outflows related to OPEB*.

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 and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Currently, the items in this category are *deferred inflows related to pensions and deferred inflows related to OPEB*.

Fund financial statements

In addition to liabilities, the governmental funds balance sheet 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 future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues for the Town's property, excise and other taxes; and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

J. Net Position and Fund Balances

In the Government-Wide financial statements, the difference between the Town's total assets, deferred outflows of resources, total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources represents net position. Net position displays three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted (distinguished between major categories of restrictions); and unrestricted. Unrestricted net position represents the net position available for future operations.

Net position classified as net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Capital projects" represents amounts restricted for capital purposes.

"Federal and state grants" - represents amounts restricted by the federal and state government for various programs.

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

"Other purposes" represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of those resources.

The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – prepaid items or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance. This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance. These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Town meeting action and can be modified or rescinded only through these actions. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit.

Assigned fund balance. This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the Town's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Department heads and Town board/committees have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance. This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When the restricted and other fund balance resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts respectively.

K. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt of the primary government is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position.

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources.

L. Pension Benefits

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 Berkshire County Retirement System (the System) is provided. Additions to and deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the system. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions), are recognized when due and payable according with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at their fair value.

M. Post Retirement Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, health insurance coverage is provided for retired employees and their survivors in accordance with MGL, Chapter 32, on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost of providing health insurance is recognized by recording the employer's 50% share of insurance premiums in the general fund in the fiscal year paid.

N. Use of Estimates

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 revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

O. Total Column

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.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

An annual budget is adopted for the Town's General Fund. Although legislative approval is required for the acceptance of grants, capital projects, and borrowing authorizations, annual budgets are not prepared for any other fund; therefore, comparison of budget to actual is only presented for the General Fund.

The Town must establish its property tax rate each year so that the property tax rate levy will comply with the limits established by Proposition 2 1/2, as amended, and also equal the sum of (a) the aggregate of all annual appropriations for expenditures, plus (b) provision for prior year deficits, if any, less (c) the aggregate of all non-property tax revenues estimated to be received, including available funds.

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the General Fund budgetary data as reflected in the financial statements:

- Estimates are submitted by departments in accordance with Massachusetts general Laws.
- The budget is legally enacted by vote at the annual Town meeting.
- Supplemental appropriations may be made from available funds after the setting of the tax rate with Town meeting approval.
- Throughout the year appropriations may be transferred between departments with Town meeting approval.

Massachusetts law requires cities and towns to provide for a balanced budget. Section 23 of Chapter 59 of the Massachusetts General Laws states, in part,

"The assessors shall annually assess taxes to an amount not less than the aggregate of all amounts appropriated, granted or lawfully expended by their respective towns (cities) since the preceding annual assessment and not provided for therein . . . "

For fiscal year 2019, the Town incurred a final budget deficit of \$664,621 for the General Fund.

The Town voted from the following sources to fund the deficit budget during the fiscal year:

Unassigned fund balance:	
Free cash votes	\$ 140,548
Prior year deficits	(335)
Prior year's encumbrances	 524,408
	\$ 664,621

B. Deficit Fund Equity

The following fund had a deficit at June 30, 2019 as measured by the balance of unreserved fund balance.

- The Library construction fund, a major fund, has a deficit of \$1,750,969. This project is
 partially funded by the State of Massachusetts. The Town has temporary notes outstanding
 of \$1,986,595 for the project. The deficit will be eliminated upon the future receipt of funds or
 upon the issuance of permanent debt.
- The Public safety special revenue fund has a deficit of \$7,958 (Bullet Proof Vests of \$5,370 and Emergency Management Performance Grant of \$2,588). The deficits will be eliminated upon future receipt of funds or upon appropriation.
- The Planning board revolving special revenue fund has a deficit of \$81. The deficit will be eliminated upon appropriation.
- The Police off-duty details special revenue fund has a deficit of \$9,294. The deficit will be eliminated upon future receipt of funds or upon appropriation.

3. DETAILED NOTES

A. Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risks – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. Deposits at June 30, 2019 were \$2,953,428. Of these, none are exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investment Policies

Investments of funds, except for trust funds, are generally restricted by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 44, Section 55. That statute permits investments of available revenue funds and bond and note proceeds in term deposits and certificates of deposit of banks and trust companies, in obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the federal government or an agency thereof with a maturity of not more than one year, in repurchase agreements with a maturity of not more than 90 days secured by federal or federal agency securities, in participation units in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust ("MMDT"), or in shares in SEC-registered money market funds with the highest possible rating from at least one nationally recognized rating organization.

The MMDT is an investment pool created by the Commonwealth under the supervision of the State Treasurer's office. According to the State Treasurer, the Trust's investment policy is designed to maintain an average weighted maturity of 90 days or less and is limited to high-quality, readily marketable fixed income instruments, including U. S. Government obligations and highly-rated corporate securities with maturities of one year or less. The MMDT is an external investment pool that meets the criteria established under GASB Statement No. 79 to report its investments at amortized cost.

As of June 30, 2019, the Town has no investments that meet the above criteria.

Custodial Credit Risks - Investments

For an investment, custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Interest Rate Risk

The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

There is no exposure to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in one issuer.

B. Receivables

At June 30, 2019, receivables for the individual major governmental funds, non-major governmental funds and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts of the primary government, are as follows:

	Allowance						
	Gross		for		Net		
		Amount	U	ncollectibles		Amount	
Major and nonmajor governmental funds:							
Property taxes	\$	113,903	\$	-	\$	113,903	
Excise taxes		16,854		(4,782)		12,072	
Due from other governments		600,648		-		600,648	
	\$	731,405	\$	(4,782)	\$	726,623	

The composition of amounts due from other governments as of June 30, 2019 for governmental funds is as follows:

General Fund: Nonmajor Governmental Funds: Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Massachusetts Department of Transportation: Highway Department - Chapter 90 funds

\$ 600,648

C. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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 deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

General Fund:			
Property taxes	\$ 93,903		
Excise taxes	 12,072	\$	105,975
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		-	
Due from other governments			568,976
		\$	674,951

D. Capital Assets

Capital assets for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Governmental Activities	E	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases		Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	350,000	\$ -	\$	- \$	350,000
Construction in progress		172,942	2,832,289		-	3,005,231
Total capital assets not being depreciated		522,942	2,832,289		-	3,355,231
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings and Renovations		2,824,200	-		-	2,824,200
Machinery, equipment and other		3,468,780	182,597		-	3,651,377
Infrastructure		2,591,177	282,632		-	2,873,809
Total capital assets being depreciated		8,884,157	465,229		-	9,349,386
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and Renovations		2,392,225	42,160		-	2,434,385
Machinery, equipment and other		1,723,931	174,081		-	1,898,012
Infrastructure		639,505	193,357		-	832,862
Total accumulated depreciation	1	4,755,661	409,598		-	5,165,259
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		4,128,496	55,631		-	4,184,127
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	4,651,438	\$ 2,887,920	\$	- \$	7,539,358

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 15,050
Public safety	68,732
Public works	318,628
Culture and recreation	7,188
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 409,598

E. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized below:

	 Trans			
		1	Nonmajor	
	General Governmental			
Transfers Out:	fund fund		Total	
General fund	\$ -	\$	60,425	\$ 60,425
Nonmajor governmental funds	 945		-	945
Total transfers out	\$ 945	\$	60,425	\$ 61,370

F. Short-Term Financing

Under the general laws of the Commonwealth and with the appropriate local authorization the Town is authorized to borrow funds on a temporary basis to (1) fund current operations prior to the collection of revenues, by issuing revenue anticipation notes, (2) fund grants prior to reimbursements, by issuing grant anticipation notes, and (3) fund capital projects costs incurred prior to selling permanent debt by issuing bond anticipation notes.

Details related to the short-term debt activity of the governmental type and business-type funds are as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rate	Final Maturity Date	Balance July 1, 2018	F	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed		standing e 30, 2019
Nonmajor Governmental Funds: Bond Anticipation Note: Library construction	2.50%	11/5/2019	\$-	\$	1,986,595	\$	-	\$ 1,986,595

G. Long Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding of the governmental type fund are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	Original Amount Issued	standing 9 30, 2019
Inside Debt:					
State House Loan of 2014:					
Highway equipment	2.00%	5/15/2014	5/15/2021	263,250	\$ 75,200
State House Loan of 2016:					
Highway truck	2.30%	2/4/2016	2/4/2021	123,930	49,572
State House Loan of 2017:					
Fire truck	2.60%	8/15/2016	8/15/2022	598,000	 400,000
Total Inside Debt					 524,772
Outside Debt:					
Massachusetts Clean Water Trust:					
Title V septic loans	0.00%	8/1/2001	8/1/2019	94,000	4,898
State House Loan of 2016:					
Transfer Station	2.90%	5/18/2016	5/18/2023	350,000	200,000
Total Outside Debt					 204,898
Total governmental type debt					\$ 729,670

Future Debt Service

The annual principal and interest payments to retire all governmental type fund general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Year	Principal	Principal		Total		
2020	\$ 217,284	\$	18,979	\$	236,263	
2021	212,386		13,472		225,858	
2022	150,000		8,100		158,100	
2023	 150,000		4,050		154,050	
	\$ 729,670	\$	44,601	\$	774,271	

A summary of the changes in governmental activities long-term liabilities during the year is as follows:

Balance uly 1, 2018	А	dditions	Re	eductions				ounts Due ithin One Year
\$ 937,158	\$	-	\$	212,386	\$	724,772	\$	212,386
9,796		-		4,898		4,898		4,898
896,558		23,378		-		919,936		-
 297,310		266,988		-		564,298		-
\$ 2,140,822	\$	290,366	\$	217,284	\$	2,213,904	\$	217,284
	July 1, 2018 \$ 937,158 9,796 896,558 297,310	July 1, 2018 A \$ 937,158 \$ 9,796 896,558 297,310	July 1, 2018 Additions \$ 937,158 \$ - 9,796 - 896,558 23,378 297,310 266,988	July 1, 2018 Additions Re \$ 937,158 \$ - \$ 9,796 - \$ 896,558 23,378 297,310 266,988	July 1, 2018 Additions Reductions \$ 937,158 \$ - \$ 212,386 9,796 - 4,898 896,558 23,378 - 297,310 266,988 -	July 1, 2018 Additions Reductions July \$ 937,158 \$ - \$ 212,386 \$ 9,796 - 4,898 - 896,558 23,378 - - 297,310 266,988 - -	July 1, 2018AdditionsReductionsJuly 30, 2019\$ 937,158\$ -\$ 212,386\$ 724,7729,796-4,8984,898896,55823,378-919,936297,310266,988-564,298	Balance July 1, 2018 Additions Reductions Balance July 30, 2019 w \$ 937,158 \$ - \$ 212,386 \$ 724,772 \$ 9,796 - 4,898 4,898 \$ 896,558 23,378 - 919,936 \$ 297,310 266,988 - 564,298 \$

Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT)

The Town is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$94,000 and interest costs of \$45,521 for a loan which the Town has borrowed from MCWT. The gross amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 for principal and interest combined for the loan is \$5,033. The net repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$4,898. Since the Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts for the gross principal have been recorded on the financial statements. The fiscal year 2019 interest subsidy totaled \$410.

Legal Debt Limit

Under Section 10 of Chapter 44 of the Massachusetts General Laws a Town may authorize indebtedness up to a limit of five percent of its equalized valuation of the Town. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit." The Town's inside debt at June 30, 2019 totaled \$524,772.

In addition, the Town is authorized to incur debt outside of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit." The following is a computation of the legal debt limit as of June 30, 2019:

Equalized Valuation-Real Estate and		
Personal Property (2018)		\$ 544,949,000
Debt Limit: 5 % of Equalized value		27,247,450
Total Debt Outstanding	\$ 729,670	
Less: Debt Outside Debt Limit	 (204,898)	524,772
Inside Debt Excess Borrowing Capacity		
at June 30, 2019		\$ 26,722,678

Overlapping Debt

The Town pays assessments which include debt service payments to other local governmental units providing services within the Town's boundaries (commonly referred to as overlapping debt). The following summary sets forth the long-term debt of the governmental unit, the estimated share of such debt being serviced by the Town and the total of its share of estimated indirect debt.

The Southern Berkshire Regional School District has bond anticipation notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019 of \$3,345,000 for an Elementary School boiler and the High School roof construction of which the Town of Monterey's share is approximately 11.73%.

H. Fund Balances

The following is a summary of the Governmental fund balances at the year ended June 30, 2019:

	General Fund		Library Construction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Restricted:							
Federal, state and local grants	\$	-	\$-	\$ 88,462	\$ 88,4	62	
Gifts and Donations		-	-	3,196	3,1	96	
Town revolving funds		-	-	21,502	21,5	502	
Permanent funds		-	-	58,117	58,1	17	
Other		-	-	91,526	91,5	26	
		-	-	262,803	262,8	303	
Assigned:							
General government		72,929	-	-	72,9	29	
Public safety		51,572	-	-	51,5		
Public works		41,400	-	-	41,4	-00	
Health and human services		6,048	-	-	6,0	48	
Culture and recreation		1,174	-	-	1,1	74	
Subsequent year's budget		151,000	-	-	151,0	000	
		324,123	-	-	324,1	23	
Unassigned:							
General Fund		1,550,616	-	-	1,550,6	516	
Deficit special revenue		-	-	(17,333)	(17,3	33)	
Deficit capital projects		-	(1,750,969)	-	(1,750,9	69)	
		1,550,616	(1,750,969)	(17,333)	(217,6	686)	
Total Governmental fund balances	\$	1,874,739	\$ (1,750,969)	\$ 245,470	\$ 369,2	240	

I. Special Trust Funds

Stabilization Fund

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40, Section 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. Any interest shall be added to and become a part of the fund.

At June 30, 2019, the balances in the stabilization funds are reported in the General Fund as unassigned fund balance consisting of the following:

General purpose stabilization fund	\$ 809,303
Bridges, roads, and culverts	
stabilization fund	30,157
Fire Department stabilization fund	15,000
Retirement stabilization fund	 92,983
	\$ 947,443

4. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

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. The Town has obtained a variety of commercial liability insurance policies which passes the risk of loss listed above to independent third parties.

Settlement claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Litigation

Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of the 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.

The Town has received state and federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for any expenditure disallowed under the terms of the grant. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, although, based on prior experience, Town management believes such disallowances, if any, will not be material.

C. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

D. Pension Plan

Plan Description

The Town is a member of the Berkshire County Retirement System (the System). The System is a costsharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by a five-member board. Massachusetts General Laws (MGL), Chapter 32, assigns authority to establish the System and amend benefit provisions of the plan; which is regulated by the Public Employees Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). The System is a defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all employees of its member employers. The System issues a publicly available financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth's PERAC. That report may be obtained by contacting the System at 29 Dunham Hall, Pittsfield, Massachusetts 01201-6207.

Benefits Provided

The System provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. MGL Chapter 32 establishes uniform benefit and contributory requirements for all contributory public employee retirement systems (PERS). The Massachusetts PERS benefits are uniform from system to system, with a few minor exceptions. Members of the System become vested after 10 years of creditable service. 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. Retirement benefits are determined as a percentage of the member's final three-year (five-year for members hired on or after April 2, 2012) final average compensation times the member's years of creditable service prior to retirement. The percentage is based on the age of the member at retirement and his or her Group classification. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service, and group classification. Most employees who joined the system on or after April 2, 2012 cannot retire prior to age 60. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Massachusetts Legislature.

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 increases 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

MGL Chapter 32 governs the contributions of plan members and the Town. Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% based upon their membership date of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution after exceeding \$30,000 in annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the System its share of the system-wide actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. Administrative expenses are funded through investment earnings. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution to the System for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$124,352, representing 22.07% of the covered payroll, an actuarially determined amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year and an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liability

As of June 30, 2019, the Town's liability is \$564,298 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, 2017. 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, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2018, the Town's proportional percentage was 1.29%, which was a slight increase from the last measurement.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized a pension expense of \$147,770; reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$218,668 from the difference between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments; and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$7,830 from the difference between expected and actual experience.

The Town's net deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources to pensions will be recognized in the pension expense as follows:

For years ended June 30,	
2020	\$ 87,230
2021	35,282
2022	28,922
2023	 59,404
	\$ 210,838

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated December 31, 2018:

Valuation date	January 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Asset valuation method	Determined in accordance with the deferred recognition method under which 20% of the gains or losses occurring in the prior year are recognized, 40% of those occurring 2 years ago, etc., so that 100% of the gains and losses occurring 5 years ago are recognized. The actuarial value of assets will be adjusted, if necessary, in order to remain between 85% and 115% of market value.
Investment rate of return	7.25% per year net of investment expenses
Projected salary increase	Select and ultimate by job group; ultimate rates 4.25% for Group 1 and Group 2, and 4.75% for Fire and Police.
Inflation	Not explicitly stated
Cost of living adjustments	3.00% of the first \$14,000.
Mortality rates	Pre-retirement rates reflect the RP-2000 Employees table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2009 (gender distinct). Post retirement rates reflect the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2009 (gender distinct). For disabled retirees, rates reflect the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2012 (gender distinct).

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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 weighing 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 class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equities	17.50%	7.62%	1.33%
International Equities	15.50%	7.80%	1.21%
Emerging International Equities	6.00%	9.31%	0.56%
Core Bonds	5.00%	4.37%	0.22%
20+ Year Treasury STRIPS	2.00%	3.50%	0.07%
TIPS	5.00%	4.00%	0.20%
Fixed Income	10.00%	7.58%	0.76%
Private Equity	12.00%	11.16%	1.34%
Real Estate (Core)	10.00%	6.59%	0.66%
Timber/Natural Resources	4.00%	7.00%	0.28%
Portfolio Completion (PBC)	13.00%	6.83%	0.89%
Total	100.00%	-	

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return (which expresses investment performance), net of investment expense was (2.31%). The money-weighted rate of return considers the changing amounts actually invested during a period and weighs the amount of pension plan investments by the proportion of time they are available to earn a return during that period. The rate of return is then calculated by solving, through an iterative process, for the rate that equates the sum of the weighted external cash flows into and out of the pension plan investments to the ending fair value of pension plan investments.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarial determined rates based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates by Statute and in accordance with Section 22D and Section 22F of MGL Chapter 32. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments or 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 Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%. As well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Current						
	1% De 6.2		e Discount Rate 7.25%			1% Increase 8.25%		
Town's net pension liability	\$	987,856	\$	564,298	\$	190,739		

E. Other Post Employment Benefits Payable

GASB Statement No. 75

The cost of post employment benefits generally should be associated with the periods in which costs occur rather than in the future year when it will be paid. The Town recognizes the cost of post employment benefits in the year when the employee services are received, reports the accumulated liability from prior years and provides information useful in assessing potential demands on the Town's future cash flows.

Plan Description

In addition to providing pension benefits as described on the following footnote, the Town provided postemployment health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees, their dependents and beneficiaries. The benefits, benefit levels, employee and employer contributions are governed by Massachusetts General Law chapter 32. As of the actuarial valuation date, there are approximately 10 active and retired employees and dependents that meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended through Town ordinances. The Town's funding policy is to contribute the current annual premium (net of employee contributions) for all retired participants plus a portion of the annual OPEB costs. For the period ending on the June 30, 2019 Measurement Date the Town premiums plus implicit costs for the retiree medical program were \$10,770. The Town also made a contribution to an OPEB Trust of \$0 for a total contribution during the measurement period of \$10,770. The Town has not established a trust fund in order to contribute funds to reduce the future OPEB liability.

Measurement Date

GASB Statement No. 75 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 July 1, 2017.

Plan Membership:

Current active members	6
Current retirees, beneficiaries and dependents	4
Total	10

Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability are as follows:

	6	/30/2019
Total OPEB liability Less: Plan fiduciary net position	\$	919,936 -
Town's Net OPEB liability	\$	919,936
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		0.00%

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Valuation date	July 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal, level percent of pay
Discount rate	2.79% annually
Inflation rate	3.00% annually
Projected salary increases	3.00% annually
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.00% in Year 1 decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 5.00% annually
Mortality rates	RP-2014 mortality table with MP-2016 projection

The actuarial assumptions used the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation and market value of assets as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019 were reflective of published municipal bond indices; the S&P Municipal Bond 20-year High Grade Rate Index is 2.79%.

Rate of Return

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return (which expresses investment performance), net of investment expense was not provided.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)						
		otal OPEB Liability				Total OPEB Liability	
Balances at July 1, 2018	\$	896,558	\$	-	\$	896,558	
Service cost		30,404		-		30,404	
Interest on Total OPEB Liability		26,557		-		26,557	
Changes in benefit terms		-		-		-	
Changes in assumptions		29,533		-		29,533	
Difference between actual and							
expected experience		(52,346)		-		(52,346)	
Net investment income		-		-		-	
Employer contributions to Trust		-		10,770		(10,770)	
Total benefit payments including implicit cost		(10,770)		(10,770)		-	
Administrative expense		-		-		-	
Net change in total OPEB liability		23,378		-		23,378	
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	919,936	\$	-	\$	919,936	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.79%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that member employer contributions will be made in accordance Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan 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 OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

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

The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.79%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.79%) than the current rate:

	19	% Decrease (1.79%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (2.79%)	1% Increase (3.79%)
Town's net OPEB liability	\$	1,075,304	\$	919,936	\$ 764,522

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

The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (7.00% decreasing to 4.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.00% decreasing to 6.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

				ealthcare ost Trend	
	de	Decrease (7.00% ecreasing o 4.00%)	de	Rates (8.00% ecreasing o 5.00%)	l% Increase (9.00% decreasing to 6.00%)
Town's net OPEB liability	\$	741,309	\$	919,936	\$ 1,138,498

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to or 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, which are reported at cost.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the GASB Statement No. 75 reporting period and fiscal year ending date, the Town recognized an OPEB expense of \$55,832 and reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB of \$34,684 from the difference between expected and actual experience and changes in assumption; and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB of \$46,530 from the difference between expected and actual experience.

The Town's net deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense as follows:

For years ended June 30,	
2020	\$ (1,129)
2021	(1,129)
2022	(1,129)
2023	(1,129)
2024	(1,129)
Thereafter:	 (6,201)
	\$ (11,846)

F. Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements

The GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, for implementation in fiscal year 2019.

The GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements,* for implementation in fiscal year 2019.

G. Future GASB Pronouncements

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

The GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, for implementation in fiscal year 2020.

The GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases, for implementation in fiscal year 2021.

The GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61,* for implementation in fiscal year 2020.

The GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, for implementation in fiscal year 2022.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Required Supplementary Information Pension Plan Schedules Berkshire County Retirement System For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

The Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability represents multiyear trend information relating to the Town's proportion of the net pension liability and related ratios.

Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net pension Liability:

Date	Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		Town's covered employee payroll	Net pension liability percentage of covered employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
12/31/2018	1.29%	\$	564,298	\$ 563,562	100.13%	84.40%
12/31/2017	1.15%	\$	297,310	\$ 502,401	59.18%	90.41%
12/31/2016	1.09%	\$	433,515	\$ 461,146	94.01%	84.06%
12/31/2015	1.05%	\$	444,329	\$ 444,224	100.02%	82.25%
12/31/2014	1.06%	\$	278,345	\$ 427,116	65.17%	88.13%

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Required Supplementary Information Pension Plan Schedules Berkshire County Retirement System For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

The Schedule of the Employer Contributions presents multiyear trend information on the Town's required and actual payments to the pension plan and related ratios.

Schedule of the Town's Contributions:

Date	de	ctuarially termined ntribution	in the d	Less: ontributions relation to actuarially etermined ontribution	C	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Town's covered employee payroll	Contributions percentage of covered employee payroll	
12/31/2018	\$	124,352	\$	(124,352)	\$	-	\$ 563,562	22.07%	
12/31/2017	\$	105,787	\$	(105,787)	\$	-	\$ 502,401	21.06%	
12/31/2016	\$	95,689	\$	(95,689)	\$	-	\$ 461,146	20.75%	
12/31/2015	\$	87,973	\$	(87,973)	\$	-	\$ 444,224	19.80%	
12/31/2014	\$	84,782	\$	(84,782)	\$	-	\$ 427,116	19.85%	

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Required Supplementary Information Other Post Employment Benefit Plan Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability:

	6/	/30/2019	6	/30/2018
Total OPEB liability				
Service cost	\$	30,404	\$	27,843
Interest on net OPEB liability		26,557		24,969
Changes in Benefit terms		-		-
Changes in Assumptions		29,533		-
Difference between actual				
and expected experience		(52,346)		11,244
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of member contributions		(10,770)		(10,770)
Administrative expense		-		-
Net change in total OPEB liability		23,378		53,286
Total OPEB liability-beginning		896,558		843,272
Total OPEB liability-ending (a)	\$	919,936	\$	896,558
Plan fiduciary net position				
Employer contributions to Trust	\$	10,770	\$	10,770
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of member contributions		(10,770)		(10,770)
Administrative expense		-		-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		-		-
Total fiduciary net position-beginning		-		-
Total fiduciary net position-ending (b)	\$	-	\$	-
Town's net OPEB liability (a-b)	\$	919,936	\$	896,558

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Required Supplementary Information Other Post Employment Benefit Plan Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability:

	6	/30/2019	6	/30/2018
Total OPEB liability Less: Plan fiduciary net position	\$	919,936 -	\$	896,558 -
Town's Net OPEB liability	\$	919,936	\$	896,558
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		0.00%		0.00%
Town's share of covered employee payroll	\$	670,000	\$	670,000
Participating employer net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1	37.30%	1	33.81%

Schedule of Contributions:

	6	/30/2019	6	/30/2018
Actuarially determined contribution Less: Contributions in relation to the actuarially	\$	90,555	\$	84,419
determined contribution		(10,770)		(10,770)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	79,785	\$	73,649
Town's share of covered employee payroll	\$	670,000	\$	670,000
Contributions percentage of covered-employee payroll		1.61%		1.61%
Annual money-weighted rate of return net of investment expense		N/A		N/A

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS Required Supplementary Information Other Post Employment Benefit Plan Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of Funding Progress:

	Other Post Employment Benefits													
Actuarial Measurement Date		Actuarial Fiduciary Net Position (A)			Actuarial Total OPEB Liability (B)		Actuarial Net OPEB Liability (B-A)	Actuarial Funded Ratio (A/B)		Actuarial Covered Payroll (C)	Actuarial Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)			
6/30/2019 6/30/2018	\$ \$		-	\$ \$	919,936 896,558	\$ \$	919,936 896,558	0.00% 0.00%	\$ \$	670,000 670,000	137.30% 133.81%			

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	 d Balances ly 1, 2018	Revenues	E	Expenditures		Other Financing Sources (Uses)		d Balances ne 30, 2019
Special Revenue:								
Federal and State Grants:								
Arts Lottery Council Grants	\$ 7,580	\$ 4,500	\$	2,599	\$	-	\$	9,481
Community Development Block Grant	62	468,347		468,264		-		145
Community IT Grant	-	9,840		3,660		-		6,180
Council on Aging Grants	2,791	5,368		8,082		-		77
Highway Grants	483	142,270		142,267		-		486
Library Grants	10,476	2,045		830		(93)		11,598
Other Grants and Programs	1,258	4,193		-		(852)		4,599
Public Safety Grants	2,051	1,976		8,018		-		(3,991)
Recycling Grants	12,110	-		-		-		12,110
Other:								
Berkshire Housing Revolving	569	-		-		-		569
Building and Fire Department Inspections	439	-		-		-		439
Community Center Revolving	-	14,237		9,637		-		4,600
Community Development Program	20,000	-		-		-		20,000
Compost Bins Revolving	217	150		-		-		367
Consultant Fees	-	5,000		5,000		-		-
Gifts and Donations	3,296	160		260		-		3,196
Inspector Fees Revolving	161	14,305		11,233		-		3,233
Insurance Proceeds	-	7,315		7,315		-		-
Massachusetts Clean Water Trust Reserve	31,444	-		4,898		-		26,546
Planning Board Revolving	(81)	-		-		-		(81)
Police Off-duty Details	-	41,468		50,762		-		(9,294)
Sale of Cemetery Lots	3,404	-		-		-		3,404
Septic System Repair Program	39,646	173		-		-		39,819
Transportation Infrastructure	-	1		-		-		1
Wetlands Protection Fund	5,000	3,495		6,496		10,220		12,219
Zoning Board	 650	 2,132		2,139		-		643
Total Special Revenue Page 53	\$ 141,556	\$ 726,975	\$	731,460	\$	9,275	\$	146,346

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Fun Ju	Revenues	Expenditures		Other Financing Sources (Uses)		d Balances ne 30, 2019	
Continued from Page 53	\$	141,556	\$ 726,975	\$	731,460	\$	9,275	\$ 146,346
Special Revenue (continued): Other (continued):								
Conservation Fund		40,725	282		-		-	41,007
Total Permanent Funds		182,281	727,257		731,460		9,275	187,353
Capital Projects:								
Fire rescue vehicle		(50,205)	-		-		50,205	-
Permanent Funds:								
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund		44,309	309		-		-	44,618
Library Fund		15,201	1,493		3,195		-	13,499
Total Permanent Funds		59,510	1,802		3,195		-	58,117
Total - Non-Major Governmental Funds	\$	191,586	\$ 729,059	\$	734,655	\$	59,480	\$ 245,470

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS SCHEDULE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2019

		ncollected Taxes Ily 1, 2018	Commitments		Abatements and Adjustments		Collections Net of Refunds and Overpayments		Uncollected Taxes June 30, 2019		Uncollected Taxes Per Detail June 30, 2019	
Real Estate Taxes:												
Levy of 2019	\$	-	\$	3,815,670	\$	13,394	\$	3,724,348	\$	77,928	\$	77,928
Levy of 2018		107,268		-		-		75,725		31,543		31,543
Levy of 2017		28,322		-		-		26,115		2,207		2,207
Levy of 2016		1,803		-		-		35		1,768		1,768
		137,393		3,815,670		13,394		3,826,223		113,446		113,446
Personal Property Taxes:												
Levy of 2019		-		71,006		6		70,543		457		457
Levy of 2018		255		-		-		255		-		-
Levy of 2017		182		-		-		182		-		-
		437		71,006		6		70,980		457		457
Total Real Estate and	<u>^</u>		•		•	40.400	•		•		•	
Personal Property Taxes	\$	137,830	\$	3,886,676	\$	13,400	\$	3,897,203	\$	113,903	\$	113,903

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS SCHEDULE OF MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAXES JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2019

	Uncollected Taxes July 1, 2018		Commitments		Abatements and Adjustments		Collections Net of Refunds and Overpayments		Uncollected Taxes June 30, 2019		Uncollected Taxes Per Detail June 30, 2019	
Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes:												
Levy of 2019	\$	-	\$	142,877	\$	5,773	\$	127,286	\$	9,818	\$	9,818
Levy of 2018		11,326		18,730		2,330		24,015		3,711		3,711
Levy of 2017		3,149		-		285		1,614		1,250		1,250
Levy of 2016		714		-		(399)		219		894		894
Levy of 2015		1,049		-		-		10		1,039		1,039
Prior Years		1,482		-		-		1,340		142		142
Total Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes	\$	17,720	\$	161,607	\$	7,989	\$	154,484	\$	16,854	\$	16,854

TOWN OF MONTEREY, MASSACHUSETTS SCHEDULE OF TAX LIENS JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2019

	Uncoll Acco July 1,	unts	Commitment	ts	ar	ments nd tments	Collections Net of Refunds and Overpayments		Uncollected Accounts June 30, 2019		Uncoll Acco Per D June 30	unts etail
Tax Liens	\$	7,576	\$	-	\$	(1,856)	\$	9,432	\$	-	\$	-