

***CITY OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS***

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

***YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019***

CITY OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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## **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Quincy, Massachusetts

## **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Quincy, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 (except for the Quincy Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

## **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Quincy Contributory Retirement System as of December 31, 2018 which is presented as a major fiduciary fund. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Quincy Contributory Retirement System is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Quincy, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2019 (except for the Quincy Contributory Retirement System which is as of December 31, 2018), and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## Other Matters

### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 20, 2020 on our consideration of the City of Quincy, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Quincy, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Powers & Sullivan, LLC*

February 20, 2020

# ***Management's Discussion and Analysis***

## ***Management's Discussion and Analysis***

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the authoritative standard setting body that provides guidance on how to prepare financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Users of these financial statements (such as investors and rating agencies) rely on the GASB to establish consistent reporting standards for all governments in the United States. This consistent application is the only way users (including citizens, the media, legislators and others) can assess the financial condition of one government compared to others.

### **Financial Highlights**

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the City exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of 2019 by \$698.8 million due to the unfunded long-term actuarially determined net pension liability of \$421.7 million and the actuarially determined net other postemployment liability of \$679.1 million.
- The accumulated governmental liability for net other postemployment benefits liability has risen to \$654.5 million and the accumulated governmental net pension liability has risen to \$379.4 million. This has created a negative balance of \$1 billion for governmental activities unrestricted net position.
- The accumulated business-type liability for the net other postemployment benefits liability has risen to \$24.6 million and the accumulated business-type net pension liability has risen to \$42.3 million. This has created a negative balance of \$39.6 million for business-type activities unrestricted net position.
- At the close of the current year, the City's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$24.9 million which was essentially unchanged from the prior year.

### ***Overview of the Financial Statements***

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Quincy's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) the government-wide financial statements, 2) the fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to the financial statements.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City of Quincy itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate public employee retirement system for which the City of Quincy is financially accountable. Financial information for this *component unit* is reported within the fiduciary fund statements.

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

**Governmental funds.** *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund statements focus on *near-term inflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

**Proprietary funds.** The City maintains one type of proprietary fund.

*Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and Quincy College activities.

**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 City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

**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.



## **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$697.2 million at the close of 2019.

Net position of \$344.6 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City 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 \$31.3 million of the net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining *unrestricted net position* deficit balance is not available to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors because the related non-capital liabilities exceed non-capital assets. The *unrestricted net position* deficit balance, which represents amounts that will need to be raised over the course of time, is mostly the result of recognizing the net OPEB liabilities of \$679.1 million and net pension liabilities of \$420 million.

The discussion and comparison of governmental and business-type activities of the City are presented on the pages that follow.

### **Governmental Activities**

The City's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources for governmental activities by \$725.3 million at the close of 2019.

Comparative information regarding the City's governmental activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, between the current and prior years, is presented in the following table:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets:</b>		
Current assets.....	\$ 156,406,421	\$ 136,640,694
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	1,263,971	4,319,446
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	80,322,918	80,365,551
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	531,131,913	458,637,821
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>769,125,223</b>	<b>679,963,512</b>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources.....</b>	<b>61,799,252</b>	<b>23,423,665</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	36,542,845	36,904,556
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	1,040,380,861	980,512,161
Current debt.....	151,373,918	136,126,739
Noncurrent debt.....	238,337,705	170,071,774
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>1,466,635,329</b>	<b>1,323,615,230</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources.....</b>	<b>89,624,173</b>	<b>77,650,353</b>
<b>Net position:</b>		
Net investment in capital assets.....	279,626,894	275,027,928
Restricted.....	29,968,302	26,389,100
Unrestricted.....	(1,034,930,223)	(999,295,434)
<b>Total net position.....</b>	<b>\$ (725,335,027)</b>	<b>\$ (697,878,406)</b>

The governmental net position decreased \$27.5 million during the current year. The significant items factoring into the current year decrease in net position are:

- \$15.2 million of net expenses associated with the net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows/inflows of resources. This expense is unbudgeted.
- \$17.8 million of net expenses associated with the net pension liability and related deferred outflows/inflows of resources. This expense is unbudgeted.
- \$9.3 million of capital grant revenue recognized in conjunction with school construction expenses and roadway infrastructure expenses. These revenues funded a portion of the City's capital asset additions.

The governmental activities expenses totaled \$409.1 million of which \$113.2 million, or 27.7% of total governmental activities expenses, was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions.

General revenues totaled \$268.5 million, primarily coming from property taxes, motor vehicle excise and unrestricted grants and contributions. General revenues increased \$2.5 million over the prior year and the increase is mainly attributable to tax liens and unrestricted grants and contributions revenues being \$838,000 and \$1 million higher than the prior year, respectively.

Capital grant revenues decreased \$7.1 million because of decreased grant reimbursements from the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA). The MSBA reimburses the City based on a percentage of eligible reimbursable costs.

Comparative information regarding the City's governmental activities revenues and expenses, between the current and prior years, is presented below in the following table:

	2019	2018
<b>Program Revenues:</b>		
Charges for services.....	\$ 14,768,754	\$ 13,419,526
Operating grants and contributions.....	87,334,694	86,658,968
Capital grants and contributions.....	11,094,081	18,293,429
<b>General Revenues:</b>		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	224,790,893	224,614,918
Tax and other liens.....	1,857,246	1,018,931
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	11,355,353	10,757,450
Hotel/motel tax.....	1,210,084	1,313,583
Meals tax.....	1,953,953	1,863,106
Urban development corporation tax.....	626,090	603,481
Community preservation tax.....	1,847,369	1,805,000
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,382,842	1,271,743
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,113,855	1,073,386
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	20,454,436	19,439,741
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,903,676	1,148,548
Sale of assets.....	-	1,121,701
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>381,693,326</b>	<b>384,403,511</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
General government.....	35,011,797	33,832,812
Public safety.....	116,157,509	104,973,401
Education.....	191,989,938	190,205,866
Public works.....	27,626,980	28,691,083
Human services.....	12,596,314	15,041,085
Culture and recreation.....	14,371,742	12,008,878
Community preservation.....	884,395	1,055,885
Claims and judgments.....	226,287	323,551
Interest.....	10,284,985	7,385,650
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>409,149,947</b>	<b>393,518,211</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) before transfers.....</b>	<b>(27,456,621)</b>	<b>(9,114,700)</b>
<b>Change in net position.....</b>	<b>(27,456,621)</b>	<b>(9,114,700)</b>
<b>Net position, beginning of year (as restated).....</b>	<b>(697,878,406)</b>	<b>(688,763,706)</b>
<b>Net position, end of year.....</b>	<b>\$ (725,335,027)</b>	<b>\$ (697,878,406)</b>

## Business-type Activities

The City's business-type activities assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$26.5 million at the close of 2019. Comparative information regarding the City's business-type activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, between the current and prior years, is presented in the following table:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets:</b>		
Current assets.....	\$ 50,016,436	\$ 47,123,207
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	1,168,409	1,168,409
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	362,004	362,004
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation....	86,182,356	78,383,907
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>137,729,205</b>	<b>127,037,527</b>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources.....</b>	<b>6,559,129</b>	<b>2,835,025</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	6,674,058	7,007,701
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	68,663,650	59,839,086
Current debt.....	12,157,976	6,760,973
Noncurrent debt.....	25,379,119	20,815,619
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>112,874,803</b>	<b>94,423,379</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources.....</b>	<b>4,888,978</b>	<b>5,300,015</b>
<b>Net position:</b>		
Net investment in capital assets.....	64,942,505	61,182,504
Restricted.....	1,333,000	1,333,000
Unrestricted.....	(39,750,952)	(32,366,346)
<b>Total net position.....</b>	<b>\$ 26,524,553</b>	<b>\$ 30,149,158</b>

Business-type net position of \$64.9 million represents the net investment in capital assets, \$1.3 million is restricted for capital purposes and workers compensation financing and the remaining unrestricted net position is in a deficit of \$39.8 million.

Comparative information regarding the City’s business-type activities revenues and expenses, between the current and prior years, is presented below in the following table:

	2019	2018
<b>Program Revenues:</b>		
Charges for services.....	\$ 77,220,926	\$ 87,276,131
Operating grants and contributions.....	1,436,948	336,260
Capital grants and contributions.....	2,777,279	2,656,335
<b>General Revenues:</b>		
Penalties and interest.....	415,215	430,822
Unrestricted investment income.....	244,927	141,491
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>82,095,295</b>	<b>90,841,039</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Water.....	20,928,709	21,110,664
Sewer.....	29,548,762	32,499,910
Quincy College.....	35,242,429	37,018,187
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>85,719,900</b>	<b>90,628,761</b>
<b>Change in net position.....</b>	<b>(3,624,605)</b>	<b>212,278</b>
<b>Net position, beginning of year.....</b>	<b>30,149,158</b>	<b>29,936,880</b>
<b>Net position, end of year.....</b>	<b>\$ 26,524,553</b>	<b>\$ 30,149,158</b>

The City’s business-type activities net position decreased \$3.6 million in the current year as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The water enterprise net position increased \$1 million from the prior year. This is the result of principal payments on debt exceeding depreciation expense and increases in charges for service revenue exceeding the increase in costs for services and salaries.

The sewer enterprise net position increased \$3.9 million from the prior year. The increase is the result of the City receiving \$2.8 million of capital grants from MWRA and the receipt of other non-operating revenues \$2.1 million.

The ending net position of the Quincy College enterprise fund decreased \$8.6 million. The operating expenses exceeded operating revenues due to the College recognizing \$1.8 million of unbudgeted expenses relating to the net pension and net OPEB liabilities. Additionally, \$8.8 million of the decrease in operating revenues relates to tuitions as changes in the degree program and overall course operations took place during the second half of fiscal year 2019.

### ***Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds***

As noted earlier, the City 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 *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported a combined net ending fund balance deficit of \$28.5 million. The ending net fund balance deficit is due to the Downtown Improvement Capital Fund and Education Capital Plan fund deficits of \$61.2 million, and \$23.5 million, respectively. There are offsetting surpluses of \$24.9 million in the General Fund, \$7 million in the City Capital Plan and \$29.4 million in the non-major governmental funds.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$22 million and total fund balance was \$24.9 million. Assignments of fund balance for encumbrances and continuing appropriations totaled \$4.7 million. Unassigned fund balance represents 6.7% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 8.1% of that same amount.

The general fund experienced an increase of \$101,000. Some offsetting factors created this result: 1) the utilization of prudent cost controls that resulted in a budgetary appropriation turn-back of \$2.9 million; 2) actual revenues exceeding budget by \$2 million due to better than expected tax liens, license and building permit, and departmental revenue collections; 3) \$1.9 million of increased interest expense; and 4) \$2.7 million of increased police overtime and retro-active salary adjustments; .

Fund balance of the Downtown Improvement Capital Fund decreased by \$27.9 million. The fund recorded long-term debt proceeds of \$9.5 million however this was offset by \$37.9 million of capital expenditures. The current fund deficit balance of \$66.2 million will be funded through the issuance of additional long-term debt. The fund accounts for activity related to a major ongoing capital project to improve the downtown area.

Fund balance of the City Capital Plan Fund increased by \$34.9 million. This was due the issuance of long-term debt of \$49.9 million and bond premium of \$4.8 million. The fund incurred \$20.8 million of costs for parkland improvements, improve roadway infrastructure, information technology enhancement projects. The fund began the year with a \$27.9 million deficit and ended the year with \$7 million.

Fund balance of the Education Capital Plan Fund decreased \$9.1 million due costs incurred to construct a new Sterling Middle School and costs associated with projects to replace windows and boilers in various school buildings throughout the City. The fund began the year with a \$16.3 million deficit and ended the year with a deficit of \$23.5 million. The existing fund deficit will be eliminated in future years through the issuance of long-term debt, grant proceeds, and other available funding.

### ***General Fund Budgetary Highlights***

The final budget of \$319.2 million is reflective of an increase of \$2.8 million, when compared to the original budget. The increased appropriation is due to the use of \$2.2 million of free cash to fund police department salary increases, a \$262,000 transfer for a FEMA grant match, and other departmental increases. Revenues were \$2 million higher than budgeted and actual expenditures and encumbrances were lower than budgeted amounts by \$2.9 million.

### ***Capital Asset and Debt Administration***

**Capital Assets.** In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the City annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming year and a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that is used as a guide for future capital expenditures.

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$698 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, machinery, vehicles and equipment, and infrastructure. The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets for the current year was \$80.2 million.

The major reason for the increase in governmental capital asset activity includes the capitalization of final construction costs associated with the new Sterling Middle School construction project, Cottage Ave. and Hancock St. improvements, school building repairs, library repairs, park improvements and related projects funded through the Community Preservation Fund, fire department equipment, infrastructure costs associated with the downtown redevelopment project, as well as various roadway infrastructure upgrades and improvements.

The major reason for the increase in water and sewer fund capital assets is due to the City's ongoing investment in the infrastructure that supports the distribution and collection systems of both funds.

**Debt Administration.** The City maintains an S&P Bond Rating of AA+. The City continues to maintain strong market access for both note and bond sales.

Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2019, totaled approximately \$236.7 million. During fiscal year 2019 governmental funds issued \$24.4 million of general obligation bonds of which \$9.5 million was for the District Improvement Financing, \$5 million was for Citywide road and sidewalk repair, and \$4.2 million for departmental equipment.

On July 11, 2019, and December 4, 2019, the City issued \$17.7 million and \$30.2 million of long-term debt, respectively, which related to outstanding bond anticipation notes at year end. As such, the City has presented the debt as long-term in the financial statements.

At June 30, 2019, the water enterprise fund had \$14.5 million in long-term debt, and the sewer enterprise fund had \$14.5 million in long-term debt. During fiscal year 2019 the water fund issued \$3.7 million of zero interest bonds through the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) and the sewer fund issued \$912,000 of zero interest bonds through MWRA and \$3.6 million of loans through the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT). As part of the MWRA bond issuance the Sewer fund received \$2.7 million in capital grants for the inflow and infiltration reduction projects. All of the debt carried by the water and sewer enterprise funds is supported by the user rates with no subsidy from the general fund.

At June 30, 2019, the City carried \$148.6 million of bond anticipation notes of which \$84.8 million relates to the Quincy Center Concourse downtown redevelopment project; \$22.3 million relates to various non-education related capital projects, \$33.1 million relates to capital projects that enhance the education system of the City, and \$8.5 million relates to water infrastructure projects.

Please refer to notes 4, 6, 7, and 9 in the financial statements for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

### ***Requests for Information***

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Quincy's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Municipal Finance, City Hall, 1305 Hancock St., Quincy, Massachusetts 02169.

# ***Basic Financial Statements***



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## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 125,686,924	\$ 35,927,045	\$ 161,613,969
Investments.....	4,219,647	-	4,219,647
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	6,704,692	-	6,704,692
Tax liens and deferrals.....	7,146,858	1,090,110	8,236,968
Community preservation fund surtax.....	38,917	-	38,917
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,009,651	-	1,009,651
User fees.....	-	12,999,281	12,999,281
Departmental and other.....	509,170	-	509,170
Intergovernmental.....	9,137,364	-	9,137,364
Community preservation state share.....	259,731	-	259,731
Loans.....	698,409	-	698,409
Tax foreclosures.....	995,058	-	995,058
Total current assets.....	156,406,421	50,016,436	206,422,857
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental - other.....	1,263,971	-	1,263,971
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	-	35,409	35,409
Deposit on purchase of property.....	-	1,133,000	1,133,000
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	80,322,918	362,004	80,684,922
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	531,131,913	86,182,356	617,314,269
Total noncurrent assets.....	612,718,802	87,712,769	700,431,571
TOTAL ASSETS.....	769,125,223	137,729,205	906,854,428
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	42,800,071	5,578,138	48,378,209
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	18,999,181	980,991	19,980,172
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	61,799,252	6,559,129	68,358,381
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT:</b>			
Warrants payable.....	6,790,923	3,791,492	10,582,415
Accrued payroll.....	11,107,122	623,313	11,730,435
Tax refunds payable.....	1,633,000	-	1,633,000
Accrued interest.....	5,818,536	151,622	5,970,158
Other liabilities.....	387,264	699,750	1,087,014
Fees collected in advance.....	-	666,007	666,007
Compensated absences.....	10,387,000	686,874	11,073,874
Workers' compensation.....	419,000	55,000	474,000
Notes payable.....	140,145,458	8,500,000	148,645,458
Bonds payable.....	11,228,460	3,657,976	14,886,436
Total current liabilities.....	187,916,763	18,832,034	206,748,797
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>			
Compensated absences.....	3,544,000	56,386	3,600,386
Workers' compensation.....	2,974,000	1,679,000	4,653,000
Net pension liability.....	379,412,850	42,309,878	421,722,728
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	654,450,011	24,618,386	679,068,397
Bonds payable.....	238,337,705	25,379,119	263,716,824
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	1,278,718,566	94,042,769	1,372,761,335
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,466,635,329	112,874,803	1,579,510,132
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	8,103,277	2,725,218	10,828,495
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	81,520,896	2,163,760	83,684,656
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	89,624,173	4,888,978	94,513,151
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets.....	279,626,894	64,942,505	344,569,399
Restricted for:			
Capital purposes.....	-	1,133,000	1,133,000
Workers compensation.....	-	200,000	200,000
Loans.....	698,409	-	698,409
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	2,517,211	-	2,517,211
Nonexpendable.....	268,364	-	268,364
Gifts and grants.....	20,792,404	-	20,792,404
Community preservation.....	5,691,914	-	5,691,914
Unrestricted.....	(1,034,930,223)	(39,750,952)	(1,074,681,175)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ (725,335,027)	\$ 26,524,553	\$ (698,810,474)

See notes to basic financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
<b>Primary Government:</b>					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 35,011,797	\$ 4,410,004	\$ 7,689,037	\$ -	\$ (22,912,756)
Public safety.....	116,157,509	6,380,662	1,622,878	-	(108,153,969)
Education.....	191,989,938	2,409,762	66,537,792	9,315,955	(113,726,429)
Public works.....	27,626,980	918,478	3,676,195	1,518,395	(21,513,912)
Human services.....	12,596,314	206,075	7,287,951	-	(5,102,288)
Culture and recreation.....	14,371,742	443,773	199,237	-	(13,728,732)
Community preservation.....	884,395	-	-	259,731	(624,664)
Claims and judgments.....	226,287	-	-	-	(226,287)
Interest.....	10,284,985	-	321,604	-	(9,963,381)
<b>Total Governmental Activities.....</b>	<b>409,149,947</b>	<b>14,768,754</b>	<b>87,334,694</b>	<b>11,094,081</b>	<b>(295,952,418)</b>
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	20,928,709	20,273,369	1,333,363	-	678,023
Sewer.....	29,548,762	30,415,395	103,585	2,734,529	3,704,747
Quincy College.....	35,242,429	26,532,162	-	42,750	(8,667,517)
<b>Total Business-Type Activities.....</b>	<b>85,719,900</b>	<b>77,220,926</b>	<b>1,436,948</b>	<b>2,777,279</b>	<b>(4,284,747)</b>
<b>Total Primary Government.....</b>	<b>\$ 494,869,847</b>	<b>\$ 91,989,680</b>	<b>\$ 88,771,642</b>	<b>\$ 13,871,360</b>	<b>\$ (300,237,165)</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>Changes in net position:</b>			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page..... \$	<b>(295,952,418)</b>	<b>(4,284,747)</b>	<b>(300,237,165)</b>
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	224,790,893	-	224,790,893
Tax and other liens.....	1,857,246	-	1,857,246
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	11,355,353	-	11,355,353
Hotel/motel tax.....	1,210,084	-	1,210,084
Meals tax.....	1,953,953	-	1,953,953
Urban development corporation tax.....	626,090	-	626,090
Community preservation tax.....	1,847,369	-	1,847,369
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,382,842	415,215	1,798,057
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,113,855	-	1,113,855
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	20,454,436	-	20,454,436
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,903,676	244,927	2,148,603
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>268,495,797</u>	<u>660,142</u>	<u>269,155,939</u>
Change in net position.....	(27,456,621)	(3,624,605)	(31,081,226)
<i>Net position:</i>			
Beginning of year (as restated).....	<u>(697,878,406)</u>	<u>30,149,158</u>	<u>(667,729,248)</u>
End of year..... \$	<u><u>(725,335,027)</u></u>	<u><u>26,524,553</u></u>	<u><u>(698,810,474)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Downtown Improvement Capital Fund	City Capital Plan	Education Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 39,662,528	\$ 19,044,963	\$ 30,257,891	\$ 11,075,399	\$ 25,646,143	\$ 125,686,924
Investments.....	-	-	-	-	4,219,647	4,219,647
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:						
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	6,704,692	-	-	-	-	6,704,692
Tax liens and deferrals.....	7,124,639	-	-	-	22,219	7,146,858
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	-	-	-	38,917	38,917
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,009,651	-	-	-	-	1,009,651
Departmental and other.....	509,170	-	-	-	-	509,170
Intergovernmental.....	3,376,718	-	-	1,455,613	5,569,004	10,401,335
Community preservation state share.....	-	-	-	-	259,731	259,731
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	698,409	698,409
Tax foreclosures.....	995,058	-	-	-	-	995,058
Due from other funds.....	32,859	-	-	-	-	32,859
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$ 59,415,315</b>	<b>\$ 19,044,963</b>	<b>\$ 30,257,891</b>	<b>\$ 12,531,012</b>	<b>\$ 36,454,070</b>	<b>\$ 157,703,251</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Warrants payable.....	\$ 1,866,271	\$ 439,904	\$ 1,010,321	\$ 2,972,685	\$ 501,742	\$ 6,790,923
Accrued payroll.....	11,107,122	-	-	-	-	11,107,122
Tax refunds payable.....	1,633,000	-	-	-	-	1,633,000
Due to other funds.....	-	-	-	-	32,859	32,859
Accrued interest on notes payable.....	3,162,200	-	-	-	-	3,162,200
Other liabilities.....	381,209	-	-	-	6,055	387,264
Notes payable.....	-	84,800,000	22,276,458	33,069,000	-	140,145,458
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>18,149,802</b>	<b>85,239,904</b>	<b>23,286,779</b>	<b>36,041,685</b>	<b>540,656</b>	<b>163,258,826</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Unavailable revenue.....	16,353,563	-	-	-	6,555,423	22,908,986
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>						
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	268,364	268,364
Restricted.....	-	-	6,971,112	-	29,231,116	36,202,228
Assigned.....	4,733,227	-	-	-	-	4,733,227
Unassigned.....	20,178,723	(66,194,941)	-	(23,510,673)	(141,489)	(69,668,380)
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>24,911,950</b>	<b>(66,194,941)</b>	<b>6,971,112</b>	<b>(23,510,673)</b>	<b>29,357,991</b>	<b>(28,464,561)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>\$ 59,415,315</b>	<b>\$ 19,044,963</b>	<b>\$ 30,257,891</b>	<b>\$ 12,531,012</b>	<b>\$ 36,454,070</b>	<b>\$ 157,703,251</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$	(28,464,561)
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		611,454,831
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		22,908,986
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.....		(27,824,921)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(2,656,336)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Bonds payable.....	(249,566,165)	
Net pension liability.....	(379,412,850)	
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(654,450,011)	
Workers' compensation.....	(3,393,000)	
Compensated absences.....	<u>(13,931,000)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(1,300,753,026)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u>(725,335,027)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Downtown Improvement Capital Fund	City Capital Plan	Education Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES:</b>						
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 226,426,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 226,426,091
Tax liens.....	554,549	-	-	-	-	554,549
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	11,299,452	-	-	-	-	11,299,452
Hotel/motel tax.....	-	-	-	-	1,210,084	1,210,084
Meals tax.....	1,953,953	-	-	-	-	1,953,953
Urban development corporation tax.....	626,090	-	-	-	-	626,090
Charges for services.....	-	-	-	-	1,983,468	1,983,468
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,376,856	-	-	-	5,986	1,382,842
Fees and rentals.....	1,154,972	-	-	-	-	1,154,972
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,113,855	-	-	-	-	1,113,855
Licenses and permits.....	5,185,616	-	-	-	-	5,185,616
Fines and forfeitures.....	745,780	-	-	-	-	745,780
Intergovernmental - state aid.....	49,647,282	-	-	-	-	49,647,282
Intergovernmental - School Building Authority.....	917,759	-	-	9,315,955	-	10,233,714
Intergovernmental - Teachers Retirement.....	24,789,894	-	-	-	-	24,789,894
Intergovernmental - other.....	495,535	-	69,793	-	27,340,049	27,905,377
Departmental and other.....	3,275,642	-	-	-	4,531,334	7,806,976
Community preservation taxes.....	-	-	-	-	1,841,182	1,841,182
Community preservation state match.....	-	-	-	-	343,214	343,214
Contributions and donations.....	-	-	-	-	3,452,480	3,452,480
Investment income.....	1,273,697	-	-	-	629,979	1,903,676
<b>TOTAL REVENUES.....</b>	<b>330,837,023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,793</b>	<b>9,315,955</b>	<b>41,337,776</b>	<b>381,560,547</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>						
Current:						
General government.....	16,434,245	-	251,158	-	6,655,910	23,341,313
Public safety.....	60,603,960	-	4,359,609	-	1,852,246	66,815,815
Education.....	104,017,707	-	-	31,255,567	14,774,279	150,047,553
Public works.....	16,011,905	37,886,832	4,157,870	-	3,710,765	61,767,372
Human services.....	3,209,932	-	-	-	7,611,905	10,821,837
Culture and recreation.....	6,963,766	-	12,112,502	-	452,575	19,528,843
Community preservation.....	-	-	-	-	839,809	839,809
Pension benefits.....	27,445,447	-	-	-	-	27,445,447
Pension benefits - Teachers Retirement.....	24,789,894	-	-	-	-	24,789,894
Employee benefits.....	47,662,698	-	-	-	-	47,662,698
Claims and judgments.....	226,287	-	-	-	-	226,287
State and county charges.....	3,932,620	-	-	-	-	3,932,620
Debt service:						
Principal.....	10,645,641	-	-	-	-	10,645,641
Interest.....	9,709,893	-	-	-	550,000	10,259,893
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>331,653,995</b>	<b>37,886,832</b>	<b>20,881,139</b>	<b>31,255,567</b>	<b>36,447,489</b>	<b>458,125,022</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>(816,972)</b>	<b>(37,886,832)</b>	<b>(20,811,346)</b>	<b>(21,939,612)</b>	<b>4,890,287</b>	<b>(76,564,475)</b>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>						
Issuance of bonds.....	-	9,485,000	49,909,083	12,950,917	-	72,345,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	515,000	4,811,917	1,822,425	-	7,149,342
Transfers in.....	2,180,294	-	1,000,575	-	282,000	3,462,869
Transfers out.....	(1,262,575)	-	-	-	(2,200,294)	(3,462,869)
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)....</b>	<b>917,719</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>55,721,575</b>	<b>14,773,342</b>	<b>(1,918,294)</b>	<b>79,494,342</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>100,747</b>	<b>(27,886,832)</b>	<b>34,910,229</b>	<b>(7,166,270)</b>	<b>2,971,993</b>	<b>2,929,867</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>24,811,203</b>	<b>(38,308,109)</b>	<b>(27,939,117)</b>	<b>(16,344,403)</b>	<b>26,385,998</b>	<b>(31,394,428)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 24,911,950</b>	<b>\$ (66,194,941)</b>	<b>\$ 6,971,112</b>	<b>\$ (23,510,673)</b>	<b>\$ 29,357,991</b>	<b>\$ (28,464,561)</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....	\$	2,929,867
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....		91,734,681
Depreciation expense.....		<u>(19,283,222)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		72,451,459
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		132,779
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Issuance of bonds.....		(72,345,000)
Premium from issuance of bonds.....		(7,149,342)
Net amortization of premium from issuance of bonds.....		669,132
Debt service principal payments.....		<u>10,645,641</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		(68,179,569)
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....		(809,000)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....		(694,224)
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....		38,540,466
Net change in net pension liability.....		(56,364,786)
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits.....		(12,138,699)
Net change in net other postemployment benefits liability.....		(3,025,914)
Net change in workers' compensation liability.....		<u>(299,000)</u>
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		<u>(34,791,157)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(27,456,621)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.



**PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Quincy College	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>CURRENT:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 13,007,282	\$ 13,776,359	\$ 9,143,404	\$ 35,927,045
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Liens - user fees.....	450,303	639,807	-	1,090,110
User fees.....	3,349,432	5,092,396	4,557,453	12,999,281
Total current assets.....	<u>16,807,017</u>	<u>19,508,562</u>	<u>13,700,857</u>	<u>50,016,436</u>
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>				
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	-	35,409	-	35,409
Deposit on purchase of property.....	-	-	1,133,000	1,133,000
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	79,474	282,530	-	362,004
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	46,390,983	35,655,342	4,136,031	86,182,356
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>46,470,457</u>	<u>35,973,281</u>	<u>5,269,031</u>	<u>87,712,769</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<u>63,277,474</u>	<u>55,481,843</u>	<u>18,969,888</u>	<u>137,729,205</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	1,172,041	836,595	3,569,502	5,578,138
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	276,515	196,157	508,319	980,991
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<u>1,448,556</u>	<u>1,032,752</u>	<u>4,077,821</u>	<u>6,559,129</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>CURRENT:</b>				
Warrants payable.....	1,265,567	721,588	1,804,337	3,791,492
Accrued payroll.....	11,759	1,808	609,746	623,313
Accrued interest.....	31,579	120,043	-	151,622
Other liabilities.....	-	-	699,750	699,750
Fees collected in advance.....	-	-	666,007	666,007
Compensated absences.....	239,000	102,000	345,874	686,874
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	55,000	55,000
Notes payable.....	8,500,000	-	-	8,500,000
Bonds payable.....	2,224,068	1,433,908	-	3,657,976
Total current liabilities.....	<u>12,271,973</u>	<u>2,379,347</u>	<u>4,180,714</u>	<u>18,832,034</u>
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>				
Compensated absences.....	25,000	10,000	21,386	56,386
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	1,679,000	1,679,000
Net pension liability.....	10,448,798	7,486,907	24,374,173	42,309,878
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	9,662,000	6,844,000	8,112,386	24,618,386
Bonds payable.....	12,317,789	13,061,330	-	25,379,119
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>32,453,587</u>	<u>27,402,237</u>	<u>34,186,945</u>	<u>94,042,769</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<u>44,725,560</u>	<u>29,781,584</u>	<u>38,367,659</u>	<u>112,874,803</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	221,901	158,391	2,344,926	2,725,218
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	1,203,000	852,000	108,760	2,163,760
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<u>1,424,901</u>	<u>1,010,391</u>	<u>2,453,686</u>	<u>4,888,978</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets.....	31,428,286	29,378,188	4,136,031	64,942,505
Restricted for:				
Capital purposes.....	-	-	1,133,000	1,133,000
Workers compensation.....	-	-	200,000	200,000
Unrestricted.....	(12,852,717)	(3,655,568)	(23,242,667)	(39,750,952)
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<u>\$ 18,575,569</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,620</u>	<u>\$ (17,773,636)</u>	<u>\$ 26,524,553</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Quincy College	Total
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Charges for services.....	\$ 21,269,452	\$ 28,278,024	\$ 26,205,502	\$ 75,752,978
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>				
Cost of services and administration.....	16,820,438	26,411,460	16,966,948	60,198,846
Salaries and wages.....	2,404,018	1,715,973	16,242,541	20,362,532
Depreciation.....	1,353,354	1,128,450	1,841,780	4,323,584
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....</b>	<b>20,577,810</b>	<b>29,255,883</b>	<b>35,051,269</b>	<b>84,884,962</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....</b>	<b>691,642</b>	<b>(977,859)</b>	<b>(8,845,767)</b>	<b>(9,131,984)</b>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</b>				
Investment income.....	221,020	57,277	92,978	371,275
Interest expense.....	(350,899)	(292,879)	-	(643,778)
Penalties and interest.....	189,027	226,188	-	415,215
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	268,209	46,308	-	314,517
Other nonoperating revenues.....	-	-	326,660	326,660
Other nonoperating assessments.....	-	2,137,371	-	2,137,371
Other nonoperating expenses.....	-	-	(191,160)	(191,160)
<b>TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....</b>	<b>327,357</b>	<b>2,174,265</b>	<b>228,478</b>	<b>2,730,100</b>
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS.....</b>	<b>1,018,999</b>	<b>1,196,406</b>	<b>(8,617,289)</b>	<b>(6,401,884)</b>
<b>CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,734,529</b>	<b>42,750</b>	<b>2,777,279</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>1,018,999</b>	<b>3,930,935</b>	<b>(8,574,539)</b>	<b>(3,624,605)</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (as restated).....</b>	<b>17,556,570</b>	<b>21,791,685</b>	<b>(9,199,097)</b>	<b>30,149,158</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 18,575,569</b>	<b>\$ 25,722,620</b>	<b>\$ (17,773,636)</b>	<b>\$ 26,524,553</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Quincy College	Total
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 21,433,861	\$ 30,664,289	\$ 22,690,406	\$ 74,788,556
Payments to vendors.....	(16,017,058)	(25,669,956)	(13,999,803)	(55,686,817)
Payments to employees.....	(2,392,259)	(1,714,165)	(14,965,724)	(19,072,148)
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>3,024,544</b>	<b>3,280,168</b>	<b>(6,275,121)</b>	<b>29,591</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds and notes.....	12,175,941	1,014,089	-	13,190,030
Capital contributions.....	268,209	2,793,186	42,750	3,104,145
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(7,947,225)	(2,582,200)	(94,807)	(10,624,232)
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(2,002,200)	(1,227,326)	-	(3,229,526)
Interest expense.....	(356,827)	(270,510)	-	(627,337)
<b>NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>2,137,898</b>	<b>(272,761)</b>	<b>(52,057)</b>	<b>1,813,080</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Investment income.....	221,020	57,277	92,978	371,275
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>5,383,462</b>	<b>3,064,684</b>	<b>(6,234,200)</b>	<b>2,213,946</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>7,623,820</b>	<b>10,711,675</b>	<b>15,377,604</b>	<b>33,713,099</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 13,007,282</b>	<b>\$ 13,776,359</b>	<b>\$ 9,143,404</b>	<b>\$ 35,927,045</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH</b>				
<b>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 691,642	\$ (977,859)	\$ (8,845,767)	\$ (9,131,984)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation.....	1,353,354	1,128,450	1,841,780	4,323,584
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to pensions.....	(1,054,445)	(748,222)	(2,690,865)	(4,493,532)
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	163,594	124,452	70,345	358,391
Credit card fees.....	-	-	(191,160)	(191,160)
Vending commission and other revenues.....	-	-	326,660	326,660
Other nonoperating assessments.....	-	2,137,371	-	2,137,371
Penalties and interest.....	189,027	226,188	-	415,215
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
User charges.....	(24,618)	22,706	(4,181,103)	(4,183,015)
Warrants payable.....	240,181	(163,189)	1,347,631	1,424,623
Accrued payroll.....	11,759	1,808	(257,183)	(243,616)
Fees collected in advance.....	-	-	666,007	666,007
Other liabilities.....	-	-	(69,397)	(69,397)
Compensated absences.....	18,000	7,000	(13,724)	11,276
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	1,534,000	1,534,000
Net pension liability.....	1,623,050	1,529,463	3,167,271	6,319,784
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(187,000)	(8,000)	1,020,384	825,384
<b>Total adjustments.....</b>	<b>2,332,902</b>	<b>4,258,027</b>	<b>2,570,646</b>	<b>9,161,575</b>
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>\$ 3,024,544</b>	<b>\$ 3,280,168</b>	<b>\$ (6,275,121)</b>	<b>\$ 29,591</b>
<b>NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Intergovernmental subsidy of debt service.....	\$ 268,209	\$ 12,349	\$ -	\$ 280,558

See notes to basic financial statements.

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS**  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,549,835	\$ 919,448	\$ 1,175,494
Investments:			
Equity securities.....	1,211,292	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds.....	381,023	-	-
Pooled domestic equity.....	9,421,138	-	-
Pooled alternative investments.....	105,861,694	-	-
Pooled real estate.....	762,507	-	-
Pooled mutual funds.....	200,660,157	-	-
Plymouth County OPEB trust investment pool.....	2,498,660	-	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Departmental and other.....	6,395,222	-	981,074
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>329,741,528</b>	<b>919,448</b>	<b>2,156,568</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Warrants payable.....	307,887	-	19,918
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	2,136,650
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>307,887</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,156,568</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Restricted for pensions.....	324,986,224	-	-
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	4,447,417	-	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	919,448	-
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>\$ 329,433,641</b>	<b>\$ 919,448</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS**  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
<b>ADDITIONS:</b>		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 31,092,375	\$ -
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments.....	19,334,601	-
Member contributions.....	9,521,007	-
Transfers from other systems.....	1,319,406	-
Workers compensation settlements.....	14,000	-
Federal grant reimbursements.....	8,329	-
State COLA reimbursements.....	510,457	-
Private donations.....	-	2,346
<b>Total contributions.....</b>	<b>61,800,175</b>	<b>2,346</b>
Net investment income:		
Investment income (loss).....	(8,636,895)	14,556
Less: investment expense.....	(1,620,762)	-
<b>Net investment income (loss).....</b>	<b>(10,257,657)</b>	<b>14,556</b>
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS.....</b>	<b>51,542,518</b>	<b>16,902</b>
<b>DEDUCTIONS:</b>		
Administration.....	498,132	-
Transfers to other systems.....	2,080,516	-
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	46,417,237	-
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	19,334,601	-
Educational scholarships.....	-	6,300
<b>TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....</b>	<b>68,330,486</b>	<b>6,300</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>(16,787,968)</b>	<b>10,602</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (as restated).....</b>	<b>346,221,609</b>	<b>908,846</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 329,433,641</b>	<b>\$ 919,448</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City of Quincy, Massachusetts (City) 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 City is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Mayor and City Council. For financial reporting purposes, the City has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The City 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 City are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the City (the primary government) and its component units. One entity has been included as a component unit in the reporting entity, because of the significance of its operational and/or financial relationship.

*Component Unit Presented as a Fiduciary Fund* – The following component unit is presented as a Fiduciary Fund of the primary government due to the nature and significance of the relationship between the City and the component unit.

The Quincy Contributory Retirement System (the System) was established to provide retirement benefits to City employees, the Quincy Housing Authority employees and their beneficiaries. The System is governed by a five-member board comprised of the City Auditor (ex-officio), two members elected by the System's participants, one member appointed by the City Council and one member appointed by the Retirement Board's members. The System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

The System issued a separate audited financial statement along with a publicly available unaudited financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' (Commonwealth) Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 1250 Hancock St., Suite 506, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169.

Quincy College is not a separate legal entity and therefore the condensed financial statements are presented as an Enterprise Fund. The College's stand-alone financial statements present only the financial activity and net position of the enterprise fund department and do not include the financial activity or position of the Quincy College Trust, Inc. which is a separate legal entity but considered a component unit. The activity and ending balances of the Quincy College Trust, Inc. are not material to the City and are not presented in these financial statements. The College prepared stand-alone audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, and they can be obtained directly from their Director of Finance, 1250 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169.

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

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

*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.

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

*Major Fund Criteria*

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

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

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

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Real estate and personal property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include the following:

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

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

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions are charges between the general fund and the water, sewer and Quincy College enterprise funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

#### *Fund Financial Statements*

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

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

The *Downtown Improvement Capital Fund* is a capital project used to accumulate costs and funding related to a major ongoing capital project to improve the downtown area.

The *City Capital Plan Fund* is a capital project used to accumulate costs and funding related to a major ongoing non-education related capital project to improve parklands, improve general government facilities, and to provide for the acquisition of new machinery and equipment.

The *Education Capital Plan Fund* is a capital project used to accumulate costs and funding related to ongoing education related capital projects to improve, or construct, existing and new education facilities.

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

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

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



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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary funds principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The following major proprietary funds are reported:

The *water enterprise fund* is used to account for the water activities.

The *sewer enterprise fund* is used to account for the sewer activities.

The *Quincy College enterprise fund* is used to account for the Quincy College activities.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *pension and other employee benefit trust funds* are used to account for the activities of the Quincy Contributory Retirement System, which accumulates resources to provide pension benefits to eligible retirees and their beneficiaries. The fund also accumulates resources, that has been set aside by the City of Quincy and Quincy College, to provide funding for future other postemployment benefit liabilities.

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements that exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Some of these trusts have donor restrictions and trustee policies that do not allow the endowment portion and any unrealized appreciation to be spent. The donor restrictions and trustee policies only allow the trustees to authorize spending of the realized investment earnings. The City's educational scholarship trusts that are under the custody of the City Treasurer are accounted for in this fund. Educational scholarship trusts that are under the custody of Quincy College are also accounted for in this fund.

The *agency fund* is used to account for police and fire details, planning board and other surety bonds, and other assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

#### D. Cash and Investments

##### *Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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

Investments are carried at fair value. The fair values were determined by the closing price for those securities traded on national stock exchanges and at the average bid-and-asked quotation for those securities in the over-the-counter market.

### E. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### F. Accounts Receivable

#### *Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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

#### ***Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens***

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1<sup>st</sup> of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on August 1<sup>st</sup>, November 1<sup>st</sup>, February 1<sup>st</sup> and May 1<sup>st</sup> and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Real estate tax liens are processed on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

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

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

### ***Motor Vehicle Excise***

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

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

### ***Water and Sewer User Fees and Liens***

User fees are levied monthly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Unbilled user fees are estimated at year-end and are recorded as revenue in the current period. Water and Sewer liens are processed on delinquent accounts and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill. Water and Sewer charges and liens are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

### ***Quincy College User Fees***

Represent student accounts and other receivables. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable are reported under the accrual basis of accounting.

### ***Community Preservation Fund Surcharge***

The City has adopted the Community Preservation Act and the provisions of the Act allow the City to assess property owners an additional 1% - 3% of the total real estate commitment. The City has opted to a surcharge of 1% added to each real estate tax bill. Revenues from this surcharge are credited to the Community Preservation Fund, a component of the nonmajor governmental funds to fund open space acquisitions, affordable housing initiatives, historic preservation and recreational uses.

Since the surcharges are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

### ***Intergovernmental***

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

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

**Real Estate Tax Deferrals**

Real estate tax deferrals are receivables from owners of real property that have entered into a tax deferral and recovery agreement with the Board of Assessors (M.G.L. Ch 59, §5).

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

G. Inventories

*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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

H. Capital Assets

*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure (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, and the proprietary fund 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 at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$15,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year. Capital assets (excluding land) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Land improvements.....	20
Leasehold improvements.....	5
Buildings and improvements.....	7 - 40
Machinery and equipment.....	3 - 20
Vehicles.....	5
Infrastructure.....	10 - 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.

*Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

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

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

*Governmental 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 assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements, but the revenue is not available and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The City has recorded unavailable revenue as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of net position as "internal balances".

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

K. Interfund Transfers

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

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

Transfers between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as "Transfers, net".

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

L. Unavailable revenue

Unavailable revenue at the governmental fund financial statement level represents billed receivables that do not meet the available criterion in accordance with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

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

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

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Capital purposes" represents funds paid on deposit for the acquisition of land and buildings.

"Workers compensation" represents amounts restricted by Quincy College for purposes of paying future workers compensation claims.

"Loans" represents various community development loans to individuals and businesses in the City.

"Permanent funds – nonexpendable" represents the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

"Permanent funds – expendable" represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts. The donor restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings that support governmental programs.

"Grants and gifts" represents assets that have restrictions placed on them from outside parties.

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

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

*Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)*

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

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

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

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

“Committed” fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City’s highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority that can commit funds for a specific purpose by way of approval of a City Council Order. Once voted, the limitation imposed by the vote remains in place until the funds are used for their intended purpose or a vote is taken to rescind the commitment.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Massachusetts General Law authorizes the Director of Municipal Finance, at his or her discretion, to assign fund balance. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only governmental fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance.

The City will, from time to time, fund outlays for a particular purpose from different components of fund balance. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When different components of fund balance can be used for the same purpose, it is the City’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted first, followed by committed fund balance, and assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

N. Pensions

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

O. Long-term debt*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net position. Material bond premiums and discounts are capitalized and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method.

*Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

P. Investment Income

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

Proprietary funds retain their investment income.

Q. Compensated Absences

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

*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

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

*Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

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

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

S. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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



*Fund Financial Statements*

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

T. Individual Fund Deficits

The MBTA Mitigation Trust Fund had a deficit of \$141,489 at June 30, 2019. This deficit will be funded through various departmental revenues, other contributions and other available funds.

**NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

MMDT maintains a cash portfolio and a short-term bond portfolio. The City participates in the cash portfolio which had a weighted average maturity of 33 days.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$143,639,328 and the bank balance totaled \$151,696,652. Of the bank balance, \$3,025,690 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$18,285,839 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, and \$120,825,338 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

At December 31, 2018, carrying amount of deposits for the Retirement System's deposits totaled \$2,193,393. Of the bank balance \$500,000 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$2,218,912 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the City had the following investments and maturities:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	
		<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>
<u>Debt securities:</u>			
U.S. treasury notes.....	\$ 802,817	\$ 583,001	\$ 219,816
Government sponsored enterprises.....	1,131,650	-	1,131,650
Corporate bonds.....	1,107,187	328,420	778,767
Total debt securities.....	3,041,654	\$ 911,421	\$ 2,130,233
<u>Other investments:</u>			
Equity securities.....	2,207,118		
Fixed income mutual funds.....	563,190		
Money market mutual funds.....	130,844		
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	20,295,181		
Plymouth County OPEB trust investment pool.....	2,498,660		
Total investments.....	\$ 28,736,647		

The College is part of the Plymouth County OPEB Trust Program (PCOT) which maintains a pooled investment trust for various Massachusetts governmental organizations. The PCOT administrator is the Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS) which is an IRS approved multiple-employer Section 115 OPEB trust. U.S. Bank is the trustee for the funds invested. Since this is an irrevocable Section 115 trust, the investments are not subject to custodial credit risk. The College’s position in this trust is measured at fair value.

As of December 31, 2018, the System had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Pooled domestic equity.....	\$ 9,421,138
Pooled alternative investments.....	105,861,694
Pooled real estate.....	762,507
Pooled mutual funds.....	200,660,157
Total investments.....	\$ 316,705,496

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the total investments the City has custodial credit risk exposure equal to its investments in government sponsored enterprises, corporate bonds, equity securities and fixed income because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The City does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

The System’s investments are not subject to custodial credit risk as all of the securities are insured or registered and held by its agents in the name of the System.

Interest Rate Risk

The City 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.

The System 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

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer. The City has not adopted a formal policy related to credit risk. At June 30, 2019 the City’s investments were rated as follows:

<u>Quality Rating</u>	<u>Government Sponsored Enterprises</u>	<u>Corporate Bonds</u>
A+.....	\$ 1,131,650	\$ -
A.....	-	259,930
A-.....	-	307,215
AA-.....	-	218,808
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,131,650</u>	<u>\$ 785,953</u>

The City’s investments in equity securities, fixed income mutual funds, money market mutual funds and MMDT are unrated.

The System has not adopted a formal policy related to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. Of the total investment balance, the City maintained an investment with the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation that exceeded 5% of total investments at June 30, 2019. The \$892,783 investment represents 11% of the total investments.

The System places no limit on the amount the System may invest in any one issuer. The System does not currently have any investments that are subject to concentration of credit risk.

Fair Value Measurement

The City holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Because investing is not a core part of the City’s mission, the City determines that the disclosures related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type. The City chooses a tabular format for disclosing the levels within the fair value hierarchy.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The following table presents financial assets at June 30, 2019, that the City measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

Investment Type	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Investments measured at fair value:</b>				
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
U.S. treasury notes.....	\$ 802,817	\$ 802,817	\$ -	\$ -
Government sponsored enterprises.....	1,131,650	1,131,650	-	-
Corporate bonds.....	1,107,187	-	1,107,187	-
Total debt securities.....	3,041,654	1,934,467	1,107,187	-
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	2,207,118	2,207,118	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds.....	563,190	563,190	-	-
Money market mutual funds.....	130,844	130,844	-	-
Total other investments.....	2,901,152	2,901,152	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	5,942,806	\$ 4,835,619	\$ 1,107,187	\$ -
<b>Investments measured at amortized cost:</b>				
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	20,295,181			
<b>Investments measured at net asset value:</b>				
Plymouth County OPEB trust investment pool.....	2,498,660			
Total investments.....	\$ 28,736,647			

U.S. treasury notes, government sponsored enterprises, equity securities, fixed income mutual funds and money market mutual funds are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Corporate bonds classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

MMDT investments are valued at amortized cost. Under the amortized cost method, an investment is valued initially at its cost and adjusted for the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any difference between the initial cost and the amount payable at its maturity. If amortized cost is determined not to approximate fair value, the value of the portfolio securities will be determined under procedures established by the Advisor.

Plymouth County OPEB trust investments are valued using the net asset value (NAV) method.

The following table presents financial assets at December 31, 2018, that the System measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

Investment Type	December 31, 2018	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Pooled domestic equity.....	\$ 9,421,138	\$ 9,421,138	\$ -	\$ -
Pooled alternative investments.....	105,861,694	93,728	65,055,471	40,712,495
Pooled real estate.....	762,507	762,507	-	-
Pooled mutual funds.....	200,660,157	8,287,148	192,373,009	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	\$ 316,705,496	\$ 18,564,521	\$ 257,428,480	\$ 40,712,495

Pooled domestic equity, pooled alternative investments, pooled real estate and pooled mutual funds are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Pooled alternative investments and pooled mutual funds classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Pooled alternative investments classified in Level 3 are valued using either a discounted cash flow or market comparable companies' technique.

**NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES**

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

Receivables:	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 9,005,692	\$ (2,301,000)	\$ 6,704,692
Tax liens and deferrals.....	7,146,858	-	7,146,858
Community preservation fund surtax.....	38,917	-	38,917
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	5,966,651	(4,957,000)	1,009,651
Departmental and other.....	509,170	-	509,170
Intergovernmental.....	10,401,335	-	10,401,335
Community preservation state share.....	259,731	-	259,731
Loans.....	698,409	-	698,409
Total.....	\$ 34,026,763	\$ (7,258,000)	\$ 26,768,763

At June 30, 2019, receivables for the enterprise funds consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Water liens - user fees.....	\$ 450,303	\$ -	\$ 450,303
Water user fees.....	3,349,432	-	3,349,432
Sewer liens - user fees.....	639,807	-	639,807
Sewer user fees.....	5,092,396	-	5,092,396
Sewer intergovernmental - subsidy.....	35,409	-	35,409
Quincy College user fees.....	5,345,731	(788,278)	4,557,453
Total.....	<u>\$ 14,913,078</u>	<u>\$ (788,278)</u>	<u>\$ 14,124,800</u>

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* 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 year, the various components of *unavailable revenue* reported in the governmental funds are as follows:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivables and other asset types:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 5,657,693	\$ -	\$ 5,657,693
Tax liens and deferrals.....	7,124,639	22,219	7,146,858
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	38,917	38,917
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,009,651	-	1,009,651
Departmental and other.....	509,170	-	509,170
Intergovernmental - highway improvements.....	-	3,384,512	3,384,512
Intergovernmental - School Building Authority.....	472,283	-	472,283
Community development block grants.....	-	2,151,635	2,151,635
Intergovernmental - other.....	585,069	-	585,069
Community preservation state share.....	-	259,731	259,731
Loans.....	-	698,409	698,409
Tax foreclosures.....	995,058	-	995,058
Total.....	<u>\$ 16,353,563</u>	<u>\$ 6,555,423</u>	<u>\$ 22,908,986</u>

**NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Governmental and Business-Type capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 80,322,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,322,918
Construction in progress.....	42,633	-	(42,633)	-
Total capital assets not being depreciated....	80,365,551	-	(42,633)	80,322,918
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	34,978,455	11,245,693	-	46,224,148
Buildings and improvements.....	352,168,171	34,986,456	-	387,154,627
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	36,956,935	2,392,662	(5,499,440)	33,850,157
Infrastructure.....	171,395,218	43,152,503	-	214,547,721
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	595,498,779	91,777,314	(5,499,440)	681,776,653
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(5,009,171)	(2,069,708)	-	(7,078,879)
Buildings and improvements.....	(83,735,624)	(10,326,905)	-	(94,062,529)
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	(19,841,214)	(2,766,558)	5,499,440	(17,108,332)
Infrastructure.....	(28,274,949)	(4,120,051)	-	(32,395,000)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(136,860,958)	(19,283,222)	5,499,440	(150,644,740)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	458,637,821	72,494,092	-	531,131,913
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 539,003,372	\$ 72,494,092	\$ (42,633)	\$ 611,454,831
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Water Enterprise Fund:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 79,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,474
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	25,464	-	-	25,464
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	2,587,286	200,000	(545,442)	2,241,844
Infrastructure.....	53,091,215	8,547,059	-	61,638,274
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	55,703,965	8,747,059	(545,442)	63,905,582
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(12,413)	(1,274)	-	(13,687)
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	(1,806,823)	(200,738)	545,442	(1,462,119)
Infrastructure.....	(14,887,451)	(1,151,342)	-	(16,038,793)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(16,706,687)	(1,353,354)	545,442	(17,514,599)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	38,997,278	7,393,705	-	46,390,983
Total water activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 39,076,752	\$ 7,393,705	\$ -	\$ 46,470,457

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Sewer Enterprise Fund:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 282,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 282,530
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	13,935	-	-	13,935
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	2,539,437	200,000	(745,294)	1,994,143
Infrastructure.....	48,381,735	3,080,167	(1,990,000)	49,471,902
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>50,935,107</u>	<u>3,280,167</u>	<u>(2,735,294)</u>	<u>51,479,980</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	(13,935)	-	-	(13,935)
Machinery, vehicles and equipment.....	(1,823,615)	(164,091)	745,294	(1,242,411)
Infrastructure.....	(15,593,932)	(964,359)	1,990,000	(14,568,291)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(17,431,482)</u>	<u>(1,128,450)</u>	<u>2,735,294</u>	<u>(15,824,638)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>33,503,625</u>	<u>2,151,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,655,342</u>
Total sewer activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 33,786,155</u>	<u>\$ 2,151,717</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,937,872</u>
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Quincy College:</b>				
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Leasehold improvements.....	\$ 9,532,244	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,532,244
Machinery and equipment.....	7,092,224	94,807	-	7,187,031
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>16,624,468</u>	<u>94,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,719,275</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Leasehold improvements.....	(6,044,061)	(1,029,970)	-	(7,074,031)
Machinery and equipment.....	(4,697,403)	(811,810)	-	(5,509,213)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(10,741,464)</u>	<u>(1,841,780)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,583,244)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>5,883,004</u>	<u>(1,746,973)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,136,031</u>
Total water and sewer activities capital assets, net. \$	<u>5,883,004</u>	<u>\$ (1,746,973)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,136,031</u>



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

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General government.....	\$ 1,677,300
Public safety.....	1,575,908
Education.....	8,708,670
Public works.....	4,841,807
Human services.....	41,649
Culture and recreation.....	2,280,510
Community preservation.....	<u>157,378</u>
 Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	 \$ <u>19,283,222</u>
 <b>Business-Type Activities:</b>	
Water.....	\$ 1,353,354
Sewer.....	1,128,450
Quincy College.....	<u>1,841,780</u>
 Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	 \$ <u>4,323,584</u>

**NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

At June 30, 2019, the City had an interfund receivable/payable totaling \$32,859 which exists between the general fund and the nonmajor City grants fund. The purpose of this balance is to cover short-term cash needs that will be funded by future grant proceeds.

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

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:			
	General fund	City Capital Plan	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total
General fund.....	\$ -	\$ 1,000,575	\$ 262,000	\$ 1,262,575 (1)
Nonmajor governmental funds.....	<u>2,180,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>2,200,294 (2)</u>
Total.....	\$ <u>2,180,294</u>	\$ <u>1,000,575</u>	\$ <u>282,000</u>	\$ <u>3,462,869</u>

- 1) Represents voted transfers from the General Fund to fund the City share of the fire fighter grant. Transfer from the General fund to the City Capital Plan for debt service.
- 2) Represents voted transfers from special revenue fund funding sources to support costs incurred by the general fund. Also represents the closing of the cable funds into the general fund.

**NOTE 6 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING**

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

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

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds, respectively. Details related to the short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2018	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2019
<b>Governmental Funds:</b>							
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.25%	07/13/18	\$ 44,893,925	\$ -	\$ (44,893,925)	\$ -
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.00%	09/28/18	13,135,000	-	(13,135,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.75%	09/28/18	4,079,417	-	(4,079,417)	-
SAAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00%	09/28/18	2,100,000	-	(2,100,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	1.80%	12/22/18	3,000,000	-	(3,000,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.50%	01/18/19	32,386,000	-	(32,386,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	2.50%	01/18/19	10,000,000	-	(10,000,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00%	06/14/19	14,217,000	-	(14,217,000)	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00%	07/12/19	-	72,135,925	(20,893,925)	51,242,000 (A)
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00%	09/27/19	-	9,477,000	-	9,477,000
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	1.45%	09/27/19	-	4,932,000	-	4,932,000
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.25%	12/13/19	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.25%	01/17/20	-	53,386,000	(32,386,000)	21,000,000 (B)
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	1.35%	06/12/20	-	48,043,795	-	48,043,795
	Premiums on Bond Anticipation Notes.....			1,000,575	2,450,663	(1,000,575)	2,450,663
	Total Governmental Funds.....			\$ 124,811,917	\$ 193,425,383	\$ (178,091,842)	\$ 140,145,458
<b>Water Enterprise Fund:</b>							
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	3.00%	09/27/19	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ 1,700,000
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	1.35%	06/12/20	-	6,800,000	-	6,800,000
	Total Water Enterprise Fund.....			-	8,500,000	-	8,500,000
<b>Sewer Enterprise Fund:</b>							
BAN	MA Clean Water Trust.....	0.13%	09/12/18	3,531,447	102,579	(3,634,026)	-
	Total Enterprise Fund.....			\$ 3,531,447	\$ 8,602,579	\$ (3,634,026)	\$ 8,500,000

- (A) On July 11, 2019, the \$20,893,925 BAN was converted to \$17,725,000 of long-term debt and has been presented as such in these financial statements. The City used \$3,168,925 of available funds to pay down a portion of the BAN and the balance was rolled at maturity. The new BAN is due July 10, 2020 with an interest rate of 2.25%
- (B) On December 4, 2019, the \$32,386,000 BAN was converted to \$30,210,000 of long-term debt and has been presented as such in these financial statements. The City used \$2,176,000 of available funds to pay down a portion of the BAN and the balance was rolled at maturity. The new BAN is due January 15, 2021 with an interest rate of 2.00%.

**NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

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

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Activities**

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

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2019
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2011 - Refunding.....	2022	\$ 1,118,500	2.0-5.0	\$ 422,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2011.....	2040	31,088,000	2.0-5.25	24,397,069
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2012.....	2040	33,518,000	2.5-4.0	29,070,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2013 - Refunding.....	2025	5,700,000	2.0-3.0	2,060,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2013.....	2039	8,250,000	4.0-5.0	7,225,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2014.....	2034	46,385,000	2.5-5.0	38,470,000
Energy Efficiency Refunding Bonds of 2015.....	2027	21,333,300	3.0	14,485,400
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2015.....	2027	10,126,260	3.4	2,403,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2017.....	2037	39,797,000	2.0-4.0	37,015,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2018.....	2038	9,130,000	3.0-5.0	8,840,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2019.....	2047	14,925,000	2.5-5.0	14,925,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2019.....	2039	9,485,000	3.0-5.0	9,485,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2020.....	2033	17,725,000	4.0-5.0	17,725,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2020.....	2048	30,210,000	2.0-5.0	30,210,000
 Total Bonds Payable.....		\$ 278,791,060		236,732,469
 Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....				12,833,696
 Total Bonds Payable, net.....				\$ 249,566,165

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020.....	\$ 10,346,341	\$ 7,524,479	\$ 17,870,820
2021.....	11,335,741	9,355,884	20,691,625
2022.....	12,274,641	7,936,221	20,210,862
2023.....	12,447,541	7,421,367	19,868,908
2024.....	12,838,941	6,902,351	19,741,292
2025.....	13,275,341	6,353,643	19,628,984
2026.....	13,646,441	5,785,514	19,431,955
2027.....	12,553,341	5,236,298	17,789,639
2028.....	10,752,241	4,749,587	15,501,828
2029.....	10,557,241	4,357,473	14,914,714
2030.....	10,967,241	3,885,260	14,852,501
2031.....	11,272,241	3,461,794	14,734,035
2032.....	11,677,241	3,055,859	14,733,100
2033.....	10,862,241	2,671,760	13,534,001
2034.....	9,357,241	2,306,523	11,663,764
2035.....	8,432,241	2,021,871	10,454,112
2036.....	8,707,241	1,742,747	10,449,988
2037.....	8,987,241	1,448,882	10,436,123
2038.....	8,467,241	1,144,995	9,612,236
2039.....	7,157,241	858,891	8,016,132
2040.....	5,147,249	641,655	5,788,904
2041.....	3,270,000	472,582	3,742,582
2042.....	2,975,000	366,922	3,341,922
2043.....	3,070,000	263,010	3,333,010
2044.....	2,135,000	181,609	2,316,609
2045.....	2,195,000	114,051	2,309,051
2046.....	915,000	45,054	960,054
2047.....	785,000	20,170	805,170
2048.....	325,000	4,469	329,469
Total.....	\$ <u>236,732,469</u>	\$ <u>90,330,920</u>	\$ <u>327,063,389</u>

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Sewer Enterprise Fund**

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

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2019
Sewer Bonds of 2007.....	2024	\$ 2,793,729	2.0	\$ 1,009,628
Sewer Bonds of 2008.....	2028	2,638,319	2.0	1,233,474
Sewer Bonds of 2010.....	2031	2,065,000	2.0	794,845
Sewer Bonds of 2011 - Refunding.....	2022	810,775	2.0-5.0	227,000
Sewer Bonds of 2012.....	2033	2,081,493	0.0	1,489,413
Energy Efficiency Refunding Bonds of 2015.....	2027	817,020	3.0	554,760
Sewer Bonds of 2015 - Refunding.....	2027	774,800	3.4	587,000
MWRA Bonds of 2015.....	2025	966,350	0.0	193,270
MWRA Bonds of 2016.....	2026	2,975,754	0.0	2,573,512
MWRA Bonds of 2017.....	2027	3,099,453	0.0	539,800
MWRA Bonds of 2018.....	2027	830,000	0.0	747,000
Sewer Bonds of 2019.....	2039	3,634,026	2.0	3,634,026
MWRA Bonds of 2019.....	2029	911,510	0.0	911,510
Total Bonds Payable.....		\$ 24,398,229		\$ 14,495,238

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for sewer enterprise fund loans and general obligation bonds payable in future years are presented as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020.....	\$ 1,433,908	\$ 268,705	\$ 1,702,613
2021.....	1,240,877	239,091	1,479,968
2022.....	1,247,663	209,828	1,457,491
2023.....	1,196,439	181,605	1,378,044
2024.....	1,210,171	155,699	1,365,870
2025.....	1,006,902	140,044	1,146,946
2026.....	1,022,083	124,032	1,146,115
2027.....	976,182	107,602	1,083,784
2028.....	818,759	93,401	912,160
2029.....	598,167	81,827	679,994
2030.....	517,928	71,521	589,449
2031.....	529,072	60,992	590,064
2032.....	465,207	50,989	516,196
2033.....	475,320	41,520	516,840
2034.....	361,113	33,144	394,257
2035.....	368,961	25,879	394,840
2036.....	376,980	18,456	395,436
2037.....	211,865	10,871	222,736
2038.....	216,469	6,588	223,057
2039.....	221,172	2,212	223,384
Total.....	\$ <u>14,495,238</u>	\$ <u>1,924,006</u>	\$ <u>16,419,244</u>

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Water Enterprise Fund**

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

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2019
MWRA Water Loan.....	2021	\$ 7,051,680	0.0	\$ 1,529,783
Water Bonds of 2010.....	2031	1,435,000	2.0	552,351
Water Bonds of 2011 - Refunding.....	2031	856,300	2.0-5.0	176,000
Water Bonds of 2012.....	2033	3,935,102	0.0-2.0	2,264,213
Energy Efficiency Refunding Bonds of 2015.....	2027	544,680	3.0	369,840
Water Bonds of 2015 - Refunding.....	2027	815,800	3.4	155,000
MWRA Loan of 2015.....	2025	449,835	0.0	269,904
MWRA Loan of 2016.....	2036	1,335,397	0.0	975,826
MWRA Loan of 2017.....	2027	3,099,543	0.0	2,479,635
MWRA Loan of 2018.....	2028	2,325,959	0.0	2,093,365
MWRA Loan of 2019.....	2029	3,675,940	0.0	3,675,940
<b>Total Bonds Payable.....</b>		<b>\$ 25,525,236</b>		<b>\$ 14,541,857</b>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for water enterprise fund loans and general obligation bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020.....	\$ 2,224,068	\$ 73,892	\$ 2,297,960
2021.....	1,952,235	61,426	2,013,661
2022.....	1,636,216	52,256	1,688,472
2023.....	1,499,439	47,276	1,546,715
2024.....	1,399,589	42,217	1,441,806
2025.....	1,299,820	37,039	1,336,859
2026.....	1,260,319	31,735	1,292,054
2027.....	1,127,358	26,324	1,153,682
2028.....	795,932	22,011	817,943
2029.....	567,520	17,999	585,519
2030.....	204,193	13,899	218,092
2031.....	208,557	9,710	218,267
2032.....	160,713	5,954	166,667
2033.....	164,207	2,644	166,851
2034.....	13,600	834	14,434
2035.....	13,896	560	14,456
2036.....	14,195	282	14,477
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 14,541,857</b>	<b>\$ 446,058</b>	<b>\$ 14,987,915</b>

Massachusetts Clean Water Trust funded debt

The City has entered into various long-term debt agreements with the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT), an agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that requires the City to be subsidized by the MCWT on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$35,409 and interest costs for \$206,256. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$2,415,104. The principal subsidies are guaranteed and therefore a \$35,409 intergovernmental receivable has been reported in the sewer enterprise fund financial statements. Since the City is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. The 2019 principal and interest subsidies totaled \$12,349 and \$61,347 respectively.

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority funded debt

The City has entered into various long-term debt transactions with the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority. The debt balances are associated with a zero percent interest rate. Future imputed interest payments total approximately \$1,559,000 in the water fund and \$363,000 in the sewer fund. Imputed interest for 2019 was approximately \$268,000 and \$46,000 in the water and sewer funds, respectively. Accordingly, interest expense and corresponding intergovernmental revenue have been reported, equal to these amounts, in the respective proprietary fund's financial statements.

Massachusetts School Building Authority funded debt

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has approved school construction assistance in accordance with two funding programs offered by the Massachusetts School Building Authority which administers the programs.

The first program provides grants for construction and interest expenditures on City debt that is paid over the life of the future debt service. During 2019, approximately \$918,000 of such assistance was received and approximately \$771,000 will be received in future years. Of this amount, approximately \$299,000 represents reimbursement of long-term interest costs, and approximately \$472,000 represents reimbursement of approved construction costs. Accordingly, a \$472,000 million intergovernmental receivable and corresponding unavailable revenue have been reported in governmental fund financial statements. The unavailable revenue has been recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide financial statements.

The second program offers a construction grant program whereby the MSBA reimburses the City a share of actual construction or repair expenditures on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Currently, the replacement of windows and boilers at various school buildings, the Sterling Middle School construction as well as preliminary design on a new North Quincy High School project is being funded by this grant program. During 2019, the City received \$9.3 million and recorded a \$1.5 million receivable in relation to these projects. The MSBA's policy is to reimburse the City for costs incurred less a holdback of 5% pending a final project audit that will be conducted by the MSBA.

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



Purpose	Amount
District improvement financing.....	\$ 146,000,000
School.....	77,651,141
Water & sewer.....	34,425,621
Roads & sidewalks.....	19,300,000
Land acquisition.....	15,500,000
Park and playground improvements.....	15,348,795
Various capital improvements.....	15,318,000
MWRA.....	12,192,250
Animal shelter.....	7,100,000
Playground repairs.....	5,300,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 348,135,807</b>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 175,033,110	\$ 72,345,000	\$ (10,645,641)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 236,732,469	\$ 10,346,341
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....	6,353,486	7,149,342	(669,132)	-	-	12,833,696	882,119
Total bonds payable.....	181,386,596	79,494,342	(11,314,773)	-	-	249,566,165	11,228,460
Compensated absences.....	13,122,000	-	-	10,609,000	(9,800,000)	13,931,000	10,387,000
Workers' compensation.....	3,094,000	-	-	675,000	(376,000)	3,393,000	419,000
Net pension liability.....	321,548,064	-	-	86,147,339	(29,782,553)	377,912,850	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability..	651,424,097	-	-	88,183,185	(85,157,271)	654,450,011	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 1,170,574,757</u>	<u>\$ 79,494,342</u>	<u>\$ (11,314,773)</u>	<u>\$ 185,614,524</u>	<u>\$ (125,115,824)</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,253,026</u>	<u>\$ 22,034,460</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 24,045,145	\$ 8,221,476	\$ (3,229,526)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,037,095	\$ 3,657,976
Compensated absences.....	731,984	-	-	687,270	(675,994)	743,260	686,874
Workers' compensation.....	200,000	-	-	1,585,000	(51,000)	1,734,000	55,000
Net pension liability.....	35,790,094	-	-	7,427,903	(1,108,119)	42,109,878	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability..	23,793,002	-	-	1,914,889	(1,089,505)	24,618,386	-
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 84,560,225</u>	<u>\$ 8,221,476</u>	<u>\$ (3,229,526)</u>	<u>\$ 11,615,062</u>	<u>\$ (2,924,618)</u>	<u>\$ 98,242,619</u>	<u>\$ 4,399,850</u>

**NOTE 8 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS**

The City presents its governmental fund balances in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. The intention of the Statement is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the City's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

At June 30, 2019, \$11,237,915 has been set aside in the general stabilization fund. This fund has been classified as part of the general fund in the governmental fund financial statements. Municipal finance laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorize municipalities to establish stabilization funds on an as needed basis. The number of and exact purpose of the stabilization funds of the City are dependent upon authorization and

approval of the City Council. The actual use of the funds is contingent upon City Council approval. Additions to the fund can only be made upon City Council approval.

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2019, the governmental fund balances consisted of the following:

	General	Downtown Improvement Capital Fund	City Capital Plan	Education Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Permanent fund principal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 268,364	\$ 268,364
Restricted for:						
City capital plan.....	-	-	6,971,112	-	-	6,971,112
School grants.....	-	-	-	-	218,609	218,609
City grants.....	-	-	-	-	101,495	101,495
CDBG grants.....	-	-	-	-	91,107	91,107
Receipts reserved for appropriation.....	-	-	-	-	4,826,896	4,826,896
Community preservation act.....	-	-	-	-	5,371,045	5,371,045
JTPA funds.....	-	-	-	-	224,343	224,343
City trust funds.....	-	-	-	-	9,091,599	9,091,599
School revolving.....	-	-	-	-	4,847,116	4,847,116
Other special revenue.....	-	-	-	-	1,853,597	1,853,597
Capital projects (not bonded).....	-	-	-	-	88,098	88,098
Permanent trusts.....	-	-	-	-	2,158,838	2,158,838
Library permanent trusts.....	-	-	-	-	358,373	358,373
Assigned to:						
Encumbrances:						
General government.....	995,115	-	-	-	-	995,115
Public safety.....	716,910	-	-	-	-	716,910
Education.....	1,109,032	-	-	-	-	1,109,032
Public works.....	1,006,719	-	-	-	-	1,006,719
Human services.....	95,869	-	-	-	-	95,869
Culture and recreation.....	206,695	-	-	-	-	206,695
Employee benefits.....	494,826	-	-	-	-	494,826
Claims and judgements.....	108,061	-	-	-	-	108,061
Unassigned.....	20,178,723	(66,194,941)	-	(23,510,673)	(141,489)	(69,668,380)
Total Fund Balances.....	\$ 24,911,950	\$ (66,194,941)	\$ 6,971,112	\$ (23,510,673)	\$ 29,357,991	\$ (28,464,561)

**NOTE 9 – OPERATING LEASES**

Quincy College leases certain premises and equipment under operating leases with various expiration dates that extend through 2025. The leases generally provide that the College pay certain maintenance costs and include various renewal provisions. Rent expense in 2019 amounted to \$3.5 million. The College’s minimum future obligations under non-cancelable leases are as follows:

<u>Years ending June 30:</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
2020.....	\$ 2,885,804
2021.....	2,885,804
2022.....	3,105,007
2023.....	886,608
2024.....	587,844
2025.....	<u>463,212</u>
 Total .....	 \$ <u><u>10,814,279</u></u>

The Quincy Contributory Retirement System leases certain premises under an operating lease that expires in June 2022. The lease requires monthly payments ranging from \$2,300 to \$3,000 plus other related expenses. Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$28,650. The System’s minimum future obligations under the terms of the lease agreement are as follows:

<u>Years ending December 31:</u>	<u>Pension Trust Fund</u>
2019.....	\$ 30,300
2020.....	32,100
2021.....	34,500
2022.....	<u>15,000</u>
 Total .....	 \$ <u><u>111,900</u></u>

**NOTE 10 – RISK FINANCING**

The City is self-insured for its workers compensation claims which are accounted for in the government entity-wide financial statements where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many factors. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claims settlement trends, and other

economic and social factors. The amount of claims settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

*Workers' Compensation*

Workers compensation claims are administered by a contracted consultant and are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from annual appropriations. The City recorded a liability of \$5,127,000 at June 30, 2019, which represents an estimate of all outstanding claims as of that date. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2018 are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Year-End	Current Portion
2018.....	\$ 3,506,000	\$ 827,600	\$ (1,039,600)	\$ 3,294,000	\$ 576,000
2019.....	3,294,000	4,730,229	(2,897,229)	5,127,000	474,000

**NOTE 11 – PENSION PLAN**

*Plan Descriptions*

The City is a member of the Quincy Contributory Retirement System (QCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 2 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The System is a component unit and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements. The City is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports>.

*Special Funding Situation*

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the City to the MTRS. Therefore, the City is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the City does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The City's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$24,789,894 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension expenditures in the current fiscal year. The College's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$1,686,155 is reported as charges for services operating and pension expense. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the City and College is \$261,271,161 as of the measurement date.

*Benefits Provided*

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

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

Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Board and are borne by the System. There have been no changes in benefit terms as of December 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2018, the QCRS membership consists of the following:

Active members.....	1,553
Inactive members.....	188
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>1,449</u>
Total.....	<u><u>3,190</u></u>

*Contributions*

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the QCRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The total member units' contribution for the year ended December 31, 2018 was an actuarially determined amount of \$30,842,375. This amount when combined with plan member contributions is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The total member units' contribution is equal to 31.16% of covered payroll. The City and College's proportionate share of the required contribution were \$28,017,079 and \$1,714,546, respectively. The City and College's actual contributions equaled their required amounts.

*Pension Liabilities*

The components of the net pension liability of the participating member units at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Total pension liability.....	\$	760,217,347
Total pension plan's fiduciary net position.....		<u>(324,986,224)</u>
Total net pension liability.....	\$	<u><u>435,231,123</u></u>
The pension plan's fiduciary net position as		
a percentage of the total pension liability.....		42.75%

At June 30, 2019, the City, including the College, reported a liability of \$421,722,728 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability forward to the measurement date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City'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 City's proportion was 89.25%, which decreased from its 90.30% proportion measured at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, the College's proportion was 6.75%, which increased from its 5.70% proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

*Pension Expense*

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City, including the College, recognized pension expense of \$49,390,194. At June 30, 2019, the City and College reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$48,378,209, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$10,828,495.

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

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 267,146	\$ (7,573,495)	\$ (7,306,349)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	17,095,224	-	17,095,224
Changes in assumptions.....	25,923,589	-	25,923,589
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions...	<u>5,092,250</u>	<u>(3,255,000)</u>	<u>1,837,250</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ <u><u>48,378,209</u></u>	\$ <u><u>(10,828,495)</u></u>	\$ <u><u>37,549,714</u></u>

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

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2020.....	\$ 13,999,391
2021.....	8,286,240
2022.....	5,554,551
2023.....	<u>9,709,532</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources...	\$ <u>37,549,714</u>

*Actuarial Assumptions*

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

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2018.
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Varying contribution increases.
Remaining amortization period.....	19 years for the fresh start base.
Asset valuation method.....	Fair market value.
Inflation rate.....	3.00%
Projected salary increases.....	3.75% ultimate rate.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.00% of the first \$13,000.
Mortality rates.....	Determined using the RP-2014 table adjusted to 2006, projected generationally using MP-2016.
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.50%

Changes in Assumptions:

- The discount rate to calculate the pension liability decreased from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The mortality table was updated to the RP-2014 table adjusted to 2006, projected generationally using MP-2016. The previous valuation used the RP-2000 table projected from 2009 using generational mortality, Scale BB.

Changes in Provisions – None.

*Investment policy*

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018 are summarized as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. equity.....	24.00%	5.36%
Developed foreign equity.....	13.00%	5.75%
Emerging market equity.....	12.00%	7.60%
Real estate.....	10.00%	4.29%
Private equity.....	10.00%	7.31%
LT government bonds.....	7.00%	1.07%
High yield bonds.....	6.00%	3.80%
Investment grade bonds.....	5.00%	1.27%
TIPS.....	4.00%	0.97%
Natural resources.....	3.00%	6.73%
Bank loans.....	2.00%	3.41%
Emerging market debt.....	2.00%	2.63%
Infrastructure.....	2.00%	3.80%
Total.....	<u>100.00%</u>	

*Rate of return*

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was -3.09%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

*Discount rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.



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

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
The College's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 28,775,024	\$ 24,374,173	\$ 20,635,264
The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 467,084,431	\$ 395,648,555	\$ 334,957,526
QCRS total net pension liability.....	\$ 514,227,714	\$ 435,231,123	\$ 368,116,605

**NOTE 12 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

*Plan Description*

The City of Quincy administers a single employer, defined benefit, healthcare plan (“the Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the City’s health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members, including teachers. Chapter 32b of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the City and the unions representing City employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Quincy College, an enterprise fund department of the City, also provides healthcare benefits to its employees and retirees. The coverage is provided through the plan administered by the City; however, the College’s net OPEB obligation and related expense and deferred items is determined through an actuarial valuation that is separate from the City’s valuation. The College maintains a separate OPEB Trust and contributes to the Trust at different rates than the City.

The required disclosures and required supplementary information for both the College and the City is presented within this footnote.

*Funding Policy*

The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended through collective bargaining. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. The City contributes 90 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 10 percent of their premium costs.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the City to establish the Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund and to enable the City to raise taxes necessary to begin pre-funding its OPEB liabilities. This is an irrevocable trust. At June 30, 2019, the City has pre-funded future OPEB liabilities in the amount of \$1,948,757. The College is a participant in the Plymouth County OPEB Trust which is irrevocable. At June 30, 2019, the College has pre-funded future OPEB liabilities in the amount of \$2,498,660.

*Investment policy*

The OPEB plan’s assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the OPEB plan. The long-term real rate of return on OPEB investments was determined using the City’s investment policy.

**GASB Statement #74 – OPEB Plan Financial Reporting**

*Measurement Date*

GASB #74 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of the OPEB Plan’s most recent fiscal year-end. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017.

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms*

The following table represents the Plan’s membership at June 30, 2019:

	<u>City of Quincy</u>	<u>Quincy College</u>
Active members .....	2,362	154
Retired members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits...	<u>2,553</u>	<u>26</u>
Total.....	<u><u>4,915</u></u>	<u><u>180</u></u>

*Components of OPEB Liability*

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

	<u>City of Quincy</u>	<u>Quincy College</u>
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 746,873,820	\$ 12,270,217
Less: OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position.....	<u>(1,948,757)</u>	<u>(2,498,660)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u><u>\$ 744,925,063</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,771,557</u></u>
The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	0.26%	20.36%

*Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2019, to be in accordance with GASB Statement #74 are as follows. These assumptions were applied to both Quincy College and the City of Quincy’s valuations. Mortality rates for Quincy College follow the rates for non-teachers.

Valuation date.....	December 31, 2017
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal.
Amortization method.....	Level Percentage of Payroll.
Remaining amortization period.....	28 years as of July 1, 2018.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value.
Investment rate of return.....	7.00% as of June 30, 2019, and 7.25% as of June 30, 2018.
Discount rate.....	7.00% for Quincy College and 3.50% for the City of Quincy.
Inflation rate.....	3.50%
Projected salary increases.....	4.50%
Health care cost trend rate.....	Non-Medicare and Medicare Medical/Rx: 8.00% decreasing by 0.50% for 6 years to an ultimate level of 5.00% per year. Part B Premium/Dental: 5.00% Contributions: Retiree contributions are expected to increase with medical trend.
Pre-retirement mortality (non-teachers).....	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Healthy mortality (non-teachers).....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Disabled mortality (non-teachers).....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward 2 years projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Pre-retirement mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.
Healthy mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.
Disabled mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward 4 years projected generationally with Scale BB from 2014.

*Rate of return*

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was -9.31% for the City and 5.41% for Quincy College. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real of returns (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 of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The City and the College’s expected future real rate of return is added to the expected inflation of 3.50% to produce the long-term expected nominal rate of return of 7.00%. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan’s target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	City of Quincy Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Quincy College Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity.....	36.00%	50.00%	6.16%
International developed markets equity..	24.00%	16.00%	6.69%
International emerging markets equity...	0.00%	7.00%	9.47%
Core fixed income.....	19.00%	18.00%	1.89%
High-yield fixed income.....	5.00%	5.00%	4.00%
Real estate.....	0.00%	4.00%	4.58%
Hedge fund, GTAA, risk parity.....	16.00%	0.00%	3.68%
Total.....	100.00%	100.00%	

*City of Quincy – Discount rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the City will be made in accordance with the plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the City’s OPEB plan fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the 3.50% municipal bond rate was applied to all periods to determine the total OPEB liability. The 3.50% municipal bond rate was based on the yield or index rate for the 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rate of AA/Aa or higher as shown in the Buyer Bond 20-Bond General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2019.

*Quincy College – Discount rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the College will be made in accordance with the plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the College’s OPEB plan fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods to determine the total OPEB liability.

*City of Quincy – Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate*

The following table presents the Plan’s net OPEB liability, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Net OPEB liability..... \$	\$ 877,803,165	\$ 744,925,063	\$ 639,349,335
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

*City of Quincy – Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated with a current rate as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that was 1- percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Net OPEB liability..... \$	\$ 618,978,999	\$ 744,925,063	\$ 911,094,338
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

*Quincy College – Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate*

The following table presents the Plan’s net OPEB liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Net OPEB liability..... \$	\$ 11,753,487	\$ 9,771,557	\$ 8,166,335
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

*Quincy College – Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated with a current rate as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that was 1- percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Net OPEB liability..... \$	\$ 7,703,351	\$ 9,771,557	\$ 12,433,517
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

*Changes in Assumptions:*

- For the City of Quincy, the discount rate decreased from 3.87% as of June 30, 2018 to 3.50% as of June 30, 2019.
- For Quincy College, the discount rate decreased from 7.25% as of June 30, 2017 to 7.00% as of June 30, 2018.

*Changes in Plan Provisions – None.*

***GASB Statement #75 – OPEB Employer Financial Reporting****Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*

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

*Measurement Date*

GASB Statement #75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer's current fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017.

*Rate of return*

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 2.51% for the City and 11.54% for Quincy College. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future 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 of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The College and the City's OPEB Plan expected future real rate of return is added to the expected inflation of 3.5% to produce the long-term expected nominal rate of return of 7.25%.

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	City of Quincy Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Quincy College Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity.....	32.00%	38.00%	6.15%
International developed markets equity..	20.00%	16.00%	7.11%
International emerging markets equity...	0.00%	8.00%	9.41%
Core fixed income.....	25.00%	22.00%	1.68%
High-yield fixed income.....	6.00%	8.00%	4.13%
Real estate.....	0.00%	6.00%	4.90%
Commodities.....	0.00%	2.00%	4.71%
Hedge fund, GTAA, risk parity.....	17.00%	0.00%	3.94%
Private equity.....	0.00%	0.00%	10.28%
Total.....	100.00%	100.00%	

#### *City of Quincy – Discount rate*

The discount rate used to measure the City of Quincy's total OPEB liability was 3.87% as of June 30, 2018 and 3.58% as of June 30, 2017. For the City, the projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan's funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the 3.87% municipal bond rate was applied to all periods to determine the total OPEB liability. The municipal bond rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Municipal Bond Index as of June 30, 2018, was applied to all periods thereafter.

#### *Quincy College – Discount rate*

The discount rate used to measure Quincy College's total OPEB liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2018 and 7.50% as of June 30, 2017. For the College, the projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan's funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members and therefore the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan assets of 7.25% was applied to the all periods of projected future benefits payments.

City of Quincy – Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB	Plan	Net OPEB
	Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017.....	\$ 669,499,265	\$ 1,374,168	\$ 668,125,097
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	29,523,601	-	29,523,601
Interest.....	24,698,709	-	24,698,709
Changes in assumptions.....	(32,863,386)	-	(32,863,386)
Benefit payments.....	(18,391,290)	(18,391,290)	-
Contributions - employer.....	-	18,491,290	(18,491,290)
Net investment income.....	-	36,720	(36,720)
Net change.....	<u>2,967,634</u>	<u>136,720</u>	<u>2,830,914</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 672,466,899</u>	<u>\$ 1,510,888</u>	<u>\$ 670,956,011</u>

Quincy College – Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB	Plan	Net OPEB
	Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017.....	\$ 8,898,349	\$ 1,806,347	\$ 7,092,002
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	699,466	-	699,466
Interest.....	712,688	-	712,688
Changes in assumptions.....	368,056	-	368,056
Benefit payments.....	(194,140)	(194,140)	-
Contributions - employer.....	-	551,453	(551,453)
Net investment income.....	-	208,373	(208,373)
Net change.....	<u>1,586,070</u>	<u>565,686</u>	<u>1,020,384</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 10,484,419</u>	<u>\$ 2,372,033</u>	<u>\$ 8,112,386</u>



*City of Quincy – Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the discount rate of 3.87%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease <u>(2.87%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(3.87%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(4.87%)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ <u>787,851,866</u>	\$ <u>670,956,011</u>	\$ <u>577,750,796</u>

*City of Quincy – Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease <u></u>	Current Trend <u></u>	1% Increase <u></u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ <u>559,470,060</u>	\$ <u>670,956,011</u>	\$ <u>816,579,192</u>

*Quincy College – Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease <u>(6.25%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(7.25%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.25%)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ <u>9,795,437</u>	\$ <u>8,112,386</u>	\$ <u>6,746,860</u>

*Quincy College – Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates*

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate of 5.00%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease <u></u>	Current Trend <u></u>	1% Increase <u></u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ <u>6,423,736</u>	\$ <u>8,112,386</u>	\$ <u>10,270,453</u>

*City of Quincy – OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

For the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, June 30, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$34,620,753. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	\$ 88,858	\$ -	\$ 88,858
Changes in assumptions.....	-	(83,575,896)	(83,575,896)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date....	19,382,995	-	19,382,995
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 19,471,853	\$ (83,575,896)	\$ (64,104,043)

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

Year ended June 30:

2020.....	\$ (19,494,744)
2021.....	(19,494,744)
2022.....	(19,494,744)
2023.....	(19,505,673)
2024.....	(5,497,133)
Subtotal.....	(83,487,038)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	19,382,995
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ (64,104,043)

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized in expense in fiscal year 2020.

*Quincy College – OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

For the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, June 30, 2018, the College recognized OPEB expense of \$1,292,335. At June 30, 2019, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	\$ -	\$ (108,760)	\$ (108,760)
Changes in assumptions.....	306,713	-	306,713
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date....	201,606	-	201,606
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 508,319	\$ (108,760)	\$ 399,559

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

Year ended June 30:

2020.....	\$ 29,056
2021.....	29,056
2022.....	29,055
2023.....	49,445
2024.....	61,341
Subtotal amortized deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	197,953
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	201,606
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources....	\$ 399,559

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized in expense in fiscal year 2020.

*Changes in Assumptions*

- For the City of Quincy, the discount rate increased from 3.58% as of June 30, 2017. to 3.87% as of June 30, 2018.
- For Quincy College, the discount rate decreased from 7.50% as of June 30, 2017. to 7.25% as of June 30, 2018

*Changes in Plan Provisions – None.*

**NOTE 13 – RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION PREVIOUSLY REPORTED**

The beginning net position of the Quincy Contributory Retirement System has been restated due a restatement of previously report accounts receivable. The restatement resulted in beginning net position decreasing by \$1,864,754. Accordingly, the System’s previously reported net position of \$344,203,442 has been restated to \$342,338,688. The System is included within the City’s Fiduciary Funds as part of the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds. Due to this restatement, the City’s previously reported net pension liability increased by \$1.7 along with reducing the governmental and business-type activities’ net position.

**NOTE 14 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS**

GAAP requires that all Pension and Other Postemployment Trust Funds be combined and presented in one column in the Fiduciary Funds financial statements and that the individual financial statements for each trust fund plan are reported in the notes to the financial statements. Provided below are the individual financial statements for the pension and OPEB plans that are included in the Fiduciary Funds as Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Funds.

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2018)	City of Quincy OPEB Trust Fund	Quincy College OPEB Trust Fund	Total Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,193,393	\$ 356,442	\$ -	\$ 2,549,835
Investments:				
Equity securities.....	-	1,211,292	-	1,211,292
Fixed income mutual funds.....	-	381,023	-	381,023
Pooled domestic equity.....	9,421,138	-	-	9,421,138
Pooled alternative investments.....	105,861,694	-	-	105,861,694
Pooled real estate.....	762,507	-	-	762,507
Pooled mutual funds.....	200,660,157	-	-	200,660,157
Plymouth County OPEB trust investment pool.....	-	-	2,498,660	2,498,660
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Departmental and other.....	6,395,222	-	-	6,395,222
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>325,294,111</b>	<b>1,948,757</b>	<b>2,498,660</b>	<b>329,741,528</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Warrants payable.....	307,887	-	-	307,887
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Restricted for pensions.....	324,986,224	-	-	324,986,224
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	-	1,948,757	2,498,660	4,447,417
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>\$ 324,986,224</b>	<b>\$ 1,948,757</b>	<b>\$ 2,498,660</b>	<b>\$ 329,433,641</b>

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2018)	City of Quincy OPEB Trust Fund	Quincy College OPEB Trust Fund	Total Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
<b>ADDITIONS:</b>				
Contributions:				
Employer contributions.....	\$ 30,842,375	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 31,092,375
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments.....	-	19,132,995	201,606	19,334,601
Member contributions.....	9,521,007	-	-	9,521,007
Transfers from other systems.....	1,319,406	-	-	1,319,406
Workers compensation settlements.....	14,000	-	-	14,000
Federal grant reimbursements.....	8,329	-	-	8,329
State COLA reimbursements.....	510,457	-	-	510,457
Total contributions.....	42,215,574	19,382,995	201,606	61,800,175
Net investment income:				
Investment income (loss).....	(8,956,050)	187,869	131,286	(8,636,895)
Less: investment expense.....	(1,616,103)	-	(4,659)	(1,620,762)
Net investment income (loss).....	(10,572,153)	187,869	126,627	(10,257,657)
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	31,643,421	19,570,864	328,233	51,542,518
<b>DEDUCTIONS:</b>				
Administration.....	498,132	-	-	498,132
Transfers to other systems.....	2,080,516	-	-	2,080,516
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	46,417,237	-	-	46,417,237
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	-	19,132,995	201,606	19,334,601
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	48,995,885	19,132,995	201,606	68,330,486
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....	(17,352,464)	437,869	126,627	(16,787,968)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (AS RESTATED).....	342,338,688	1,510,888	2,372,033	346,221,609
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 324,986,224	\$ 1,948,757	\$ 2,498,660	\$ 329,433,641

## NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City is committed to fund a variety of construction and design contracts relating to ongoing improvements to the downtown business district, various governmental, water and sewer enterprise infrastructure improvements and ongoing education facility construction or rehabilitation.

### Federal Grant Participation

The City participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* through June 30, 2019, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

### Other

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

financial position of the City at June 30, 2019.

#### **NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 20, 2020 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### **NOTE 17 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS**

During 2019, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

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

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, *Leases*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements #14 and #61*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2022.
- The GASB issued Statement #92, *Omnibus 2020*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.

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

# ***Required Supplementary Information***

# ***General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule***

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for the entire City's financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.



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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
<b>REVENUES:</b>					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 227,636,261	\$ 227,636,261	\$ 225,970,091	\$ -	\$ (1,666,170)
Tax liens.....	-	-	554,549	-	554,549
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	11,345,000	11,345,000	11,299,452	-	(45,548)
Meals tax.....	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,953,953	-	93,953
Urban development corporation tax.....	603,481	603,481	626,090	-	22,609
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,376,856	-	116,856
Fees and rentals.....	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,154,972	-	144,972
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,190,000	1,190,000	1,113,855	-	(76,145)
Licenses and permits.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	5,185,616	-	685,616
Fines and forfeitures.....	670,000	670,000	745,780	-	75,780
Intergovernmental - state aid.....	49,335,738	49,335,738	49,647,282	-	311,544
Intergovernmental - School Building Authority.....	917,754	917,754	917,759	-	5
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	-	495,535	-	495,535
Departmental and other.....	2,310,566	2,310,566	3,275,642	-	965,076
Investment income.....	750,000	750,000	1,080,930	-	330,930
<b>TOTAL REVENUES.....</b>	<b>303,388,800</b>	<b>303,388,800</b>	<b>305,398,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,009,562</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>					
Current:					
General government.....	18,861,178	19,127,578	17,803,178	995,115	329,285
Public safety.....	59,643,441	62,495,280	60,676,371	716,910	1,101,999
Education.....	105,828,102	105,203,174	104,017,707	1,109,032	76,435
Public works.....	20,544,438	19,831,538	18,441,953	1,006,719	382,866
Human services.....	4,029,418	3,518,826	3,217,432	95,869	205,525
Culture and recreation.....	7,230,379	7,398,971	6,971,266	206,695	221,010
Pension benefits.....	28,030,410	28,030,410	28,026,386	-	4,024
Employee benefits.....	48,770,358	49,558,418	48,804,662	494,826	258,930
Claims and judgments.....	350,000	384,949	226,287	108,061	50,601
State and county charges.....	3,938,258	3,938,258	3,932,620	-	5,638
Debt service:					
Principal.....	10,645,641	10,645,641	10,645,641	-	-
Interest.....	8,603,829	8,603,829	8,377,068	-	226,761
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>316,475,452</b>	<b>318,736,872</b>	<b>311,140,571</b>	<b>4,733,227</b>	<b>2,863,074</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>(13,086,652)</b>	<b>(15,348,072)</b>	<b>(5,742,209)</b>	<b>(4,733,227)</b>	<b>4,872,636</b>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>					
Use of prior year reserves to fund carryovers.....	4,256,942	4,256,942	-	-	(4,256,942)
Use of free cash.....	1,387,000	4,324,933	-	-	(4,324,933)
Other budgeted amounts.....	131,711	(81,434)	-	-	81,434
Transfers in.....	7,310,999	7,359,631	7,789,589	-	429,958
Transfers out.....	-	(512,000)	(512,000)	-	-
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....</b>	<b>13,086,652</b>	<b>15,348,072</b>	<b>7,277,589</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,070,483)</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,535,380</b>	<b>(4,733,227)</b>	<b>(3,197,847)</b>
<b>BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....</b>	<b>15,886,186</b>	<b>15,886,186</b>	<b>15,886,186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....</b>	<b>\$ 15,886,186</b>	<b>\$ 15,886,186</b>	<b>\$ 17,421,566</b>	<b>\$ (4,733,227)</b>	<b>\$ (3,197,847)</b>

See notes to required supplementary information.

# ***Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System***

The Pension Plan's Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the net pension liability and related ratios.

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

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

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

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS  
QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018 (1)
<b>Total pension liability:</b>					
Service cost.....	\$ 10,424,753	\$ 10,038,512	\$ 12,340,386	\$ 12,661,777	\$ 13,670,881
Interest.....	49,770,644	51,092,338	51,660,742	52,739,949	52,782,682
Changes in benefit terms.....	-	3,078,458	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	1,858,637	-	-	(10,089,925)
Changes in assumptions.....	-	3,665,324	-	-	33,835,300
Benefit payments.....	<u>(43,044,059)</u>	<u>(43,531,889)</u>	<u>(44,500,835)</u>	<u>(45,049,416)</u>	<u>(46,417,237)</u>
Net change in total pension liability.....	17,151,338	26,201,380	19,500,293	20,352,310	43,781,701
Total pension liability - beginning.....	<u>633,230,325</u>	<u>650,381,663</u>	<u>676,583,043</u>	<u>696,083,336</u>	<u>716,435,646</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 650,381,663</u>	<u>\$ 676,583,043</u>	<u>\$ 696,083,336</u>	<u>\$ 716,435,646</u>	<u>\$ 760,217,347</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position:</b>					
Employer contributions.....	\$ 23,673,089	\$ 24,784,041	\$ 26,703,193	\$ 28,203,770	\$ 30,614,051
Member contributions.....	8,661,380	8,503,208	8,263,021	9,217,597	9,521,007
Net investment income (loss).....	13,166,200	156,718	9,124,449	57,900,393	(10,572,153)
Administrative expenses.....	(611,927)	(461,545)	(466,622)	(466,403)	(498,132)
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	<u>(43,044,059)</u>	<u>(43,531,889)</u>	<u>(44,500,835)</u>	<u>(45,049,416)</u>	<u>(46,417,237)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position.....	1,844,683	(10,549,467)	(876,794)	49,805,941	(17,352,464)
Fiduciary net position - beginning of year (as restated).....	<u>302,114,325</u>	<u>303,959,008</u>	<u>293,409,541</u>	<u>292,532,747</u>	<u>342,338,688</u>
Fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 303,959,008</u>	<u>\$ 293,409,541</u>	<u>\$ 292,532,747</u>	<u>\$ 342,338,688</u>	<u>\$ 324,986,224</u>
<b>Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b).....</b>	<u>\$ 346,422,655</u>	<u>\$ 383,173,502</u>	<u>\$ 403,550,589</u>	<u>\$ 374,096,958</u>	<u>\$ 435,231,123</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	46.74%	43.37%	42.03%	47.78%	42.75%
Covered payroll.....	\$ 83,775,407	\$ 87,269,494	\$ 92,374,654	\$ 96,535,798	\$ 98,970,327
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.....	413.51%	439.07%	436.86%	387.52%	439.76%

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

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2018, the System restated beginning net position.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
December 31, 2018.....	\$ 30,842,375	\$ (30,842,375)	\$ -	\$ 98,970,327	31.16%
December 31, 2017.....	28,360,805	(28,360,805)	-	96,535,798	29.38%
December 31, 2016.....	26,078,901	(26,078,901)	-	92,374,654	28.23%
December 31, 2015.....	24,742,790	(24,424,577)	318,213	87,269,494	27.99%
December 31, 2014.....	23,626,173	(23,360,807)	265,366	83,775,407	27.89%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS**  
**QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

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Year	Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense
December 31, 2018.....	-3.09%
December 31, 2017.....	20.16%
December 31, 2016.....	3.15%
December 31, 2015.....	0.07%
December 31, 2014.....	4.18%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

# ***Pension Plan Schedules – City and Quincy College***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2018.....	89.25%	\$ 395,648,555	\$ 88,476,642	447.18%	42.75%
December 31, 2017.....	90.30%	337,831,256	85,560,040	394.85%	47.78%
December 31, 2016.....	90.92%	366,908,857	82,446,938	445.02%	42.03%
December 31, 2015.....	89.29%	342,171,573	77,632,927	440.76%	43.37%
December 31, 2014.....	89.11%	308,731,255	74,859,778	412.41%	46.74%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
June 30, 2019.....	\$ 28,017,079	\$ (28,017,079)	-	\$ 88,496,642	31.66%
June 30, 2018.....	25,541,290	(25,541,290)	-	85,580,040	29.84%
June 30, 2017.....	25,050,196	(25,050,196)	-	82,470,271	30.37%
June 30, 2016.....	23,840,267	(23,840,267)	-	77,654,841	30.70%
June 30, 2015.....	22,674,720	(22,727,803)	(53,083)	74,879,779	30.35%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.



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

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

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2019.....	\$ 244,631,836	\$ 24,789,894	54.84%
2018.....	237,562,230	24,795,061	54.25%
2017.....	229,760,795	23,437,107	52.73%
2016.....	212,457,308	17,232,179	55.38%
2015.....	166,516,454	11,568,697	61.64%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE COLLEGE'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2018.....	6.75%	\$ 24,374,173	\$ 6,689,330	364.37%	42.75%
December 31, 2017.....	5.70%	21,206,902	6,872,290	308.59%	48.04%
December 31, 2016.....	5.21%	20,938,259	5,911,157	354.22%	42.29%
December 31, 2015.....	6.49%	24,754,863	5,843,207	423.65%	43.64%
December 31, 2014.....	6.20%	21,362,172	5,417,029	394.35%	47.02%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE COLLEGE'S CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**QUINCY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
June 30, 2019.....	\$ 1,714,546	\$ (1,714,546)	-	\$ 6,756,223	25.38%
June 30, 2018.....	1,639,328	(1,639,328)	-	6,941,013	23.62%
June 30, 2017.....	1,339,704	(1,339,704)	-	5,970,269	22.44%
June 30, 2016.....	1,668,819	(1,668,819)	-	5,901,639	28.28%
June 30, 2015.....	1,216,740	(1,216,740)	-	5,471,199	22.24%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

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

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2019.....	\$ 16,639,325	\$ 1,686,155	54.84%
2018.....	16,637,117	1,736,464	54.25%
2017.....	15,892,880	1,621,178	52.73%
2016.....	13,109,803	1,063,322	55.38%
2015.....	10,221,459	602,741	61.64%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

# ***Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedules***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>			
Service Cost.....	\$ 35,151,434	\$ 29,523,601	\$ 25,072,182
Interest.....	21,124,314	24,698,709	26,610,994
Changes of benefit terms.....	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience....	-	-	-
Changes of assumptions.....	(84,254,759)	(32,863,385)	41,856,741
Benefit payments.....	<u>(17,028,972)</u>	<u>(18,391,290)</u>	<u>(19,132,995)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	(45,007,983)	2,967,635	74,406,922
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>714,507,247</u>	<u>669,499,264</u>	<u>672,466,899</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 669,499,264</u>	<u>\$ 672,466,899</u>	<u>\$ 746,873,821</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>			
Employer contributions.....	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 250,000
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	17,028,972	18,391,290	19,132,995
Net investment income.....	41,556	36,720	187,869
Benefit payments.....	<u>(17,028,972)</u>	<u>(18,391,290)</u>	<u>(19,132,995)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	141,556	136,720	437,869
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	<u>1,232,612</u>	<u>1,374,168</u>	<u>1,510,888</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 1,374,168</u>	<u>\$ 1,510,888</u>	<u>\$ 1,948,757</u>
<b>Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....</b>	<u>\$ 668,125,096</u>	<u>\$ 670,956,011</u>	<u>\$ 744,925,064</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	0.21%	0.22%	0.26%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 158,710,844	\$ 160,019,397	\$ 167,478,101
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	420.97%	419.30%	444.79%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered- employee payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
June 30, 2019.....	\$ 33,816,694	\$ (19,132,995)	\$ 14,683,699	\$ 167,478,101	11.42%
June 30, 2018.....	32,656,643	(18,491,290)	14,165,353	160,019,397	11.56%
June 30, 2017.....	31,462,354	(14,333,382)	17,128,972	158,710,844	9.03%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S INVESTMENT RETURNS  
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense</u>
June 30, 2019.....	-9.31%
June 30, 2018.....	2.51%
June 30, 2017.....	3.26%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.



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

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>			
Service Cost.....	\$ 674,800	\$ 699,466	\$ 747,474
Interest.....	627,199	712,688	807,004
Changes of benefit terms.....	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	-	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-	368,056	432,926
Benefit payments.....	<u>(179,759)</u>	<u>(194,140)</u>	<u>(201,606)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	1,122,240	1,586,070	1,785,798
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>7,776,109</u>	<u>8,898,349</u>	<u>10,484,419</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 8,898,349</u>	<u>\$ 10,484,419</u>	<u>\$ 12,270,217</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>			
Employer contributions.....	\$ 327,405	\$ 357,313	\$ -
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	179,759	194,140	201,606
Net investment income.....	209,428	208,373	126,627
Benefit payments.....	<u>(179,759)</u>	<u>(194,140)</u>	<u>(201,606)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	536,833	565,686	126,627
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	<u>1,269,514</u>	<u>1,806,347</u>	<u>2,372,033</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 1,806,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,372,033</u>	<u>\$ 2,498,660</u>
<b>Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....</b>	<u>\$ 7,092,002</u>	<u>\$ 8,112,386</u>	<u>\$ 9,771,557</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	20.30%	22.62%	20.36%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 18,980,282	\$ 20,133,908	\$ 16,242,541
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	37.37%	40.29%	60.16%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered- employee payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
June 30, 2019.....	\$ 1,232,260	\$ (201,606)	\$ 1,030,654	\$ 16,242,541	1.24%
June 30, 2018.....	1,152,210	(551,453)	600,757	20,133,908	2.74%
June 30, 2017.....	1,083,386	(507,164)	576,222	18,980,282	2.67%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE COLLEGE'S INVESTMENT RETURNS  
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense</u>
June 30, 2019.....	5.41%
June 30, 2018.....	11.54%
June 30, 2017.....	16.50%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**NOTE A - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**Budgetary Information

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by a majority vote at the City Council. The Mayor presents an annual operating and capital budget at the City Council which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. The City Council, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote. Increases or transfers between departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget require majority approval via the City Council.

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

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

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2019 approved budget authorized approximately \$316.5 million in appropriations inclusive of \$4.3 million of encumbrances carried forward from 2018. During 2019, the Council also approved supplemental appropriations that collectively totaled \$2.8 million. The increase in appropriations was due to the use of \$2.9 million of free cash to fund \$2.2 million of police retro wages, \$262,000 transfer out for a FEMA firefighter grant match, \$244,000 for parks department, and \$200,000 for inspectional services.

The Municipal Finance Office has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

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

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$	1,535,380
<u>Perspective differences:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization funds recorded in the general fund for GAAP .....		442,767
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in recording tax refunds payable.....		305,000
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....		151,000
Net change in recording accrued interest on notes payable.....		(502,300)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....		24,789,894
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....		<u>(24,789,894)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$	<u>1,931,847</u>

**NOTE B – PENSION PLAN*****Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System***Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios includes the detailed changes in the System's total pension liability, changes in the System's net position, and the ending net pension liability. It also demonstrates the plan's net position as a percentage of the total pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of Contributions

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

Schedule of Investment Return

The money-weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense. A money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Inputs to the money-weighted rate of return calculation are determined monthly.

***Pension Plan Schedules – City and College***

The following schedules apply to both the City and the College but have been presented separately.

Schedule of the City's and the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The Schedule of the City's and the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the allocated percentage of the

net pension liability (asset), the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the net position as a percentage of the pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

#### Schedule of City's and College's Contributions

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

#### Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liabilities

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the City, and the College do not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the City and College; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the City and College; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

#### Changes in Assumptions:

- The discount rate to calculate the pension liability decreased from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The mortality table was updated to the RP-2014 table adjusted to 2006, projected generationally using MP-2016. The previous valuation used the RP-2000 table projected from 2009 using generational mortality, Scale BB.

Changes in Provisions – None.

### **NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

The City of Quincy administers a single employer defined benefit healthcare plan ("the Retiree Health Plan"). The plan provides lifetime healthcare, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the City's health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members, including teachers.

#### **The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan**

The following schedules apply to both the City and the College but have been presented separately.

#### The Schedule of Changes in the City's and the College's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios

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

total liability and the Plan’s net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll.

Schedule of the City’s and the College’s Contributions

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

Valuation date.....	December 31, 2017
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Level Percentage of Payroll
Amortization period.....	30 years
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value
Investment rate of return.....	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.
Discount rate.....	3.87% for the City of Quincy and 7.25% for Quincy College
Inflation rate.....	3.50%
Projected salary increases.....	4.50%
Health care cost trend rate.....	Non-Medicare and Medicare Medical/Rx: 8% decreasing by 0.5% for 6 years to an ultimate level of 5% per year. Part B Premium/Dental: 5% Contributions: Retiree contributions are expected to increase with medical trend.
Pre-retirement mortality (non-teachers)..	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Healthy mortality (non-teachers).....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Disabled mortality (non-teachers).....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table set forward 2 years projected generationally with Scale BB from 2009.
Pre-retirement mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.
Healthy mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.
Disabled mortality (teachers).....	RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table set forward 4 years projected generationally with Scale BB2D from 2014.

Schedule of Investment Returns

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

Changes in Assumptions:

- The City's discount rate decreased from 3.87% as of June 30, 2018 to 3.50% as of June 30, 2019.
- The College's discount rate decreased from 7.25% as of June 30, 2018 to 7.00% as of June 30, 2019.

Changes in Provisions - None.