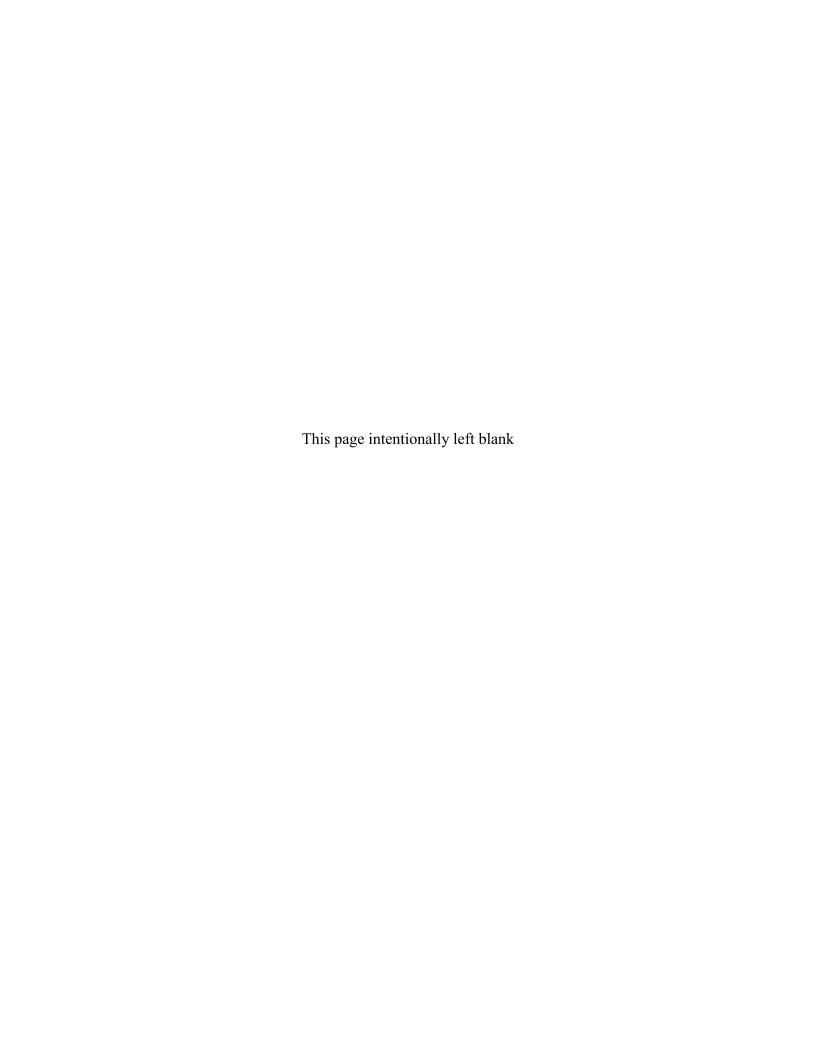
Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules Together with Report of Independent Public Accountants

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019





## **JUNE 30, 2019**

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

County Council of Dorchester County, Maryland

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dorchester County, Maryland (the County) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The County's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls 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 basic financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the basic financial statements of the Board of Education of Dorchester County and the Dorchester County Sanitary Districts (the Component Units). Those basic 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 Component Units, 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the basic financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the basic 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 controls. 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 basic 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, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of the County, as of June 30, 2019, 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, required supplementary information, and budget and actual schedules, as individually 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 management's discussion and analysis, required supplementary information, and budget and actual schedules as listed in the table of contents, 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.



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

Owings Mills, Maryland December 23, 2019



Dorchester County Government's (the "County") discussion and analysis is designed to: (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, (b) provide an overview of the County's financial activity, (c) identify changes in the County's financial position (its ability to address the next and subsequent years' challenges), (d) identify any material deviations from the financial plan (the approved budget), and (e) identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements presented herein.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains 4) supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

### 1) Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private business. The government-wide financial statements include a *statement of net position* and a *statement of activities*.

- The *statement of net position* presents information on the County's entire assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.
- The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of these financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and 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* of the County include general government, public safety, public works, education, social services, natural resources, recreation/parks, and economic development.
- □ The *business-type activities* of the County include airport and solid waste operations.



The government-wide financial statements include not only the County (known as the primary government), but also include the Dorchester County Board of Education and the Dorchester County Sanitary Districts as legally separate component units that are reported separately from financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12-14 of this report.

### 2) 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. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into on of three categories: *governmental*, *proprietary*, or *fiduciary*.

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

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

The County maintains seven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General, Special Revenue Grants, Capital Projects, Building Excise Tax, Transfer Tax, ESIC, and Commissary.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its governmental and proprietary fund budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-18 of this report.



Proprietary Funds. When the County charges customers for a service it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units of government, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. Proprietary funds are comprised of two types: 1) Enterprise funds and 2) Internal service funds. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its airport and landfill operations. Internal service funds are used to report an activity that provides supplies and services for the government's other programs and activities. The County does not utilize an internal service fund.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-21 of this report.

□ *Fiduciary Funds*. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is similar to proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-23 of this report.

#### 3) Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 24-57 of this report.

## 4) Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the County's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees and includes budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund.

In addition to this MD&A, required supplementary and other information can be found on pages 58-77 of this report.



## Financial Analysis on Government-Wide Financial Statements

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County, assets exceeded liabilities by \$12.9 million as of the close of the most recent fiscal year.

### Dorchester County, Maryland Net Position

(Primary Government)

	Governmental A	ctivities Business-type Activitie.									Total Percent Change	
	2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018	
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 28,491,888 55,787,783	\$	16,089,060 49,912,745	\$	13,124,920 18,633,964	\$	13,011,526 18,802,783	\$	41,616,808 74,421,747	\$	29,100,586 68,715,528	43% 8%
Total Assets	 84,279,671		66,001,805		31,758,884		31,814,309		116,038,555		97,816,114	19%
Deferred Outflow of Resources	4,198,470		5,160,743		-		-		4,198,470		5,160,743	100%
Current and other liabilities	4,410,481		6,971,634		177,948		151,353		4,588,429		7,122,987	-36%
Long-term liabilities	84,682,125		71,058,069		7,160,252		7,127,963		91,842,377		78,186,032	17%
Total Liabilities	89,092,606		78,029,703		7,338,200		7,279,316	_	96,430,806		85,309,019	13%
Deferred Inflow of Resources	9,606,571		840,974		-		-		9,606,571		840,974	100%
Net Investment in Capital Assets	40,446,859		40,095,525		18,633,964		18,616,783		59,080,823		58,712,308	1%
Restricted Net Position	335,355		335,353		-		-		335,355		335,353	0%
Unrestricted Net Position	(51,003,250)		(48,139,007)		5,786,720		5,918,210		(45,216,530)		(42,220,797)	7%
Total Net Position	\$ (10,221,036)	\$	(7,708,129)	\$	24,420,684	\$	24,534,993	\$	14,199,648	\$	16,826,864	-16%

The largest portion of the County's net position reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, roads, and bridges); less related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets in the amount of \$59.1 million. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the County's net position, \$0.3 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining portion is unrestricted net deficit of (\$45.2) million.

Unrestricted net position in governmental activities has been reduced by \$32.3 million in long-term debt, resulting in unrestricted net deficit of (\$51.0) million. This long-term debt was incurred by the County's general fund for the purpose of capital asset acquisition for the Board of Education of \$32.2 million and Chesapeake Community College of \$0.1 million. The capital assets acquired with these bonds are not reflected in the County's primary government financial statements.



## Dorchester County, Maryland Change in Net Position

(Primary Government)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-ty <sub>l</sub>	pe Activities	Total			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018		
Program Revenues:		. 1						
Charges for Services	\$ 2,226,765	\$ 2,043,003	\$ 3,457,444	\$ 3,277,966	\$ 5,684,209	\$ 5,320,969		
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,818,573	7,698,627	-	-	7,818,573	7,698,627		
Capital Grants and Contributions	313,597	85,713	67,393	157,629	380,990	243,342		
General Revenues:								
Property taxes	31,450,451	30,978,454	-	-	31,450,451	30,978,454		
Income taxes	16,289,678	14,942,415	-	-	16,289,678	14,942,415		
Other	1,308,982	417,711	55,054	157,681	1,364,036	575,392		
Total Revenues	59,408,046	56,165,923	3,579,891	3,593,276	62,987,937	59,759,199		
Program Expenses:								
General government	15,912,526	14,126,008	-	-	15,912,526	14,126,008		
Public safety	13,945,587	14,906,729	-	-	13,945,587	14,906,729		
Social services	2,589,023	2,923,236	-	-	2,589,023	2,923,236		
Recreation and parks	684,175	722,329	-	-	684,175	722,329		
Natural resources	496,662	595,398	-	-	496,662	595,398		
Economic development	1,118,596	1,232,981	-	-	1,118,596	1,232,981		
Education	21,657,619	30,020,269	-	-	21,657,619	30,020,269		
Public works	3,282,612	3,625,116	-	-	3,282,612	3,625,116		
Interest on long-term debt	1,774,035	736,042	-	-	1,774,035	736,042		
Business-type Activities:								
Airport	-	-	1,663,371	1,302,566	1,663,371	1,302,566		
Landfill	-	-	2,490,947	2,426,013	2,490,947	2,426,013		
Total Expenses	61,460,835	68,888,108	4,154,318	3,728,579	65,615,153	72,616,687		
Change in Net Position before transfers	(2,052,789)	(12,722,185)	(574,427)	(135,303)	(2,627,216)	(12,857,488		
Transfers	(460,118)		460,118	694,489				
Change in Net Position	(2,512,907)	(13,416,674)	(114,309)	559,186	(2,627,216)	(12,857,488		
Net Position – beginning of year	(7,708,129)	5,708,545	24,534,993	23,975,807	16,826,864	29,684,352		
Net Position – End of year	\$ (10,221,036)	\$ (7,708,129)	\$ 24,420,684	\$ 24,534,993	\$ 14,199,648	\$ 16,826,864		

The County's total net position decreased by \$2.6 million during fiscal year 2019; total net position as of June 30, 2019, was \$14.2 million. The primary cause of the decrease is continued investments in education and increases in governmental expenses for pension and OPEB activity.



## <u>Governmental Activities (government-wide) – Change in Net Position:</u>

Net position in governmental activities decreased by \$2.5 million.

## Business-type Activities (government-wide) - Change in Net Position:

Business-type activities decreased the County's net position by \$0.1 million.

## **Governmental Funds:**

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$19.9 million, an increase of \$13.7 million. Approximately \$0.1 million is nonspendable, \$0.3 million is restricted, \$4.1 million is committed, and \$12.6 million is assigned, and \$2.7 million is unassigned.

### Original Budget vs. Final Budget:

The final budget was virtually unchanged from the original budget.

### Final Budget vs. Actual Results:

Revenues were under budget by \$0.7 million, expenditures were over budget by \$0.5 million, and transfers out were under budget by \$0.3 million, yielding a \$1.5 million net decrease.

### Capital Asset Administration – Government Wide Statements

The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$74.4 million (net of depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, bridges, roads, equipment, and operational facilities.



## Dorchester County, Maryland Net Capital Assets

(Government Fund Basis)

Description	Governmenta	ıl Activities	Business-type	e Activities	To	Change	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 18,375,497	\$ 18,375,497	\$ 3,470,486	\$ 3,470,486	\$ 21,845,983	\$ 21,845,983	0%
Construction in progress	1,046,972	787,751	1,978,327	1,606,170	3,025,299	2,393,921	26%
Building and improvements	27,178,678	26,772,178	17,729,384	17,729,384	44,908,062	44,501,562	1%
Furniture and equipment	39,140,664	31,940,885	7,457,251	4,326,361	46,597,915	36,267,246	28%
Leasehold improvements	286,572	286,572	-	-	286,572	286,572	0%
Infrastructure assets	47,388,416	47,056,980	-	-	47,388,416	47,056,980	1%
Beulah landfill- cells	-	-	8,511,474	8,511,474	8,511,474	8,511,474	0%
Less: accumulated depreciation	(77,629,016)	(75,307,118)	(20,512,958)	(16,117,876)	(98,141,974)	(91,424,994)	7%
Total	\$ 55,787,783	\$ 49,912,745	\$ 18,633,964	\$ 19,525,999	\$ 74,421,747	\$ 69,438,744	7%

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

Replacement of public safety communications systems (\$6.0 million) and acquisitions of heavy equipment for the public works department (\$0.7 million).

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in note 3 on pages 37-40 of this report.

#### **Debt Administration**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had total outstanding long-term liabilities of \$91.8 million. This amount was primarily comprised of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the County of \$49.2 million and post-retirement obligations of \$34.4 million. The debt increased by a net of \$20.6 million, primarily a result of new debt of approximately \$20.0 million net of scheduled debt payments.



## Dorchester County, Maryland Outstanding Debt

(Primary Government)

Description			ities Business-type Activities				Tot		
	2019	2018		2019		2018	2019	2018	
Bonds and notes payable	\$ 49,287,559	\$ 28,496,144	\$	-	\$	186,000	\$ 49,287,559	\$ 28,682,144	72%
Compensated absences	978,093	978,975		67,958		43,222	1,046,051	1,022,197	2%
Net pension liability	13,084,986	11,750,180		-		-	13,084,986	11,750,180	11%
Pension liability	745,613	742,234		-		-	745,613	742,234	0%
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs  Other post employment benefits	-	-		7,092,294		6,890,180	7,092,294	6,890,180	3%
obligation	20,585,874	29,090,536		-		-	20,585,874	29,090,536	-29%
Total	\$ 84,682,125	\$ 71,058,069	\$	7,160,252	\$	7,119,402	\$ 91,842,377	\$ 78,177,471	17%

The County's credit ratings for fiscal year 2019 are as follows: 1) Standard and Poor's rated AA-and 2) Moody's Investors Service rated Aa3. Additional Information on the County's long-term debt can be found in note 4 on pages 41-44 of this report.

### Economic Factors and Fiscal Year 2020

The adopted FY 2020 total budget equals \$67.8 million, a decrease of \$4.0 million or 5.5% under the FY 2019 budget of \$71.8 million. Comparing the FY 2020 budgets to prior year reflects the operating budget with an increase of \$1.6 million or 2.7% and the capital budget with a decrease of \$5.6 million or 60.5%. The prior year capital budget included the final costs for the completion of the North Dorchester High School. Capital projects of significance in FY 2020 include \$0.5 million in blacktopping, \$0.5 million in heavy roads equipment, and \$0.4 million in landfill cell design. The Council's priorities in crafting the FY 2020 budget were maintaining essential services to the public and continuing the revived long-term capital investment program.

The adopted income tax rate effective January 2020 is 3.20% which is an increase of 58 basis points over the previous rate of 2.62%. The FY 2020 adopted real property tax rate is unchanged at \$1.00 per \$100 of assessed value.

### Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Dorchester County Government, Department of Finance, 501 Court Lane, Cambridge, Maryland 21613 or sent by email to mspears@docogonet.com.

## **Statement of Net Position** As of June 30, 2019

		Primary Governmer	nt	Compor	nent Unit	
	Governmental	Business-type		Board of	Sanitary	
	activities	activities	Total	Education	Districts	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 23,004,184	\$ 9,943,438	\$ 32,947,622	\$ 6,305,566	\$ 2,660,714	\$ 41,913,902
Receivables, net						
State and local property taxes	2,892,185	-	2,892,185	-	-	2,892,185
Federal government	103,470	-	103,470	973,618	-	1,077,088
State of Maryland	1,985,337	-	1,985,337	917,743	-	2,903,080
Local	511,289	-	511,289	-	-	511,289
Other	2,254,314	263,865	2,518,179	1,525,062	6,477	4,049,718
Internal balances	(2,825,882)	2,825,882	-	-	-	-
Other assets	566,991	91,735	658,726	9,842	107,247	775,815
Nondepreciable capital assets	19,422,469	5,448,813	24,871,282	42,855,007	94,097	67,820,386
Depreciable capital assets, net	36,365,314	13,185,151	49,550,465	66,905,993	10,120,832	126,577,290
TOTAL ASSETS	84,279,671	31,758,884	116,038,555	119,492,831	12,989,367	248,520,753
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Net pension and OPEB activity	4,198,470		4,198,470	2,186,756	9,708	6,394,934
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,013,641	177,948	2,191,589	3,602,789	148,965	5,943,343
Due to State of Maryland	268,640	177,540	268,640	3,002,707	140,705	268,640
Due to delinquent taxpayers	368,132	_	368,132	_	_	368,132
Unearned revenue	949,612	-	949,612	443,388	6,692	1,399,692
Other	810,456	_	810,456	1,600,976	0,072	2,411,432
Long term liabilities, due within one year:	610,430	-	610,450	1,000,970	-	2,411,432
Compensated absences	349,689	67,958	417,647	296,769		714,416
Bonds and notes payable		01,936		290,709	27 105	
Long term liabilities, due in more than one year:	1,902,127	-	1,902,127	-	37,105	1,939,232
-	(20.404		(20.404	1 275 065		2,002,460
Compensated absences	628,404	-	628,404	1,375,065	1.722.626	2,003,469
Bonds and notes payable	47,385,432	7.002.204	47,385,432	-	1,733,626	49,119,058
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	745 (12	7,092,294	7,092,294	-	-	7,092,294
Pension liability	745,613	-	745,613	-	- 05 421	745,613
Net pension liability	13,084,986	-	13,084,986	3,836,287	95,421	17,016,694
Net OPEB liability	20,585,874	<del>-</del>	20,585,874	73,343,143		93,929,017
TOTAL LIABILITIES	89,092,606	7,338,200	96,430,806	84,498,417	2,021,809	182,951,032
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Net pension and OPEB activity	9,606,571		9,606,571	8,910,647	9,822	18,527,040
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	40,446,859	18,633,964	59,080,823	109,761,000	8,444,198	177,286,021
Restricted	335,355	Ē	335,355	370,375	Ē	705,730
Unrestricted	(51,003,250)	5,786,720	(45,216,530)	(81,860,852)	2,523,246	(124,554,136)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (10,221,036)	\$ 24,420,684	\$ 14,199,648	\$ 28,270,523	\$ 10,967,444	\$ 53,437,615

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

					Pr	ogram Revenu	ıe		
					(	Operating			
			Charges for		(	Grants and	Capit	tal Grants and	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	Co	ntributions	Contributions		
Primary Government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$	15,912,526	\$	313,169	\$	2,892,737	\$	187,916	
Public safety		13,945,587		1,549,375		874,166		-	
Social services		2,589,023		86,728		2,392,973		125,681	
Recreation and parks		684,175		88,037		101,741		-	
Natural resources		496,662		51,318		304,668		-	
Economic development		1,118,596		-		313,859		-	
Education		21,657,619		-		-		-	
Public works		3,282,612		138,138		938,429		-	
Interest on long-term debt		1,774,035		-		-		-	
Total governmental activities	_	61,460,835		2,226,765		7,818,573		313,597	
Business-type activities									
Airport		1,663,371		328,364		-		67,393	
Landfill		2,490,947		3,129,080		-		-	
Total business-type activities		4,154,318		3,457,444				67,393	
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$	65,615,153	\$	5,684,209	\$	7,818,573	\$	380,990	
Component unit:									
Board of Education	\$	85,628,762	\$	4,461,718	\$	11,118,379	\$	16,794,740	
Sanitary Districts		1,357,820		1,132,454		-		-	
Total Component Units	\$	86,986,582	\$	5,594,172	\$	11,118,379	\$	16,794,740	
•			_						

Property taxes

Local taxes

General contributions

Miscellaneous

Trans fers

TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR

NET POSITION - END OF YEAR

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	Primary Government			Compor	nent Unit			
overnmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	e Total		Board of lucation	Sanitary Districts		Total	
\$ (12,518,704)	\$ -	\$	(12,518,704)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	(12,518,704)	
(11,522,046)	-		(11,522,046)	-	-		(11,522,046)	
16,359	-		16,359	-	-		16,359	
(494,397)	-		(494,397)	-	-		(494,397)	
(140,676)	-		(140,676)	-	-		(140,676)	
(804,737)	-		(804,737)	-	-		(804,737)	
(21,657,619)	-		(21,657,619)	_	-		(21,657,619)	
(2,206,045)	-		(2,206,045)				(2,206,045)	
(1,774,035)	-		(1,774,035)	-	-		(1,774,035)	
(51,101,900)			(51,101,900)	 	-		(51,101,900)	
-	(1,267,614)		(1,267,614)	_	-		(1,267,614)	
-	638,133		638,133	-	-		638,133	
-	(629,481)		(629,481)	-			(629,481)	
(51,101,900)	(629,481)		(51,731,381)	 			(51,731,381)	
_	_		_	(53,253,925)	_		(53,253,925)	
_	_		_	(55,255,725)	(225,366)		(225,366)	
-			-	(53,253,925)	(225,366)		(53,479,291)	
31,450,451	_		31,450,451	_	_		31,450,451	
16,289,678	-		16,289,678	_	-		16,289,678	
-	_		-	61,377,274			10,203,070	
1,308,982	55,054		1,364,036	774,836	31,855		2,138,872	
(460,118)	460,118		-	- 1,030	-		2,130,072	
48,588,993	515,172		49,104,165	62,152,110	31,855	_	49,879,001	
(2,512,907)	(114,309)		(2,627,216)	8,898,185	(193,511)		6,077,458	
(7,708,129)	24,534,993		16,826,864	19,372,338	11,160,955		47,360,157	
\$ (10,221,036)	\$ 24,420,684	\$	14,199,648	\$ 28,270,523	\$ 10,967,444	\$	53,437,615	

## Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds As of June 30, 2019

	General Fund		]	Special Revenue ants Fund	Cap	oital Projects Fund	N	Ion-major Funds	Go	Total wernmental Funds
ASSETS										
Cash	\$	8,863,880	\$	-	\$	13,828,051	\$	312,253	\$	23,004,184
Receivables:										
State and local property taxes		2,892,185		-		-		-		2,892,185
Federal government		-		103,470		-		-		103,470
State of Maryland		991,124		994,213		-		-		1,985,337
Local		511,289		=		=		-		511,289
Other		1,407,196		587,808		-		265		1,995,269
Interfund		4,407,601		85,859		3,850,417		4,100,973		12,444,850
Other assets		566,991				-				566,991
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	19,640,266	\$	1,771,350	\$	17,678,468	\$	4,413,491	\$	43,503,575
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES										
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	1,677,071	\$	420,304	\$	197,733	\$	68,222	\$	2,363,330
Due to State of Maryland		268,640		-		-		-		268,640
Due to delinquent taxpayers		368,132		-		-		-		368,132
Interfund payables		6,982,189		593,572		7,358,676		77,250		15,011,687
Unearned revenue		439,290		422,119		-		88,203		949,612
Other		2,184,473				_		-		2,184,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,919,795		1,435,995		7,556,409		233,675		21,145,874
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Unavailable revenues		2,457,750		<u> </u>						2,457,750
FUND BALANCES										
Nonspendable		220,755		=		-		-		220,755
Restricted- grants		-		335,355		-		-		335,355
Committed for:										
Schools and courthouse		-		=		-		3,899,832		3,899,832
Public safety communication system		-		-		-		155,169		155,169
Sheriff		-		-		-		53,598		53,598
Assigned		500,000		-		10,122,059		71,217		10,693,276
Unassigned		4,541,966		-		-		-		4,541,966
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		5,262,721		335,355		10,122,059		4,179,816		19,899,951
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS										
OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$	19,640,266	\$	1,771,350	\$	17,678,468	\$	4,413,491	\$	43,503,575

## Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to Statement of Net Position As of June 30, 2019

Fund balance of governmental funds	\$ 19,899,951
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:  Capital assets, net	55,787,783
Certain property tax collections are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements	2,457,750
Deferred outflow and inflow of resources related net deferred pension activity are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	(5,408,101)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds and notes payable Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	 (49,287,559) (13,084,986) (20,585,874)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ (10,221,036)

## Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Revenue Grants Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUE					
Taxes	\$ 46,711,629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,108,004	\$ 47,819,633
Licenses and permits	241,850	-	-	-	241,850
Federal revenue	76,264	938,347	-	-	1,014,611
State revenue	4,001,759	2,908,847	187,916	-	7,098,522
Service charges and fees	1,984,915	-	-	-	1,984,915
Miscellaneous revenues	1,000,852	127,372	6,743	174,015	1,308,982
Total Revenue	54,017,269	3,974,566	194,659	1,282,019	59,468,513
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General government	10,466,510	822,911	-	750,234	12,039,655
Public safety	12,220,246	554,691	-	114,430	12,889,367
Social services	574,501	2,014,213	-	-	2,588,714
Recreation and parks	490,521	116,705	-	-	607,226
Natural resources	425,812	-	-	-	425,812
Economic development	616,721	393,920	-	-	1,010,641
Education	21,657,619	-	-	-	21,657,619
Public works	2,705,285	173,122	-	-	2,878,407
Debt service					
Principal	1,252,919	-	-	-	1,252,919
Interest	1,668,210	-	-	-	1,668,210
Capital outlay			10,416,896	28,107	10,445,003
Total Expenditures	52,078,344	4,075,562	10,416,896	892,771	67,463,573
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenue					
Over Expenditures	1,938,925	(100,996)	(10,222,237)	389,248	(7,995,060)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	-	100,998	2,451,233	100,000	2,652,231
Transfers out	(2,812,349)	-	(300,000)	-	(3,112,349)
Note proceeds			22,150,159		22,150,159
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(2,812,349)	100,998	24,301,392	100,000	21,690,041
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	(873,424)	2	14,079,155	489,248	13,694,981
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,136,145	335,353	(3,957,096)	3,690,568	6,204,970
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 5,262,721	\$ 335,355	\$ 10,122,059	\$ 4,179,816	\$ 19,899,951

# Reconciliation of Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net changes in fund balances in governmental funds		\$ 13,694,981
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlay capitalized	\$ 7,937,715	
Depreciation and loss on disposal	 (2,321,898)	5,615,817
Debt and lease proceeds	(22,150,159)	
Amortization of bond premium	(105,825)	
Net pension and OPEB activity	(741,136)	
Payments of debt principal	 1,252,919	(21,744,201)
Revenue and expenditures are reported in the statement of activities on the accrual basis and in the governmental funds when they provide or use current financial resources. This is the net difference of revenues and expenditures recognized between the governmental funds and statement of		
activities.		(79,504)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (2,512,907)

## **Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds As of June 30, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities					
		Landfill	-	Airport		Total
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash	\$	9,943,113	\$	325	\$	9,943,438
Receivables:						
Accounts, net of \$25,000 allowance (landfill) and \$38,000						
allowance (airport)		238,817		25,048		263,865
Interfund		474,485		2,351,561		2,826,046
Inventories		-		73,930		73,930
Other assets		-		17,805		17,805
						,
Total current assets		10,656,415		2,468,669		13,125,084
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital assets, net		3,764,271		14,869,693		18,633,964
Total Assets		14,420,686		17,338,362		31,759,048
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION						
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		117,527		60,421		177,948
Accrued vacation		56,624		11,334		67,958
Unearned revenue		-		-		-
Interfund payables		164		-		164
Current maturities of long term debt						
Total current liabilities		174,315		71,755		246,070
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Landfill- closure and postclosure Longterm debt, less current maturities		7,092,294 -		-		7,092,294
Total noncurrent liabilities		7,092,294				7,092,294
Total Liabilities		7,266,609		71,755		7,338,364
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		3,764,271		14,869,693		18,633,964
Unrestricted		3,389,806		2,396,914		5,786,720
Total Net Position	\$	7,154,077	\$	17,266,607	\$	24,420,684

## Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Landfill	Airport	Totals
OPERATING REVENUE			
Tipping fees	3,005,285	\$ -	\$ 3,005,285
Permits	123,795	-	123,795
Fuel sales	-	168,210	168,210
Hanger and tie-down rentals	-	160,154	160,154
Miscellaneous	20	21,552	21,572
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	3,129,100	349,916	3,479,016
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and related taxes	861,621	234,707	1,096,328
Repairs and maintenance	105,099	40,508	145,607
Rental of land, buildings and equipment	16,598	13,200	29,798
Fuel	160,895	127,677	288,572
Closure and postclosure costs accrual	202,114	-	202,114
Utilities	20,836	88,013	108,849
Depreciation	714,145	839,293	1,553,438
Other	409,639	319,973	729,612
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,490,947	1,663,371	4,154,318
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	638,153	(1,313,455)	(675,302)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENS E)			
Grants- Federal government	-	67,393	67,393
Grants- state government	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-
Interest income	33,482		33,482
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	33,482	67,393	100,875
GAIN (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	671,635	(1,246,062)	(574,427)
TRANSFERS	-	460,118	460,118
NET CHANGES IN NET POSITION	671,635	(785,944)	(114,309)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,482,442	18,052,551	24,534,993
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 7,154,077	\$ 17,266,607	\$ 24,420,684

## Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
		Landfill		Airport		Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	3,112,982	\$	440,812	\$	3,553,794
Payments to suppliers		(709,056)		(561,337)		(1,270,393)
Payments to employees		(842,387)		(237,766)		(1,080,153)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		1,561,539		(358,291)		1,203,248
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Operating contributions		-		67,393		67,393
Transfers		_		460,118		460,118
Increase (decrease) in due to/from other funds		(1,058,757)		40,197		(1,018,560)
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities		(1,058,757)		567,708		(491,049)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Principal paid on long term debt		_		(186,000)		(186,000)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(1,361,202)		(23,417)		(1,384,619)
Net Cash from Capital and Related Financing Activities		(1,361,202)		(209,417)		(1,570,619)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest on investments		33,482		-		33,482
Net change in cash		(824,938)		-		(824,938)
Cash, Beginning of Year		10,768,051		325		10,768,376
Cash, End of Year	\$	9,943,113	\$	325	\$	9,943,438
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash						
from Operating Activities	Ф	(20.152	Ф	(1.212.455)	¢.	(675 202)
Operating income (loss)	\$	638,153	\$	(1,313,455)	\$	(675,302)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash						
from operating activities:		714 145		920.202		1 552 420
Depreciation		714,145		839,293		1,553,438
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(1( 110)		00.807		74 770
Accounts receivable		(16,118)		90,896		74,778
Inventories and other assets		6,000		(550)		5,450
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(1,989)		28,584		26,595
Accrued vacation		19,234		(3,059)		16,175
Landfill postclosure costs	•	202,114	Ф.	(259.201)	Φ.	202,114
Net Cash from Operating Activities	\$	1,561,539	\$	(358,291)	\$	1,203,248

## Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds As of June 30, 2019

	OF	OPEB Trust			
ASSETS Cash	\$	268,561			
LIABILITIES		,			
Due to other funds		259,045			
NET POSITION					
Held in trust for pension and OPEB	\$	9,516			

## **Statement of Changes in Net Position - Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	OF	<b>OPEB Trust</b>		
ADDITIONS Contributions	\$	177,602		
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b> Benefits		410,807		
CHANGES IN NET POSITION		(233,205)		
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR		242,721		
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	9,516		

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## **Reporting Entity**

The primary government is Dorchester County, Maryland, referred to herein as the County or Dorchester County. The County is a political subdivision of the State of Maryland established in 1669 and subsequently incorporated under Article 25 of the Annotated Code of the State of Maryland and is governed by an elected five-member County Council. The County government directly provides all basic local governmental services.

The accompanying financial statements are presented as of June 30, 2019 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

### **Financial Reporting Entity**

The accompanying financial statements comply with the provisions of the GASB Standards in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the County (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the County's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the County.

Based on the foregoing, the County's financial reporting entity includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, and the component units discussed below.

Discretely Presented Component Unit - The component unit columns in the government-wide financial statements include the financial data of the County's two discretely presented component units, the Board of Education of Dorchester County (the Board) and the Dorchester County Sanitary Districts (the Sanitary Districts). They are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County. Although these organizations are legally separate entities, they are included in the financial statements of the County because the County is financially accountable for each organization. Copies of the financial statements for the component units can be obtained from the County Council's office in Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

The *Board of Education of Dorchester County* is a separately elected body that administers the public school system in the County. The Board is organized as a separate legal entity, but does not have the power to levy taxes or issue bonds. The Board's budget is subject to approval by the County council, and the Board receives a significant portion of its operational and capital project funding from the County.

The *Dorchester County Sanitary Districts* is a separate political and corporate body created by the Commissioners of Dorchester County, Maryland, and comprised of a sewer operation, two water districts and a shared facility with the County.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the County at year end. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenue of the County's governmental activities and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenue includes: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment, and 3) interest earned on grants that are required to be used to support a particular program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter is excluded from the government-wide financial statements, to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at a more detailed level. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

## Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenue to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: charges for services, fines and forfeitures, state-levied locally shared taxes, interest, grants, fees, and rentals.

The County's other post-employment benefit plan financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unearned revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

The government reports the following governmental funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The Special Revenue Grants Fund, which includes Local Management Board (LMB) grant activity, the Tax Funds (see more detail below), Commissary fund, and ESIC fund are all special revenue funds of the County.

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or renovation of major capital facilities in the governmental funds, including educational facilities, roads, and similar governmental capital assets (other than those financed by the proprietary funds).

The Building Excise Tax fund is a special revenue fund for building excise tax revenue. Revenues in this fund are derived from an excise tax on new residential or commercial developments and are dedicated for capital expenditures towards school construction, public safety communications, and the Sheriff's Office. The Transfer Tax fund is a special revenue fund for transfer tax revenue. The transfer tax is imposed on transfers of property at a rate of 0.75%, with the first \$30,000 of consideration exempt for residential transfers. These revenues are dedicated for courthouse debt service, maintenance and security, as well as public school facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The County's enterprise funds may be used to account for any business-type activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the County's enterprise funds:

The Landfill Fund is used to account for the fees collected at the County landfills for the dumping of waste.

The Airport Fund is used to account for the financial resources to be used for the operation or construction of airport facilities.

Additionally, the government reports the following fiduciary fund to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity:

The Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund (OPEB) is used to account for assets that are required to be held in a trust for members and beneficiaries of the postemployment benefit plan.

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet 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 until that time. The County has deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s), and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has two types of this item, one which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualified for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental fund balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The second type referred to deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.

Amounts reported as program revenue include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Proprietary funds, like the government-wide financial statements, are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from producing and delivering goods and providing services and use of properties in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. For the County, the principal operating revenue of the enterprise funds are charges for services for sanitary landfill, airport fuel sales and airport rental fees. For the Board, these revenues are sales of food service. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenue and expenses.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The budget is prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The budget establishes a limit on the amounts that the County may appropriate and sets annual limits as to the amounts of expenditures at a level of control selected by the County. The legal level of control has been established by the County at the category level within each fund.

The budget may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original budget was adopted. The amounts reported in the final budgeted amounts reflect amendments approved by the County during the year.

## **Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the County to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial individual cost of \$5,000 or greater for all funds. All assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets, except land and construction in progress, of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	10 – 40 years	20 – 40 years
Furniture and Equipment	3-40 years	3 -15 years
Vehicles	1-10 years	3-8 years
Infrastructure	10-50 years	5 – 23 years

#### **Investments**

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market values. Under the terms of repurchase agreements, the excess cash from checking accounts is invested in short-term investments. All deposits are insured by FDIC or a surety bond. Short-term investments in U.S. Treasury and agency obligations that have remaining maturities of 90 days or less, provided that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by impairment, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates market value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **Interfund Receivables and Payables**

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans or interfund services provided and used are classified as Interfund Receivables/Payables. Interfund balances within governmental activities and within business-type activities are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position. The only interfund balances which remain on the government-wide statement of net position are those between governmental and business-type activities. These amounts are reflected as Internal Balances.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories of the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements of proprietary funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption and items held for sale. These items are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out method and are expensed when used.

## **Compensated Absences**

Vacation and Sick Leave

Vacation benefits are earned by employees of the reporting entity based on time in service, and the rights to such benefits are vested. Sick leave is also accumulated by employees based on time in service. However, accumulated sick leave benefits do not vest and are not paid unless sickness causes employees to be absent.

Upon retirement, employees of the Board of Education (a component unit) (the Board) receive severance pay for unused sick leave accumulated for service while employed at the Board. This estimated liability is computed on the accumulated sick leave of Board employees who have 20 years of service with the Board at the rate of \$30 per day. In addition, employees are granted vacation benefits in varying amounts depending on tenure. Compensated absences are reported as accrued in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements. Governmental funds report only matured compensated absences payable to currently terminating employees, which are included in other accrued expenses.

#### **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds financial statements, all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term debt obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, and proprietary fund statements of net position.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations (continued)

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Loans and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

## **Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes**

The County's property tax is levied each July 1<sup>st</sup>, at rates enacted by the Board of County Commissioners based on the total assessed value as determined by the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation. The rates of levy cannot exceed the constant yield tax rate furnished by the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation without public notice and only after public hearings. A reassessment of all property is required to be completed every three years.

Property taxes are levied as of July 1<sup>st</sup>. Taxpayers also have the options of paying in full without interest by September 30<sup>th</sup>, or paying their tax bills semi-annually. Taxpayers electing the semi-annual method can pay the first installment without interest by September 30<sup>th</sup>. Beginning October 1<sup>st</sup>, interest is charged. The second semi-annual payment, including a service charge, is due by December 31<sup>st</sup>. Interest accrues at one percent monthly for delinquent property taxes.

Maryland law provides that unpaid real estate property taxes shall be a lien on the real property on October 1<sup>st</sup> for non-owner occupied properties and January 1<sup>st</sup> for owner occupied properties. If real estate property taxes remain unpaid, the collector shall sell the real properties at tax sale no later than two years from the date taxes are in arrears. The County bills and collects its own taxes. County property tax revenue is recognized when collected.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds have defined cash equivalents as all highly liquid deposits and other investment instruments that have a maturity of three months or less.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## **Net Position and Fund Equity**

The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Net Position" on the government-wide and fiduciary fund statements and "Fund Balance" on governmental fund statements. Net Position is classified as "Net Investment in Capital Assets," legally "Restricted" for a specific purpose or "Unrestricted" and available for appropriation for general purposes.

Net investment in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. In the governmental fund financial statements, non-spendable and restricted fund balances represent amounts that are legally restricted for use for a specific purpose because of the County charter or code, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors, or are otherwise not available for appropriation because they are in a nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Committed fund balance represents amounts that are reserved for a particular purpose by the County Council of Dorchester County and would require formal action to release the fund balance from its commitment. Assigned fund balance represents tentative management plans that are subject to change. Unassigned are amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used.

#### **Interfund Transactions**

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flow of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in enterprise funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that are initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Implementation of New Accounting Principles**

The GASB issued GASB Statement No. 83, entitled, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*; GASB Statement No. 84, entitled, *Fiduciary Activities*; GASB Statement No. 87, entitled, *Leases*; GASB Statement No. 88 entitled *Certain Disclosures related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* and GASB Statement No. 89 entitled, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The County is analyzing the effects of the remaining pronouncements and plans to adopt them as applicable by their effective date.

#### 2. CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

#### **County**

The County is authorized to invest unexpended revenues from taxation, bond sales, lawful distributions from other governmental agencies, or any other funds properly received by it, until it determines the funds are needed for proper public purpose. The County can invest such funds in federally insured banking institutions which pledge United States Treasury bills, notes, or other obligations to secure such deposits, or in U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, repurchase agreements, collateralized certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptance, or money market mutual funds.

#### Deposits

As of June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$32,947,622 and the bank balances were \$33,588,779. As required by law, each depository is to pledge securities in addition to FDIC insurance at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times. The depository banks pledge collateral for specific accounts which are held in the County's name at several banks. As of June 30, 2019, the bank deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 2. CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### **Board of Education of Dorchester County**

As of June 30, 2019, the Board had bank deposits with various commercial banks totaling \$1,807,929 (carrying value \$1,494,020). As required by law, each depository is to pledge securities at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times in addition to insurance provided by the FDIC. The depository banks pledge collateral for specific accounts which are held in the Board's name at the Bank of New York Mellon. As of June 30, 2019, the bank deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

Investments consist of \$4,811,546 of U.S. Government securities made through the State of Maryland Local Government Investment Pool (MLGIP) which provide local government units of the State a safe investment vehicle for short-term investment of funds. The State Legislature created MLGIP with the passage of Article 94 22G of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The MLGIP is managed by PNC Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which is under administrative control of the State Treasurer. A MLGIP Advisory Committee of current participants has been formed to review the activities of the Fund on a quarterly basis and provide suggestions to enhance the pool. The MLGIP is rated AAAm by Standard and Poors. The fair value of the pool is the net asset value of the pool shares investments are recorded at cost, which approximates market value. Statutes authorize the Board to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, municipal securities and repurchase agreements, collateralized certificates of deposit, banker's acceptance or money market funds. There are no redemption requirements or funding commitments.

The Board's exposure to investment rate and credit risk is minimal, as all investments are in cash and MLGIP and are thus precluded from having to sell below original cost. Custodial credit risk is mitigated by attempting to have all investments fully collateralized by securities. Cash is invested pursuant to the Annotated Code of Maryland and County Code.

#### **Dorchester County Sanitary Districts**

As of June 30, 2019, the Dorchester County Sanitary Districts had bank deposits with various commercial banks totaling \$2,668,757 (carrying value \$2,660,714). Of the bank balance, \$853,604 was covered by federal depository insurance, and \$1,815,153 was covered by collateral segregated on the books of local banks, but not in the Sanitary District's name.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 3. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

#### **Primary Government**

	Balance	4 ddi4:	Datinamanta	Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Retirements	<b>June 30, 2019</b>
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 18,375,497	\$ -	\$ -	\$18,375,497
Construction in progress	787,751			1,046,972
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	19,163,248			19,422,469
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Building and improvements	26,772,178	406,500	-	27,178,678
Furniture and equipment	31,940,885	7,199,779	-	39,140,664
Leasehold improvements	286,572	-	-	286,572
Infrastructure assets	47,056,980	331,436		47,388,416
Total capital assets, being depreciated	106,056,615	7,937,715	-	113,994,330
Less: accumulated depreciation	(75,307,118)	(2,321,898)		(77,629,016)
Net capital assets being depreciated	30,749,497	5,615,817		36,365,314
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 49,912,745	\$5,615,817	\$ -	\$55,787,783

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 3. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

#### **Business-type Activities**

	Balance			Balance
<b></b>	<b>June 30, 2018</b>	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2019
Business-Type Activities				
Dorchester County Landfill				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 875,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 875,187
Construction in progress	404,057	266,455		670,512
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,279,244	266,455		1,545,699
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	148,740	-	-	148,740
Machinery and equipment	5,961,354	1,094,747	(220,069)	6,836,032
Beulah landfill- cells	8,511,474			8,511,474
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,621,568	1,094,747	(220,069)	15,496,246
Less: accumulated depreciation	(12,783,598)	(714,145)	220,069	(13,277,674)
Net capital assets being depreciated	1,837,970	380,602		2,218,572
Landfill capital assets, net	3,117,214	647,057		3,764,271
Dorchester County Airport				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	2,595,299	_	_	2,595,299
Construction in progress	1,307,815	_	_	1,307,815
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,903,114			3,903,114
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	17,580,644	_	_	17,580,644
Machinery and equipment	597,802	23,417	_	621,219
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,178,446	23,417		18,201,863
Less: accumulated depreciation	(6,395,991)	(839,293)	_	(7,235,284)
Net capital assets being depreciated	11,782,455	(815,876)		10,966,579
ı T		(,)		
Airport capital assets, net	15,685,569	(815,876)		14,869,693
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 18,802,783	\$ (168,819)	\$ -	\$ 18,633,964

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 3. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

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

#### **Governmental Activities**

General government	\$ 605,410
Public safety	1,056,220
Social services	309
Recreation and parks	76,949
Natural resources	70,850
Economic development	107,955
Public works	404,205
Total	\$ 2,321,898

#### **Board of Education** (Discretely presented component unit)

	Balance				Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	June 30, 2019
<b>Board of Education of Dorchester County</b>					
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Construction in progress	\$ 26,817,242	\$ 17,388,744	\$ -	\$ (1,350,979)	\$ 42,855,007
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Building and improvements	136,643,999	-	-	1,350,979	137,994,978
Furniture and equipment	2,997,094	-	-	-	2,997,094
Vehicles	1,493,624	91,894			1,585,518
Total capital assets, being depreciated	141,134,717	91,894	-	1,350,979	142,577,590
Less: accumulated depreciation	(70,707,726)	(4,995,299)	-	-	(75,703,025)
Net capital assets being depreciated	70,426,991	(4,903,405)	-	1,350,979	66,874,565
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	97,244,233	12,485,339	-	-	109,729,572
•					
Business-type activities					
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Equipment	70,522	-	-	-	70,522
Less: accumulated depreciation	(35,733)	(3,361)	-	-	(39,094)
•					
Business-type activities capital assets, net	34,789	(3,361)	_	_	31,428
Zasiness type activities capital assets, net	<u></u>	(3,301)			<u></u>
Board of education capital assets, net	\$ 97,279,022	\$ 12,481,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,761,000
Doar a or caucation capital assets, liet	Ψ 91,219,022	Ψ 12,401,970	<u> </u>	Ψ -	\$ 109,701,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 3. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

#### **Sanitary Districts**

		Balance				В	Balance	
	June 30, 2018		 Additions		Retirements		June 30, 2019	
Dorchester County Sanitary Districted								
Capital assets, not being depreciated								
Construction in progress	\$	49,150	\$ 42,302	\$	-	\$	91,452	
Land		2,645	 -				2,645	
Capital assets, being depreciated								
Intangible assets		1,044,000	-		-		1,044,000	
Vehicles		93,688	-		-		93,688	
Plant and equipment		15,209,523	 -				15,209,523	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		16,347,211	-		-		16,347,211	
Less: accumulated depreciation		(5,842,006)	(384,373)		-		(6,226,379)	
Net capital assets being depreciated		10,505,205	(384,373)				10,120,832	
Sanitary districts capital assets, net		10,557,000	 (342,071)				10,214,929	
Total component units capital assets, net	\$	107,836,022	\$ 12,139,907	\$		\$ 11	19,975,929	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 4. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS

The County issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the County. These bonds generally are issued as 20-year serial bonds with different amounts of principal maturing each year. General obligation bonds and capital lease obligations currently outstanding are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities Public Facilities Bonds-					
General Improvements and Refunding Bonds of 2004, payable in annual payments from \$65,000 to \$1,050,000 through February 1, 2019 interest payable annually from 2% to 3.9%	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ -
Consolidated Public Improvement Bonds of 2010 due in annual principal installments of \$810,000 to \$1,435,0000 through February 1, 2030; interest payable semi-annually, from 1% to 6%	14,000,000	-	950,000	13,050,000	980,000
Public Facilities Bonds of 2018, payable in annual payments from \$680,000 to \$2,090,000 through January 1, 2039 interest payable annually from 2% to 3.9%	8,491,354	20,033,646	-	28,525,000	680,000
Premium on bonds		2,116,513	105,825	2,010,688	
Total public facilities bonds	22,556,354	22,150,159	1,120,825	43,585,688	1,660,000
State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources Shore Erosion Control Loans (SEC)-direct placement SEC 3-92 - Hoopersville Road Boat Ramp; due in annual					
installments of \$4,780 through July 2019; no interest SEC 7-92 - Middle Hoopers Island Causeway; due in	4,773	-	4,773	-	-
annual installments of \$5,516 through July 2020; no interest SEC 8-92 - McCready's Point Road; due in annual	16,548	-	5,516	11,032	5,516
installments of \$1,683 thought July 2019; no interest SEC 9-92 Hoopersville Road; due in annual installments of	3,372	-	1,683	1,689	1,683
\$2,718 through July 2020; no interest	5,439	-	2,718	2,721	2,718
SEC 03-03 Hoopersville Road; due in annual installments of \$19,245 through July 2033; no interest	307,920	-	19,245	288,675	19,245
SEC 04-02 Hoopers Island Road; due in annual installments of \$5,930 through July 2027; no interest	59,302	-	5,930	53,372	5,930
SEC 05-03 Taylors Island; due in annual installments of \$14,593 through July 2035; no interest	233,496	-	14,593	218,903	14,593
SEC 18-02 Punch Island Road; due in annual installments of \$12,958 through July 2035; no interest	207,321	-	12,958	194,363	12,958
Total SEC loans payable	838,171		67,416	770,755	62,643

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 4. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS (continued)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Notes payable-direct placement					
County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County loan due in annual principal installments of \$20,000 to \$50,000 through January 2020; interest payable annually at 5.173% to 5.25% (known as the Learning Resource Center)	\$ 90,461	\$ -	\$ 42,500	\$ 47,961	\$ 47,611
County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County loan due in annual principal installments of \$5,096 to \$12,314 through January 2023; interest payable annually at 4%	55,928		10,131	45,797	10,616
County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County loan due in annual principal installments of \$53,292 to \$107,262 through April 2034; interest payable annually at 2% to 4%	1,301,402	-	59,740	1,241,662	62,117
TEDCO loan, due in minimum annual installments of \$25,000 plus quarterly payments of 25% of net proceeds from sale of Tech Park lots, unpaid principle due 15th anniversary of settlement, no interest. (for construction of Eastern Shore innovation Center)	950,000		25,000	925,000	25,000
DBED loan, due in quarterly payments of 25% of net proceeds from sale of Tech Park lots, any unpaid principle to be forgiven November 2034, no interest. (for construction of Eastern Shore innovation Center)	1,263,500	-	-	1,263,500	-
MD Dpt of Commerce loan, due in monthly installments of \$6,324 including interest at 3%, through June 2026, unpaid principle of \$1,145,440 due at that time (re-loaned to local business under economic development initiative)	1,440,328		33,132	1,407,196	34,140
Total notes payable	5,101,619		170,503	4,931,116	179,484
Total governmental activities debt	28,496,144	22,150,159	1,358,744	49,287,559	1,902,127
Other long term liabilities					
Compensated absences Net pension liability Pension liability Net OPEB liability	978,975 11,750,180 742,234 29,090,536	1,334,806 3,379	882 - - 8,504,662	978,093 13,084,986 745,613 20,585,874	349,689 - - -
Total other long term liabilities	42,561,925	1,338,185	8,505,544	35,394,566	349,689
Total governmental long term liabilities	\$ 71,058,069	\$ 23,488,344	\$ 9,864,288	\$ 84,682,125	\$ 2,251,816

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 4. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Dorchester County Airport</b>					
Airport Improvement Bonds of 2003 issued through BB&T Bank for 15 years with annual payments of \$31,000 through 2018 and a final payment of \$186,000 in 2019; interest payable quarterly at 4.19%	186,000		(186,000)		
Total business-type activities debt	186,000		(186,000)		
Other long term liabilities					
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	6,890,180	202,114	<u>-</u>	7,092,294	
Total business-type activities long term liabilities	\$ 7,076,180	\$ 202,114	\$ (186,000)	\$ 7,092,294	\$ -
Component Units Board of Education	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Accrued leave Net pension liability Other post employment benefits Total	\$ 1,006,029 3,648,275 69,991,962 \$ 74,646,266	\$ 1,115,204 188,012 3,351,181 \$ 4,654,397	\$ 449,399 - - \$ 449,399	\$ 1,671,834 3,836,287 73,343,143 \$ 78,851,264	\$ 296,769 - - \$ 296,769
Sanitary Districts					
Loan payable in the amount of \$1,754,000 and \$290,000 to USDA. Due in quarterly installments of \$17,383 and \$2,874 including interests of 2.5%, until March 2051.	\$ 1,806,923	\$ -	\$ 36,192	\$ 1,770,731	\$ 37,105

Summary of remaining debt service requirements for the years ended June 30, are as follows:

Year ending	Government	al Activities	<b>Business-type Activities</b>		Combined	l Activities
June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	incipal Interest Principal		Interest
2020	\$ 1,902,127	\$ 2,105,719	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,902,127	\$ 2,105,719
2021	2,141,067	1,818,931	-	-	2,141,067	1,818,931
2022	2,223,113	1,735,854	-	-	2,223,113	1,735,854
2023	2,321,177	1,648,132	-	-	2,321,177	1,648,132
2024	2,406,812	1,555,249	-	-	2,406,812	1,555,249
2025-2029	14,752,232	6,134,888	-	-	14,752,232	6,134,888
2030-2034	11,107,280	3,236,527	-	-	11,107,280	3,236,527
2035-2039	10,423,063	1,209,813			10,423,063	1,209,813
Total	\$ 47,276,871	\$ 19,445,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,276,871	\$ 19,445,113

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 4. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Payments on bonds, notes payable, and loans payable that pertain to the County's governmental activities are made by the general fund. Payments on bonds and notes payable that pertain to the County's business-type activities are made by the fund in which the liability exists. The compensated absences liabilities that are attributable to the County's governmental activities are liquidated by the County's general fund. The compensated absences attributable to the County's business-type activities are liquidated by the fund in which the liability exists.

#### 5. LONG-TERM OPERATING LEASES

#### **County**

The County has leases for property with separate terms. Approximate future minimum lease commitments are \$291,627 in FY 2020.

Expenses under these leases total approximately \$46,000 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### **Board of Education**

The Board leases computers, copy machines and internet access service for the majority of the educational system over three to five year terms.

Approximate future minimum lease commitments are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 894,000
2021	882,000
2022	835,000
2023	851,000
2024	359,000
Thereafter	2,871,000

Expenses under these leases total approximately \$797,000 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 6. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Due to/from other fund balances as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Primary Government	Due fi	Due from Other Funds		to Other Funds
Government activities	\$	12,444,850	\$	15,011,687
Fiduciary activities		-		259,045
Business-type activities	-	2,826,046	-	164
Total due to/from other funds	\$	15,270,896	\$	15,270,896

#### 7. RETIREMENT PLANS

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

*Pensions*. Virtually all employees of the County are members of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (the System). The System is considered a single multiple employer cost sharing plan.

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

#### General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description. Certain employees of the County are provided with pensions through the System—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (MSRPS). The State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (the Article) grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the System to the MSRPS Board of Trustees. MSRPS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.sra.state.md.us/Agency/Downloads/CAFR/.

*Benefits Provided.* A member of the System is generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 60 or accumulating 30 years of creditable service regardless of age.

Early Service Retirement. A member of the System may retire with reduced benefits after completing 25 years of eligibility service. Benefits are reduced by 0.5% per month for each month remaining until the retiree either attains age 60 or would have accumulated 30 years of creditable service, whichever is less. The maximum reduction for the System member is 30%.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 7. **RETIREMENT PLANS** (continued)

Disability and Death Benefits. Generally, a member covered under retirement plan provisions who is permanently disabled after 5 years of service receives a service allowance based on a minimum percentage (usually 25%) of the member's average final compensation (AFC). A member covered under pension plan provisions who is permanently disabled after accumulating 5 years of eligibility service receives a service allowance computed as if service had continued with no change in salary until the retiree attained age 62. Death benefits are equal to a member's annual salary as of the date of death plus all member contributions and interest.

Contributions. (ERS) The Article sets contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating governmental units are established and may be amended by the MSRPS Board. Employees are required to contribute 7% of their annual pay. The County's contractually required contribution rate for the System for the year ended June 30, 2019, was approximately \$1.2 million, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the System from the County were approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2019.

As a result of a 1997 actuarial study of the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland, the County Commissioners of Dorchester County, Maryland (Highway Department) were identified as one of 23 municipal corporations not having enough assets in the System to fund the present value of accrued benefits for participants in the retirement system. Under rules of House Bills 1348 and 430, the County will repay the \$736,649 fund deficit (an increase of \$7,511 over the prior year) over a period of 40 years. The fiscal year 2019 annual payment was approximately \$53,000 and will increase 5% per year until maturity at December 31, 2035. This liability has been recorded in the governmental activities' column on the Statement of Net Position.

### Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2019, the County reported a liability of approximately \$13.1 million for its proportionate share of the System's net pension liability. The System's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the System's net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating government units, actuarially determined. As of June 30, 2019, the County's proportion for the System was 0.05 percent, which was substantially the same as its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 7. **RETIREMENT PLANS** (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense for the System of approximately \$1.4 million. As of June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	1,411,558	\$	
Actual and expected experience		-		803,990
Change in assumptions		289,237		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		465,699		
Total	\$	2,166,494	\$	803,990

\$1.4 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the System resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the System pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the System will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year End	
<b>June 30</b> ,	 Amount
2020	\$ 304,703
2021	29,928
2022	(328,608)
2023	(55,077)
Total	\$ (49,054)

Information included in the MSRPS financial statements. Actuarial assumptions, long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments, discount rate, and pension plan fiduciary net position are available at www.sra.state.md.us/Agency/Downloads/CAFR/.

Sensitivity of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The County's proportionate share of the System net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.45 percent is \$13,084,986. Additionally, the County's proportionate share of the System net pension liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) is \$18,846,870, or 1-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) is \$8,303,037.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 7. **RETIREMENT PLANS** (continued)

#### **Board of Education**

As of June 30, 2019, the Board reported a liability of approximately \$3.8 million for its proportionate share of the Employees Retirement System of the State of Maryland (ERS) net pension liability. The ERS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the ERS net pension liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governmental units, actuarially determined. As of June 30, 2019, the Board's proportion for ERS was 0.09%, which was substantially the same from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Board recognized pension expense for ERS of approximately \$1.8 million. As of June 30, 2019, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS from the following sources:

	Deferr	ed Outflows	Defer	red Inflows
Changes in assumptions	\$	105,546	\$	-
Net difference between projected and actual investment				
earnings on pension plan investments		273,999		14,987
Difference between actual and expected experience		-		294,349
Board contributions subsequent to measurement date		398,388		-
		_		_
Total	\$	777,933	\$	309,336

Detailed net pension liability information for the Board is available in their current year audited financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

<u>Plan Description:</u> The County administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan). The Plan provides healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their beneficiaries through the County's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members.

The County's employees are eligible upon retirement for employees with 30 years of service at any age or employees who have attained age 55 with at least 16 years of service if enrolled in the active medical plan immediately prior to retiring. Participants are eligible for medical and prescription drug benefits. The spouse of an eligible retiree is also eligible to receive benefits from this plan. Benefits continue for the lifetime of the retiree. Surviving spouses after 1996 are eligible for COBRA coverage for 36 months after the death of the retiree or until Medicare eligibility. As of July 1, 2016, the date of the last actuarial valuation, the Plan included 110 retirees and 202 active employees for a total of 312 participants.

Contributions: The County is not required by law or contractual agreement to provide funding for retiree benefits other than the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits to retirees and eligible beneficiaries/dependents. The County may contribute to the Trust Fund those amounts appropriated. The County's eligible employees and their dependents can elect coverage in the Plan. Pre-65 retirees pay the same percentage of the premiums charged as an active for both themselves and their dependents. Post-65 retirees pay 15% of the premiums charged for both themselves and their dependents. Surviving spouses must pay 100% of the premium to continue coverage. For fiscal year 2019, the County did not contribute to the Plan for the eligible retirees.

<u>Investments:</u> The County's OPEB plan does not have a target allocation or long-term expected real rate of return and is primarily holding only cash as an asset.

#### **Net OPEB Liability of the County**

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

Total OPEB liability	\$20,595,390
Plan fiduciary net position	9,516
County's net OPEB liability	\$20,585,874
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.05%

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (continued)

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The total OPEB liability as determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, rolled forward to June 30, 2019 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	2%
Investment rate of return	3%
Healthcare cost trend rate	7.35% trending to 4.5%
	RP-2014 Combined Health Mortality Table for Males and Females backed off to
Mortality	2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2018

The County's OPEB plan does not have a target allocation or long-term expected real rate of return and is primarily holding only cash as an asset.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.5% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that the County would not make additional contributions to the OPEB trust and continue to fund the Plan on a payas-you-go basis. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to cover a full year of projected future benefit payments. Therefore, all future benefit payments are discounted at the current index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (2.98%).

	2019
Change in Total OPEB Liability	
Total OPEB Liability, beginning of year	\$ 29,333,257
Service cost	854,567
Interest	893,476
Difference between expected and actual experience	(2,818,653)
Benefits paid	(410,807)
Changes in assumptions	(7,256,450)
Total OPEB Liability, end of year	20,595,390
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	
Fiduciary Net Position, beginning of year	242,721
Employer contribution	177,602
Net investment income	-
Benefits paid	(410,807)
Fiduciary Net Position, end of year	9,516
Net OPEB Liability, end of year	\$ 20,585,874

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (continued)

The sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to a 1% change in the projected healthcare cost trend rate and discount rate is as follows:

	Discount Rate					
		2.50%		3.50%		4.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$	24,829,361	\$	20,585,874	\$	17,318,775
		He	alth	care Trend F	Rate	ı
	19	% Decrease		Current	19	% Increase
Net OPEB Liability	\$	17,084,255	\$	20,585,874	\$	25,134,081

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of approximately negative \$1.8 million. As of June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Actual and expected experience	\$ 43,599	\$	1,910,091	
Change in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings	1,883,813		6,879,505	
on pension plan investments	 104,564		12,985	
Total	\$ 2,031,976	\$	8,802,581	

The

amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year End June 30,	
2020	\$ (3,559,944)
2021	(3,559,942)
2022	(70,564)
2023	 419,845
Total	\$ (6,770,605)

#### **Board of Education**

The Board administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan). The Plan provides healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Board's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone report. Benefit provisions are based on contractual agreements with employee groups. Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan upon

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (continued)

retirement. Participants must meet the eligibility requirements of the Maryland State Teachers' pension system.

As of June 30, 2019, the date of the last actuarial valuation, approximately 346 retirees were receiving benefits, and 667 active employees are potentially eligible to receive future benefits. The Board has not established an irrevocable trust and funds benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Contributions to the Plan are made as benefit payments and expenses become due. Benefit payments totaled \$1,481,721 for the year ended June 30, 2019. As of the most recent actuarial valuation, the Plan was zero percent funded. The total OPEB liability for benefits was \$73,343,143, all of which was unfunded. The covered employee payroll was \$35,699,566, and the ratio of the net OPEB liability to the covered payroll was 205.45%. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Board recognized an OPEB expense of \$4,273,877.

The components of the Board's total OPEB liability as June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Service cost	\$ 3,623,705
Interest cost	2,139,195
Changes of assumptions	(10,155,753)
Benefit payments	(1,349,324)
Net change	(5,742,177)
Total OPEB liability, beginning of year	75,734,139
Total OPEB liability, end of year	\$ 69,991,962

As of June 30, 2019, the Board reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB plan from the following sources: Deferred outflows: Board contributions subsequent to measurement date \$1,408,823; deferred inflows: Changes in assumptions \$8,373,408.

Detailed OPEB plan information for the Board is available in their current year audited financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 9. DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The County offers its employees two deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 and administered by a third party. The plans, available to all eligible County employees, permit them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The County funds all amounts of compensation deferred under the Plans, at the direction of the covered employee, through investments underwritten by Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC) and Nationwide. All amounts of compensation deferred under the Plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are solely the property and rights of the deferred compensation plan participants and are not subject to the claims of the County's general creditors.

The County has no liability for losses under the Plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 32, adopted by the County in 1998, the Plan's assets are not reported on the combined balance sheet of the County.

#### 10. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COST

State and Federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its landfills when they stop accepting waste. The County is also required to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for up to thirty years after closure. It is the County's position that the State of Maryland will require continuous monitoring of all closed landfills with no termination period set for post-closure care, and as such will continue to accrue an estimate for these costs over a thirty-year period. Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near the date or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as a liability based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

The Secretary Landfill stopped accepting waste in 1982. The landfill has been capped and only has post-closure care costs associated with it, currently estimated to be approximately \$10,800 each year for the next thirty years.

The Golden Hill Landfill stopped accepting waste in 1991. The landfill has been capped and only has post-closure care costs associated with it, currently estimated to be approximately \$14,150 each year for the next thirty years.

The Old Beulah Landfill stopped accepting waste in 1991. The landfill has been capped and only has post-closure care costs associated with it, currently estimated to be approximately \$19,800 each year for the next thirty years.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 10. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COST (continued)

The closure and post-closure care costs associated with the landfills are as follows:

			ırrent Year Additions		
	 2018	(I	Deductions)	2019	
Secretary landfill					
Postclosure care costs	\$ 324,000	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	324,000
Golden Hill landfill					
Postclosure care costs	 424,500				424,500
Old Beulah landfill					
Postclosure care costs	 594,000				594,000
New Beulah landfill- cells 1-4					
Closure costs	3,053,994		111,264		3,165,258
Postclosure care costs	2,493,686		90,850		2,584,536
	5,547,680		202,114		5,749,794
Total closure and post closure care costs	\$ 6,890,180	\$	202,114	\$	7,092,294

The above estimates are based on estimated current costs to perform all closure and post-closure care as of June 30, 2019. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, deflation, changes in technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations. The County is required by state and federal laws and regulations to meet certain closure and post-closure financial assurance requirements. The County has satisfied these requirements by demonstrating in information submitted by the Director of Finance that they meet the Local Government Financial Test as of June 30, 2019, as specified in 40CFR258.

Though there are currently no legal restrictions on available funds, the County has approximately \$10 million of currently available assets for landfill closure and post-closure care costs. The shortfalls, if any, may need to be covered by any combination of charges to future landfill users, future tax revenues, or additional borrowings.

There are five individual cells at the New Beulah landfill. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the County expanded the capacity of the New Beulah landfill. As a result, the change in the capacity will result in a net lower cost as the landfill is used and thus no change in the liability was recorded for the current year. Closure and post-closure care costs have been accrued and recognized in the financial records as each cell has come online beginning in November 1995. Total accrued closure and post-closure care costs as of June 30, 2019 are estimated to be \$3,165,258 and \$3,927,036, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### **County**

Grants

In the normal course of operations, the County receives grant funds from various Federal and state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of these audits is not believed to be material.

#### Risk Management

For general, property, excess and environmental liability coverage, the County is a member of the Maryland Local Government Insurance Trust (LGIT). This trust is a public entity risk pool, which is owned and directed by the local governments that subscribe to its coverage, and operates under the terms of a Trust Agreement.

Subscribers to coverage by LGIT share in the risk among participants of the pools as a result, the County's annual premium requirements are affected by the loss experience of the various insurance pools in which it participates. Conversely, favorable performance of certain insurance pools may result in reduced premiums.

The County is fully insured for workers' compensation through commercial insurance and certain employees are bonded to limit the loss to the County in the event of employees committing acts of embezzlement or theft. In addition, due to specific exclusions in the County's insurance, the County also has commercial insurance coverage for property liability at the Airport. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year by major categories of risk, and amount of settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The County is the defendant in a number of lawsuits arising principally in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the County.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

#### 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

#### **Dorchester County Sanitary District**

The Sanitary District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; personal injury; and natural disaster. Dorchester County Sanitary District purchases commercial insurance to cover these risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

#### **Board of Education of Dorchester County**

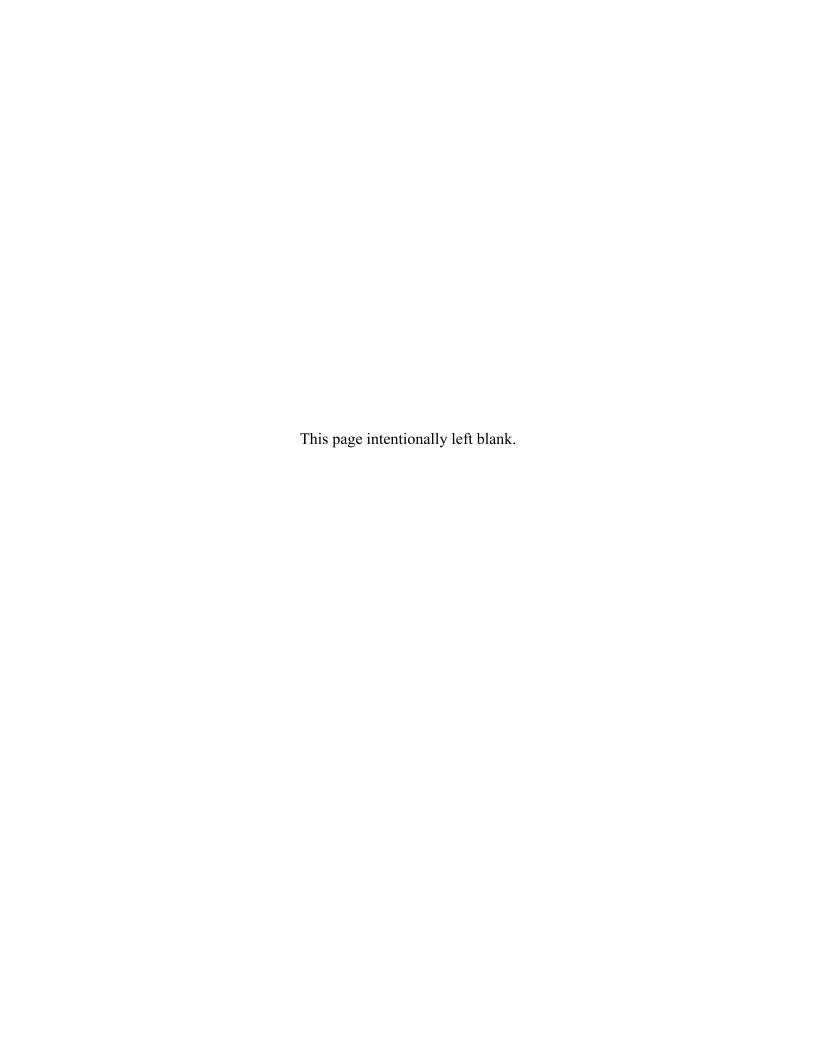
The Board is a defendant in a number of various lawsuits. After considering all relevant facts and the opinion of legal counsel, it is management's opinion that such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Board.

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; personal injury; and natural disaster. In 1986, the Maryland Association of Boards of Education Group Insurance Pool (the Pool) was formed when several Maryland boards of education joined together to pool their casualty risks. Property insurance coverage was added in 1988 and workers compensation in fiscal year 2000. The Board pays an annual premium to the Pool each year which is calculated by an actuary. It is intended that the Pool be self-sustaining through member premiums. Reinsurance is carried through commercial companies for claims which exceed coverage limits as specified in the agreement. Should the Pool encounter deficits in its casualty and/or property funds, such deficits may be made up from assessments of the participant boards on a pro rata basis.

The Board continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance. The Board purchases health insurance from a provider through a modified retrospective rating arrangement agreement. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

#### 12. CHANGE TO FUND BALANCE

The County has reclassified certain portions of fund balance of the general fund as of the year ended June 30, 2019.





# Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2019

	2019	2018	2017
Change in Total OPEB Liability			
Total OPEB Liability, beginning of year	\$ 29,333,257	\$ 25,150,243	\$ 28,031,714
Service cost	854,567	731,736	882,738
Interest	893,476	893,644	794,789
Difference between expected and actual experience	(2,818,653)	66,365	(63,842)
Benefits paid	(410,807)	(376,260)	(288,757)
Changes in assumptions	(7,256,450)	2,867,529	(4,206,398)
Total OPEB Liability, end of year	20,595,390	29,333,257	25,150,244
Change in Fiduciary Net Position			
Fiduciary Net Position, beginning of year	242,721	390,894	632,542
Employer contribution	177,602	376,260	-
Net investment income	-	(148,173)	47,110
Benefits paid	(410,807)	(376,260)	(288,757)
Fiduciary Net Position, end of year	9,516	242,721	390,895
Net OPEB Liability, end of year	\$ 20,585,874	\$ 29,090,536	\$ 24,759,349
Discribed in New New Decision of the Association of the Association in the Control of the Association of the	0.050/	0.920/	1 550/
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.05%	0.83%	1.55%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 14,048,602	\$ 13,522,494	\$ 13,076,598
50. 51.50 51.47.67.50 pag. 151	÷ 1.,010,002	ψ 12,2 <b>22</b> ,171	\$ 12,070,000
Plan net OPEB liability as a percent of covered-employee payroll	147%	215%	189%

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

Contribution information for OPEB is not available.

# Schedule of County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System June 30, 2019

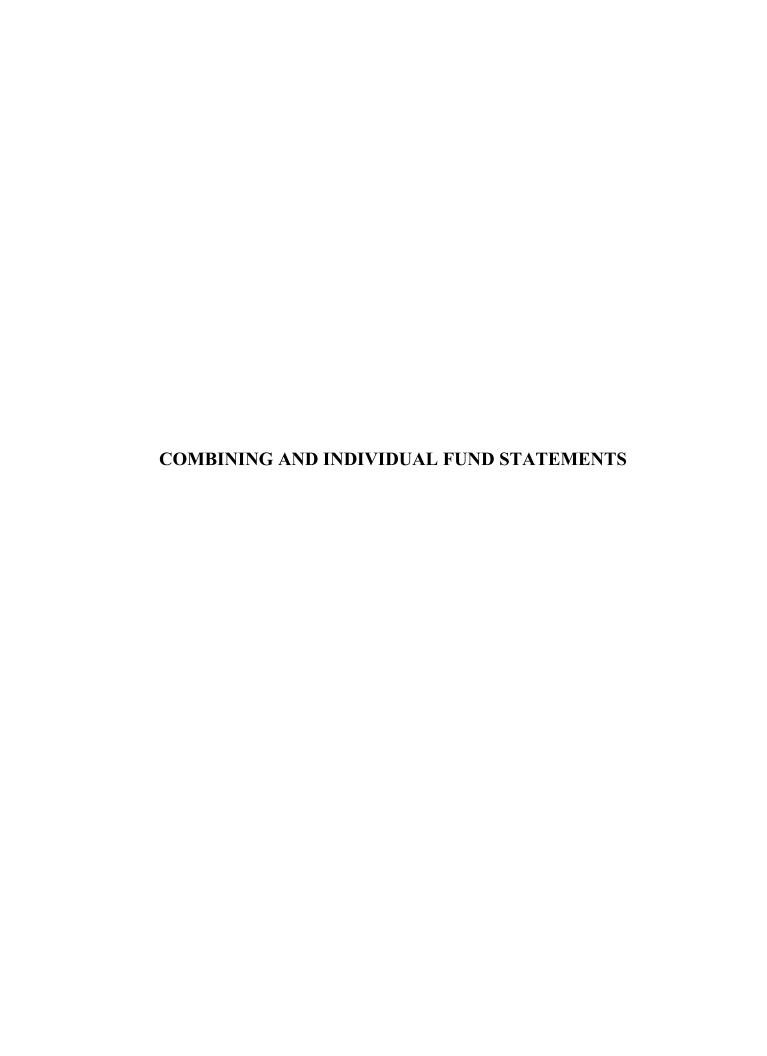
	 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
County's proportion of the System net pension liability (asset)	0.005%	0.005%	0.005%	0.005%	0.005%
County's proportionate share of the System net pension liability (asset)	\$ 13,084,986	\$11,750,180	\$12,844,506	\$11,524,858	\$ 8,892,812
Total	\$ 13,084,986	\$11,750,180	\$12,844,506	\$11,524,858	\$ 8,892,812
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,084,750	\$10,942,269	\$10,942,269	\$10,084,750	\$10,490,392
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its	129.75%	107.38%	117.38%	114.28%	84.77%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.78%	65.79%	65.79%	68.78%	71.78%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, information prior to June 30, 2015 is not available.

# Schedule of County Contributions to the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System June 30, 2019

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,105,991	\$ 1,386,363	\$ 1,105,991	\$ 1,060,530	\$ 1,167,734
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,105,991)	(1,386,363)	(1,105,991)	(1,060,530)	(1,167,734)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,084,750	\$ 10,942,269	\$10,942,269	\$10,084,750	\$10,490,392
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.97%	12.67%	10.11%	10.52%	11.13%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, information prior to June 30, 2015 is not available.

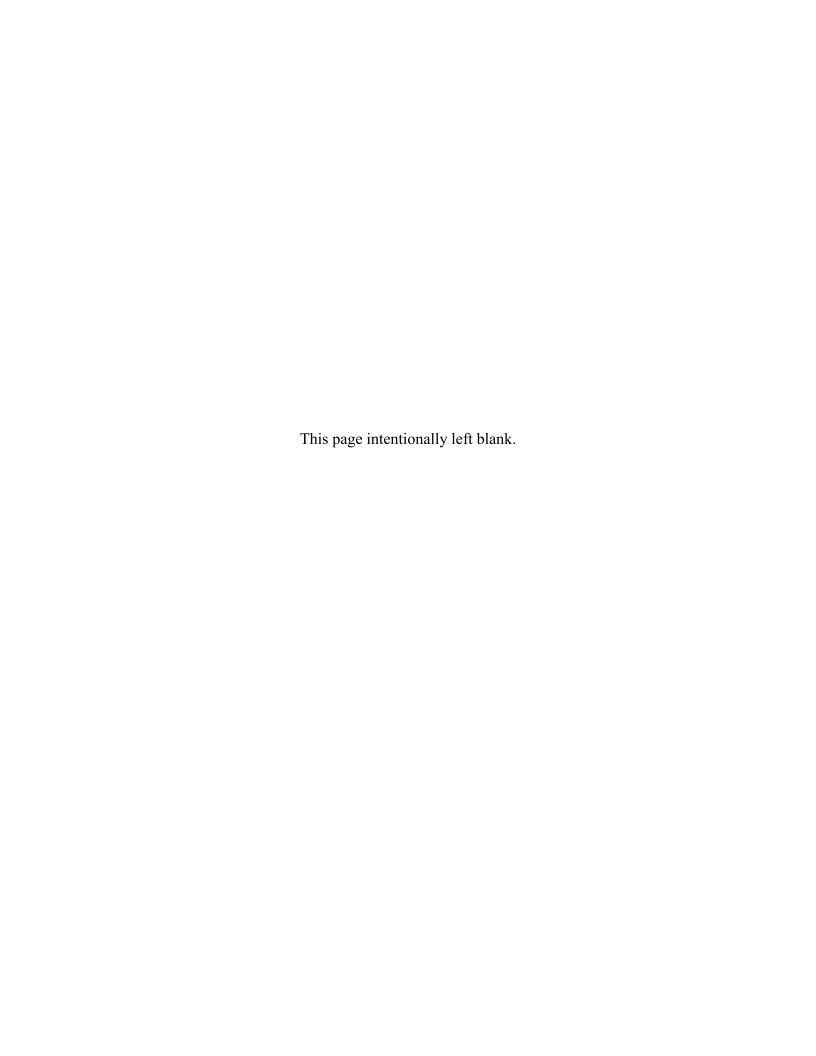


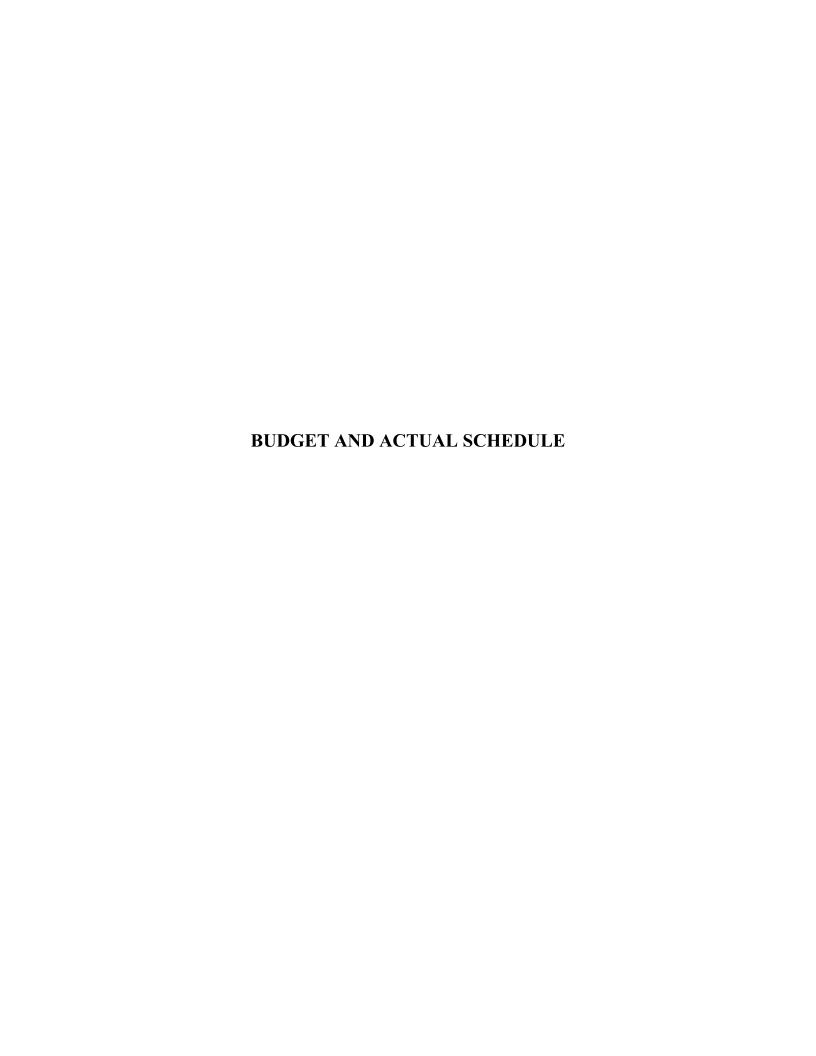
# Combining Balance Sheet – Non-Major Governmental Funds As of June 30, 2019

	Buil	Ruilding Evoice	Ė	Trancfor			Š	Commission	Ž	Total
	I	Tax Fund	Ta	Tax Fund		ESIC		Fund		Funds
ASS.										
Cash	S	150,598	S	84.587	S	1	S	77.068	∽	312,253
Accounts receivable						265				265
Due from other funds		1,104,903	7	2,835,496		160,574		1		4,100,973
TOTAL ASSETS	8	1,255,501	\$	2,920,083	S	160,839	S	77,068	8	4,413,491
LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES										
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	S	1	\$	65,207	S	3,015	<b>↔</b>	1	<b>∽</b>	68,222
Due to other funds		•		•		77,250		•		77,250
Unearned revenue		ı		1		32,710		55,493		88,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1		65,207		112,975		55,493		233,675
FUND BALANCES										
Restricted		1		ı		ı		1		Ī
Committed for:										
Schools and courthouse		1,044,956	7	2,854,876		ı				3,899,832
Public safety communication system		155,169		ı		ı				155,169
Sheriff		53,598		1		1				53,598
Assigned		1,778		1		47,864		21,575		71,217
Unassigned		ı		1		1		יי		ı
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		1,255,501	7	2,854,876		47,864		21,575		4,179,816
TOTAL LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES	S	1,255,501	\$	2,920,083	S	160,839	↔	77,068	↔	4,413,491

Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Building Excise	Transfer Tax Fund	ESIC	Commissary Fund	Total Non- major Funds
REVENUE Taxes	9	\$ 1.108.004	¥	- I	\$ 1108004
Miscellaneous revenues		)	53,25	120,75	174,015
TOTAL REVENUE	1	1,108,004	53,256	120,759	1,282,019
EXPENDITURES					
General government	ı	695,444	54,790	ı	750,234
Public safety	Ī	1	Ī	114,430	114,430
Education	1	1	1	1	1
Capital outlay	1	ı	1	28,107	28,107
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1	695,444	54,790	142,537	892,771
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	'	412,560	(1,534)	(21,778)	389,248
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Transfers in	1	ı	100,000		100,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1	1	100,000	1	100,000
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	1	412,560	98,466	(21,778)	489,248
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,255,501	2,442,316	(50,602)	43,353	3,690,568
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,255,501	\$ 2,854,876	\$ 47,864	\$ 21,575	\$ 4,179,816





# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual General Fund

				Variance with
	Budgeted	d Amounts		Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUE				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 30,009,836	\$ 30,009,836	\$ 30,421,951	\$ 412,115
Income and other taxes	14,981,186_	14,981,186	16,289,678	1,308,492
Total taxes	44,991,022	44,991,022	46,711,629	1,720,607
Licenses and permits	244,050	244,050	241,850	(2,200)
Intergovernmental				
Federal	60,000	60,000	76,264	16,264
State	3,789,866	3,789,866	4,001,759	211,893
Service charges	2,405,462	2,405,462	1,984,915	(420,547)
Miscellaneous	3,204,389	3,204,389	1,000,852	(2,203,537)
Total revenues	54,694,789	54,694,789	54,017,269	(677,520)
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
County council				
Operating personnel	337,027	337,027	326,813	10,214
Other	73,900	73,900	35,987	37,913
Total county council	410,927	410,927	362,800	48,127
Circuit court				
Operating personnel	117,422	117,422	117,318	104
Other	81,610	81,610	61,490	20,120
Total circuit court	199,032	199,032	178,808	20,224
Orphan's court		199,032		
Operating personnel	14,100	14,100	14,100	
Other	6,123	6,123	4,254	1,869
Total orphan's court	20,223	20,223	18,354	1,869
State's attorney				
Operating personnel	723,702	723,702	733,480	(9,778)
Other	51,208	51,208	59,312	(8,104)
Total state's attorney	774,910	774,910	792,792	(17,882)
Elections Operating personnel	374,750	374,750	374,655	95
Other	194,000	194,000	191,607	2,393
Total elections	568,750	568,750	566,262	2,488
Finance & treasurer				
Operating personnel	459,006	459,006	436,318	22,688
Other	101,900	101,900	104,741	(2,841)
Total finance & treasurer	560,906	560,906	541,059	19,847
Human resources Operating personnel	66,625	66,625	66,625	
Other	18,775	18,775	20,193	(1,418)
Total human resources	85,400	85,400	86,818	(1,418)
Information technology				
Operating personnel	192,080	192,080	166,042	26,038
Other	105,900	105,900	85,942	19,958
Total information technology	297,980	297,980	251,984	45,996
Other general government				
Operating personnel	62,551	62,551	21,985	40,566
Other	861,845	861,845 924,396	662,868	198,977
Total other government Planning and zoning	924,396	924,396	684,853	239,543
Operating personnel	424,730	424,730	396,418	28,312
Other	177,750	177,750	145,472	32,278
Total planning and zoning	602,480	602,480	541,890	60,590
Maintenance		552,100	211,000	50,570
Operating personnel	131,673	131,673	127,625	4,048
Other	12,100	12,100	15,152	(3,052)
Total maintenance	143,773	143,773	142,777	996
Total general government	4,588,777	4,588,777	4,168,397	420,380

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual General Fund

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
Public Safety				
Sheriff				
Operating personnel	\$ 2,292,251	\$ 2,292,251	\$ 2,218,286	\$ 73,965
Other	863,250	863,250	818,758	44,492
Total sheriff	3,155,501	3,155,501	3,037,044	118,457
Volunteer fire and life support				
Other	971,912	971,912	1,048,559	(76,647)
Total volunteer fire and life support	971,912	971,912	1,048,559	(76,647)
EMS				
Operating personnel	2,156,393	2,156,393	2,346,912	(190,519)
Other	638,472	638,472	556,763	81,709
Total EMS	2,794,865	2,794,865	2,903,675	(108,810)
Emergency Services				
Operating personnel	81,574	81,574	59,024	22,550
Other				
Total Emergency Services	81,574	81,574	59,024	22,550
Detention center				
Operating personnel	2,305,695	2,305,695	2,210,971	94,724
Other	1,393,200	1,393,200	1,474,908	(81,708)
Total detention center	3,698,895	3,698,895	3,685,879	13,016
911 emergency communications				
Operating personnel	903,579	903,579	948,021	(44,442)
Other	517,452	517,452	350,843	166,609
Total 911 emergency communications	1,421,031	1,421,031	1,298,864	122,167
Emergency management				
Operating personnel	-	-	-	-
Other	34,902	34,902	19,950	14,952
Total emergency management	34,902	34,902	19,950	14,952
Animal control	106.520	106 520	00.201	7.227
Operating personnel	106,538	106,538	99,301	7,237
Other	106,700	106,700	67,950	38,750
Total animal control	213,238	213,238	167,251	45,987
Total public safety Public Works	12,371,918	12,371,918	12,220,246	151,672
Highways & streets Operating personnel	1 160 197	1 160 197	1.057.965	104,322
Other	1,162,187	1,162,187 1,665,750	1,057,865 1,533,167	,
Total highways & streets	1,665,750 2,827,937	2,827,937	2,591,032	132,583 236,905
Engineering	2,821,931	2,827,937	2,391,032	230,903
Operating personnel	106,606	106,606	38,787	67,819
Other	22,800	22,800	75,466	(52,666)
Total engineering	129,406	129,406	114,253	15,153
Total public works	2,957,343	2,957,343	2,705,285	252,058
Recreation and parks	2,931,343	2,931,343	2,703,283	
Operating personnel	289,891	289,891	265,343	24,548
Other	225,690	225,690	225,178	512
Total recreation and parks	515,581	515,581	490,521	25,060
Natural resources		313,381	490,321	23,000
Cooperative extension service				
Other	142,185	142,185	142,234	(49)
Total cooperative extension service	142,185	142,185	142,234	(49)
Other	142,103	1+2,103	142,234	(49)
Operating personnel	301,996	301,996	252,015	49,981
Other	24,160	24,160	31,563	(7,403)
Total other	326,156	326,156	283,578	42,578
Total natural resources	468,341	468,341	425,812	42,529
TOWN MEMINI LODGELOOD	100,5-11	100,571		

## Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual General Fund

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	<b>Actual Amounts</b>	Positive (Negative)
Social services				
Other health and social services				
Operating personnel	\$ 435,391	\$ 435,391	\$ 353,881	\$ 81,510
Other	228,564	228,564	220,620	7,944
Total other	663,955	663,955	574,501	89,454
Total social services	663,955	663,955	574,501	89,454
Economic development				
Operating personnel	295,221	295,221	271,192	24,029
Other	426,627	426,627	345,529	81,098
Total economic development	721,848	721,848	616,721	105,127
Total economic development	721,848	721,848	616,721	105,127
Education				
Board of education	19,252,162	19,252,162	19,252,162	-
Chesapeake college	1,173,687	1,173,687	1,173,687	-
Public library	533,520	533,520	533,520	-
County health department	698,250	698,250	698,250	
Total education	21,657,619	21,657,619	21,657,619	
Debt service				
Principal	1,311,506	1,311,506	1,252,919	58,587
Interest	666,122	666,122	1,668,210	(1,002,088)
Total debt service	1,977,628	1,977,628	2,921,129	(943,501)
Miscellaneous	5,644,430	5,644,430	6,298,113	(653,683)
Total expenditures	51,567,440	51,567,440	52,078,344	(510,904)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	3,127,349	3,127,349	1,938,925	(1,188,424)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	3,127,349	3,127,349	2,812,349	(315,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,127,349	3,127,349	2,812,349	(315,000)
<u> </u>	-,-2.,59			(615,000)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources (uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (873,424)	\$ (1,503,424)
other financing sources (uses)	φ -	φ -	<del>ه (٥/٥,424)</del>	\$ (1,303,424)

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUE				
Intergovernmental				
Federal	\$ 533,952	\$ 533,952	\$ 938,347	\$ 404,395
State	2,541,541	2,541,541	2,908,847	367,306
Miscellaneous	75,000	75,000	127,372	52,372
Total revenues	3,150,493	3,150,493	3,974,566	824,073
EXPENDITURES				
General government				
Salaries	68,998	68,998	52,811	16,187
Other	731,646	731,646	770,100	(38,454)
Total general government	800,644	800,644	822,911	(22,267)
Public safety				
Salaries	7,130	7,130	145,391	(138,261)
Other	251,719	251,719	409,300	(157,581)
Total public safety	258,849	258,849	554,691	(295,842)
Social services				
Salaries	141,800	141,800	358,981	(217,181)
Other	1,561,887	1,561,887	1,655,232	(93,345)
Total social services	1,703,687	1,703,687	2,014,213	(310,526)
Recreation and parks				
Other	-	-	116,705	(116,705)
Total recreation and parks			116,705	(116,705)
Economic development				
Operating personnel	5,000	5,000	17,601	(12,601)
Other	495,000	495,000	376,319	118,681
Total economic development	500,000	500,000	393,920	106,080
Public works				
Other			173,122	(173,122)
Total public works			173,122	(173,122)
Total expenditures	3,263,180	3,263,180	4,075,562	(812,382)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(112,687)	(112,687)	(100,996)	1,636,455
	(,)	(===,===)	(200,000)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	115,998	115,998	100,998	(15,000)
Transfers out				
Total other financing sources (uses)	115,998	115,998	100,998	(15,000)
Evenes (deficiency) of revenues over own anditures and				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources (uses)	\$ 3,311	\$ 3,311	\$ 2	\$ 1,621,455
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				, ,,

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Capital Projects

	Bud	geted Aı	nounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	Original		Final	<b>Actual Amounts</b>	Positive (Negative)
REVENUE					
Capital Fund					
Intergovernmental					
Federal	\$ 320,00	00 \$	320,000	\$ -	\$ (320,000)
State	295,55	50	295,550	187,916	(107,634)
Total revenues	615,55	50	615,550	187,916	(427,634)
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General government	316,04	48	316,048	463,339	(147,291)
Public safety	1,480,64	40	1,480,640	3,560,803	(2,080,163)
Recreation and parks	139,00	00	139,000	23,373	115,627
Economic development	20,79	95	20,795	19,699	1,096
Education	3,851,49	94	3,851,494	5,510,134	(1,658,640)
Public works	1,115,80	00	1,115,800	839,548	276,252
Total expenditures	6,923,7	77	6,923,777	10,416,896	(3,493,119)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(6,308,22	27)	(6,308,227)	(10,228,980)	3,065,485
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Note proceeds	3,931,49	94	3,931,494	22,150,159	18,218,665
Interest		-	-	6,743	-
Transfers in	2,451,23	33	2,451,233	2,451,233	-
Transfers out		<u> </u>		(300,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	6,382,72	27	6,382,727	24,308,135	18,218,665
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures and other financing sources (uses)	\$ 74,50	00 \$	74,500	\$ 14,079,155	\$ 21,284,150

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Building Excise Tax For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	· 	Budgete	d Amour	ıts				ance with Budget -
	Orig	ginal	Fi	nal	Actua	l Amounts	Positive	e (Negative)
REVENUE								
Building excise tax	\$		\$		\$		\$	
EXPENDITURES								
Capital outlay						6,414		(6,414)
Total expenditures		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		6,414		(6,414)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures						(6,414)		(6,414)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Miscellaneous		-				2,236		2,236
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and								
other	\$		\$		\$	(4,178)	\$	(4,178)

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Transfer Tax

	Budgete	d Amo	ounts				iance with al Budget -
	Original		Final	Actu	ial Amounts	Positi	ve (Negative)
REVENUE							
County transfer tax	\$ 891,519	\$	891,519	\$	1,108,004	\$	216,485
Miscellaneous	 -		-				
Total revenues	 891,519		891,519		1,108,004		216,485
EXPENDITURES							
General government							
Salaries	593,519		593,519		474,629		118,890
Other	 298,000		298,000		220,815		77,185
Total expenditures	 891,519		891,519		695,444		196,075
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ _	\$	_	\$	412,560	\$	412,560

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Airport Fund

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
OPERATING REVENUE				
Fuel sales	\$ 195,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 168,210	\$ (26,790)
Hanger and tie-down rentals	170,000	170,000	160,154	(9,846)
Other	19,320	19,320	21,552	2,232
Total revenues	384,320	384,320	349,916	(34,404)
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries, benefits, and taxes	267,446	267,446	234,707	32,739
Repairs and maintenance	63,000	63,000	40,508	22,492
Rental of land, buildings and equipment	13,800	13,800	13,200	600
Fuel	141,000	141,000	127,677	13,323
Utilities	89,900	89,900	88,013	1,887
Depreciation	-	-	839,293	(839,293)
Other	779,292	779,292	319,973	459,319
Total operating expenses	1,354,438	1,354,438	1,663,371	(308,933)
Net operating income (loss)	(970,118)	(970,118)	(1,313,455)	(343,337)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Grants- Federal government	510,000	510,000	67,393	(442,607)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	510,000	510,000	67,393	(442,607)
Income (loss) before transfers	(460,118)	(460,118)	(1,246,062)	(785,944)
Operating transfers	282,118	282,118	282,118	-
Capital transfers	178,000	178,000	178,000	
Change in net position	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (785,944)	\$ (785,944)

# Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual Landfill Fund

	Budgete	d Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
OPERATING REVENUE				
Tipping fees	\$ 2,582,437	\$ 2,582,437	\$ 3,005,285	\$ 422,848
Permits	140,000	140,000	123,795	(16,205)
Other	3,000	3,000	20	(2,980)
Total revenues	2,725,437	2,725,437	3,129,100	403,663
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries, benefits, and taxes	870,437	870,437	861,621	8,816
Repairs and maintenance	201,000	201,000	105,099	95,901
Rental of land, buildings and equipment	41,000	41,000	16,598	24,402
Fuel	150,000	150,000	160,895	(10,895)
Closure and postclosure costs accrual	450,000	450,000	202,114	247,886
Utilities	17,500	17,500	20,836	(3,336)
Depreciation	525,000	525,000	714,145	(189,145)
Other	1,876,500	1,876,500	409,639	1,466,861
Total operating expenses	4,131,437	4,131,437	2,490,947	1,640,490
Net operating income (loss)	(1,406,000)	(1,406,000)	638,153	2,044,153
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Use of fund balance	1,401,000	1,401,000	-	(1,401,000)
Interest income	10,000	10,000	33,482	23,482
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	1,411,000	1,411,000	33,482	(1,377,518)
Change in net position	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 671,635	\$ 666,635