

***TOWN OF GEORGETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS***

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

***YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018***

TOWN OF GEORGETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

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JUNE 30, 2018

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen  
Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts

## **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 (except for the Georgetown Electric Light Department which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

## **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Georgetown Electric Light Department, which represent 47.0%, 57.2%, and 79.9%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and operating revenues of the business-type activities. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Georgetown Electric Light Department, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

## Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2018 (except for the Georgetown Electric Light Department which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017), and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## Other Matters

### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

### **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 7, 2019, on our consideration of the Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Georgetown, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Powers & Sullivan LLC*

March 7, 2019

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

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

As management of the Town of Georgetown (Town), we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2018. The Town complies with financial reporting requirements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Management's discussion and analysis are part of these requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental 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 revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

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

*Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water, ambulance, and electric light departments.

**Fiduciary funds.** Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town’s own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Town uses fiduciary funds to account for its other postemployment benefit trust fund, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

**Notes to the basic financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

## Government-wide Financial Analysis

### Governmental Activities

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. The Town’s assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for governmental activities by \$16.8 million at the close of 2018.

	2018	2017 (As Revised)
<b>Assets:</b>		
Current assets.....	\$ 12,862,314	\$ 13,828,039
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	10,797	14,309
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	4,994,920	5,007,540
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	77,139,778	78,401,734
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>95,007,809</b>	<b>97,251,622</b>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources.....</b>	<b>2,552,898</b>	<b>2,698,406</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	2,209,035	2,128,271
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	45,282,275	45,575,173
Current debt.....	6,616,878	7,326,296
Noncurrent debt.....	25,575,382	27,286,225
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>79,683,570</b>	<b>82,315,965</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources.....</b>	<b>1,107,477</b>	<b>482,407</b>
<b>Net position:</b>		
Net investment in capital assets.....	50,214,538	48,993,563
Restricted.....	3,553,306	3,251,574
Unrestricted.....	(36,998,184)	(35,093,481)
<b>Total net position.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,769,660</b>	<b>\$ 17,151,656</b>

Liabilities decreased by approximately \$2.6 million which was mainly due to the \$691,000 decrease in the net pension liability and the \$2 million decrease in bonds payable.

The Town is required to report its proportionate share of the net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources of the Essex Regional Retirement System (ERRS). Accordingly, the Town recorded a governmental net pension liability totaling \$15.9 million as of year end.

Governmental net position of \$50.2 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the net position, \$3.6 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* is a deficit of \$37 million. This deficit is the result of the implementation of GASB #68 and #75, which required the Town to record its net pension liability of \$15.9 million along with the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability of \$29.2 million, respectively. These are long-term unfunded liabilities that will not require significant short-term resources.

The Town's governmental activities net position decreased \$382,000 in 2018. The key contributors were an increase of \$369,000 in the net OPEB liability net of deferred outflows and inflows of resources and a \$135,000 increase in pension liability net of deferred outflows and inflows of resources. Revenue increased \$493,000 this year due to an increase in real estate and personal property taxes and operating grants and contributions.

The decrease in capital grants and contributions is related to the Penn Brook School construction fund as the project is in the close-out phase with Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) and is no longer receiving reimbursements for construction costs.

The decrease in some expenditure categories is the result in a decrease in pension and OPEB expenses allocated to these functions in fiscal year 2018.

	2018	2017 (As Revised)
<b>Program Revenues:</b>		
Charges for services.....	\$ 1,284,271	\$ 1,350,735
Operating grants and contributions.....	11,729,220	11,300,169
Capital grants and contributions.....	640,344	1,294,029
<b>General Revenues:</b>		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	20,061,804	19,516,356
Tax and other liens.....	136,441	33,115
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	1,538,989	1,480,129
Meals tax.....	81,519	78,360
Community preservation tax.....	462,953	438,801
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	131,797	68,768
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	45,852	48,300
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	873,833	904,343
Unrestricted investment income.....	61,583	55,988
Miscellaneous.....	499,367	485,422
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>37,547,973</b>	<b>37,054,515</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
General government.....	2,305,518	2,217,979
Public safety.....	3,747,731	4,010,342
Education.....	28,083,248	28,978,235
Public works.....	1,705,954	1,703,181
Community preservation.....	192,780	115,294
Health and human services.....	428,886	477,042
Culture and recreation.....	773,670	850,636
Interest.....	963,329	996,029
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>38,201,116</b>	<b>39,348,738</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) before transfers.....</b>	<b>(653,143)</b>	<b>(2,294,223)</b>
<b>Transfers.....</b>	<b>271,147</b>	<b>262,164</b>
<b>Change in net position.....</b>	<b>(381,996)</b>	<b>(2,032,059)</b>
<b>Net position, beginning of year (as revised).....</b>	<b>17,151,656</b>	<b>19,183,715</b>
<b>Net position, end of year.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,769,660</b>	<b>\$ 17,151,656</b>

Beginning net position of the governmental activities have been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statement #75. The implementation of this standard required the OPEB liability to be revised due to the use of different methods and assumptions as previously reported by GASB Statement #45. Accordingly, previously reported net position of \$35.6 million has been revised and totals \$17.2 million (see note 18 for details).

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

For the Town's business-type activities, assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$13.9 million at the close of 2018.

Beginning net position of the business-type activities has been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statement #75. The implementation of this standard required the OPEB liability to be revised due to the use of different methods and assumptions as previously reported by GASB Statement #45. Accordingly, previously reported net position of \$13.5 million has been revised and totals \$13.1 million (see note 18 for details).

	2018	2017 (As Revised)
<b>Assets:</b>		
Current assets..... \$	10,274,407	\$ 6,521,443
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	321,486	211,597
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	1,504,805	615,402
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	11,939,921	11,965,937
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>24,040,619</b>	<b>19,314,379</b>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources.....</b>	<b>392,290</b>	<b>423,250</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	1,968,646	1,077,849
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	4,431,912	4,436,481
Current debt.....	3,350,000	240,000
Noncurrent debt.....	570,000	820,000
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>10,320,558</b>	<b>6,574,330</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources.....</b>	<b>241,358</b>	<b>102,464</b>
<b>Net position:</b>		
Net investment in capital assets.....	12,761,908	11,250,813
Unrestricted.....	1,109,085	1,810,022
<b>Total net position..... \$</b>	<b>13,870,993</b>	<b>\$ 13,060,835</b>

	2018	2017 (As Revised)
<b>Program Revenues:</b>		
Charges for services..... \$	10,494,744	\$ 9,861,067
Operating grants and contributions.....	19,960	23,779
Capital grants and contributions.....	13,328	-
<b>General Revenues:</b>		
Unrestricted investment income.....	134,716	86,050
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>10,662,748</b>	<b>9,970,896</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Water.....	1,274,385	1,386,472
Ambulance.....	452,157	356,416
Municipal Light.....	7,854,901	8,087,462
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>9,581,443</b>	<b>9,830,350</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) before transfers.....</b>	<b>1,081,305</b>	<b>140,546</b>
<b>Transfers.....</b>	<b>(271,147)</b>	<b>(262,164)</b>
<b>Change in net position.....</b>	<b>810,158</b>	<b>(121,618)</b>
<b>Net position, beginning of year (as revised).....</b>	<b>13,060,835</b>	<b>13,182,453</b>
<b>Net position, end of year..... \$</b>	<b>13,870,993</b>	<b>\$ 13,060,835</b>

Business-type net position of \$12.8 million (92%) represents net investment in capital assets. The remaining \$1.1 million (8%) is available to be used for the ongoing operation of the Town's water, ambulance and electric light departments.

As shown in the previous table, net position of the business-type activities increased by \$810,000. This consisted of a \$106,000 increase in the Water Department, a \$68,000 decrease in the Ambulance Enterprise and a \$772,000 increase in net position of Electric Light Department. The Town's water and ambulance activities were

consistent with the prior year. Fiscal year 2018 was the fourth full year of operations for the Town's ambulance enterprise fund. This fund spent \$452,000 and collected \$384,000 during fiscal year 2018. The Electric Light Department has transferred funds to the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Trust Fund to prefund its OPEB liability. This contribution totaled approximately \$138,000 for 2017. The Electric Light Department's financial position is reported as of December 31, 2017.

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

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4.8 million, a decrease of \$744,000 from the prior year. This is attributable to an increase in the general fund of \$235,000, an increase in the Community Preservation fund of \$206,000, a decrease in the Penn Brook school construction of \$40,000, a decrease in the Town capital projects fund of \$1.5 million and an increase in the nonmajor funds of \$345,000.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund totaled \$2.9 million and the total fund balance equaled \$3 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 8.6% of general fund expenditures while total fund balance represents approximately 9% of that same amount. The Town's assigned fund balance consists of \$131,000 in encumbrances. The unassigned balance of the general fund includes \$960,000 in stabilization funds.

The Town has adopted the Community Preservation Act (CPA) which allows the Town to impose a surcharge on property taxes and to receive matching state funds for specified uses related to the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and community housing.

The CPA requires that the Town spend or set aside for later spending a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for open space, a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for historic resources and a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for community housing. As of June 30, 2018, the Town has a balance of \$2.8 million in unspent CPA funds which are classified as a major governmental fund. During 2018, the Town's CPA fund reported revenue of \$633,000, including \$463,000 in surcharges and \$160,000 in state matching funds. Expenditures in 2018 totaled \$168,000. Additionally, \$260,000 was transferred from the CPA fund to the general fund and the Town's affordable housing trust fund for debt service. In total, the fund reported a \$206,000 increase.

The Town passed, by special election, an override of Proposition 2 ½ allowing for the construction of the new Penn Brook Elementary School. The total project cost is approximately \$46 million, of which the Town will be reimbursed by the MSBA for 54.76% of eligible project costs. During 2018, the Town expended \$40,000. The ending deficit fund balance totaled \$1.8 million will be funded with future long-term debt. The project was essentially completed during fiscal year 2016 and is in the close-out phase. The school was opened for the 2016-2017 academic year.

The Town's capital projects fund ended the year with a deficit fund balance of \$1.9 million. The fund had no revenue in the current year and expenditures of \$1.7 million which primarily related to the Elm Street repairs.

During the year, the Town had transfers in of \$176,000. At year-end the fund had \$2.4 million of notes payable which, when financed long-term, will eliminate the fund deficit.

The Town maintains a general and capital stabilization funds which are classified within the general fund. These stabilization funds had a cumulative year-end balance of \$960,000. These funds can be used for general or capital purposes upon Town Meeting approval. Please refer to Note 9 for additional information on the Town's stabilization funds.

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

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The \$459,000 increase between the original budget and the final amended budget was due to additional appropriations from free cash and the tax levy mainly for snow and ice removal and transfers out to the capital and tax stabilization funds.

The Town's original budget totaled \$29.6 million and included \$35,000 in amounts carried over from 2017. During 2018, the budget was increased to \$30 million and included the use of \$408,000 in free cash appropriations. Actual revenues came in higher than budgeted by \$387,000. The contributing revenues were motor vehicle excise, tax liens, and penalties and interest on taxes. Total expenditures plus encumbrances were under budget by \$81,000. On a budgetary basis, the Town's fund balance increased by \$155,000.

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

In conjunction with the operating budget, the Town's Capital Improvement Committee (CIP Committee) has requested a 5 year Capital Improvement Plan from each department. The CIP Committee submits annual recommendations to the Finance Committee for capital items that are put on the Town Warrant for the Annual Town Meeting.

During 2018 the Town expended \$2.1 million on governmental activities capital assets consisting mainly of buildings and improvements and infrastructure. The Town's primary capital asset additions consisted of \$1.6 million for Elm Street repairs, \$195,000 for the Middle/High School, and \$133,000 for roadways.

The business type activities had capital assets additions of \$1.4 million mostly related to the water fund construction in progress and light department equipment costs.

Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2018, totaled \$27.3 million, of which \$23.1 million is related to school projects; \$840,000 is related to the library addition; \$1.5 million is related to the ESCO projects, leaving a balance of \$1.9 million for premiums and other capital projects.

The Water enterprise fund and Electric Light Department have \$660,000 and \$160,000 of debt, respectively, all of which is fully supported by the rates and is not reliant on a general fund subsidy.

Please refer to notes 4, 6, 7 and 8 in the financial statements for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

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

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Georgetown's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Accountant at Memorial Town Hall, One Library Street, Georgetown, MA 01833-2086.

# ***Basic Financial Statements***

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2018

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 10,511,239	\$ 5,678,636	\$ 16,189,875
Restricted cash and cash equivalents.....	-	467,212	467,212
Investments.....	-	1,282,692	1,282,692
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	217,838	-	217,838
Tax liens.....	577,607	-	577,607
Community preservation fund surtax.....	4,677	-	4,677
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	101,632	-	101,632
User charges.....	-	1,930,845	1,930,845
Intergovernmental - other.....	1,193,492	-	1,193,492
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	-	44,101	44,101
Community preservation state share.....	160,290	-	160,290
Loans.....	95,539	-	95,539
Inventory.....	-	29,771	29,771
Other assets.....	-	841,150	841,150
Total current assets.....	12,862,314	10,274,407	23,136,721
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	-	94,604	94,604
Loans.....	10,797	-	10,797
Other postemployment benefits asset.....	-	226,882	226,882
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	4,994,920	1,504,805	6,499,725
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	77,139,778	11,939,921	89,079,699
Total noncurrent assets.....	82,145,495	13,766,212	95,911,707
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>95,007,809</b>	<b>24,040,619</b>	<b>119,048,428</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	1,671,238	366,493	2,037,731
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	881,660	25,797	907,457
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>2,552,898</b>	<b>392,290</b>	<b>2,945,188</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT:</b>			
Warrants payable.....	414,600	1,516,077	1,930,677
Accrued payroll.....	1,338,421	27,784	1,366,205
Accrued interest.....	195,571	9,223	204,794
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	134,049	134,049
Other liabilities.....	199,343	-	199,343
Capital lease obligations.....	31,901	-	31,901
Compensated absences.....	61,100	281,513	342,613
Notes payable.....	4,874,132	3,100,000	7,974,132
Bonds payable.....	1,710,845	250,000	1,960,845
Total current liabilities.....	8,825,913	5,318,646	14,144,559
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>			
Compensated absences.....	232,000	96,634	328,634
Net pension liability.....	15,876,656	3,481,660	19,358,316
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	29,173,619	853,618	30,027,237
Bonds payable.....	25,575,382	570,000	26,145,382
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	70,857,657	5,001,912	75,859,569
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>79,683,570</b>	<b>10,320,558</b>	<b>90,004,128</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	1,099,558	241,128	1,340,686
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	7,919	230	8,149
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>1,107,477</b>	<b>241,358</b>	<b>1,348,835</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets.....	50,214,538	12,761,908	62,976,446
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	525,648	-	525,648
Nonexpendable.....	5,000	-	5,000
Gifts and grants.....	204,851	-	204,851
Community preservation.....	2,817,807	-	2,817,807
Unrestricted.....	(36,998,184)	1,109,085	(35,889,099)
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,769,660</b>	<b>\$ 13,870,993</b>	<b>\$ 30,640,653</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
<b>Primary Government:</b>					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 2,305,518	\$ 215,836	\$ 30,124	\$ -	\$ (2,059,558)
Public safety.....	3,747,731	296,647	286,618	-	(3,164,466)
Education.....	28,083,248	584,911	11,335,556	-	(16,162,781)
Public works.....	1,705,954	44,943	11,608	480,054	(1,169,349)
Community preservation.....	192,780	12,000	24,208	160,290	3,718
Human services.....	428,886	90,604	24,864	-	(313,418)
Culture and recreation.....	773,670	39,330	16,242	-	(718,098)
Interest.....	963,329	-	-	-	(963,329)
<b>Total Governmental Activities.....</b>	<b>38,201,116</b>	<b>1,284,271</b>	<b>11,729,220</b>	<b>640,344</b>	<b>(24,547,281)</b>
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	1,274,385	1,619,050	19,960	-	364,625
Ambulance.....	452,157	383,514	-	-	(68,643)
Electric Light.....	7,854,901	8,492,180	-	13,328	650,607
<b>Total Business-Type Activities.....</b>	<b>9,581,443</b>	<b>10,494,744</b>	<b>19,960</b>	<b>13,328</b>	<b>946,589</b>
<b>Total Primary Government.....</b>	<b>\$ 47,782,559</b>	<b>\$ 11,779,015</b>	<b>\$ 11,749,180</b>	<b>\$ 653,672</b>	<b>\$ (23,600,692)</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>Changes in net position:</b>			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page..... \$	<b>(24,547,281)</b>	\$ <b>946,589</b>	\$ <b>(23,600,692)</b>
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	20,061,804	-	20,061,804
Tax and other liens.....	136,441	-	136,441
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	1,538,989	-	1,538,989
Meals tax.....	81,519	-	81,519
Community preservation tax.....	462,953	-	462,953
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	131,797	-	131,797
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	45,852	-	45,852
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	873,833	-	873,833
Unrestricted investment income.....	61,583	134,716	196,299
Miscellaneous.....	499,367	-	499,367
<i>Transfers, net</i> .....	271,147	(271,147)	-
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>24,165,285</u>	<u>(136,431)</u>	<u>24,028,854</u>
Change in net position.....	(381,996)	810,158	428,162
<i>Net position:</i>			
Beginning of year, as revised.....	<u>17,151,656</u>	<u>13,060,835</u>	<u>30,212,491</u>
End of year..... \$	<u><u>16,769,660</u></u>	<u><u>13,870,993</u></u>	<u><u>30,640,653</u></u>

(Concluded)

See notes to basic financial statements.

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Penn Brook School Construction	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 4,802,267	\$ 2,662,463	\$ 1,781	\$ 459,111	\$ 2,585,617	\$ 10,511,239
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:						
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	217,838	-	-	-	-	217,838
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	572,324	3,841	-	-	1,442	577,607
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	4,677	-	-	-	4,677
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	101,632	-	-	-	-	101,632
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	743,180	-	450,312	1,193,492
Community preservation state share.....	-	160,290	-	-	-	160,290
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	106,336	106,336
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,694,061</b>	<b>\$ 2,831,271</b>	<b>\$ 744,961</b>	<b>\$ 459,111</b>	<b>\$ 3,143,707</b>	<b>\$ 12,873,111</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Warrants payable.....	\$ 357,278	\$ 4,946	\$ -	\$ 11,017	\$ 41,359	\$ 414,600
Accrued payroll.....	1,317,624	-	-	-	20,797	1,338,421
Other liabilities.....	199,343	-	-	-	-	199,343
Notes payable.....	-	-	2,500,000	2,374,132	-	4,874,132
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>1,874,245</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,385,149</b>	<b>62,156</b>	<b>6,826,496</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Unavailable revenue.....	832,760	8,518	-	-	410,863	1,252,141
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>						
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Restricted.....	-	2,817,807	-	-	2,665,688	5,483,495
Assigned.....	130,699	-	-	-	-	130,699
Unassigned.....	2,856,357	-	(1,755,039)	(1,926,038)	-	(824,720)
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>2,987,056</b>	<b>2,817,807</b>	<b>(1,755,039)</b>	<b>(1,926,038)</b>	<b>2,670,688</b>	<b>4,794,474</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,694,061</b>	<b>\$ 2,831,271</b>	<b>\$ 744,961</b>	<b>\$ 459,111</b>	<b>\$ 3,143,707</b>	<b>\$ 12,873,111</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$	4,794,474
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		82,134,698
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		1,252,141
The statement of net position includes certain deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources that will be amortized over future periods. In governmental funds, these amounts are not deferred.....		1,445,421
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(195,571)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Bonds payable.....	(27,286,227)	
Net pension liability.....	(15,876,656)	
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(29,173,619)	
Capital lease obligations.....	(31,901)	
Compensated absences.....	<u>(293,100)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(72,661,503)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>16,769,660</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Penn Brook School Construction	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES:</b>						
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 20,108,784	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,108,784
Tax liens.....	147,494	-	-	-	-	147,494
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	1,578,033	-	-	-	-	1,578,033
Meals tax.....	81,519	-	-	-	-	81,519
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	129,856	1,224	-	-	717	131,797
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	45,852	-	-	-	-	45,852
Intergovernmental - state aid.....	6,322,191	-	-	-	-	6,322,191
Intergovernmental - Teachers Retirement.....	3,489,053	-	-	-	-	3,489,053
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	160,290	-	-	1,662,115	1,822,405
Departmental and other.....	1,064,503	-	-	-	1,990,056	3,054,559
Community preservation taxes.....	-	462,953	-	-	-	462,953
Special assessments.....	-	-	-	-	3,511	3,511
Contributions and donations.....	-	-	-	-	11,863	11,863
Investment income.....	42,816	8,534	-	-	10,233	61,583
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	118,343	118,343
<b>TOTAL REVENUES.....</b>	<b>33,010,101</b>	<b>633,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,796,838</b>	<b>37,439,940</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>						
Current:						
General government.....	1,693,741	-	-	-	74,539	1,768,280
Public safety.....	2,348,016	-	-	-	257,651	2,605,667
Education.....	15,121,963	-	40,031	95,690	2,791,591	18,049,275
Public works.....	1,121,651	-	-	1,570,027	138,126	2,829,804
Community preservation.....	-	167,780	-	-	25,000	192,780
Human services.....	286,158	-	-	-	63,662	349,820
Culture and recreation.....	398,355	-	-	-	140,033	538,388
Pension benefits.....	1,671,923	-	-	-	-	1,671,923
Pension benefits - Teachers Retirement.....	3,489,053	-	-	-	-	3,489,053
Property and liability insurance.....	296,879	-	-	-	-	296,879
Employee benefits.....	3,384,554	-	-	-	-	3,384,554
State and county charges.....	340,357	-	-	-	-	340,357
Debt service:						
Principal.....	1,856,061	-	-	-	-	1,856,061
Interest.....	1,082,465	-	-	-	-	1,082,465
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>33,091,176</b>	<b>167,780</b>	<b>40,031</b>	<b>1,665,717</b>	<b>3,490,602</b>	<b>38,455,306</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>(81,075)</b>	<b>465,221</b>	<b>(40,031)</b>	<b>(1,665,717)</b>	<b>306,236</b>	<b>(1,015,366)</b>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>						
Transfers in.....	491,682	-	-	175,911	60,000	727,593
Transfers out.....	(175,911)	(259,475)	-	-	(21,060)	(456,446)
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)...</b>	<b>315,771</b>	<b>(259,475)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>175,911</b>	<b>38,940</b>	<b>271,147</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....</b>	<b>234,696</b>	<b>205,746</b>	<b>(40,031)</b>	<b>(1,489,806)</b>	<b>345,176</b>	<b>(744,219)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>2,752,360</b>	<b>2,612,061</b>	<b>(1,715,008)</b>	<b>(436,232)</b>	<b>2,325,512</b>	<b>5,538,693</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,987,056</b>	<b>\$ 2,817,807</b>	<b>\$ (1,755,039)</b>	<b>\$ (1,926,038)</b>	<b>\$ 2,670,688</b>	<b>\$ 4,794,474</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....	\$	(744,219)
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....		2,148,994
Depreciation expense.....		<u>(3,423,570)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		(1,274,576)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		108,033
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Principal payments on capital leases.....		64,450
Debt service principal payments.....		<u>1,856,061</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		1,920,511
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....		(7,400)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....		13,105
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....		(825,870)
Net change in net pension liability.....		691,088
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits...		55,292
Net change in net other postemployment benefits liability.....		(423,991)
Amortization of bond premiums.....		<u>106,031</u>
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		<u>(391,745)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(381,996)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Ambulance	Electric Light December 31, 2017	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>CURRENT:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,357,377	\$ 268,764	\$ 52,495	\$ 5,678,636
Restricted cash and cash equivalents.....	-	-	467,212	467,212
Investments.....	-	-	1,282,692	1,282,692
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
User charges.....	649,575	85,636	1,195,634	1,930,845
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	44,101	-	-	44,101
Inventory.....	-	-	29,771	29,771
Purchased power advanced deposits.....	-	-	841,150	841,150
<b>Total current assets.....</b>	<b>6,051,053</b>	<b>354,400</b>	<b>3,868,954</b>	<b>10,274,407</b>
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>				
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Intergovernmental - subsidy.....	94,604	-	-	94,604
Other postemployment benefits asset.....	-	-	226,882	226,882
Capital assets, non depreciable.....	1,204,634	-	300,171	1,504,805
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	4,838,551	190,631	6,910,739	11,939,921
<b>Total noncurrent assets.....</b>	<b>6,137,789</b>	<b>190,631</b>	<b>7,437,792</b>	<b>13,766,212</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>12,188,842</b>	<b>545,031</b>	<b>11,306,746</b>	<b>24,040,619</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	116,788	20,800	228,905	366,493
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	25,666	131	-	25,797
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>142,454</b>	<b>20,931</b>	<b>228,905</b>	<b>392,290</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>CURRENT:</b>				
Warrants payable.....	877,472	4,001	634,604	1,516,077
Accrued payroll.....	16,056	11,728	-	27,784
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	134,049	134,049
Accrued interest.....	9,223	-	-	9,223
Compensated absences.....	27,700	-	253,813	281,513
Notes payable.....	3,100,000	-	-	3,100,000
Bonds payable.....	170,000	-	80,000	250,000
<b>Total current liabilities.....</b>	<b>4,200,451</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>1,102,466</b>	<b>5,318,646</b>
<b>NONCURRENT:</b>				
Compensated absences.....	-	-	96,634	96,634
Net pension liability.....	1,109,479	197,597	2,174,584	3,481,660
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	849,290	4,328	-	853,618
Bonds payable.....	490,000	-	80,000	570,000
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities.....</b>	<b>2,448,769</b>	<b>201,925</b>	<b>2,351,218</b>	<b>5,001,912</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>6,649,220</b>	<b>217,654</b>	<b>3,453,684</b>	<b>10,320,558</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	76,839	13,685	150,604	241,128
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	230	-	-	230
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>77,069</b>	<b>13,685</b>	<b>150,604</b>	<b>241,358</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets.....	5,520,367	190,631	7,050,910	12,761,908
Unrestricted.....	84,640	143,992	880,453	1,109,085
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,605,007</b>	<b>\$ 334,623</b>	<b>\$ 7,931,363</b>	<b>\$ 13,870,993</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Ambulance	Electric Light December 31, 2017	Total
<b><u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u></b>				
Charges for services.....	\$ 1,619,050	\$ 383,514	\$ 7,940,421	\$ 9,942,985
Other operating revenues.....	-	-	1,661	1,661
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES .....</b>	<b>1,619,050</b>	<b>383,514</b>	<b>7,942,082</b>	<b>9,944,646</b>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u></b>				
Cost of services and administration.....	1,044,041	437,597	7,283,954	8,765,592
Repairs and maintenance.....	-	-	178,199	178,199
Depreciation.....	198,163	14,560	338,399	551,122
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....</b>	<b>1,242,204</b>	<b>452,157</b>	<b>7,800,552</b>	<b>9,494,913</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....</b>	<b>376,846</b>	<b>(68,643)</b>	<b>141,530</b>	<b>449,733</b>
<b><u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u></b>				
Investment income.....	12,203	1,081	121,432	134,716
Interest expense.....	(32,181)	-	(8,860)	(41,041)
Intergovernmental - other.....	19,960	-	-	19,960
Other nonoperating revenues.....	-	-	550,098	550,098
Payment in lieu of taxes.....	-	-	(45,489)	(45,489)
<b>TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>617,181</b>	<b>618,244</b>
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS.....</b>	<b>376,828</b>	<b>(67,562)</b>	<b>758,711</b>	<b>1,067,977</b>
<b>CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,328</b>	<b>13,328</b>
<b><u>TRANSFERS:</u></b>				
Transfers out.....	(271,147)	-	-	(271,147)
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>105,681</b>	<b>(67,562)</b>	<b>772,039</b>	<b>810,158</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, AS REVISED.....</b>	<b>5,499,326</b>	<b>402,185</b>	<b>7,159,324</b>	<b>13,060,835</b>
<b>NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,605,007</b>	<b>\$ 334,623</b>	<b>\$ 7,931,363</b>	<b>\$ 13,870,993</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Ambulance	Electric Light December 31, 2017	Total
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 1,567,776	\$ 390,720	\$ 7,603,341	\$ 9,561,837
Payments to employees and vendors.....	-	-	(7,511,999)	(7,511,999)
Payments to vendors.....	(635,179)	(109,476)	-	(744,655)
Payments to employees.....	(432,430)	(217,909)	-	(650,339)
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>500,167</b>	<b>63,335</b>	<b>91,342</b>	<b>654,844</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Transfers out.....	(271,147)	-	-	(271,147)
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	550,098	550,098
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	-	-	(45,489)	(45,489)
Intergovernmental.....	62,376	-	-	62,376
<b>NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>(208,771)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504,609</b>	<b>295,838</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds.....	3,100,000	-	-	3,100,000
Capital contributions.....	-	-	13,328	13,328
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(62,316)	(61,858)	(444,708)	(568,882)
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(160,000)	-	(80,000)	(240,000)
Interest expense.....	(34,230)	-	(8,860)	(43,090)
<b>NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>2,843,454</b>	<b>(61,858)</b>	<b>(520,240)</b>	<b>2,261,356</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Purchase of investments.....	-	-	(210,944)	(210,944)
Investment income.....	12,203	1,081	121,432	134,716
<b>NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>(89,512)</b>	<b>(76,228)</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>3,147,053</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>(13,801)</b>	<b>3,135,810</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>2,210,324</b>	<b>266,206</b>	<b>533,508</b>	<b>3,010,038</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,357,377</b>	<b>\$ 268,764</b>	<b>\$ 519,707</b>	<b>\$ 6,145,848</b>
<b><u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 376,846	\$ (68,643)	\$ 141,530	\$ 449,733
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation.....	198,163	14,560	338,399	551,122
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to pensions.....	63,529	724	107,221	171,474
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	(1,610)	(10)	-	(1,620)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
User charges.....	(51,274)	7,206	(342,840)	(386,908)
Purchased power advanced deposits.....	-	-	(17,617)	(17,617)
Other postemployment benefits asset.....	-	-	(153,990)	(153,990)
Warrants payable.....	17,784	998	18,548	37,330
Accrued payroll.....	2,429	3,771	-	6,200
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	4,099	4,099
Compensated absences.....	(800)	-	20,750	19,950
Net pension liability.....	(117,243)	104,666	(24,758)	(37,335)
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	12,343	63	-	12,406
<b>Total adjustments.....</b>	<b>123,321</b>	<b>131,978</b>	<b>(50,188)</b>	<b>205,111</b>
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>\$ 500,167</b>	<b>\$ 63,335</b>	<b>\$ 91,342</b>	<b>\$ 654,844</b>
<b><u>NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>				
Intergovernmental subsidy of debt service.....	\$ 42,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,416

See notes to basic financial statements.

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS**  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2018

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 7,078	\$ 3,412	\$ 289,443
Investments:			
Equity mutual funds.....	1,013,932	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds.....	399,047	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>1,420,057</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>289,443</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Warrants payable.....	-	-	1,739
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	287,704
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>289,443</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	1,420,057	-	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	3,412	-
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,420,057</b>	<b>\$ 3,412</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
<u>ADDITIONS:</u>		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 138,096	\$ -
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments....	908,153	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	357
Total contributions.....	1,046,249	357
Net investment income:		
Investment income.....	70,604	11
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	1,116,853	368
<u>DEDUCTIONS:</u>		
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	908,153	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....	208,700	368
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,211,357	3,044
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,420,057	\$ 3,412

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

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

**A. Reporting Entity**

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

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the Town (the primary government) and its component units. The Town did not identify any component units requiring inclusion in the basic financial statements.

The Georgetown Municipal Electric Light Department (GMELD) was established to generate and distribute electricity for municipal and residential use within the Town. The GMELD is governed by an elected three-member board and is operated by a manager appointed by the GMELD's elected board. It is not a separate legal entity and therefore the condensed financial statements of the GMELD are reported as an enterprise fund. A complete audited financial statement for the GMELD can be obtained directly from their office at West Main Street, Georgetown, Massachusetts 01833.

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

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

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

*Major Fund Criteria*

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

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

- If the total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

#### *Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Fund Financial Statements*

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

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported for the year ended June 30, 2018:

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

The *community preservation fund* is a special revenue fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and community housing.

The *Penn Brook School construction fund* is a capital project fund used to account for the construction costs of the new Penn Brook Elementary School.

The *Town capital projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds or special revenue.

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

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

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

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

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

The following proprietary funds are reported:

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

The *ambulance enterprise fund* is used to account for the Town's ambulance activities.

The *electric light fund* is used to account for the Town's electric light activities.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

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

The *private purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

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

#### D. Cash and Investments

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

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

#### E. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### F. Accounts Receivable

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

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

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

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

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported. Real estate tax liens are processed by the last day in September following the last billing cycle.

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

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

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

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

##### ***User Charges***

Water user charges are levied quarterly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Unbilled user charges are estimated at year-end and are recorded as revenue in the current period.

Since the Town disconnects water service for nonpayment, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Ambulance user charges are billed as services are provided. The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

***Intergovernmental***

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

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

***Loans***

Loans receivable represent Title V loans provided through the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust to qualifying residential septic system projects.

**G. Inventories*****Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***

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

**H. Capital Assets*****Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements***

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets; donated works of art, historical treasures and similar assets; and capital assets received in service concession agreements are recorded at acquisition value. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

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

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

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings and improvements.....	40
Equipment and furniture.....	5-10
Other improvements.....	10-30
Infrastructure.....	40-50
Vehicles.....	5-15

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

#### *Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

#### I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

##### *Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

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

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

#### *Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

#### J. Unavailable Revenue

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

#### K. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

#### *Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

L. Interfund Transfers

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

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

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

Net position reported as “net investment in capital assets” includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the principal balance of outstanding debt used to acquire capital assets. Unspent proceeds of capital related debt are not considered to be capital assets.

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

Net position has been “restricted for” the following:

“Permanent funds - expendable” represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts. The restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings.

“Permanent funds - nonexpendable” represents the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts.

“Gifts and grants” represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties and primarily consists of federal and state grants.

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

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

*Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)*

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

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Town’s by-laws authorize the Town Accountant to assign fund balance. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

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

The Town’s spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

N. Pensions

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

### O. Long-term debt

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

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

#### *Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

### P. Investment Income

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

### Q. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

#### *Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

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

### R. Use of Estimates

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

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

### S. Fund Deficits and Appropriation Deficits

Individual fund deficits existed at June 30, 2018, in the Penn Brook School Construction fund, Town Capital Projects fund, and nonmajor governmental funds. The deficits will be funded through long-term borrowing, capital grants and grant proceeds in 2019.

Actual expenditures exceeded appropriations for state and county charges. These state assessment deficits are not required to be raised.

T. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

*Fund Financial Statements*

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

**NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (Pool). The Pool meets the criteria of an external investment pool. The Pool is administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares. In addition, there are various restrictions limiting the amount and length of deposits and investments.

The Town maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds, except the Trust Funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents". The deposits and investments of the Trust Funds are held separately from those of other Town funds.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The Town has not formally adopted a policy for custodial credit risk of deposits. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits (excluding GMELD) totaled \$16,427,657 and the bank balance totaled \$16,971,261. Of the bank balance, \$854,450 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$7,324,308 was covered by Depositor's Insurance Fund, and \$8,792,503 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

As of December 31, 2017, GMELD's carrying amount of deposits totaled \$519,707.

Investments

The Town participates in the MMDT cash portfolio. MMDT maintains a cash portfolio with average maturities of approximately 28 to 68 days. The fair value of the position of the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares. The Town's investment in MMDT totaled \$9,656 at June 30, 2018.

At December 31, 2017, GMELD's investments totaled \$1,282,692.

As of June 30, 2018, the Town and OPEB Trust had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Equity mutual funds.....	\$ 1,013,932
Fixed income mutual funds.....	399,047
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	<u>9,656</u>
Total investments.....	<u>\$ 1,422,635</u>

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in possession of the outside party. The Town's policy related to custodial credit risk is to apply the guidelines established by Massachusetts General Law and to invest in institutions which are financially strong. The Town and the OPEB Trust do not have any custodial credit risk exposure for its investments since external investment pools and open-end mutual funds are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical for book-entry form.

#### Interest Rate Risk - Investments

To manage its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the Town's investment policy limits the investment of short-term funds to maturities of one year or less.

#### Credit Risk - Investments

The Town's investment policy allows for unlimited investment in MMDT and it allows all trust funds to be invested in any instruments allowed by the Legal List issued by the Banking Commissioner, regardless of their rating. The Town's investment in MMDT at June 30, 2018 is unrated.

#### Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018:

Investment Type	June 30, 2018	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Investments measured at fair value:</b>				
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity mutual funds.....	\$ 1,013,932	\$ 1,013,932	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed income mutual funds.....	399,047	399,047	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	1,412,979	\$ 1,412,979	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Investments measured at amortized cost:</b>				
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	9,656			
Total investments.....	\$ 1,422,635			

Equity mutual funds and fixed income mutual funds classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

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

The GMELD's fair value of investments can be found in their separately issued financial statements. The GMELD is governed by a separate legal board that issues yearly financial statements which can be obtained by contacting them directly at West Street, Georgetown, Massachusetts 01833.

**NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES**

At June 30, 2018, receivables for the individual major and nonmajor governmental funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 234,444	\$ (16,606)	\$ 217,838
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	577,607	-	577,607
Community preservation fund surtax.....	4,677	-	4,677
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	169,536	(67,904)	101,632
Intergovernmental - other.....	1,193,492	-	1,193,492
Community preservation state share.....	160,290	-	160,290
Loans.....	106,336	-	106,336
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,446,382</u>	<u>\$ (84,510)</u>	<u>\$ 2,361,872</u>

At June 30, 2018, receivables for the Town's water and ambulance enterprise funds consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Water user charges.....	\$ 649,575	\$ -	\$ 649,575
Water intergovernmental - subsidy.....	138,705	-	138,705
Ambulance fees.....	85,636	-	85,636
Total.....	<u>\$ 873,916</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 873,916</u>

At December 31, 2017, receivables for the electric light enterprise fund consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Electric light user charges.....	\$ 1,195,634	\$ -	\$ 1,195,634

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivables and other asset types:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 158,804	\$ -	\$ 158,804
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	572,324	5,283	577,607
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	4,677	4,677
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	101,632	-	101,632
Intergovernmental - highway improvements.....	-	303,085	303,085
Loans.....	-	106,336	106,336
Total.....	<u>\$ 832,760</u>	<u>\$ 419,381</u>	<u>\$ 1,252,141</u>

#### NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 4,932,824	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,932,824
Construction in progress.....	74,716	48,080	(60,700)	62,096
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>5,007,540</u>	<u>48,080</u>	<u>(60,700)</u>	<u>4,994,920</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	90,003,937	264,157	-	90,268,094
Equipment and furniture.....	1,182,909	19,258	-	1,202,167
Other improvements.....	3,893,178	59,620	-	3,952,798
Infrastructure.....	12,686,654	1,818,579	-	14,505,233
Vehicles.....	2,656,487	-	-	2,656,487
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>110,423,165</u>	<u>2,161,614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,584,779</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings and improvements.....	(23,052,396)	(2,574,533)	-	(25,626,929)
Equipment and furniture.....	(800,822)	(136,635)	-	(937,457)
Other improvements.....	(1,279,022)	(236,244)	-	(1,515,266)
Infrastructure.....	(4,818,679)	(339,899)	-	(5,158,578)
Vehicles.....	(2,070,512)	(136,259)	-	(2,206,771)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(32,021,431)</u>	<u>(3,423,570)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,445,001)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>78,401,734</u>	<u>(1,261,956)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,139,778</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 83,409,274</u>	<u>\$ (1,213,876)</u>	<u>\$ (60,700)</u>	<u>\$ 82,134,698</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Water:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 200,926	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,926
Construction in progress.....	114,305	889,403	-	1,003,708
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	315,231	889,403	-	1,204,634
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Equipment and furniture.....	149,032	-	-	149,032
Other improvements.....	81,070	-	-	81,070
Infrastructure.....	9,338,738	18,540	-	9,357,278
Vehicles.....	106,200	-	-	106,200
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	9,675,040	18,540	-	9,693,580
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Equipment and furniture.....	(148,154)	(878)	-	(149,032)
Other improvements.....	(63,188)	(3,611)	-	(66,799)
Infrastructure.....	(4,365,366)	(187,887)	-	(4,553,253)
Vehicles.....	(80,158)	(5,787)	-	(85,945)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(4,656,866)	(198,163)	-	(4,855,029)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	5,018,174	(179,623)	-	4,838,551
Total water activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 5,333,405	\$ 709,780	\$ -	\$ 6,043,185
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Electric Light:</b>				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 300,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,171
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Structures and improvements.....	572,686	5,000	-	577,686
Machinery and equipment.....	8,125,352	321,069	-	8,446,421
Infrastructure.....	4,833,733	118,640	-	4,952,373
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	13,531,771	444,709	-	13,976,480
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Structures and improvements.....	(252,811)	(12,995)	-	(265,806)
Machinery and equipment.....	(3,990,659)	(215,727)	-	(4,206,386)
Infrastructure.....	(2,483,872)	(109,677)	-	(2,593,549)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(6,727,342)	(338,399)	-	(7,065,741)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	6,804,429	106,310	-	6,910,739
Total electric light activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 7,104,600	\$ 106,310	\$ -	\$ 7,210,910

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Ambulance:</b>				
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ -	\$ 61,858	\$ -	\$ 61,858
Vehicles.....	<u>172,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>172,000</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>172,000</u>	<u>61,858</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>233,858</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	-	(3,093)	-	(3,093)
Vehicles.....	<u>(28,667)</u>	<u>(11,467)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,134)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(28,667)</u>	<u>(14,560)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43,227)</u>
Total ambulance activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 143,333</u>	<u>\$ 47,298</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 190,631</u>

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

**Governmental Activities:**

General government.....	\$ 121,691
Public safety.....	166,745
Education.....	2,548,691
Public works.....	410,185
Culture and recreation.....	<u>176,258</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 3,423,570</u>

**Business-Type Activities:**

Water.....	\$ 198,163
Ambulance.....	14,560
Electric Light.....	<u>338,399</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	<u>\$ 551,122</u>

**NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2018, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:			
	General fund	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total
General fund.....	\$ -	\$ 175,911	\$ -	\$ 175,911 (1)
Community Preservation fund.....	199,475	-	60,000	259,475 (2)
Nonmajor governmental funds.....	21,060	-	-	21,060 (3)
Water enterprise fund.....	271,147	-	-	271,147 (4)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 491,682</b>	<b>\$ 175,911</b>	<b>\$ 60,000</b>	<b>\$ 727,593</b>

- (1) Represents transfers from the general fund to the Town capital project fund for a BAN paydown, fire department equipment and school security upgrades.
- (2) Represents a transfer from the community preservation fund to the general fund for debt service. Also represents a transfer from the community preservation fund to the nonmajor affordable housing trust fund for costs associated with the creation of an Active Recreational Facility.
- (3) Represents a transfer from receipts reserved for appropriation to the general fund for debt service.
- (4) Represents a transfer from the water fund to the general fund to reimburse for general government services.

**NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES**

The Town has entered into several lease agreements to finance the acquisition of vehicles, computers and equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The following identifies the assets acquired through capital lease agreements:

Asset:	Governmental Activities
Equipment and furniture.....	\$ 71,748
Vehicles.....	144,983
Total assets.....	216,731
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	(164,431)
Total.....	\$ 269,031

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments at June 30, 2018, are as follows:

<u>Years ending June 30:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2019.....	\$ 35,704
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(3,803)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 31,901</u>

**NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING**

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

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

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

Detail related to the Town’s short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2017</u>	<u>Renewed/ Issued</u>	<u>Retired/ Redeemed</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2018</u>
<b>Governmental Funds:</b>							
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note.....	0.83%	07/17/17	\$ 3,500,000	\$ -	\$ (3,500,000)	\$ -
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note.....	0.85%	09/15/17	64,202	-	(64,202)	-
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note.....	1.24%	05/30/18	1,800,000	-	(1,800,000)	-
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note.....	1.19%	07/16/18	-	3,074,132	-	3,074,132 (1)
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note.....	1.90%	07/16/18	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000 (1)
Total Governmental Funds.....				<u>\$ 5,364,202</u>	<u>\$ 4,874,132</u>	<u>\$ (5,364,202)</u>	<u>\$ 4,874,132</u>
<b>Water Enterprise Fund:</b>							
BAN	Water Bond Anticipation Note.....	1.30%	07/16/18	\$ -	\$ 3,100,000	\$ -	\$ 3,100,000 (1)

(1) On July 16, 2018, the Town paid down \$662,174 of the BANS outstanding and renewed a BAN for the remaining balance of \$7,311,958. The new BAN matures on July 16, 2019, with an interest rate of 2.75%.

**NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT**

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

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2018, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds**

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2018
MCWT- Title V Loans (2003) .....	2021	\$ 197,403	4.20	\$ 31,002
MCWT- Title V Loans (2004) .....	2021	192,065	4.25	32,201
Library Addition (2005).....	2025	2,400,000	4.25	840,000
ESCO (2013) .....	2028	2,199,000	0.04-3.00	1,540,000
School (2014).....	2039	24,000,000	3.00-5.00	20,000,000
Field/ School (2015).....	2036	3,400,000	3.00-4.00	3,060,000
Turf (2015).....	2036	1,000,000	2.00-4.00	710,000
Conservation (2015).....	2023	131,067	2.00-4.00	90,000
Total Bonds Payable.....				26,303,203
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....				983,024
Total Bonds Payable, net.....				\$ 27,286,227

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019.....	\$ 1,611,063	\$ 974,151	\$ 2,585,214
2020.....	1,616,060	912,703	2,528,763
2021.....	1,616,080	850,834	2,466,914
2022.....	1,590,000	788,828	2,378,828
2023.....	1,595,000	717,153	2,312,153
2024.....	1,445,000	658,143	2,103,143
2025.....	1,450,000	602,745	2,052,745
2026.....	1,335,000	560,205	1,895,205
2027.....	1,340,000	519,745	1,859,745
2028.....	1,345,000	479,125	1,824,125
2029.....	1,170,000	441,225	1,611,225
2030.....	1,070,000	396,125	1,466,125
2031.....	1,070,000	355,025	1,425,025
2032.....	1,070,000	313,713	1,383,713
2033.....	1,070,000	272,188	1,342,188
2034.....	1,070,000	230,663	1,300,663
2035.....	1,070,000	188,925	1,258,925
2036.....	1,070,000	146,975	1,216,975
2037.....	900,000	108,000	1,008,000
2038.....	900,000	72,000	972,000
2039.....	900,000	36,000	936,000
Total.....	\$ <u>26,303,203</u>	\$ <u>9,624,471</u>	\$ <u>35,927,674</u>

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Electric Light Enterprise Fund**

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at December 31, 2017
Electric Light Sub-Station (2005).....	2020	\$ 1,200,000	4.25	\$ <u>160,000</u>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for electric light enterprise fund bonds and notes payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019.....	\$ 80,000	\$ 4,480	\$ 84,480
2020.....	<u>80,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>81,500</u>
Total.....	\$ <u>160,000</u>	\$ <u>5,980</u>	\$ <u>165,980</u>

**Bonds Payable Schedule – Water Enterprise Fund**

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2018
MCWT (2005).....	2021	\$ 1,899,012	5.20	\$ 435,000
General Obligation Water Bonds (2005).....	2025	500,000	4.25	225,000
Total Bonds Payable.....				\$ 660,000

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019.....	\$ 170,000	\$ 25,974	\$ 195,974
2020.....	175,000	18,292	193,292
2021.....	180,000	9,901	189,901
2022.....	30,000	4,800	34,800
2023.....	35,000	3,500	38,500
2024.....	35,000	2,100	37,100
2025.....	35,000	700	35,700
Total.....	\$ 660,000	\$ 65,267	\$ 725,267

The Town has received bonds from the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) for various water and sewer projects. The remaining scheduled loan repayments, including interest, total \$565,615 at June 30, 2018. The Town is scheduled to be subsidized by the MCWT on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$138,705 and interest costs for \$36,612. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$390,298. The principal subsidies are guaranteed and therefore a \$138,705 intergovernmental receivable has been recorded in the water enterprise fund at year end. Since the Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements.

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

Purpose	Amount
Penn Brook construction project.....	\$ 21,004,400
Middle/High school renovation.....	3,405,726
Energy services performance.....	1,801,000
Water tank and water main improvements.....	500,000
Penn Brook feasibility study.....	333,000
Dump truck.....	398
Total.....	\$ 27,044,524

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 28,159,264	\$ -	\$ (1,856,061)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,303,203	\$ 1,611,063
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....	1,089,057	-	(106,033)	-	-	983,024	99,782
Total bonds payable.....	29,248,321	-	(1,962,094)	-	-	27,286,227	1,710,845
Capital lease obligations.....	96,351	-	-	-	(64,450)	31,901	31,901
Compensated absences.....	285,700	-	-	67,200	(59,800)	293,100	61,100
Net pension liability.....	16,567,744	-	-	814,913	(1,506,001)	15,876,656	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability....	28,749,628	-	-	1,665,371	(1,241,380)	29,173,619	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	\$ 74,947,744	\$ -	\$ (1,962,094)	\$ 2,547,484	\$ (2,871,631)	\$ 72,661,503	\$ 1,803,846
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 1,060,000	\$ -	\$ (240,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 820,000	\$ 250,000
Compensated absences.....	358,197	-	-	301,873	(281,923)	378,147	281,513
Net pension liability.....	3,518,995	-	-	127,230	(164,565)	3,481,660	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability....	841,212	-	-	50,982	(38,576)	853,618	-
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities.....	\$ 5,778,404	\$ -	\$ (240,000)	\$ 480,085	\$ (485,064)	\$ 5,533,425	\$ 531,513

The governmental activities long-term liabilities are generally liquidated by the general fund.

**NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS**

The Town classifies fund balance according to constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

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

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, spendable fund balances are classified based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

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

As of June 30, 2018, the governmental fund balances consisted of the following:

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Penn Brook School Construction	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Permanent fund principal..... \$	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Restricted for:						
Community preservation fund.....	-	2,817,807	-	-	-	2,817,807
Town revolving.....	-	-	-	-	350,156	350,156
Town gift and grant.....	-	-	-	-	204,851	204,851
Town receipts reserved for appropriation.....	-	-	-	-	269,541	269,541
School lunch.....	-	-	-	-	28,153	28,153
School revolving.....	-	-	-	-	1,027,042	1,027,042
Other special revenue.....	-	-	-	-	131,093	131,093
Chapter 90.....	-	-	-	-	129,204	129,204
Expendable permanent funds.....	-	-	-	-	525,648	525,648
Assigned to:						
Encumbrances:						
General government.....	44,166	-	-	-	-	44,166
Public safety.....	36,146	-	-	-	-	36,146
Public works.....	45,074	-	-	-	-	45,074
Human services.....	25	-	-	-	-	25
Culture and recreation.....	3,188	-	-	-	-	3,188
Employee benefits.....	2,100	-	-	-	-	2,100
Unassigned.....	<u>2,856,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,755,039)</u>	<u>(1,926,038)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(824,720)</u>
Total Fund Balances..... \$	<u>2,987,056</u>	<u>2,817,807</u>	<u>(1,755,039)</u>	<u>(1,926,038)</u>	<u>2,670,688</u>	<u>4,794,474</u>

Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 §5B allows for the establishment of Stabilization funds for one or more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body. The stabilization fund balance can be used for general and/or capital purposes upon approval of Town Meeting. In accordance with Massachusetts General Law, the Town has established a general stabilization fund, a capital stabilization fund and a compensated absences stabilization fund.

At year end, the Town's general fund's unassigned fund balance included \$943,503 in the general stabilization fund and \$16,369 in the capital stabilization fund. There was no balance in the compensated absences stabilization fund at year end.

#### NOTE 10 – RISK FINANCING

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance.

The Town participates in a premium-based health care plan for its active employees. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

#### NOTE 11 – ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT

The Town of Georgetown acting through its Light Department is a Participant in certain Projects of the Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (MMWEC).

MMWEC is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, created as a means to develop a bulk power supply for its Members and other utilities. MMWEC is authorized to construct, own or purchase ownership interests in, and to issue revenue bonds to finance, electric facilities (Projects).

MMWEC has acquired ownership interests in electric facilities operated by other entities and also owns and operates its own electric facilities. MMWEC sells all of the capability (Project Capability) of each of its Projects to its Members and other utilities (Project Participants) under Power Sales Agreements (PSAs). Among other things, the PSAs require each Project Participant to pay its *pro rata* share of MMWEC's costs related to the Project, which costs include debt service on the revenue bonds issued by MMWEC to finance the Project, plus 10% of MMWEC's debt service to be paid into a Reserve and Contingency Fund. In addition, should a Project Participant fail to make any payment when due, other Project Participants of that Project may be required to increase (step-up) their payments and correspondingly their Participant's share of that Project's Project Capability to an additional amount not to exceed 25% of their original Participant's share of that Project's Project Capability. Project Participants have covenanted to fix, revise and collect rates at least sufficient to meet their obligations under the PSAs.

MMWEC has issued separate issues of revenue bonds for each of its eight Projects, which are payable solely from, and secured solely by, the revenues derived from the Project to which the bonds relate, plus available funds pledged under MMWEC's Amended and Restated General Bond Resolution (GBR) with respect to the bonds of that Project. The MMWEC revenues derived from each Project are used solely to provide for the payment of the bonds of any bond issue relating to such Project and to pay MMWEC's cost of owning and operating such Project and are not used to provide for the payment of the bonds of any bond issue relating to any other Project.

MMWEC operates the Stony Brook Intermediate Project and the Stony Brook Peaking Project, both fossil-fueled power plants. MMWEC has a 3.7% interest in the W.F. Wyman Unit No. 4 plant, which is operated and owned by its majority owner, FPL Energy Wyman IV, LLC, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources LLC, and a 4.8% ownership interest in the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit, operated by Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc. (DNCI), the majority owner and an indirect subsidiary of Dominion Resources, Inc. DNCI also owns and operates the Millstone Unit 2 nuclear unit. The operating license for the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit extends to November 25, 2045.

A substantial portion of MMWEC's plant investment and financing program is an 11.6% ownership interest in the Seabrook Station nuclear generating unit operated by NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC (NextEra Seabrook) the majority owner and an indirect subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources LLC. The operating license for Seabrook Station extends to March 15, 2030. NextEra Seabrook has submitted an application to extend the Seabrook Station operating license for an additional 20 years.

Pursuant to the PSAs, the MMWEC Seabrook and Millstone Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the costs associated with decommissioning the plants, which costs are being funded through monthly Project billings. Also, the Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the uninsured costs of a nuclear incident that might be imposed under the Price-Anderson Act (Act). Originally enacted in 1957, the Act has been renewed several times. In July 2005, as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress extended the Act until the end of 2025.

Georgetown Electric Light Department has entered into PSAs and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with MMWEC. Under both the PSAs and PPAs, the Department is required to make certain payments to MMWEC payable solely from Electric Light Department revenues. Under the PSAs, each Participant is unconditionally obligated to make payments due to MMWEC whether or not the Project(s) is completed or operating and notwithstanding the suspension or interruption of the output of the Project(s).

MMWEC is involved in various legal actions. In the opinion of MMWEC management, the outcome of such litigation or claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the company.

As of December 31, 2017, total capital expenditures for MMWEC's Projects amounted to \$1,583,481,000, of which \$12,406,000 represents the amount associated with the Department's Project Capability. MMWEC's debt outstanding for the Projects from Power Supply Project Revenue Bonds totals \$10,680,000, of which \$83,000 is

associated with the Department’s share of Project Capability. As of December 31, 2017, MMWEC’s total future debt service requirement on outstanding bonds issued for the Projects is \$11,425,000, of which \$90,000 is anticipated to be billed to the Department in the future.

The aggregate amount of Georgetown Electric Light Department’s required payments under the PSAs and PPAs, exclusive of the Reserve and Contingency Fund billings, to MMWEC at December 31, 2017 and estimated for future years is shown below.

For years Ended		Annual Cost
December 31,	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
2018.....	\$	16,000
2019.....		<u>74,000</u>
 Total.....	 \$	 <u><u>90,000</u></u>

In addition, under the PSA’s, the Department is required to pay to MMWEC its share of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs of the Projects in which it participates. The Department’s total O&M costs including debt service under the PSAs were \$787,000 and \$1,161,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

**NOTE 12 – PENSION PLAN**

*Plan Descriptions*

The Town is a member of the Essex Regional Retirement System (ERRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of its member units. The system is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The ERRS issues a publicly available audited financial report. That report may be obtained by contacting the ERRS located at 491 Maple Street, Danvers, Massachusetts, 01923 or by visiting [www.essexregional.com](http://www.essexregional.com) or [www.mass.gov/perac](http://www.mass.gov/perac).

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

*Special Funding Situation*

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the Town to the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer’s covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017. The Town’s portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$3,489,053 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental

revenue and pension expense in the current fiscal year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the Town is \$33,428,724 as of the measurement date.

#### *Benefits Provided*

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

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

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

#### *Contributions*

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the ERRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2017, was \$1,671,923 and 26.40% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

#### *Pension Liabilities*

At June 30, 2018, the Town reported a liability of \$17,183,732 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. At December 31, 2017, the Electric Light Department reported a liability of \$2,174,584 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, for the Town and December 31, 2016, for the Electric Light Department, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018, for the Town and January 1, 2016, for the Electric Light Department. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll the total pension liability to the measurement dates. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2017, the Town's proportion was 5.144%, exclusive of the Electric Light Department; the Electric Light Department's proportion was 0.578%. The Town's proportion decreased from the proportion measured at December 31, 2016, by 0.021%.

*Pension Expense*

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Town, excluding the Electric Light Department, recognized a pension expense of \$1,670,568 and reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$1,808,826 and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$1,190,082.

The balances of deferred outflows/ (inflows) related to pensions for the Town, excluding the Electric Light Department; at June 30, 2018, consist of the following:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ -	\$ (243,191)	\$ (243,191)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	-	(756,549)	(756,549)
Changes in assumptions.....	1,410,819	-	1,410,819
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions.....	<u>398,007</u>	<u>(190,342)</u>	<u>207,665</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	<u>\$ 1,808,826</u>	<u>\$ (1,190,082)</u>	<u>\$ 618,744</u>

The deferred outflows/ (inflows) of resources related to pensions for the Town, excluding the electric light department, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2019.....	\$ 281,113
2020.....	297,835
2021.....	113,503
2022.....	<u>(73,707)</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 618,744</u>

The balances of deferred outflows/ (inflows) related to pensions for the electric light department at December 31, 2017 consists of the following:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ -	\$ (30,774)	\$ (30,774)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	-	(95,742)	(95,742)
Changes in assumptions.....	178,539	-	178,539
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions.....	<u>50,366</u>	<u>(24,088)</u>	<u>26,278</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	<u>\$ 228,905</u>	<u>\$ (150,604)</u>	<u>\$ 78,301</u>

The deferred outflows/ (inflows) of resources related to pensions for the electric light department will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended Decemeber 31:</u>	
2018.....	\$ 35,573
2019.....	37,689
2020.....	14,363
2021.....	<u>(9,324)</u>
 Total.....	 \$ <u>78,301</u>

*Actuarial Assumptions*

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

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2018
Salary increases.....	Based on years of service, ranging from 7.50% at 0 years of service decreasing to 3.75% after 5 years of service.
Net investment return/Discount rate.....	7.50%
Inflation rate.....	2.75%
Cost of living adjustments.....	3% of first \$14,000.
Mortality rates:	
Pre-retirement.....	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB.
Healthy retiree.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB.
Disabled retiree.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, set forward two years projected generationally with Scale BB.

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2016, actuarial valuation, for the Electric Light Department, was determined using the same actuarial assumptions as listed above, with the exception of the changes in assumptions listed at the end of Note 12, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was rolled to December 31, 2016.

*Investment Policy*

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of returns (expected returns, net of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adding expected inflation and subtracting expected investment expenses and risk margin.

The target allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deduction inflation, but before investment expense, used in the derivation of the long-term investment rate of return assumption as of December 31, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

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

#### *Rate of Return*

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 17.11%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

#### *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50% for the Town and 7.75% for the Light Department. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

*Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate* – The information on the following page presents the net pension liability, calculated using the current discount rate as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
<u>December 31, 2017 Measurement Date</u>			
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 21,620,052	\$ 17,183,732	\$ 13,453,370
	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
<u>December 31, 2016 Measurement Date</u>			
The Municipal Light Plant's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 2,735,883	\$ 2,174,584	\$ 1,702,442

*Pension plan fiduciary net position* - Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Essex Regional Retirement System financial report.

*Changes in Assumptions from the January 1, 2016, valuation to the January 1, 2018, valuation:*

- The net investment return assumption and discount rate were lowered from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The inflation rate was lowered from 4.00% to 2.75%.
- The assumed interest on employee contribution was increased from 2.0% and 3.75%.
- The administrative expense assumption was lowered from \$1,127,500 to \$1,000,000.
- The retirement rates for employees in Groups 1 and 2 hired after April 1, 2012 and in Group 4 were revised to match the rates for employees hired before April 1, 2012 and there were minor changes to the rates prior to age 54 for Group 4 employees.
- The percentage of accidental disability retirees who are expected to die from the same cause as the disability was lowered from 40% to 20% groups 1 and 2 employees and increases from 40% to 60% for Group 4 employees.
- The allowance for net 3(8)(c) payments was changed from an estimated liability to a term cost added to the service cost.

*Changes in Plan Provisions:*

- None.

**NOTE 13 – COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUNDS**

The Town approved the Community Preservation Act (CPA) which allows the Town to impose a surcharge on property taxes and to receive matching state funds for specified uses related to the acquisition, creation, preservation, and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and community housing. The CPA requires that the Town spend or set aside for later spending a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for open space, a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for historic resources and a minimum of ten percent of annual revenues for community housing.

In accordance with the CPA, the Town has approved a bylaw establishing a Community Preservation Committee (CPC) to study the needs, possibilities and resources of the Town regarding community preservation and to make recommendations for Town Meeting approval to fund eligible projects using CPA funds.

As of June 30, 2018, the CPA fund has a balance of \$2.8 million and is reported as a major fund in the governmental fund financial statements.

#### NOTE 14 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

*Plan Description* – The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan), which the Electric Light Department participates in. The Plan provides lifetime healthcare, prescription drug, dental, vision and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members, including teachers. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the Town and the unions representing Town employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

*Funding Policy* – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the Town and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The Town and the Electric Light Department are required to contribute 69-60 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for health insurance and 50 percent of the cost of current year dental and life insurance premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 31-50 percent of their premium costs. The Town and the Electric Light Department may contribute additional amounts to pre-fund benefits. The Town contributed approximately \$908,000 during 2018 and the Electric Light Department contributed approximately \$138,000.

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

*Measurement Date* – GASB #74 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of the OPEB Plan’s most recent fiscal year end. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016.

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms* – The following table represents the Plan’s membership at July 1, 2016:

Active members.....	307
Inactive members currently receiving benefits.....	<u>168</u>
Total.....	<u><u>475</u></u>

*Components of OPEB Liability* – The following table represents the components of the Plan’s OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018:

Total OPEB liability.....	\$	31,964,213
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....		<u>(1,420,057)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$	<u><u>30,544,156</u></u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....		4.44%

*Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions* – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to June 30, 2018, to be in accordance with the GASB #74:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016.
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value of Assets as of the reporting date, June 30, 2018.
Investment rate of return.....	7.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Municipal bond rate.....	3.45% as of June 30, 2018 (source: S&P municipal bond 20-year high grade index - SAPIHG).
Single equivalent discount rate.....	4.50%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation. Using a blend of the Municipal Bond Index Rate for unfunded periods and the Investment Rate of Return for funded periods. Previously 4.25%.
Inflation.....	2.75% as of June 30, 2018 and for future periods.
Salary increases.....	3.00% annually as of June 30, 2018 and for future periods.
Pre-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Post-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Disabled mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females.

#### *Rate of Return*

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 5.54%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

#### *Investment Policy*

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using the building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The Plan's expected future real rate of return is added to the expected inflation to produce the long-term expected nominal rate of return. Best estimates of geometric real

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

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity - large cap.....	21.00%	4.00%
Domestic equity - small/mid cap.....	18.00%	6.00%
International equity - developing market.....	12.50%	4.50%
International equity - emerging market.....	9.00%	7.00%
Domestic fixed income.....	21.00%	2.00%
International fixed income.....	5.00%	3.00%
Alternatives.....	13.00%	6.50%
Real estate.....	0.00%	6.25%
Cash.....	0.50%	0.00%
Total.....	100.00%	

#### Discount Rate

The Town's net other postemployment benefits liability was determined based on the Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond 20-year High Grade Rate Index as of June 30, 2018, which is 4.50%. Due to the low value of the OPEB trust compared to the Town's liability, the Plan fiduciary net position is not projected to satisfy future benefit payments and, accordingly, the Municipal Bond Rate was applied rather than the projected investment return.

*Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the discount rate* – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 4.50%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.50%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (3.50%)	Current Discount Rate (4.50%)	1% Increase (5.50%)
Net OPEB liability..... \$	35,910,736	\$ 30,544,156	\$ 26,429,364

*Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the healthcare trend* – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate of 5.00%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.00%).

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability..... \$	23,267,690	\$ 30,544,156	\$ 39,813,678

*Changes in Assumptions* – The discount rate was increased from 4.25% to 4.50%.

*Changes in Plan Provisions* – None.

**GASB Statement #75 – OPEB Employer Financial Reporting**

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

*Measurement Date* – GASB Statement #75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer’s prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer’s current fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016. The plan membership and actuarial assumptions are consistent with those used for GASB Statement #74, since the same actuarial valuation was used.

The Electric Light Department is reported in the Town’s basic financial statements as of December 31, 2017, which is prior to the required implementation date of GASB Statement #75. The Electric Light Department will implement this standard next year. The amounts reported in the GASB Statement #75 footnote disclosures are based on the Town taken in total, inclusive of the Electric Light Department’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of \$23,053 at June 30, 2017.

*Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions* – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to June 30, 2017, to be in accordance with the GASB #75:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016.
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value of Assets as of the measurement date.
Investment rate of return.....	7.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Municipal bond rate.....	3.13% as of July 1, 2017 (source: S&P municipal bond 20-year high grade index - SAPIHG).
Single equivalent discount rate.....	4.25% per annum, previously 4.00%.
Inflation.....	2.75% as of June 30, 2018 and for future periods.
Salary increases.....	3.00% annually as of July 1, 2017 and for future periods.
Pre-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Post-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Disabled mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females.

*Discount Rate* – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.25% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan assets was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

*Changes in the Net OPEB Liability*

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2016.....	\$ 29,487,211	\$ 987,238	\$ 28,499,973
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	1,325,660	-	1,325,660
Interest.....	1,291,821	-	1,291,821
Benefit payments.....	(843,045)	(843,045)	-
Net investment income.....	-	84,119	(84,119)
Contributions - employer.....	-	983,045	(983,045)
Net change.....	<u>1,774,436</u>	<u>224,119</u>	<u>1,550,317</u>
Balances at June 30, 2017.....	<u>\$ 31,261,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,211,357</u>	<u>\$ 30,050,290</u>

*Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate* – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the discount rate of 4.25%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.25%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (3.25%)	Current Discount Rate (4.25%)	1% Increase (5.25%)
	Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 35,424,379</u>	<u>\$ 30,050,290</u>

*Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates* – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate of 5.00%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
	Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 22,790,721</u>	<u>\$ 30,050,290</u>

*OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB* – As of June 30, 2017, the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$2.5 million. At June 30, 2018, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	\$ -	\$ (8,149)	\$ (8,149)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	907,457	-	907,457
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 907,457	\$ (8,149)	\$ 899,308

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

Year ended June 30:

2019.....	\$ (2,038)
2020.....	(2,038)
2021.....	(2,038)
2022.....	(2,035)
Subtotal amortized deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	(8,149)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	907,457
Total.....	\$ 899,308

*Changes of Assumptions:*

The discount rate is 4.25%, previously was 4.00%.

*Changes in Plan Provisions:*

None.

***GASB Statement #45 – Electric Light Department OPEB Asset***

Plan Description – The Electric Light Department participates in the Town sponsored single employer defined benefit health plan. The Electric Light Department provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees, spouse and dependents. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan.

At December 31, 2017, the Electric Light Department's membership consisted of the following:

Active members.....	8
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>14</u>
Total.....	<u><u>22</u></u>

*Funding Policy* – The Electric Light Department recognizes the cost of providing these benefits, in accordance with government accounting standards, on a pay-as-you-go basis, by expensing the annual insurance premiums charged to Electric Light Department by the Town, which aggregated to approximately \$232,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The cost of providing these benefits for retirees is not readily separable from the costs for active employees. Retired plan members and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits are required to contribute 31-50% of the cost of benefits provided depending on the plan they chose.

*Annual OPEB Costs* – Electric Light Department's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement #45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The components of Electric Light Department's annual OPEB cost for the year ending December 31, 2017, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the changes in the Electric Light Department's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016, as summarized in the following table:

Annual required contribution.....	\$ 76,545
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	(3,645)
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>5,403</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	78,303
Premiums paid and implicit subsidy.....	94,197
Transfer to the OPEB Trust Fund.....	<u>138,096</u>
Total employer contributions.....	<u>232,293</u>
Change in the net OPEB obligation.....	(153,990)
Net OPEB obligation (asset), beginning of year.....	<u>(72,892)</u>
Net OPEB obligation (asset), end of year.....	<u><u>\$ (226,882)</u></u>

The Electric Light Department's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2017 and the two preceding years were as follows:

<u>Year ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)</u>
12/31/2017	\$ 78,303	296.7%	\$ (226,882)
12/31/2016	151,350	148.2%	(72,892)
12/31/2015	235,251	122.5%	-

*Funded Status and Funding Progress* – As of January 1, 2016, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1.7 million. At December 31, 2017, the Plan had assets of \$1.3 million for this obligation.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

*Actuarial Methods and Assumptions* – Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and the plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

As of the January 1, 2016 actuarial valuation the entry age normal cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 6.50% investment return assumption and an annual health care cost trend rate of 8.00% initially, reduced by decrements of 1.00% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.00%. The UALL is being amortized over a 30 year closed period.

## **NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS**

In 2018, the Town has additional authorized but not yet issued debt of \$1.8 million for energy upgrades, \$500,000 for water tank/water main improvements, and \$3.4 million for Middle School/High School renovations and the High School field rehabilitation project.

**NOTE 16 – CONTINGENCIES**

The Town participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* through June 30, 2018, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various legal actions and claims are pending against the Town. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2018, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2018.

**NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 7, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

**NOTE 18 – REVISION OF NET POSITION PREVIOUSLY REPORTED**

Beginning net position of governmental activities, business-type activities and each applicable enterprise fund has been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statement #75. The revised balances are summarized in the following table:

	06/30/2017 Previously Reported Balances	Implementation of GASB #75	06/30/2017 Revised Balances
<b>Government-Wide Financial Statements</b>			
Governmental activities.....	\$ 35,566,409	\$ (18,414,753)	\$ 17,151,656
Business-type activities.....	<u>13,512,482</u>	<u>(451,647)</u>	<u>13,060,835</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 49,078,891</u>	<u>\$ (18,866,400)</u>	<u>\$ 30,212,491</u>
<b>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>			
Water fund.....	\$ 5,958,507	\$ (459,181)	\$ 5,499,326
Ambulance fund.....	<u>394,651</u>	<u>7,534</u>	<u>402,185</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,353,158</u>	<u>\$ (451,647)</u>	<u>\$ 5,901,511</u>

**NOTE 19 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS**

During 2018, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The basic financial statements, related notes and required supplementary information were updated to be in compliance with this pronouncement.
- GASB Statement #81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #85, *Omnibus 2017*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2019.
- The GASB issued Statement #84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, *Leases*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, which is required to be implemented in 2019.
- The GASB issued Statement #89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements #14 and #61*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.

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

## ***Required Supplementary Information***

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

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

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Amounts Carried Forward From Prior Year	Budgeted Amounts		
		Current Year Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget
<b>REVENUES:</b>				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ -	\$ 20,179,384	\$ 20,179,384	\$ 20,253,063
Tax liens.....	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	-	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000
Meals tax.....	-	80,000	80,000	80,000
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	66,000	66,000	66,000
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
Intergovernmental.....	-	6,350,498	6,350,498	6,350,498
Departmental and other.....	-	1,008,736	1,008,736	1,008,736
Investment income.....	-	18,000	18,000	18,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUES.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,042,618</b>	<b>29,042,618</b>	<b>29,116,297</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>				
Current:				
General government.....	20,592	1,775,852	1,796,444	1,753,061
Public safety.....	539	2,273,204	2,273,743	2,359,899
Education.....	-	15,142,584	15,142,584	15,121,963
Public works.....	5,706	864,101	869,807	1,169,729
Human services.....	5,292	319,810	325,102	313,102
Culture and recreation.....	988	402,132	403,120	404,911
Pension benefits.....	-	1,671,924	1,671,924	1,671,924
Property and liability insurance.....	-	287,000	287,000	298,379
Employee benefits.....	1,613	3,320,967	3,322,580	3,398,349
State and county charges.....	-	333,592	333,592	333,592
Debt service:				
Principal.....	-	1,920,263	1,920,263	1,920,263
Interest.....	-	1,222,871	1,222,871	1,082,465
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>34,730</b>	<b>29,534,300</b>	<b>29,569,030</b>	<b>29,827,637</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>(34,730)</b>	<b>(491,682)</b>	<b>(526,412)</b>	<b>(711,340)</b>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>				
Transfers in.....	-	491,682	491,682	491,682
Transfers out.....	-	(22,863)	(22,863)	(222,863)
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>468,819</b>	<b>468,819</b>	<b>268,819</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....</b>	<b>(34,730)</b>	<b>(22,863)</b>	<b>(57,593)</b>	<b>(442,521)</b>
<b>BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,812,680</b>	<b>1,812,680</b>	<b>1,812,680</b>
<b>BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....</b>	<b>\$ (34,730)</b>	<b>\$ 1,789,817</b>	<b>\$ 1,755,087</b>	<b>\$ 1,370,159</b>

See notes to required supplementary information.

	Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
\$	20,098,681	\$ -	\$ (154,382)
	147,494	-	147,494
	1,578,033	-	288,033
	81,519	-	1,519
	129,856	-	63,856
	45,852	-	(4,148)
	6,322,191	-	(28,307)
	1,064,503	-	55,767
	34,848	-	16,848
	<u>29,502,977</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>386,680</u>
	1,693,741	44,166	15,154
	2,298,016	36,146	25,737
	15,121,963	-	-
	1,121,651	45,074	3,004
	286,158	25	26,919
	398,355	3,188	3,368
	1,671,923	-	1
	296,879	-	1,500
	3,384,554	2,100	11,695
	340,357	-	(6,765)
	1,920,263	-	-
	<u>1,082,465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>29,616,325</u>	<u>130,699</u>	<u>80,613</u>
	<u>(113,348)</u>	<u>(130,699)</u>	<u>467,293</u>
	491,682	-	-
	<u>(222,863)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>268,819</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	155,471	(130,699)	467,293
	<u>1,812,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
\$	<u><u>1,968,151</u></u>	<u><u>(130,699)</u></u>	<u><u>467,293</u></u>

# ***Pension Plan Schedules***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2017.....	5.14%	\$ 19,358,316	\$ 6,333,757	305.64%	55.40%
December 31, 2016.....	5.17%	19,901,512	6,776,013	293.71%	51.12%
December 31, 2015.....	4.98%	18,092,138	6,505,666	278.10%	51.01%
December 31, 2014.....	4.99%	16,916,706	6,238,036	271.19%	52.27%

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

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

Amounts presented include the Electric Light Department.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2017.....	0.00%	\$ 2,174,584	\$ 711,410	305.67%	55.40%
December 31, 2016.....	0.57%	2,199,342	748,824	293.71%	51.12%
December 31, 2015.....	0.50%	1,693,150	624,427	271.15%	52.27%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS  
ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
June 30, 2017.....	\$ 1,484,110	\$ (1,484,110)	-	\$ 6,333,757	23.43%
June 30, 2016.....	1,404,059	(1,404,059)	-	6,776,013	20.72%
June 30, 2015.....	1,281,911	(1,281,911)	-	6,505,666	19.70%
June 30, 2014.....	1,197,672	(1,197,672)	-	6,238,036	19.20%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT'S CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

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Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
December 31, 2017.....	\$ 187,813	\$ (187,813)	-	\$ 711,410	26.40%
December 31, 2016.....	172,636	(172,636)	-	748,824	23.05%
December 31, 2015.....	133,204	(133,204)	-	624,427	21.33%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

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

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2018.....	\$ 33,428,724	\$ 3,489,053	54.25%
2017.....	33,374,232	3,404,390	52.73%
2016.....	30,049,273	2,437,263	55.38%
2015.....	23,474,527	1,630,888	61.64%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

# ***Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules***

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

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

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

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

## **GASB #45 – Electric Light Department**

The Electric Light Department reports on a calendar year basis and their plan is to implement GASB #75 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Schedule of Electric Light Department's Funding Progress compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

The Schedule of Electric Light Department's Employer Contributions presents multi-year trend information for required and actual contributions relating to the plan.

The Schedule of Electric Light Department's Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.

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

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>		
Service Cost.....	\$ 1,325,660	\$ 1,338,305
Interest.....	1,291,821	1,446,799
Changes of benefit terms.....	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience....	-	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-	(1,174,385)
Benefit payments.....	<u>(843,045)</u>	<u>(908,153)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	1,774,436	702,566
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>29,487,211</u>	<u>31,261,647</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 31,261,647</u>	<u>\$ 31,964,213</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 138,096	\$ 138,096
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	843,045	908,153
Net investment income.....	86,023	70,604
Benefit payments.....	<u>(843,045)</u>	<u>(908,153)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	224,119	208,700
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	<u>987,238</u>	<u>1,211,357</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 1,211,357</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,057</u>
<b>Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....</b>	<u>\$ 30,050,290</u>	<u>\$ 30,544,156</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	3.87%	4.44%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 18,611,959	\$ 19,745,428
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	161.46%	154.69%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered- employee payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll</u>
June 30, 2018.....	\$ 3,103,709	\$ (908,153)	\$ 2,195,556	\$ 19,745,428	4.60%
June 30, 2017.....	2,954,975	(983,045)	1,971,930	18,611,959	5.28%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS**  
**OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

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Year	Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense
June 30, 2018.....	5.54%
June 30, 2017.....	8.20%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT'S FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS  
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

**Schedule of Funding Progress**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
1/1/2016	\$ 822,799	\$ 1,688,435	\$ 865,636	48.7%	\$ 803,338	107.75%
1/1/2014	504,508	2,167,901	1,663,393	23.3%	721,964	230.40%
1/1/2012	238,994	2,208,329	1,969,335	10.8%	625,106	315.04%

**Schedule of Employer Contributions**

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of the OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)
12/31/2017	\$ 78,303	296.70%	\$ (226,882)
12/31/2016	151,350	148.20%	(72,892)
12/31/2015	235,251	122.50%	-

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT'S ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS  
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

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Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	1/1/2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method.....	Level Dollar
Remaining amortization period.....	30 years on a closed amortization period
Asset valuation method.....	Market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount rate.....	6.50%
Health care cost trend rate.....	8.00% Year 1
	7.00% Year 2
	6.00% Year 3
	5.00% Year 4
	5.00% Ultimate
Dental cost trend rate.....	5.00% per year

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	14
Current active members.....	<u>8</u>
Total.....	<u><u>22</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

**NOTE A – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

A. Budgetary Information

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

Increases or transfers between departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget, requires majority Town Meeting approval via a supplemental appropriation.

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

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending authorized for an appropriation account. However, the payment of debt service is statutorily required, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by majority vote of Town Meeting.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2018 budget includes \$29.6 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised and \$35,000 in encumbrances and appropriations carried over from previous years. During 2018, Town Meeting approved supplemental appropriations totaling \$458,000.

The Town Accountant has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained on an individual line item appropriation account basis. Budgetary control is exercised through the Town’s accounting system.

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the General Fund for the year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$	155,471
<u>Perspective differences:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....		69,122
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....		10,103
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....		3,489,053
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....		<u>(3,489,053)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$	<u>234,696</u>

### C. Appropriation Deficits

Expenditures exceeded appropriations for state and county charges. State assessment deficits are not required to be raised.

## **NOTE B – PENSION PLAN**

### ***Pension Plan Schedules – Town***

#### A. Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

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

#### B. Schedule of the Town's Contributions

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

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

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

#### D. Changes in Assumptions:

- The net investment return assumption and discount rate were lowered from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The inflation rate was lowered from 4.00% to 2.75%.
- The assumed interest on employee contribution was increased from 2.0% and 3.75%.
- The administrative expense assumption was lowered from \$1,127,500 to \$1,000,000.
- The retirement rates for employees in Groups 1 and 2 hired after April 1, 2012 and in Group 4 were revised to match the rates for employees hired before April 1, 2012 and there were minor changes to the rates prior to age 54 for Group 4 employees.
- The percentage of accidental disability retirees who are expected to die from the same cause as the disability was lowered from 40% to 20% groups 1 and 2 employees and increases from 40% to 60% for Group 4 employees.
- The allowance for net 3(8)(c) payments was changed from an estimated liability to a term cost added to the service cost.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions:

There were no plan provision changes that impacted the results of the most recent actuarial valuation.

**NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“The Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Additionally, retired teachers and their spouses receive health insurance through the Group Insurance Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (GIC). Each participating municipality is assessed for the governmental share of health and life insurance premiums paid on behalf of its teacher retirees by the state.

**The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan**

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

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

B. Schedule of the Town’s Contributions

The Schedule of the Town’s Contributions includes the Town’s annual required contribution to the Plan, along with the contribution made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution and the covered-employee payroll. The Town is not required to fully fund this contribution. It also demonstrates the contributions as a percentage of the covered-employee payroll. Actuarially contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, 2016. Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates are as follows:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016.
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value of Assets as of the reporting date, June 30, 2018.
Investment rate of return.....	7.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Municipal bond rate.....	3.45% as of June 30, 2018 (source: S&P municipal bond 20-year high grade index - SAPIHG).
Single equivalent discount rate.....	4.50%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation. Using a blend of the Municipal Bond Index Rate for unfunded periods and the Investment Rate of Return for funded periods. Previously 4.25%.
Inflation.....	2.75% as of June 30, 2018 and for future periods.
Salary increases.....	3.00% annually as of June 30, 2018 and for future periods.

Pre-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Post-retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Disabled mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females.

C. Schedule of Investment Return

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

D. Changes in Assumptions

The discount rate was increased from 4.25% to 4.50%.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions

None.

F. Schedule of Funding Progress

The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information for the Electric Light Department which compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

G. Schedule of Employer Contributions

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents multi-year information for the Electric Light Department’s required and actual contributions relating to the plan.

H. Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported for the Electric Light Department.