

**Financial Management Policies
for the
Town of Templeton**

As of April 9, 2018

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
A. GENERAL BUDGET POLICIES	2
A-1 Balanced Budget	2
A-2 Submission of Budget and Budget Message.....	3
A-3 Revenue and Expenditure Forecast.....	4
A-4 Position Control/Vacancies.....	5
B. RESERVE FUNDS/FUND BALANCE POLICIES.....	7
B-1 Free Cash	7
B-2 Stabilization Funds.....	8
B-3 Retained Earnings	9
B-4 Overlay Estimation & Uses.....	10
C. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND POLICIES	13
C-1 Capital Improvement Plan Budget.....	13
C-2 Capital Improvement Financing.....	13
C-3 Capital Improvement Planning Process	14
D. GRANTS MANAGEMENT POLICIES	16
D-1 Grant Administration	16
D-2 Impact on Operating Budget.....	16
D-3 Impact on Capital Improvement Program and Debt Management	17
E. POLICIES REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES	18
E-1 Fees and Charges.....	18
F. UNFUNDED LIABILITIES POLICIES	20
F-1 Pensions/Retirement	20
F-2 Other Post- Employment Benefits (OPEB).....	20
G-1 Risk Management Program.....	22
H-1 Annual Audit.....	23
H-2 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.....	24
H-3 Monthly & Quarterly Reporting	24
H-4 Cash Collections	25
H-5 Ambulance Write-Off.....	25
H-6 Reconciling Cash and Receivables	27
H-7 Cash Flow Forecasting and Budgeting	28
I. PROCUREMENT AND PURCHASING POLICIES	30
I-1 Procurement and Purchasing Policy.....	30
J. INVESTMENT POLICIES	31
J-1 Investment Policy.....	31

___ J-2 Post-Issuance Tax Compliance Procedure for Tax-Exempt Debt Obligations and Other Tax-Benefited Obligations	32
SUPREMACY & AUTHORIZATION	33
ADOPTION & AMMENDMENTS	33

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with its role as the executive body, the Board of Selectmen (the “Board”) has the authority to adopt statements of policy to order its affairs and guide the administrative functions of the corporate body politic of the Town of Templeton (the “Town”).

These polices are adopted to guide the Town in ensuring the growing and continued financial health of the Town, provide the public with confidence that Town officials seriously respect their responsibility for fiscal stewardship, and to demonstrate to bond rating agencies that the Town has thoughtfully prepared for its future They are intended to be a living tool and shall be reviewed by the Town Administrator and designated staff on an annual basis and updated as necessary. Suggested revisions shall be submitted to the Board of Selectmen for consideration and adoption with the annual budget message submitted by the Town Administrator or as needed by changes in statute or regulation.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Financial Management Policies are as follows:

- A. To guide the Town in evaluating and implementing decisions that have significant financial impact.*
- B. To set forth planning and operating principles which require that the cost of government be clearly identified, and that financial risk be minimized.*
- C. To employ balanced and fair fee and user revenue policies that provide funding for programs and services being provided - or to be provided - by the Town.*
- D. To regularly evaluate the Town’s financial capacity to meet present and future needs.*
- E. To promote credible and sound financial management by providing accurate and timely information on the Town’s financial condition to the Board and elected officials, staff, the public, and external interests.*
- F. To ensure that current and future capital needs are addressed in a comprehensive and financially-sound manner.*
- G. To promote improvement in the Town’s credit rating and provide financial resources sufficient to meet the Town’s obligations on all municipal debt and other long-term obligations.*
- H. To establish an effective system of internal controls that ensures the legal use of financial resources.*
- I. To promote cooperation and coordination with other governments and the private sector in the financing and delivery of services.*

A. GENERAL BUDGET POLICIES

A-1 Balanced Budget

Background:

All Massachusetts municipalities are required by state law to prepare balanced annual budgets. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) notes a true structurally-balanced budget is one that supports financial sustainability for multiple years into the future.

Policy:

The Board of Selectmen and the Town Administrator shall present to the Advisory Committee, for their review and recommendation(s) to Town Meeting, a balanced budget in which revenues equal or exceed expenditures. Expenditures shall be realistically-budgeted and estimated revenues shall be conservatively-budgeted to allow for unanticipated events. The Town shall present said estimates and assumptions behind revenue estimates along with the balanced budget.

The Town will not use budgetary procedures that balance the budget at the expense of future years, such as postponing or deferring payment of expenses already incurred, accruing future year revenues, or rolling over short-term debt to avoid making principal payments.

The Town will not balance the budget by using one-time or other nonrecurring revenues to fund ongoing expenditures, except in the event of an emergency or extraordinary or unforeseen events. If extraordinary or unforeseen events necessitate a budget in which current revenues are less than current expenditures, and which thus relies one-time revenues to balance, the Board and the Town Administrator shall provide along with the budget a plan to return to a structurally balanced budget in no more than three years.

The Town budget shall also reasonably support a financially-sound operating position by maintaining reserves for emergencies and providing sufficient liquidity to pay bills on time and avoid revenue anticipation borrowing. (See also C. Reserve Funds/Fund Balance Policies.)

References:

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 44, Section 31 (M.G.L. c.44, §31)

Achieving a Structurally Balanced Budget, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, February 2012

A-2 Submission of Budget and Budget Message

Background:

Two important principles of public budgeting are clarity and publicity. The GFOA considers it of great importance for a budget explanation to be included as a part of the legislative discussion, highlighting the key issues of importance included in the document. It is equally important to distribute this information to the public to give them a greater understanding of the issues confronting the community.

Policy:

In presenting a proposed budget to the Board of Selectmen for their review and consideration, he shall prepare revenue projections for the upcoming fiscal year, together with the history of revenues for the past five completed fiscal years the recommended operating and capital budget for all Town departments and enterprise funds. This budget shall be presented to the Board of Selectmen in a formal public meeting for their review and consideration. The Town Administrator shall provide written documentation of budget assumptions, including a 10-year history of free cash certification, stabilization fund balance, and overlay surplus.

In accordance with the Town Bylaw (Article III, Section 4), the Town Administrator in conjunction with the Board of Selectmen shall prepare the budget proposal, which shall provide a complete financial plan of all general and enterprise funds and activities for the ensuing fiscal year, an accompanying budget message, and supporting documents. The budget message from the Town Administrator in conjunction with the Board of Selectmen shall explain the proposed budget for all Town agencies in fiscal terms and in terms of work programs. It shall outline the proposed financial policies for the Town for the ensuing fiscal year, describe the important features of the budget, indicate any major differences from the current fiscal year in financial policies, expenditures, and revenues, together with the reason(s) for such changes, summarize the Town's debt position, and include such other material as deemed desirable. The document shall:

- enumerate the Town's/BOS' goals and how the budget supports progress toward them;
- discuss short term internal/external factors impacting the budget; and
- identify mid and long-term opportunities and threats facing Town.

The Board of Selectmen shall invite the attendance of the Advisory Committee to all such presentations and workshops during which it is to give the budget proposal consideration and review.

The Town shall work toward the implementation of a budget document that meets the high standards of the Government Finance Officers Association "Distinguished Budget Presentation Award Program."

A-3 Revenue and Expenditure Forecast

Background:

The purpose of this policy is to establish a means by which the Town will forecast revenues and expenditures in accordance with established best practices. A forecast will provide decision-makers with an indication of the long-term fiscal impact of current policies and budget decisions and will allow staff, the Advisory Committee, and the Board of Selectmen to test various “what-if” scenarios and examine the fiscal impact on future budgets. Long-term financial planning, including revenue and expenditure forecasting, is one of the local government financial practices that credit rating agencies evaluate when assessing municipalities for credit quality.

Policy:

The Town shall subscribe to the following practices and procedures in implementing its Revenue and Expenditure Forecasting Policy:

a) Overview

- i. Each year the Town Administrator shall prepare and maintain a 5-year Financial Forecast for General Fund and Enterprise Fund operations.
- ii. The forecast shall include 5 years of historical data for trend analysis purposes. Conservative methods of estimation shall be used.
- iii. The Town Administrator, in cooperation with other Town departments, will review fiscal assumptions every year when the forecast is updated and will input data that is timely and accurate in preparation of the forecast.
- iv. Throughout the budget cycle, revenue and expenditure forecasts may be revisited as up-to-date information becomes available.

b) Assumptions

The forecast shall assume that:

- i. Current service levels will be maintained or adjusted to reflect the adopted policy goals of the Board of Selectmen. Any adjustments will be clearly articulated in the forecast.
- ii. There will be no changes in State or Federal law, unless those changes are already known and confirmed.
- iii. All Town policies will be followed.
- iv. Property taxes will grow at the limits of Proposition 2 ½, unless there are extraordinary circumstances.
- v. The State’s net school spending requirements will annually be met or exceeded.
- vi. Local receipts and state aid will reflect larger economic trends.
- vii. Historical trends in the growth of specific operating expenses and employee benefits will likely continue.
- viii. Cost-of-living adjustments and compensation increases projected to be included in future contract settlements should be included.

- ix. New growth will be projected conservatively, taking into account the Town's three-year average by property class.

c) Use of the Forecast

- i. The forecast shall be used as a financial management tool to enable Town officials to review operating needs, identify fiscal challenges and opportunities, and develop long-term budgeting policies as part of an overall strategic plan. The forecast shall be designed to provide an outlook on the implications of changes in revenues and expenditures and allow for analyzing multiple scenarios. The forecast will: 1) provide insight into whether the current mix and level of resources in the General Fund are likely to continue to be sufficient to cover current service levels and capital projects; and, 2) identify the resources needed to maintain required enterprise fund operations and 3) estimate the impact on rate payers. It shall also be used to demonstrate the impact of goals and objectives set by the Board of Selectmen in their annual retreat.
- ii. A preliminary forecast of revenues, including any new or increased revenue streams proposed to be adopted for the coming fiscal year and the associated assumptions, shall be made available to the Board of Selectmen by the end of October for their review, consideration and - after consultation with the Advisory Committee - action. The forecast will be updated at the time of the budget submission to reflect any substantial changes in the information available.
- iii. The Board of Selectmen and the Advisory Committee shall take into consideration the results of the revenue and expenditure forecast when undertaking their budgeting duties and making decisions on long-term contracts or financial commitments.
- iv. Throughout the budget cycle, revenue and expenditure forecasts may be revisited as more up-to-date information becomes available.

References:

Revenue and Expenditure Forecasting, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

Financial Forecasting in the Budget Preparation Process, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, February 2014.

Financial Management Assessment, Standard and Poor's, June 2006.

A-4 Position Control/Vacancies

Background:

The largest segment of a town's budget is its personnel costs. Failure to accurately monitor the approved personnel budget can lead to errors in budgeting, over- or under-staffing, incorrect grading, and other increased personnel costs.

Policy:

The Town shall maintain a personnel system that accurately tracks authorized, filled, and unfilled positions as well as their funding source. Annual budgets shall be prepared that account for all the costs necessary to cover positions that the Town intends to have during that budget period. Prior to filling any vacancy, department heads shall review with their appointing authority the services provided by the vacant position, the continued need for such services, and possible alternative service delivery methods.

B. RESERVE FUNDS/FUND BALANCE POLICIES

Background:

Formal written policies that establish guidelines for funding and maintaining reserves can help a community sustain operations during difficult economic periods. Reserves can be used to finance unforeseen or emergency needs, to hold money for specific future purposes, or in limited instances, to serve as a revenue source for the annual budget. Reserve balances and policies can also positively impact a community's credit rating and, as a consequence, the long-term cost to fund major projects. The discussion of reserves, and the attention of credit rating agencies, is generally focused on free cash, stabilization funds, and, sometimes, overlay surplus.

B-1 Free Cash

Background:

The Division of Local Service's *Municipal Finance Glossary (May 2008)* defines Free Cash as follows:

Free Cash (Also Budgetary Fund Balance) – Remaining, unrestricted funds from operations of the previous fiscal year including unexpended free cash from the prior year, actual receipts in excess of revenue estimates shown on the tax recapitulation sheet, and unspent amounts in budget line-items. Unpaid property taxes and certain deficits reduce the amount that can be certified as free cash. The calculation of free cash is based on the balance sheet as of June 30, which is submitted by the community's auditor, accountant, or comptroller. Important: free cash is not available for appropriation until certified by the Director of Accounts.

Free Cash provides a financial cushion against events such as a sudden loss of a revenue source, an economic downturn, an emergency or other unanticipated expenditure, non-recurring capital expenditures, and uneven cash flow. Free cash can serve as a source for funding capital needs or replenish other reserves. GFOA notes it is essential that governments maintain adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate current and future risks (e.g., revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenditures). The Division of Local Services (DLS) recommends that a municipality strive to generate free cash in an amount equal to 3 to 5% of its annual budget.

Policy:

The Town of Templeton will continue to avoid using free cash to fund the operating budget, except in the event of an emergency or extraordinary or unforeseen events as described in A-1 above.

The Town will endeavor to annually generate free cash of 5 percent of the prior year's omnibus operating budget, less school debt

The Town will strive to have its free cash certified in time for use at its Fall Town Meeting. Free Cash may be used for certain one-time expenditures, such as major capital projects, emergencies,

other unanticipated expenditures and deficits (i.e. snow & ice) or to replenish other reserves. Free cash shall not be depleted in any year, so that the following year's calculation will begin with a positive balance.

Upon certification of the Town's free cash, the Town Administrator shall prepare a plan of its use to guide the expenditure of free cash. He shall, first deduct an amount anticipated to be needed at the Annual Town Meeting to meet unanticipated operating deficits such as snow and ice. He shall then deduct for extraordinary or unplanned needs which have arisen since the annual town meeting with a target of having a remainder of no less than fifty percent of the certified free cash. The remainder shall be, subject to rounding factors, used for contributions to reserves and as working capital for the balance of the fiscal year, provided that it shall be available for appropriation for capital needs at the annual town meeting, as follows:

- 50% Reserved for Working Capital
- 35% Transferred to the General Stabilization Fund
- 10% Transferred to the Capital Stabilization Fund
- 5% Transferred to the OPEB reserve.

References:

Free Cash, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

Appropriate Level of Unrestricted Fund Balance in the General Fund, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, September 2015.

Reserve Policies, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

B-2 Stabilization Funds

Background:

Under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 40 Section 5B, a municipality may establish one or more stabilization funds for different purposes and may appropriate into them in any year. Generally, a two-thirds vote of town meeting is required to establish, amend the purpose of, or appropriate money out of a stabilization fund, and a majority vote is required to appropriate money into a stabilization fund. Any interest generated by a fund must be added to and become a part of the fund.

A stabilization fund is designed to accumulate amounts for capital and other future spending purposes, although spending purposes must comply with the purpose specified in the vote to establish a special purpose stabilization fund. A general stabilization fund may be spent for any lawful purpose. The purpose of this policy is to define the parameters by which the Town funds and draws from its General and Capital Stabilization Funds. Healthy reserve balances, including stabilization fund balances, are viewed positively by credit rating agencies.

Policy:

This policy shall be administered by the Town Administrator, with the advice and input of the Town Treasurer. The Town Administrator may delegate to and seek assistance from other Town staff as needed. The Town Treasurer may invest the proceeds in accordance with State law.

B-2a General Stabilization Policy:

- i. The Town shall target a General Stabilization Fund balance of not less than 5% of the prior year's omnibus operating budget, less school debt. The Town will strive to appropriate 0.5% of the prior year's omnibus operating budget, less school debt, toward the General Stabilization Fund each year until the target is reached.
- ii. The Town will endeavor to leave this balance unspent, except in the event of an emergency or extraordinary event. If it is necessary to draw down from the General Stabilization Fund, the Town shall endeavor to replenish the fund to the targeted policy goal through the appropriation of revenues such as free cash and/or one-time revenues.
- iii. The funds shall be used for lawful purposes.

B-2b Capital Stabilization Policy:

- i. The Town shall maintain a special purpose Capital Stabilization Fund that shall serve as a funding source for the Town's capital improvement plan.
- ii. The Town shall have a goal to maintain a Capital Stabilization Fund equal to 1% of the prior year's omnibus operating budget, less school debt.
- iii. Each year, as pay-as-you-go capital is expended from the Fund, the Town shall endeavor to replenish the fund to the targeted policy goal. Withdrawals from the Fund will be made in accordance with any capital-related policies established by the Town.
- iv. The funds shall be used for lawful purposes.

References:

M.G.L. c. 40 §5B

M.G.L. c. 59 §21C (g)

Special Purpose Stabilization Funds, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

B-3 Retained Earnings

Background:

The Town has separate Sewer and Cable enterprise funds. By accounting for the revenues and expenditures of these operations in separate funds segregated from the general fund, the Town can identify the true costs of each service—direct, indirect, and capital—and recover these through user and other fees. Under this accounting method, the Town may reserve the operation's generated surplus (referred to as retained earnings or, alternatively, as net assets unrestricted) rather than closing the amount out to the general fund at year-end.

Policy:

The Town will strive to have its retained earnings certified in time for its Fall Town Meeting. Retained earnings may be used for certain one-time expenditures, such as major capital projects, emergencies, other unanticipated expenditures and deficits (i.e. snow & ice) or to replenish other reserves. Retained earnings shall not be depleted in any year, so that a reserve amount of at least 20% percent of the operation's total budget, at minimum, is rolled into the next fiscal year provided however that this reserve may be significantly higher if major infrastructure improvements are necessary.

The Sewer Commission shall periodically review and, when necessary, adjust user rates to maintain the target reserve levels for the enterprise fund. The department shall report the fund balance as a percentage of its budget to the Town Administrator as a part of the annual budget request process.

References:

M.G.L. c. 44, §53F½

DLS Informational Guideline Release 08-101: *Enterprise Funds*

B-4 Overlay Estimation & Uses

Background:

To ensure the proper treatment of the overlay account, this policy sets guidelines for determining the annual overlay amount in the Town's budget and for deciding whether any overlay balance can be certified as surplus. The allowance for abatements and exemptions, commonly referred to as the overlay, is an account to offset anticipated abatements and exemptions of committed real and personal property taxes.

The Town is required to refund to the taxpayers those amounts which, after payment, are abated by application of the taxpayer or order of the Appellate Tax Board or a court of competent jurisdiction. Annually, the Town must set aside, within its levy limit, an amount to cover such anticipated refunds. As part of the annual budget and tax rate process, the assessors must analyze the balance in the overlay account and determine whether it is adequate to fund anticipated property tax abatements, exemptions, and receivables during the upcoming fiscal year, in addition to existing abatement, exemption, and receivable exposure for all previous fiscal years.

Depending upon how much was set aside and how much was paid out, there may be – from time to time – a surplus in this account which, after certification by the Board of Assessors, is available to be used by the Town for any purpose for which a town may expend funds. At the close of the fiscal year, any balance in the overlay surplus account becomes part of the free cash calculation on July 1 of the following fiscal year.

Effective November 7, 2016, the Municipal Modernization Act (Chapter 218 of the Acts of 2016) provides for a single overlay account. Previously, a municipality had to maintain separate overlay reserves for each fiscal year and could not use the surplus from one year to cover another year's deficit without a multistep process involving the assessors, accounting officer, and local legislative body. However, the Act allows all existing overlay balances to be transferred to a single account. Although this policy treats overlay as a single account, to continue historical information and facilitate reconciliations, the Town shall maintain subsidiary ledgers by levy year for overlay balances.

Policy:

The Town shall subscribe to the following practices and procedures in establishment of an amount to be set aside, the annually seeking of a certification of any surplus in the account, and the use such surplus.

If the Town receives more aid than planned, the Town shall sweep it into the overlay reserve at the time of setting the tax rate or allow it to flow into free cash at the end of the fiscal year. If the Town receives less state aid than projected at the time of setting the budget, planned, the Town shall reduce the projected overlay reserve. With proper planning, the variance is rarely dramatic.

a) Establishing an Amount to Be Set Aside

- i. The Town Administrator shall prepare the annual budget recommendation using an allowance of two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the anticipated base levy limit for the coming year and new growth revenues.
- ii. During the budget review process, this may be reduced to account for minor variations in initial budget estimates, provided that it shall not be reduced below one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the items upon which it was based at the time the budget goes to the Town Meeting for action.
- iii. At the time of submitting the Re-Cap Sheet, so-called, to the Department of Revenue for tax rate setting, the amount set aside during the final budget process shall be supplemented by any increase in state aid or other revenues substantially beyond those anticipated or decreased by reductions in such revenues.

b) Declaration of Surplus and the Use Thereof

- iv. At the time of preparing the annual budget recommendation, the Town Administrator shall inquire of the Board of Assessors of the potential total surplus in the overlay account.
- v. In submitting the recommended budget, the Town Administrator may use up to one-third (1/3) of said amount toward capital or similar one-time expenses.
- vi. After initial review of the recommended budget by the Board of Selectmen, and determining the Board is receptive to such expenditures, the Town Administrator

- shall submit a formal request to the Board of Assessors to certify such an amount rounded up to the nearest increment of \$1,000.
- vii. Upon certification such an amount will be moved to a sub-account titled Overlay Surplus and await appropriation by the Town Meeting.
 - viii. At the end of the fiscal year, any amount remaining in the Overlay Surplus shall be rolled into the receipts of the general fund and become part of the application for certification of free cash.
 - ix. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Selectmen may, at any time, seek a certification by the Board of Assessors of the entire amount of the surplus in the overlay account.

References:

M.G.L. c. 59 §25

DLS Informational Guideline Release 16-104: Overlay and Overlay Surplus

Chapter 218 of the Acts of 2016

C. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND POLICIES

Background:

Planning, budgeting, and financing for the replacement, repair, and acquisition of capital assets is a critical component of any municipality's budget and operation. Prudent planning and funding of capital assets ensures that a municipality can provide quality public services in a financially-sound manner. It is recognized that a balance must be maintained between operating and capital budgets so as to meet the needs of both to the maximum extent possible. A Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is the mechanism that a municipality uses to identify projects, prioritize funding, and create a long-term financial plan that can be achieved within the limitations of the budget environment.

Long-term capital planning is one of the local government financial practices that credit rating agencies evaluate when assessing municipalities for credit quality.

References:

Financial Management Assessment, Standard and Poor's, June 2006.

C-1 Capital Improvement Plan Budget

Policy:

The Town shall comply with Article XLII of the Town's Bylaws as it relates to the capital planning process.

C-2 Capital Improvement Financing

Policy:

The Templeton capital improvement program shall be prepared and financed in accordance with the following policies:

- **Outside Funding** – State, federal, or private grant funding shall be pursued and used to finance the capital budget wherever possible. (See Section D. Grants Management Policies.)
- **Local Funding** – The first source of capital investment shall be the Capital Stabilization Fund. Even when a significant balance exists in this account, the Town will be conservative about the amount of borrowing to be done with the capital stabilization fund as the funding source so as not to over-leverage the fund. The Town will then use modest amounts from the capital stabilization or other reserves such as free cash above target levels to fund pay-as-you go capital needs.
- **Debt-Financing/Borrowing** -
 - The term of borrowing for a capital project shall not exceed the asset's estimated useful life.

- The Town will attempt to maintain a long-term debt schedule such that at least 50% of its outstanding principal will be paid within 10 years.
- The Town will work closely with its financial advisor to follow federal regulations and set time frames for spending borrowed funds to avoid committing arbitrage, paying rebates, fines and penalties to the federal government and jeopardizing the debt issuance's tax-exempt status.
- The Town will maintain good communications with bond rating agencies, bond counsel, banks, financial advisors, and others involved in debt issuance and management.
- The Town will follow a policy of full disclosure on every financial report and bond prospectus, including data on total outstanding debt per capita, as a percentage of per capita personal income, and as a percentage of total assessed property value.

References:

M.G.L. c. 44 §7 and 8

C-3 Capital Improvement Planning Process

Background:

Article XLII of the Town's Bylaws guides the Town's capital improvement planning process. The below policy reiterates the guidelines established in the Bylaw and provides additional detail for participants in the planning process. Where conflicts may exist, Article XLII shall govern.

Policy C-3:

The Bylaw defines capital expenditures as those where proposed asset or project has a useful life of 5 years or more and exceeds \$10,000 in cost. Items which may have a lower cost but - when bought in bulk as part of a program – are considered a capital expenditure if the cost is to be more than \$10,000. Further, by this policy, if a capital asset or project is typically purchased or undertaken on an ongoing basis (such as the replacement of cruisers, fire safety gear, or technology) the Town may include such expenditures in the operating budget provided the expenditure is reflected in the Capital Plan itself.

In accordance with the Town Bylaw, a Capital Planning Committee (CPC) shall be formed to accomplish the capital planning process. All officers, boards, commissions, and committees shall, during the capital planning review process, submit to the CPC information concerning all anticipated capital projects and purchases, on forms designed by the CPC for that purpose. By this policy, the CPC shall provide said forms to all officers, boards, commissions, committees, department directors, and other involved staff no later than September 30th of each year. The CPC shall meet with department directors, officers, boards, commissions, committees, and other involved staff regarding their capital requests during the departments' budget development meetings.

Per Town Bylaw, with the information it receives, the CPC shall prepare a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). By this policy, capital projects and purchases shall be prioritized based upon importance in terms of (a) public safety, code compliance and worker safety, (b) preservation of property and programs and avoidance of deferred maintenance costs, (c) reduction in

operational costs, and (d) offering of new programs all with an eye toward maximizing grant opportunities and minimizing the use of local tax levy. The CPC shall prepare an annual capital plan, including the costs thereof, and make recommendations to the Board of Selectmen on capital items which should be funded. The capital budget shall be included on the Annual Town Meeting warrant, per Town Bylaw. By this policy, the Town Administrator will include a funding plan of the capital improvement budget with development of the operating budget, taking into account the projected impacts of capital projects and purchases on the operating budget.

Per Town Bylaw, the Committee's report and the Selectmen's recommended capital budget shall be made available to the Advisory Board for review and inclusion in the annual recommendations of the Advisory Board.

Except as required by extraordinary circumstances or an unforeseen opportunity, all approved capital projects must be part of the annual adopted Capital Improvement Plan as required by the Town Bylaw.

Additional capital-related policies are identified below:

- Federal, state, or private grants or loans shall be used to finance only those capital improvements that are consistent with the Town's capital improvement plan and priorities, and for which operating and maintenance costs have been included in operating budget forecasts.
- All capital assets shall be maintained at a level adequate to protect the Town's capital investment and to minimize future maintenance and replacement costs.
- Equipment replacement and building repair needs shall be projected for the next 5 years and will be updated each year. From this projection, a maintenance and replacement schedule will be developed and followed.
- As appropriate, the Town Administrator shall also incorporate the CIP's projected operating budget impacts into the Town's revenue and expenditure forecasts.

References:

Town of Templeton Bylaw (Article XLII)

D. GRANTS MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Background:

Grants can be a useful tool for municipalities as they seek to deliver necessary services in a fiscally-responsible manner. However, grant awards may raise policy questions and impose administrative requirements that should be fully understood.

DLS recommends analyzing current and future impact of grants on operating budget, capital improvement program, and debt management.

The Government Finance Officers Association recommends that governments establish processes to promote awareness throughout the government that grants normally come with significant requirements.

D-1 Grant Administration

Policy:

The Town shall consistently seek to maximize the benefits of grants while minimizing their risks. Prior to acceptance of a grant award, the Town shall consider any specialized requirement(s) that apply to the general operations of the grant, specific compliance rules, monitoring of other parties (e.g., sub-grantees) that may receive resources from the grant, specialized reporting requirements, and any long-term commitments required by the grant, such as the requirement - either as a condition of the grant itself or politically - to financially maintain a program or asset after the expiration of the grant, among other considerations. All Town officials applying for grants shall inform the Town Administrator of applications in progress. Submitting an application for a grant less than \$5,000 shall require the approval of the Town Administrator. Submitting an application for a grant greater than \$5,000 shall require the approval of the Board of Selectmen. All Town officials receiving grants shall inform the Town Administrator of grants awarded to the Town. The Town Administrator shall keep the Board of Selectmen informed regarding grant applications in progress and grants awarded to the Town.

The Town shall ensure that it appropriately administers grants after their acceptance, as inappropriate administration can result in the failure to meet all grant requirements, potentially resulting in the need to return some or all of the resources to the grantor.

D-2 Impact on Operating Budget

Policy:

When positions are funded by grants, the current and future impact on the operating budget shall be analyzed. When allowable, the cost for providing benefits, such as health insurance, should be included in the grant budget to cover the Town's cost for providing that benefit.

In all cases where some costs are not covered (e.g., personnel-related benefit costs or indirect costs), those costs should be clearly disclosed prior to the determination to accept the grant. With such disclosure, a proposed plan to cover such unreimbursed costs shall also be presented at the same time for concurrent approval.

D-3 Impact on Capital Improvement Program and Debt Management

Policy:

When grants are accepted for capital purposes, the Town shall include in its capital improvement program any share of costs associated with the grant and project the Town's share of debt service in its debt management plan. Any future increase or decrease in operating costs associated with the grant should be identified in the Town's revenue and expenditure forecast.

References:

Administering Grants Effectively, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, May 2013.

E. POLICIES REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES

E-1 Fees and Charges

Background:

The Government Finance Officers Association recommends that when certain services provided especially benefit a particular group (e.g., an individual seeking a permit or license), governments should consider imposing charges and fees on the service recipients. Well-designed charges and fees not only reduce the need for additional revenue sources, but promote service efficiency. Regular and consistent review of all fees is necessary to ensure the costs associated with the delivery of specific services have been appropriately identified and that a municipality is collecting reasonable charges.

The Division of Local Services recommends communities adopt written policies for setting charges and fees. A policy should identify what factors are to be taken into account when pricing services. It should also state whether the community intends to recover the full cost of providing the service or benefit and under what circumstances a charge or fee is set at less-than-full recovery (e.g., debt exclusion or other subsidy). Such a policy and the fee structure should be reviewed at least once every five years and whenever relevant statutes change to ensure they remain current, and both should be communicated with the public clearly and openly. These reviews shall be done on a rolling basis to be established by the Town Administrator and generally submitted to the Board for review and consideration as part of the annual budget process

Policy:

Town fees and charges shall be reviewed at least every five years in relation to the cost of providing the service. The Town Administrator or designated staff will compare rates with nearby and/or comparable communities to determine if the fees established are competitive. The Town may decide against full cost recovery where greater public benefit is demonstrated. Exceptions to full recovery costs include cases where the fee maximums are established by the General Laws of Massachusetts (MGL) or where a policy decision has been made otherwise.

In such cases when fees do not cover costs and fees cannot be reasonably raised, the Town may explore other options for the delivery of the services.

References:

M.G.L. c.140

Emerson College v. Boston, 391 Mass. 415 (1984).

Costing Municipal Services: Workbook and Case Study, MA DOR Division of Local Services' workbook.

Establishing Government Charges and Fees, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, February 2014

Division of Local Services, A Guide to Financial Management for Town Officials, p. 20-21.

F. UNFUNDED LIABILITIES POLICIES

Background:

Defined as “the actuarial calculation of the value of future benefits payable less the net assets of the fund at a given balance date,” unfunded liabilities represent a significant financial obligation for all levels of government across the country. In Templeton and other Massachusetts municipalities, the two primary unfunded liabilities are for Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB).

F-1 Pensions/Retirement

Background:

The Contributory Retirement System is a defined benefit program that is governed by Massachusetts General Laws, Ch.32 and is regulated by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC), a state entity responsible for the oversight, guidance, monitoring, and regulation of Massachusetts' 105 public pension systems. Funding for this system covers the costs of employees who are part of the Town's retirement system, which does not include teachers, as their pensions are funded by the State. The Town of Templeton is a member of the Worcester County Retirement System and pays an annual pension assessment to the County. Pursuant to current state law, the Worcester County Retirement System has established a funding schedule to fully-fund its liability by 2035.

Policy:

In accordance with state law, PERAC regulations, and government accounting standards, the Town shall continue to fund this liability in the most fiscally-prudent manner, recognizing the fact that the adoption of a funding schedule is, by law, the responsibility of the County retirement board.

References:

M.G.L. c.32

F-2 Other Post- Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Background:

OPEB consists primarily of the costs associated with providing health insurance for retirees and their dependents. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statements No. 43 and No. 45 in 2004 to address the OPEB issue. GASB 43 required the accrual of liabilities of OPEB generally over the working career of plan members rather than the recognition of pay-as-you-go contributions, while GASB 45 required the accrual of the OPEB expense over the same period of time. The reporting requirements of GASB 43 and 45 include disclosures and schedules providing actuarially-determined values related to the funded status of OPEB. This requires that

the accrued liabilities be determined by a qualified actuary using acceptable actuarial methods. Templeton has not yet appropriated any money into an OPEB trust.

Policy:

While there is currently no legal requirement to fund OPEB, the Town recognizes the importance and financial advantage of initiating early and regular funding for these long-term obligations. The Town will endeavor to appropriate funding from a mix of ongoing and one-time revenues, free cash, and unexpended health insurance budget into an irrevocable trust established under MGL c. 32B, §20.

In order to determine the funding schedule, the Town shall commence the preparation of an independent actuarial assessment of its liability no later than Fiscal Year 2019 which is compliant with GASB's requirement. Careful consideration shall be given to identifying the investment vehicle that offers the best rate of return in the safest possible environment, which could include investment in the Massachusetts Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT).

References:

Statement No. 43, Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, Governmental Accounting Standards Board, April 2004.

Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, Governmental Accounting Standards Board, June 2004.

GASB Statements 43 and 45 on Other Postemployment Benefits, Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

G. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

G-1 Risk Management Program

Background:

In recognition that during daily operations, a municipality is constantly exposed to potential impact of property loss, personal injury, and other liability, the Government Financial Officers Association recommends that governments develop a comprehensive risk management program that identifies, reduces or minimizes risk to its property, interests, and employees. Costs and consequences of harmful or damaging incidents arising from those risks should be contained.

Policy:

The Town's insurance programs shall be aimed at covering the potential impact of the types of property loss, personal injury, and liability the Town is exposed to on a regular basis. If a Town board, commission, or other multiple-member body wishes to add item(s) to the Town's insurance policy, said board, commission, or other multiple-member body must get approval from the Board of Selectmen, unless the Board chooses to delegate this authority to the Town Administrator.

The Town shall develop and maintain a risk management program to protect the Town against the financial consequences of accidental loss of property, liability, and personal injury to the extent possible through effective prevention and loss-control policies and practices.

References:

Creating a Comprehensive Risk Management Program, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, March 2009.

H ACCOUNTING/AUDITING/FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

H-1 Annual Audit

Background:

The objective of an audit is to obtain independent assurance that a community's year-end financial statements are reliable, accurate, and complete. An audit also helps to ensure that financial checks and balances are in place to protect public assets. Consequently, it can be a powerful tool by which a community can build taxpayer confidence in government operations.

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that communities engage the same auditor by entering into multiyear agreements, or a series of one-year contracts, for a term of at least five years. A multiyear agreement allows for greater continuity and enables a new auditor to spread initial start-up costs over multiple years, potentially reducing costs in the initial years.

However, after this term, the GFOA recommends a full, competitive selection process and a rotation of auditors after each multiyear agreement, provided there is adequate competition among qualified auditors. Contracting with a new audit firm not only brings a fresh perspective, but it also reflects good practice.

Where competition is limited, or the performance of the current auditors is satisfactory, participation of the current auditors is acceptable, provided its services have and will, conform to industry standards. In the event the Town chooses to remain with an audit firm, it is advisable to rotate the audit manager on a regular basis.

Policy:

The Town shall have an independent outside audit performed by a certified audit firm each year. The Town shall endeavor to have the audit completed prior to January 1 of each year. The Board shall provide for such an audit by an accountant or a firm of accountants, who have no personal interests, direct or indirect, in the fiscal affairs of the Town government or of any of its officers or employees. The Board shall require a public presentation of the audit and management letter once it is finalized

The Town will either re-advertise for auditing services every 5 to 8 years or ensure that there is a regular rotation of audit managers within a particular firm if it elects to stay with a given audit firm. The Town will strive to have the annual audit completed by January 1 of the following year.

References:

Annual Audits, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

H-2 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Background:

A Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) is a set of government financial statements comprising the financial report of the municipal entity that complies with the accounting requirements promulgated by the General Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB provides standards for the content of a CAFR in its annual updated publication *Codification of Government Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*. A CAFR is compiled by the municipal accounting staff and audited by an external Certified Public Accounting firm utilizing GASB requirements. It is comprised of three sections: Introductory, Financial, and Statistical. It combines the financial information of fund accounting and enterprise authorities accounting.

Policy:

The Town shall work towards the preparation of a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) that meets the criteria established by the GFOA's Certificate of Achievement in Financial Reporting Program. This program encourages the preparation of a comprehensive report that goes beyond the annual audit report and presents information that enhances government transparency and disclosure.

H-3 Monthly & Quarterly Reporting

Background:

Monthly reporting helps a community to determine whether sufficient funds are available to cover current obligations, any surplus can be invested, or shortfall exists requiring temporary borrowing.

Policy:

The Town Accountant shall produce and distribute monthly budget-to-actual reporting to evaluate the Town's financial position per Massachusetts state law. These reports shall be submitted to the Board, user agencies, Town Administrator, and Advisory Committee, among others. This will enable the Town to take prompt management action in the event that fiscal problems are indicated or adjust spending behavior to meet financial challenges.

The Town's Financial Team (Accountant, Treasurer/Collector, Principal Asector) shall make a formal public presentation to the Board and the status of accounts, their activities and concerns over negative trends each month following the ending of a fiscal year quarter together with any steps recommended by the Town Administrator to deal with such negative trends.

References:

H-4 Cash Collections

Background:

One of a government's functions is to collect taxes and other revenues. The process involves many officials and entities, including the Treasurer/Collector's office, accounting office, legal counsel, tax assessor, other departments or agencies, other governments at the state and/or local level, commercial banks, and private collection agencies.

Policy:

The Town shall collect all revenue using fair and consistent methods, exercising all powers provided to it under law.

On or before September 1, the Town shall commence tax title proceedings against all properties that owe property taxes to the Town.

The Treasurer/Collector shall aggressively pursue the collection of delinquent accounts and with assistance from the Deputy Collector and other Town officials to pursue collection of outstanding real estate taxes, personal property taxes, excise taxes, fines, and other owed monies. The execution of a systematic and deliberate program to collect monies owed is intended not only to capture revenue, but also to establish a clear policy that tax delinquents will be aggressively pursued. The Treasurer/Collector shall execute in a timely manner collection remedies such as issuance of demands immediately after bills become past due and initiate tax taking shortly afterwards to increase the rate of collection of municipal monies, thereby assisting in the financial stability of the Town. The Town may employ a private collections agency if it is deemed necessary and prudent by the Board of Selectmen

The Treasurer/Collector shall establish and maintain reliable recordkeeping systems and enforce a timely collections process. All amounts committed must be supported with a warrant and a detailed listing of all amounts due. All monies received by any department or Town office should be turned over to the Treasurer/Collector's office at least weekly, on a uniform date and time to be established by the Treasurer/Collector, so they may be deposited in the bank in a timely manner.

References:

Revenue Collection, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice.

H-5 Ambulance Write-Off

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedures that will be used to write off ambulance receipts that have not been collected. This policy shall be administered by the Town Administrator, with the advice and input of the Fire Chief. The Town Administrator may delegate to and seek assistance from other Town staff as needed.

Policy:

The policy of the Templeton Fire Department and the Town of Templeton is to collect all receivables generated by the Fire Department ambulance service, with the exception of cases where payment would create severe financial hardship.

In implementing this policy, the Town Administrator and the billing company will at all times be mindful that it is the intent of the Board of Selectmen that all Templeton residents and visitors should receive prompt and professional emergency medical service regardless of their ability to pay for said services. Toward that end, all Town staff and vendors are directed to treat all waiver requests with sensitivity and fairness and to ensure that all patients will have full access to services without regard to payment ability.

a) Background

The Town of Templeton contracts with an outside vendor to provide ambulance billing and collection for ambulance services provided by the Fire Department ambulance. The Town of Templeton, as part of an agreement with the billing company, requires a standard method of pursuing collections that ensures payments are received that are owed to the Town, based on established rates set by the Town as allowed under federal or state medical reimbursement regulations.

b) Procedures

- i. The Town shall receive and review a monthly balance of accounts, including all aging and current accounts, provided by the billing company. The Town Administrator and Fire Chief shall meet on a quarterly basis to reconcile outstanding balances, confirm receivables, review uncollected receivables that the billing company recommends be written off, and review claims of financial hardship.
- ii. The Town of Templeton shall meet with the billing company at least biannually, in January and June, to discuss aging receivables that have had no activity within the prior 180 days. The process utilized by the billing company to pursue individual uncollected accounts shall be reviewed. The methods of collection that are considered to be fair and reasonable are: correspondence to the insurance company, if the patient was insured for their medical transport, or if uninsured, documented mail service, phone calls, emails, or fax transmissions to the patient. The final step will be to determine if the patient was reimbursed directly from their insurance company for their medical transport and has not reimbursed the Town.
- iii. The Town Administrator, with the recommendation of the Fire Chief, after confirming that the above policy has been met, will make a determination that an account is to be written off as an uncollected account. This determination does not constitute forgiveness of the debt if at a future date payment is received by the Town or billing company. The determination to write off an account shall be based upon the inability of the billing company, or any agents that they may use, to locate or obtain direct

contact with a patient, either by registered letter or some other means. A list of uncollectable accounts that are determined to be written off from the fiscal year prior to the one just completed shall be provided to the Board of Selectmen for their review and action each July.

c) Collection Agency

If the patient has ignored all attempts for reconciliation of their account the billing company will enter the account onto a collection report. This report will be sent to the Town on a quarterly basis when it will be reviewed by the Town Administrator and Fire Chief to determine if some or all accounts will go to the collection agency. The Fire Chief will return the report to the billing company and provide them with a list of which of the patient accounts will go to a collection agency.

d) Financial Hardship Requests

- i. Requests for a waiver of a portion or all of an ambulance bill shall be submitted by the patient to the billing company on the billing company's approved form for review and determination of financial conditions of the patient and ability to pay. The request may require documentation, such as hospital fee confirmation, a letter from a third party such as a social worker, or a letter from the patient attesting to their hardship that has been signed under the pains and penalties of perjury.
- ii. The billing company will review all requests for waivers based upon financial hardship and shall issue a recommendation to the Fire Chief. The Chief will then review the recommendation from the billing company and make a recommendation to the Town Administrator. The Town Administrator will make the final determination on waivers or hardship requests.
- iii. The Fire Chief shall notify the billing company of the decision of the Town Administrator relative to the request for a waiver or financial hardship within five (5) days so that it may be documented in the accounts receivable report issued by the billing company.

All information received as a result of this policy, including patient name, address, medical condition or history, and financial information is protected and may not be used as public record. Patient information is subject to compliance with federal, state, and local regulations relative to medical, personal and financial information for purposes of records retention and public record access.

H-6 Reconciling Cash and Receivables

Background:

Two of the largest assets for a community are cash and receivables. Information pertaining to these is kept by the Treasurer/Collector and the Accountant. A Treasurer is the custodian of the

community's revenues, tax titles, and tax possessions, while a Collector keeps listings of outstanding receivables due to the community, and an Accountant is responsible for maintaining the accounting records. Prompt and frequent reconciliations between these offices are essential in order to maintain control and ensure checks and balances are in place.

Policy:

Within thirty calendar days after the end of each month, the Treasurer/Collector shall internally reconcile the cashbook to all bank statements and the Treasurer/Collector shall internally reconcile all receivable balances with the receivable control. The results of these reconciliations shall be forwarded to the Accountant's office and compared to the general ledger records. If differences are determined, the Treasurer/Collector and Accountant shall reconcile the variances (e.g., missing information, errors, and timing differences). The Town Administrator shall ensure compliance with the timeliness and completion of this process.

The Town shall reconcile revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year within two months of the end of the fiscal year.

References:

Reconciling Cash and Receivables, MA DOR Division of Local Services Best Practice.

H-7 Cash Flow Forecasting and Budgeting

Background:

The purpose of cash flow forecasting is to determine whether sufficient funds are available to cover current obligations, any surplus can be invested, or if any cash shortfall exists which may require temporary borrowing.

The Division of Local Services recommends maintaining a cash flow budget to forecast investment opportunities or borrowing needs. Major revenue sources like property taxes and state aid are generally received in large lump sums at specific points in the fiscal year and do not necessarily coincide with expense patterns, which often results in cash surpluses or shortfall during certain periods of the year.

The Government Finance Officers Association also recommends cash flow forecasting as a best practice. When used as a cash management guide, it can lead to the optimized use of funds as well as ensure sufficient liquidity.

Policy:

Beginning in FY2019, the Accountant and Treasurer/Collector will develop a cash flow forecast for the upcoming fiscal year after approval of the annual budget and before July 1 each year.

References:

Cash Flow Forecast in Treasury Operations, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, February 2011.

I. PROCUREMENT AND PURCHASING POLICIES

I-1 Procurement and Purchasing Policy

Background:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts establishes municipal purchasing regulations under M.G.L. Chapter 30B and other related regulations. The State Inspector General's office has oversight of public purchasing laws and has published a comprehensive guide to Chapter 30B requirements.

Policy:

The Town is committed to ethical business practices, professional integrity, and compliance with all procurement laws and regulations. The Town will provide fair opportunities to participants in competitive processes for the award of Town contracts. Process integrity will be reinforced by the practices outlined here to ensure confidentiality during the bid evaluation process and to assess and address conflicts of interest in all competitive solicitations. The Town shall investigate all allegations of conflict of interest or misconduct brought to the attention of Town staff.

The Town shall follow the guidance contained in the Inspector General's "*The Chapter 30B Manual: Procuring Supplies, Services and Real Property*" in order to comply with the requirements of M.G.L. Ch. 30B.

J. INVESTMENT POLICIES

J-1 Investment Policy

Background:

A local government's investment policy establishes guidelines and responsibilities in accordance with state law for managing and investing municipal funds.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board recommends the disclosure of key policies affecting cash deposits and other long-term investments to ensure they are managed prudently or are not subject to extraordinary risks.

When assessing municipalities for credit quality, credit rating agencies look for investment management policies that address selection of financial institutions for services and transactions, risk assessment, investment objectives, investment maturities and volatility, portfolio diversification, safekeeping and custody, and investment performance reporting, benchmarking, and disclosure.

Policy:

The Treasurer/Collector is responsible for investing Town funds and will make all decisions regarding their management. The Treasurer/Collector shall invest Town funds in a manner that meets daily operating cash flow requirements and conforms to state statutes governing public funds, while adhering to generally-accepted diversification, collateralization, and the prudent investment principles of safety, liquidity, and yield. The Treasurer/Collector will also regularly monitor statutory changes governing investments and offer any policy amendments to the Town Administrator. The Treasurer/Collector will submit a report of investments on a quarterly basis to the Town Administrator.

References:

M.G.L. c. 44, §54, §55, §55A, and §55B

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40, as amended by Statement No. 3, March 2003.

Creating an Investment Policy, Government Finance Officers Association Best Practice, October 2010.

Financial Management Assessment, Standard and Poor's, June 2006.

J-2 Post-Issuance Tax Compliance Procedure for Tax-Exempt Debt Obligations and Other Tax-Benefited Obligations

Background:

Post-issuance compliance procedures are designed to provide for the effective management of a municipality's post-bond or note issuance compliance program for tax-exempt and other tax-benefited bonds in a manner consistent with state and federal laws applicable to such obligations.

Policy:

The Treasurer/Collector shall review post-issuance compliance procedures at least annually and implement revisions or updates as deemed appropriate, in consultation with the Town's bond counsel and/or financial advisor.

SUPREMACY & AUTHORIZATION

The policies contained herein shall take supremacy over any policy adopted, or practice followed, prior to the date of these Templeton Financial Policies.

Adopted as Amended on this 9th day of April, 2018.

Board of Selectmen



Chair: John Caplis




Vice Chair: Cameron Fortes



Clerk: Julie Richard



Member: Doug Morrison



Member: Diane Haley Brooks

ADOPTION & AMMENDMENTS

Originally Adopted on October 10, 2017

1. December 11, 2017, add Supremacy Clause to the Authorization page.
2. April 9, 2018, add section B-4 Addition of Overlay Section.