

ROSELLI, CLARK & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Report on Examination of
Basic Financial Statements
and Additional Information

Year Ended June 30, 2019



TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Paxton, Massachusetts

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 Paxton, Massachusetts, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 (except for the Paxton Municipal Light Department, which is as of December 31, 2018) and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents,

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Paxton Municipal Light Department, a component unit, which represent approximately 68%, 57% and 77%, respectively, of the assets, net position and revenues of the Town's 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 this blended presented component unit, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes 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 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Management of the Paxton Municipal Light Department, which is a blended component unit of the Town audited by other auditors, has reported its December 31, 2018 portion of the net pension liability based on reports provided by the Worcester Regional Retirement System (“WRRS”) that are not in compliance with GASB standards. These standards require the net pension liability be reported using actuarial data that is no more than thirty months and one day old. The WRRS provided net pension liability information using data from an actuarial valuation dated January 1, 2016. The amount by which this departure would affect the assets, liabilities, fund balance and revenues of the Paxton Municipal Light Department has not been determined.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for effects of the matter described in the “Basis for Qualified Opinion” paragraph and 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, as of June 30, 2019, (except for the Paxton Municipal Light Department, which is as of December 31, 2018) and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Restatement

We audited the Town’s basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018, for which we issued an unmodified opinion dated January 23, 2019. As discussed in Note V to the financial statements, the Paxton Municipal Light Department adopted GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, in the current year. In connection with the adoption of this accounting standard, previously reported total net positions in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the proprietary funds were restated. Our opinion was not modified with respect to the matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management’s discussion and analysis, the schedules of the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability, its contributions to the pension plan, the funding progress and contribution funding of other postemployment benefits and budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated January 8, 2020, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Roselli, Clark & Associates". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name of the firm.

Roselli, Clark and Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
January 8, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As the management of the Town of Paxton, Massachusetts (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with their review of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

- The Town approved an approximately \$400,000 Proposition 2 ½ override in the current fiscal year. Approximately \$300,000 of the override was intended to fund increased educational assessments by the Wachusett Regional School District.
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by nearly \$10.5 million (*total net position*). This represented a decrease of approximately \$338,000 from the prior year. Governmental activities reported a decrease in net position of approximately \$459,000 while business-type activities reported an approximate \$121,000 increase in fiscal year 2019.
- Included in the Town's governmental activities in fiscal year 2019 were non-cash personnel expenses related to net pension and other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") liabilities of approximately \$0.9 million, which were the primary contributors to the decrease in net position in governmental activities. In its business-type activities, both the Town's water and electric enterprises reported positive changes in net position in fiscal year 2019.
- The Town reported a deficit of nearly \$9.2 million in its unrestricted net position in its governmental activities at June 30, 2019, primarily as the result of the recording of approximately \$11.4 million in long-term obligations associated with net pension and OPEB liabilities.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of approximately \$3.8 million, which was over \$447,000 greater than the prior year. Of the ending fund balance, approximately \$996,000 is *available for spending* at the government's discretion as *unassigned fund balance*. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was approximately \$1.0 million, which represented approximately 7.5% of total fiscal year 2019 general fund expenditures.
- The Town's total general obligation bond and notes payable debt decreased by over \$835,000 in fiscal year 2019 to approximately \$6.1 million.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town’s finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (*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 of the Town include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, education, health and human services, culture and recreation, fringe benefits and debt service. The business-type activities of the Town include water and electric enterprise funds.

Fund Financial Statements – A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Accounting guidelines distinguish fund balance between amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories, and other amounts that are classified based on the relative strength of the constraints that control the purposes for which specific amounts can be spent. Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts will be reported in the following classifications:

- Nonspendable —amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., inventory or prepaid expenses) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted—amounts constrained by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.
- Committed—amounts constrained by a government using its highest level of decision-making authority.
- Assigned—amounts a government intends to use for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned—amounts that are not constrained at all will be reported in the general fund of in other major funds if negative.

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 financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government’s near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

The Town maintains two individual governmental funds – the general fund and other nonmajor governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. This schedule has been prepared as required supplementary information and can be found along with the corresponding notes in this report.

Proprietary Funds – *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for enterprise funds of the water and electric activities.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement 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.

Notes to the 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.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to its employees as well as the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The condensed comparative statements of net position for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018 (a)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018 (a)
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,552,747	\$ 4,524,898	\$ 6,484,388	\$ 5,767,789	\$ 11,037,135	\$ 10,292,687
Capital assets, net	16,404,392	16,825,264	5,267,808	5,386,331	21,672,200	22,211,595
Total Assets	20,957,139	21,350,162	11,752,196	11,154,120	32,709,335	32,504,282
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,580,140	1,671,776	586,461	434,832	2,166,601	2,106,608
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	15,901,220	15,466,562	3,325,443	3,451,568	19,226,663	18,918,130
Other liabilities	1,116,238	1,390,580	592,542	589,124	1,708,780	1,979,704
Total Liabilities	17,017,458	16,857,142	3,917,985	4,040,692	20,935,443	20,897,834
Deferred Inflows of Resources	197,702	384,015	3,288,012	2,536,123	3,485,714	2,920,138
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	11,903,643	11,352,278	4,028,761	4,103,371	15,932,404	15,455,649
Restricted	2,600,634	1,819,135	734,481	632,426	3,335,115	2,451,561
Unrestricted	(9,182,158)	(7,390,632)	369,418	276,340	(8,812,740)	(7,114,292)
Total Net Position	\$ 5,322,119	\$ 5,780,781	\$ 5,132,660	\$ 5,012,137	\$ 10,454,779	\$ 10,792,918

(a) The beginning balances in the Electric Department were restated for the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's total net position decreased over \$338,000, which was consistent with the prior year's decrease. Expenses in governmental activities included approximately \$0.9 million in non-cash personnel expenses related to net pension and OPEB liabilities in fiscal year 2019, which are the primary contributors to this decrease. The Town reports approximately \$10.4 and \$3.1 million in long-term liabilities associated with net pension and OPEB liabilities in its unrestricted net position within its governmental and business-type activities, respectively, at June 30, 2019. The Town expects to continue reporting deficits in its governmental activities unrestricted net position for the foreseeable future.

The largest portion (approximately \$15.9 million) of the Town's overall net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt (netted down by those amounts expected to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth) used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, 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 significant portion of the Town's total net position (approximately \$3.3 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The remaining category represents *unrestricted net position*, which currently has a deficit balance of approximately \$8.8 million. Positive net position in business-type activities of over \$369,000 is offset by a deficit in the governmental activities of approximately \$9.2 million.

The condensed comparative statements of activities for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,768,230	\$ 1,566,502	\$ 4,643,790	\$ 4,532,650	\$ 6,412,020	\$ 6,099,152
Operating grants and contributions	374,143	266,788	22,814	18,467	396,957	285,255
Capital grants and contributions	258,285	302,124	-	-	258,285	302,124
General revenues:						
Property taxes	10,811,297	10,369,669	-	-	10,811,297	10,369,669
Excise taxes	724,325	722,609	-	-	724,325	722,609
Intergovernmental	559,510	538,407	-	-	559,510	538,407
Other	78,423	59,994	48,277	42,205	126,700	102,199
Total Revenues	<u>14,574,213</u>	<u>13,826,093</u>	<u>4,714,881</u>	<u>4,593,322</u>	<u>19,289,094</u>	<u>18,419,415</u>
Expenses:						
General government	1,261,942	1,110,808	-	-	1,261,942	1,110,808
Public safety	4,683,478	4,216,455	-	-	4,683,478	4,216,455
Education	6,834,619	6,532,507	-	-	6,834,619	6,532,507
Public works	1,427,914	1,518,084	-	-	1,427,914	1,518,084
Health and human services	159,791	138,722	-	-	159,791	138,722
Culture and recreation	423,453	384,582	-	-	423,453	384,582
Interest expense	241,678	277,498	-	-	241,678	277,498
Utility services	-	-	4,594,358	4,548,980	4,594,358	4,548,980
Total Expenses	<u>15,032,875</u>	<u>14,178,656</u>	<u>4,594,358</u>	<u>4,548,980</u>	<u>19,627,233</u>	<u>18,727,636</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(458,662)</u>	<u>(352,563)</u>	<u>120,523</u>	<u>44,342</u>	<u>(338,139)</u>	<u>(308,221)</u>
Net Position:						
Beginning of year	5,780,781	6,133,344	5,012,137	5,292,106	10,792,918	11,425,450
Restatement (a)	-	-	-	(324,311)	-	(324,311)
End of year	<u>\$ 5,322,119</u>	<u>\$ 5,780,781</u>	<u>\$ 5,132,660</u>	<u>\$ 5,012,137</u>	<u>\$ 10,454,779</u>	<u>\$ 10,792,918</u>

(a) The Electric Department adopted GASB Statement No. 75 in the current year, which resulted in a restatement of its beginning balances.

Governmental Activities – Total revenues in fiscal year 2019 in the Town’s governmental activities increased over \$748,000, or 5%, from the prior fiscal year. The Town approved an approximate \$400,000 property tax override in fiscal year 2019, which contributed greatly to this increase in revenues. The Town’s largest revenue source is property taxes, which represented approximately 74% of total fiscal year 2019. As a percentage of revenues, property taxes were consistent year-over-year. Charges for services represented approximately 12% and 11% of total fiscal year 2019 and 2018 revenues, respectively. Revenues in all categories were consistent with expectations. No other revenue sources were greater than 10% of total revenues in fiscal year 2019 or 2018.

Education represents the largest expense category for the Town and is primarily provided through the Wachusett Regional School District. In total, education expenses represented approximately 45% and 46% of total fiscal year 2019 and 2018 expenses, respectively. Public safety expenses represented approximately 31% of total fiscal year 2019 expenses, which was consistent with the prior fiscal year. No other expense types were greater than 10% of total expenses in fiscal year 2019 or 2018.

Business-Type Activities – User charges for water and electric services represent virtually all of the revenue reported during fiscal year 2019 and 2018 in the Town’s business-type activities.

Government Funds Financial Analysis

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

Governmental Funds – The focus of the Town’s *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town’s 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 fiscal year.

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance of approximately \$3.8 million, which was over \$447,000 higher than the prior fiscal year. Of the ending fund balance, nearly \$1.0 million is *available for spending* at the government’s discretion as *unassigned fund balance*. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was approximately \$996,000, while total general fund balance approached \$1,800,000. 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 at year end represents approximately 7.5% of total fiscal year 2019 general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 13.5% of that same amount.

The Town’s aggregate nonmajor funds include the Town’s special revenue funds, capital project funds and trust funds.

Proprietary Funds – The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. At the end of the year, net position of the electric fund was approximately \$2.9 million and net position of the water fund was approximately \$2.2 million.

Fiduciary Fund – The Town’s fiduciary fund is comprised of the Town’s two OPEB trusts and various agency funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were not significant. A reconciliation of these differences is found in the required supplementary information.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019 amounts to approximately \$21.7 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system improvements, machinery and equipment and reflects a decrease of approximately \$539,000. This decrease was a result of current year depreciation expense exceeding capital additions.

Additional information on the Town capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt – The Town’s total general obligation bond and notes payable debt decreased approximately \$836,000 in fiscal year 2019 to approximately \$6,080,000. In fiscal year 2019, the Town borrowed \$130,000 through a State House serial loan note payable; the proceeds of this note payable were used to purchase highway equipment.

The Town also holds a proportionate share of debt of other governmental units that provide services within the Town’s boundaries. Debt service from such arrangements is assessed annually to the Town.

Additional information on the Town’s debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

- The Town’s median household income is significantly higher than the statewide and national averages and its unemployment rate is lower than these averages.
- The Town’s real estate tax base is made up predominantly of residential taxes, which in 2018 are approximately 95% of the entire property tax levy. In addition, Chapter 580 of the Acts of 1980, more commonly referred to as Proposition 2 ½, limits the Town’s ability to increase taxes in any one year by more than 2.5% of the previous year’s tax levy. The Town typically taxes at or near its levy limit annually.
- The Town expects net state aid to be approximately \$632,000 in 2020, which is consistent with the 2019 estimate.
- Certified free cash available to the general fund for fiscal year 2020 was nearly \$343,000.

The above items were considered when the Town accepted its budget for fiscal year 2020 at the May 2019 Town Meeting. The Town set its tax rate for fiscal year 2020 on December 6, 2019.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Town Administrator, Town Hall, 697 Pleasant Street, Paxton, Massachusetts 01612.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,843,797	\$ 4,660,204	\$ 7,504,001
Investments	1,165,707	1,057,412	2,223,119
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	195,539	-	195,539
Excise taxes	77,812	-	77,812
Departmental, user charges and other	191,513	524,208	715,721
Intergovernmental	78,379	-	78,379
Prepaid items	-	142,260	142,260
Inventories	-	100,304	100,304
Land	2,673,115	641,719	3,314,834
Depreciable capital assets, net	13,731,277	4,626,089	18,357,366
Total Assets	<u>20,957,139</u>	<u>11,752,196</u>	<u>32,709,335</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Other postemployment benefits	-	54,602	54,602
Pensions	1,580,140	531,859	2,111,999
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,580,140</u>	<u>586,461</u>	<u>2,166,601</u>
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	382,242	468,492	850,734
Customer deposits	-	43,050	43,050
Accrued interest	90,139	11,001	101,140
Other liabilities	12,226	-	12,226
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	631,631	69,999	701,630
Due in more than one year	15,901,220	3,325,443	19,226,663
Total Liabilities	<u>17,017,458</u>	<u>3,917,985</u>	<u>20,935,443</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Electric department items	-	2,710,699	2,710,699
Other postemployment benefits	-	417,501	417,501
Pensions	197,702	159,812	357,514
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>197,702</u>	<u>3,288,012</u>	<u>3,485,714</u>
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	11,903,643	4,028,761	15,932,404
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	389,661	-	389,661
Expendable permanent funds	206,515	-	206,515
Revolving funds	1,203,725	-	1,203,725
Depreciation	-	734,481	734,481
Other purposes	800,733	-	800,733
Unrestricted	(9,182,158)	369,418	(8,812,740)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 5,322,119</u>	<u>\$ 5,132,660</u>	<u>\$ 10,454,779</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 1,261,942	\$ 277,304	\$ 142,940	\$ -	\$ (841,698)		\$ (841,698)
Public safety	4,683,478	1,071,029	151,157	-	(3,461,292)		(3,461,292)
Education	6,834,619	-	21,730	-	(6,812,889)		(6,812,889)
Public works	1,427,914	287,404	-	248,179	(892,331)		(892,331)
Health and human services	159,791	21,431	45,533	-	(92,827)		(92,827)
Culture and recreation	423,453	111,062	12,783	10,106	(289,502)		(289,502)
Interest expense	241,678	-	-	-	(241,678)		(241,678)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>15,032,875</u>	<u>1,768,230</u>	<u>374,143</u>	<u>258,285</u>	<u>(12,632,217)</u>		<u>(12,632,217)</u>
Business-Type Activities:							
Electric	3,564,766	3,569,533	-	-		\$ 4,767	4,767
Water	<u>1,029,592</u>	<u>1,074,257</u>	<u>22,814</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>67,479</u>	<u>67,479</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>4,594,358</u>	<u>4,643,790</u>	<u>22,814</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>72,246</u>	<u>72,246</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 19,627,233</u>	<u>\$ 6,412,020</u>	<u>\$ 396,957</u>	<u>\$ 258,285</u>		72,246	(12,559,971)
General Revenues:							
Property taxes					10,811,297	-	10,811,297
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes					724,325	-	724,325
Grants and contributions not restricted to to specific programs					559,510	-	559,510
Penalties and interest on taxes					26,867	-	26,867
Unrestricted investment income					<u>51,556</u>	<u>48,277</u>	<u>99,833</u>
Total General Revenues and Transfers					<u>12,173,555</u>	<u>48,277</u>	<u>12,221,832</u>
Change in Net Position					<u>(458,662)</u>	<u>120,523</u>	<u>(338,139)</u>
Net Position:							
Beginning of year					<u>5,780,781</u>	<u>5,012,137</u>	<u>10,792,918</u>
End of year					<u>\$ 5,322,119</u>	<u>\$ 5,132,660</u>	<u>\$ 10,454,779</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,535,969	\$ 1,307,828	\$ 2,843,797
Investments	509,205	656,502	1,165,707
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	195,539	-	195,539
Excise taxes	77,812	-	77,812
Departmental, user charges and other	19,351	172,162	191,513
Intergovernmental	51,629	26,750	78,379
Total Assets	<u>2,389,505</u>	<u>2,163,242</u>	<u>4,552,747</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 2,389,505</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,242</u>	<u>\$ 4,552,747</u>
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 324,520	\$ 57,722	\$ 382,242
Other liabilities	12,226	-	12,226
Total Liabilities	<u>336,746</u>	<u>57,722</u>	<u>394,468</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	155,974	-	155,974
Unavailable revenues - departmental and other	19,351	139,235	158,586
Unavailable revenues - excise taxes	77,812	-	77,812
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>253,137</u>	<u>139,235</u>	<u>392,372</u>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	-	389,661	389,661
Restricted	1,154	1,576,624	1,577,778
Committed	221,952	-	221,952
Assigned	580,972	-	580,972
Unassigned	995,544	-	995,544
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,799,622</u>	<u>1,966,285</u>	<u>3,765,907</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,389,505</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,242</u>	<u>\$ 4,552,747</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS OF
JUNE 30, 2019**

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 3,765,907
Capital assets used in governmental activities in the statement of net position are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		16,404,392
Certain receivables and revenues are deferred in the governmental funds as they are not current financial resources. These revenues are accrued under the economic resources basis of accounting.		392,372
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources to be recognized in future expense are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	1,580,140	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	<u>(197,702)</u>	
Net effect of reporting deferred outflows and inflows of resources		1,382,438
Interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt in the statement of net position but not in the funds until due.		(90,139)
Long-term liabilities not currently due and payable are reported in the statement of net position and not in the funds:		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(3,039,742)	
Net pension liability	(8,397,580)	
Compensated absences	(111,359)	
Capital lease obligations	(103,924)	
Bonds and notes payable	<u>(4,880,246)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		<u>(16,532,851)</u>
Net Position — Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 5,322,119</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues :			
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 10,953,135	\$ -	\$ 10,953,135
Intergovernmental	1,041,623	369,506	1,411,129
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	718,091	-	718,091
Licenses and permits	85,719	-	85,719
Penalties and interest on taxes	26,867	-	26,867
Fines and forfeitures	34,150	-	34,150
Departmental and other revenues	373,973	1,315,570	1,689,543
Contributions and donations	-	108,748	108,748
Investment income	27,141	24,415	51,556
Total Revenues	<u>13,260,699</u>	<u>1,818,239</u>	<u>15,078,938</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	846,137	93,440	939,577
Public safety	2,152,534	988,839	3,141,373
Education	6,579,197	-	6,579,197
Public works	1,144,598	247,954	1,392,552
Health and human services	99,508	31,282	130,790
Culture and recreation	201,802	113,726	315,528
Pension and fringe benefits	1,089,371	-	1,089,371
State and county charges	49,438	-	49,438
Debt service:			
Principal	882,697	-	882,697
Interest	241,117	-	241,117
Total Expenditures	<u>13,286,399</u>	<u>1,475,241</u>	<u>14,761,640</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(25,700)</u>	<u>342,998</u>	<u>317,298</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds from state house notes	-	130,000	130,000
Transfers in	325,848	-	325,848
Transfers out	-	(325,848)	(325,848)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>325,848</u>	<u>(195,848)</u>	<u>130,000</u>
Change in Fund Balances	300,148	147,150	447,298
Fund Balances:			
Beginning of the year	1,499,474	1,819,135	3,318,609
End of the year	<u>\$ 1,799,622</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,765,907</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Change in Fund Balances — Total Governmental Funds \$ 447,298

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital asset activity in the current fiscal year included:

Capital asset additions	537,178	
Depreciation expense	(958,050)	
Net effect of reporting capital activity		(420,872)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (504,725)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to the governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither has any effect on net position. Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Differences in the treatment of long-term debt transactions in the current fiscal year included:

Issuance of long-term debt	(130,000)	
Repayments of long-term debt	882,697	
Repayments of capital lease obligations	64,058	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt activity		816,755

Some revenues/expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide/require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues/expenditures in the governmental funds:

Net other postemployment benefits liability	(139,058)	
Net pension liability	(661,386)	
Compensated absences	(3,372)	
Accrued interest	6,698	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		(797,118)

Change in Net Position — Governmental Activities \$ (458,662)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities		
	Electric	Water	Total
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,092,372	\$ 567,832	\$ 4,660,204
Investments	1,057,412	-	1,057,412
User charges receivables, net of allowances	347,210	176,998	524,208
Inventories and other current assets	139,177	-	139,177
Total Current Assets	5,636,171	744,830	6,381,001
Noncurrent Assets:			
Net other postemployment benefit asset	103,387	-	103,387
Land	319	641,400	641,719
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,251,846	2,374,243	4,626,089
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,355,552	3,015,643	5,371,195
Total Assets	7,991,723	3,760,473	11,752,196
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Other postemployment benefits	54,602	-	54,602
Pensions	521,832	10,027	531,859
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	576,434	10,027	586,461
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	330,002	138,490	468,492
Customer deposits	43,050	-	43,050
Accrued interest	-	11,001	11,001
Compensated absences	-	1,850	1,850
Current portion of long-term debt	-	68,149	68,149
Total Current Liabilities	373,052	219,490	592,542
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	3,437	3,437
Net other postemployment benefits liability	-	136,582	136,582
Net pension liability	1,961,242	53,284	2,014,526
Long-term debt	-	1,170,898	1,170,898
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,961,242	1,364,201	3,325,443
Total Liabilities	2,334,294	1,583,691	3,917,985
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Purchased power adjustment	207,346	-	207,346
Contribution in aid of construction	108,523	-	108,523
Rate stabilization reserve	2,394,830	-	2,394,830
Other postemployment benefits	417,501	-	417,501
Pensions	158,558	1,254	159,812
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,286,758	1,254	3,288,012
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	2,252,165	1,776,596	4,028,761
Restricted for depreciation	734,481	-	734,481
Unrestricted	(39,541)	408,959	369,418
Total Net Position	\$ 2,947,105	\$ 2,185,555	\$ 5,132,660

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Electric	Water	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 3,396,189	\$ 1,036,898	\$ 4,433,087
Other operating revenues	173,344	37,359	210,703
Total Operating Revenues	3,569,533	1,074,257	4,643,790
Operating Expenses:			
Payroll and personnel costs	1,010,319	149,493	1,159,812
Operating costs	2,360,617	741,825	3,102,442
Depreciation	193,235	96,931	290,166
Total Operating Expenses	3,564,171	988,249	4,552,420
Operating Income	5,362	86,008	91,370
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Intergovernmental	-	22,814	22,814
Investment income	46,629	1,648	48,277
Interest expenses	(595)	(41,343)	(41,938)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	46,034	(16,881)	29,153
Change in Net Position	51,396	69,127	120,523
Net Position:			
Beginning of the year (as restated; refer to Note V)	2,895,709	2,116,428	5,012,137
End of the year	\$ 2,947,105	\$ 2,185,555	\$ 5,132,660

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

	Business-Type Activities		
	Electric	Water	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from user charges	\$ 3,475,346	\$ 1,028,190	\$ 4,503,536
Receipts from other operating revenues	173,344	37,359	210,703
Payments to employees	(978,698)	(136,689)	(1,115,387)
Payments to vendors	(2,349,102)	(736,075)	(3,085,177)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>320,890</u>	<u>192,785</u>	<u>513,675</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financial Activities:			
Proceeds from operating grants	-	22,814	22,814
Net Cash Provided By Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>22,814</u>	<u>22,814</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	-	49,914	49,914
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(95,047)	(76,596)	(171,643)
Principal repayments on long-term debt	-	(93,827)	(93,827)
Interest payments	(595)	(41,922)	(42,517)
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(95,642)</u>	<u>(162,431)</u>	<u>(258,073)</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Investment income	46,629	1,648	48,277
Investment of operating cash	339,567	-	339,567
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Investing Activities	<u>386,196</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>387,844</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	611,444	54,816	666,260
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Beginning of the year	3,480,928	513,016	3,993,944
End of the year	<u>\$ 4,092,372</u>	<u>\$ 567,832</u>	<u>\$ 4,660,204</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	\$ 5,362	\$ 86,008	\$ 91,370
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Depreciation expense	193,235	96,931	290,166
Changes in assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities:			
Receivables and other current assets	75,841	(8,708)	67,133
Warrants payable and other current liabilities	14,831	5,750	20,581
Accrued and deferred benefits payable	31,621	12,804	44,425
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 320,890</u>	<u>\$ 192,785</u>	<u>\$ 513,675</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

	Town OPEB Trust	Electric OPEB Trust (a)	Agency Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 176	\$ 41,322	\$ 79,515
Investments in mutual funds	34,621	617,328	-
	<u>34,797</u>	<u>658,650</u>	<u>\$ 79,515</u>
Total Assets			
	<u>34,797</u>	<u>658,650</u>	<u>\$ 79,515</u>
Liabilities:			
Agency liabilities	-	-	\$ 79,515
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 79,515</u>
Total Liabilities			
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 79,515</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	34,797	658,650	
	<u>34,797</u>	<u>658,650</u>	
Total Net Position			
	<u>\$ 34,797</u>	<u>\$ 658,650</u>	

(a) As of December 31, 2018

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Town OPEB Trust</u>	<u>Electric OPEB Trust (a)</u>
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ 109,845	\$ 49,588
Net investment income	<u>797</u>	<u>(28,479)</u>
Total Additions	<u>110,642</u>	<u>21,109</u>
Deductions:		
Health benefits to retirees and survivors	<u>75,845</u>	<u>37,588</u>
Total Deductions	<u>75,845</u>	<u>37,588</u>
Change in Net Position	34,797	(16,479)
Net Position:		
Beginning of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>675,129</u>
End of the year	<u>\$ 34,797</u>	<u>\$ 658,650</u>

(a) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2018

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Paxton (the “Town”) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to state and local governments. GAAP is prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which is the primary standard-setting body for state and local government entities. The following is a summary of the more significant policies and practices used by the Town:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is located in Worcester County, approximately forty-five miles west of the City of Boston and borders the City of Worcester. The Town was incorporated in 1765. The governing structure utilizes an open town meeting format with an elected three-member Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Administrator, who oversees the Town’s daily executive and administrative duties. Selectmen serve staggered three-year terms.

The Town provides governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including public safety, education through a regional school district, public works, health and human services, culture and recreation, general governmental services, water and electricity. The water and electricity services are funded through user charges and treated as business enterprises.

Component units, while separate entities, are in substance part of the governmental operations if the significance of their operations and/or financial relationship with the Town meet certain criteria. The component unit discussed below is included in the Town's reporting entity because of the significance of its operations or financial relationships with the Town.

Paxton Municipal Light Department – Paxton Municipal Light Department, (“PMLD” or “Electric”), which provides electrical services to the Town’s inhabitants, is required to be included as a component unit of the Town. PMLD accounts for its operations on a calendar year basis. The net position and results of PMLD’s operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 have been included in the Town’s proprietary funds financial statements. The PMLD issued stand-alone audited financial statements from another auditor, which can be obtained from the PMLD. PMLD is located at 578 Pleasant Street, Paxton Massachusetts 01612.

The Town is a member community of the Wachusett Regional School District, which provides educational services to five area communities. This joint venture assesses each community its share of operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2019, the Town’s assessment was \$6,313,460. There is no equity interest reported in these financial statements. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the District’s administrative office located at Jefferson School, 1745 Main Street, Jefferson, MA 01522.

In addition, the Town is a member community of the Bay Path Regional Vocational Technical School, which belongs to the Southern Worcester County Regional Vocational School District. This joint venture assesses each of the ten member communities its share of the operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2019, the Town's assessment was \$208,640. There is no equity interest reported in these financial statements. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the District's administrative office located at 57 Old Muggett Hill Road, Charlton, MA 01507.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Major Fund Criteria – Major funds must be reported if both of the following criteria are met:

- 1) The total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10% of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), and
- 2) The total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5% of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting* as are proprietary funds. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met.

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using *the current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e. measurable and available). Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are 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, certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

The Town applies the susceptible to accrual criteria to intergovernmental revenues. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept, there are two types of revenues. In one, monies must be expended for a specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the; therefore, revenues are recognized as expenditures are incurred. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues when cash is received, or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. State aid is accrued as revenue in the year that the funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the “Commonwealth”).

The Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Investment income associated with the current fiscal period is susceptible to accrual and has been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

The government reports the following major Governmental Funds:

General Fund – is the government’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays.

Permanent Funds are used to account for financial resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are user charges and fees, while operating expenses consist of salaries, ordinary maintenance, assessments, indirect costs and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports its electric and water enterprises as major proprietary funds.

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

The Town reports its two other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") trust funds and agency funds as fiduciary funds. The OPEB trust funds have been established by the Town and PMLD. Agency funds are comprised of funds held by the Town in a custodial capacity.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments – The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments for the Town and its component unit are reported at fair value.

Receivables – Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed on January 1 every year. Bills are sent quarterly and are due on August 1, November 1, February 1 and May 1, or thirty days subsequent to the mailing date. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes up to the statutory interest percentage rate per annum. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

Real estate taxes and water and user fees are secured through a lien process within sixty days after the due date and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectible balances for these receivables is not reported. All personal property tax, excise tax and other departmental receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances comprised of those outstanding amounts greater than five years old, if material.

Inventories and Prepaid Items – In the case of the Town, inventories, which are not material to the basic financial statements, are considered to be expenditures at the time of purchase. With respect to the PMLD, materials and supplies are inventories of parts and accessories purchased for use in PMLD's operations. Materials and supplies inventory are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and may be recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, software and infrastructure (e.g. roads, sidewalks, water mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected lives of greater than two years. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction-in-process) are depreciated by the Town and the PMLD on a straight-line-basis.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets being depreciated are as follows:

Land improvements	40 years
Buildings and improvements	10 – 50 years
Vehicles, machinery and equipment	5 – 25 years
Infrastructure	15 – 50 years

Interfund Balances – Activity between funds that are representative of lending arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either *due to/from other funds* or *advances to/from other funds*. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as due to/from other funds.

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as *internal balances*.

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 in the individual fund statements. Transfers between and within governmental and fiduciary funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of activities. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as *transfers, net*.

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 state law. Investment income of the proprietary funds is voluntarily assigned to the general fund.

Compensated Absences – It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Compensated absence liabilities related to both governmental and business-type activities are normally paid from the funds reporting payroll and related expenditures. Amounts related to these benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

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

In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of long-term debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on a debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses, if material. Issuance costs are exclusively reported as general government expenditures regardless of whether they are withheld from the actual proceeds.

Risk Financing – The Town insures for workers’ compensation, health, unemployment benefits, casualty, theft and other losses. Uninsured losses are recorded as expenditures when incurred.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports deferred outflows of resources in its government-wide financial statements relative to OPEB and pension-related transactions. These amounts will be recognized as an outflow of resources over the next five years. The Town does not report deferred outflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports deferred inflows of resources in its government-wide financial statements relative to certain PMLD transactions, OPEB and pension-related transactions. The deferred OPEB and pensions will be recognized as reductions to OPEB and pension expense within the next five years. The Town reports unavailable revenues as deferred inflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements. These amounts will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Net Position – In the government-wide financial statements, 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 related debt.

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific use. Net position has been *restricted* for the following:

Nonexpendable perpetual funds represent the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Expendable perpetual funds represent the spendable, yet restricted, amount of various trust funds that support governmental programs.

Revolving funds represent assets that have been accumulated from specific services not supported by the Town's general appropriation.

Depreciation fund is used by the PMLD to account for cash reserved for plant improvements, decommissioning, contractual commitments and deferred costs related to such commitments that the PLMD board determines are above market value.

Other purposes represent assets that are restricted by donors or the Town's legislative body for specific governmental programs and uses.

Fund Equity – In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent in which the Town is required to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent.

Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as described below:

Nonspendable represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e. inventory or prepaid) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of an endowment.

Restricted represents amounts that have constraints placed either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the Town to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Town Meeting action, and can be modified or rescinded on through these actions.

Assigned represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned represents amounts that have 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. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a *negative* unassigned fund balance amount.

The following table reflects the Town's fund equity categorizations:

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Nonexpendable trust funds	\$ -	\$ 389,661	\$ 389,661
Restricted:			
General government	-	368,724	368,724
Public safety	-	497,228	497,228
Health and human services	-	445,433	445,433
Culture and recreation	-	253,569	253,569
Other purposes	1,154	11,670	12,824
Committed:			
General government articles	30,626	-	30,626
Public works articles	21,597	-	21,597
Capital stabilization	169,729	-	169,729
Assigned:			
Encumbrances	28,491	-	28,491
Subsequent year expenditures	552,481	-	552,481
Unassigned:			
General stabilization	442,893	-	442,893
Unrestricted	552,651	-	552,651
	<u>\$ 1,799,622</u>	<u>\$ 1,966,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,765,907</u>

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed. When unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) are available for use it is the Town's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned, and then unassigned as they are needed.

Stabilization Funds – The Town maintains two types of stabilization funds – a general and capital stabilization fund. The use of stabilization funds requires the vote of two-thirds of Town Meeting. The fund balance in the Town's general stabilization fund is reported as unassigned, while the fund balance in the capital stabilization fund is reported as committed in the Town's general fund.

Encumbrances – The Town's encumbrance policy regarding the general fund is to (1) classify encumbrances that arise from the issuance of purchase orders resulting from normal purchasing activity approved by the Town Controller as assigned, and (2) classify encumbrances that result from an action of the Town Council as committed. Encumbrances of funds already restricted or committed are included within the classification of those fund balances and not reported

separately. The Town reports \$1,154 of encumbrances from normal purchasing activity in the general fund as assigned. There are no encumbrances reported in any other fund.

E. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations and Deficits

During the year ended June 30, 2019, there were no material instances where expenditures exceeded appropriations. Additionally, there were no material deficits in fund balances within the Town's nonmajor governmental funds.

F. Use of Estimates

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

II. Detailed Notes to All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

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

State laws and regulations require the Town to invest funds only in pre-approved investment instruments which include but are not necessarily limited to bank deposits, money markets, certificates of deposit, U.S. obligations, repurchase agreements, and State Treasurer's investment pool. In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits. Repurchase agreements cannot be for a period of over ninety days, and the underlying security must be a United States obligation. During the fiscal year, the Town did not enter into any repurchase agreements.

Fair Value of Investments – The Town reports its investments at fair value. When actively quoted observable prices are not available, the Town generally uses either implied pricing from similar investments or valuation models based on net present values of estimated future cash flows (adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors).

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. This hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- *Level 1* – Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical investments at the measurement date.
- *Level 2* – Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the investment through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.
- *Level 3* – Inputs reflect the Town's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the investment at the measurement date.

Deposits and Investments of the Town (excludes the PMLD)

The following table presents the Town's investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at June 30, 2019:

Investments by Fair Value Level	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 230,447	\$ 230,447	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Governmental agency obligations	433,289	433,289	-	-
Corporate bonds	301,276	-	301,276	-
Total debt securities	965,012	663,736	301,276	-
Mutual funds	235,316	235,316	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 1,200,328	\$ 899,052	\$ 301,276	\$ -

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits - In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk relative to cash holdings. At June 30, 2019, nearly all of the Town's bank deposits were fully insured by the Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), the Depositors Insurance Fund ("DIF") or other forms of collateralization and was therefore unexposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investments - In the case of investments, this is the risk that in the event of the invested party not being able to provide required payments to investors, ceasing to exist, or filing of bankruptcy, the Town may not be able to recover the full amount of its principal investment and/or investment earnings. All of the Town's investments are registered in its name and cannot be pledged or assigned. The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk on its investments. The Town does not have a formal investment policy related to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk - This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the market value of an investment. The Town does not have formal investment policies that limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. In practice, the Town mitigates interest rate risk by managing the duration of its investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Town's investment policy prohibits any investment (excluding U.S. Treasuries or agencies and State Treasurer's investment pools) to exceed 10% of the Town's investments. The Town's investments in U.S Treasury notes and other government obligations of federal agencies represented approximately 55% of the Town's total investments at June 30, 2019. There were no other individual investments representing more than 5% of the Town's total investments.

Investment Maturities – At June 30, 2019, the Town had the following investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Time Until Maturity (in years)		
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10
U.S. government obligations	\$ 663,736	\$ 84,425	\$ 579,311	\$ -
Corporate bonds	301,276	67,919	233,357	-
Total investments with maturities	965,012	<u>\$ 152,344</u>	<u>\$ 812,668</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Mutual funds	235,316			
Total Town investments	<u>\$ 1,200,328</u>			

Credit Risk – This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town’s investment policy seeks to mitigate this risk using a capital preservation strategy. In practice, the Town seeks to purchase investment grade securities with a high concentration of securities rated A or above as determined by credit rating agencies. The following table summarizes the credit ratings of the Town’s investments in debt securities at June 30, 2019:

Moody's Rating	U.S.		Total
	Government Obligations	Corporate Bonds	
Aaa	\$ 663,736	\$ -	\$ 663,736
Aa3	-	25,109	25,109
A1	-	108,632	108,632
A2	-	40,145	40,145
A3	-	33,719	33,719
Baa1	-	93,671	93,671
	<u>\$ 663,736</u>	<u>\$ 301,276</u>	<u>\$ 965,012</u>

Deposits and Investments of the PMLD (as of December 31, 2018)

The following table presents the PMLD’s investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2018:

Investments by Fair Value Level	December 31, 2018	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	\$ 522,048	\$ 522,048	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate bonds	535,364	-	535,364	-
Total debt securities	1,057,412	522,048	535,364	-
Mutual funds	617,328	-	617,328	-
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$ 1,674,740</u>	<u>\$ 522,048</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits –The PMLD’s policy for custodial credit risk of deposits is to rely on FDIC and DIF insurance coverage for deposits held at each financial institution. All of the PMLD’s funds are deposited with the Town; accordingly, the amount of depository insurance coverage for the PMLD is included with the Town’s disclosure.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investments –The PMLD’s policy for custodial credit risk of investments intends that all investments are either insured and/or registered in the name of the PMLD. At December 31, 2018, the PMLD was not exposed to custodial credit risk on its investments.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments –The PMLD does not have a formal investment policy that limits investments maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Investments –The PMLD’s investments in U.S Treasury notes and other government obligations of federal agencies represented approximately 43% of the PMLD’s total investments at December 31, 2018. No other individual investment represented more than 5% of the PMLD’s total investments.

Investment Maturities – At December 31, 2018, the PMLD had the following investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Time Until Maturity (in years)		
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10
U.S. government obligations	\$ 522,048	\$ 99,552	\$ 254,248	\$ 168,248
Corporate bonds	535,364	-	322,972	212,392
Total investments with maturities	1,057,412	<u>\$ 99,552</u>	<u>\$ 577,220</u>	<u>\$ 380,640</u>
Mutual funds	617,328			
Total PMLD investments	<u>\$ 1,674,740</u>			

The following table summarizes the credit ratings of the Town’s investments in debt securities at June 30, 2019:

S&P Rating	U.S		Total
	Government Obligations	Corporate Bonds	
AA+	\$ 522,048	\$ 48,227	\$ 570,275
AA	-	122,539	122,539
AA-	-	39,363	39,363
A+	-	93,316	93,316
A	-	74,102	74,102
A-	-	157,817	157,817
	<u>\$ 522,048</u>	<u>\$ 535,364</u>	<u>\$ 1,057,412</u>

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2019 for the Town's major governmental funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, were as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate taxes	\$ 131,536	\$ -	\$ 131,536
Personal property taxes	2,083	-	2,083
Tax liens	61,920	-	61,920
Excise taxes	113,312	(35,500)	77,812
Departmental and other	426,164	(281,000)	145,164
Title V loan receivables	46,349	-	46,349
Intergovernmental	78,379	-	78,379
	<u>\$ 859,743</u>	<u>\$ (316,500)</u>	<u>\$ 543,243</u>

Receivables reported in the Town's proprietary funds were entirely related to user charges.

Governmental funds report unavailable revenues in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. The following table identifies the components of unavailable revenues in the governmental funds:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	\$ 94,054	\$ -	\$ 94,054
Tax liens	61,920	-	61,920
Excise taxes	77,812	-	77,812
Departmental and other	19,351	139,235	158,586
	<u>\$ 253,137</u>	<u>\$ 139,235</u>	<u>\$ 392,372</u>

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

During fiscal year 2019, the Town recorded budgeted transfers of \$313,300 from its ambulance receipts reserved for appropriation fund, \$7,698 from its Title V revolving account and \$4,850 from its capital projects fund to its general fund.

D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,673,115	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,673,115
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	22,117,212	-	-	22,117,212
Infrastructure	2,971,459	337,078	-	3,308,537
Machinery and equipment	4,092,030	163,175	-	4,255,205
Vehicles	930,219	36,925	(47,394)	919,750
Total capital assets being depreciated	30,110,920	537,178	(47,394)	30,600,704
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(11,118,970)	(469,587)	-	(11,588,557)
Infrastructure	(1,313,327)	(194,954)	-	(1,508,281)
Machinery and equipment	(2,823,787)	(209,910)	-	(3,033,697)
Vehicles	(702,687)	(83,599)	47,394	(738,892)
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,958,771)	(958,050)	47,394	(16,869,427)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	14,152,149	(420,872)	-	13,731,277
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 16,825,264</u>	<u>\$ (420,872)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,404,392</u>
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 641,719	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 641,719
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Electric plant	6,441,163	95,047	(17,505)	6,518,705
Buildings and improvements	689,100	7,300	-	696,400
Infrastructure	4,326,442	-	-	4,326,442
Machinery and equipment	38,759	19,380	-	58,139
Vehicles	26,420	49,914	-	76,334
Total capital assets being depreciated	11,521,884	171,641	(17,505)	11,676,020
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Electric plant	(4,091,129)	(193,235)	17,505	(4,266,859)
Buildings and improvements	(410,250)	(14,665)	-	(424,915)
Infrastructure	(2,222,513)	(75,701)	-	(2,298,214)
Machinery and equipment	(26,960)	(1,572)	-	(28,532)
Vehicles	(26,420)	(4,991)	-	(31,411)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,777,272)	(290,164)	17,505	(7,049,931)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,744,612	(118,523)	-	4,626,089
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 5,386,331</u>	<u>\$ (118,523)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,267,808</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><u>Business-Type Activities: Water</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 641,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 641,400
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	689,100	7,300	-	696,400
Infrastructure	4,326,442	-	-	4,326,442
Machinery and equipment	38,759	19,380	-	58,139
Vehicles	26,420	49,914	-	76,334
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,080,721	76,594	-	5,157,315
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(410,250)	(14,665)	-	(424,915)
Infrastructure	(2,222,513)	(75,701)	-	(2,298,214)
Machinery and equipment	(26,960)	(1,572)	-	(28,532)
Vehicles	(26,420)	(4,991)	-	(31,411)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,686,143)	(96,929)	-	(2,783,072)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,394,578	(20,335)	-	2,374,243
Total Water capital assets, net	\$ 3,035,978	\$ (20,335)	\$ -	\$ 3,015,643
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><u>Business-Type Activities: PMLD</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 319	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 319
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Distribution plant	4,917,907	73,648	(17,505)	4,974,050
General plant	1,523,256	21,399	-	1,544,655
Total capital assets being depreciated	6,441,163	95,047	(17,505)	6,518,705
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Distribution plant	(3,675,215)	(133,835)	17,505	(3,791,545)
General plant	(415,914)	(59,400)	-	(475,314)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,091,129)	(193,235)	17,505	(4,266,859)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,350,034	(98,188)	-	2,251,846
Total PMLD capital assets, net	\$ 2,350,353	\$ (98,188)	\$ -	\$ 2,252,165

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs in the governmental activities as follows:

General government	\$ 12,053
Public safety	383,498
Education	242,705
Public works	291,257
Health and human services	7,299
Culture and recreation	<u>21,238</u>
	<u>\$ 958,050</u>

E. Purchased Power Working Capital

The PMLD is a member and participant of the Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (“MMWEC”). The purchased power working capital is an amount held by MMWEC as an escrow. The purchased power working capital fund is replenished as needed from the PMLD’s monthly invoice payments. The income earned from the purchased power working capital fund applicable to the PMLD’s deposit is applied as a credit to MMWEC’s power sales billings. The balance in the purchased power working capital funds as of December 31, 2018 is \$440,314 and is reported in the PMLD’s current assets.

F. Temporary Debt

The Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary basis to fund its current operating costs as well as capital projects. Temporary notes are general obligations of the Town and carry maturity dates that are limited by state law. Interest expenditures and expenses for temporary borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds. The Town did not have any temporary borrowing transactions in fiscal year 2019.

G. Long-Term Obligations

The Town issues general obligation bonds and notes and capital leases to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds and notes have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. Additionally, the Town incurs various other long-term obligations relative to associated personnel costs.

The following reflects the current year activity (the PMLD's activity is for the year ended December 31, 2018) in the long-term liability accounts:

Description of Issue	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General obligation bonds (a)	\$ 3,440,000	\$ -	\$ (670,000)	\$ 2,770,000	\$ 315,000
Notes from direct borrowings and placements (a)	2,192,943	130,000	(212,697)	2,110,246	233,697
Capital lease obligations	167,982	-	(64,058)	103,924	43,958
Compensated absences	107,987	3,372	-	111,359	38,976
Net other postemployment benefits liability	2,900,684	244,180	(105,122)	3,039,742	-
Net pension liability	7,641,517	3,173,235	(2,417,172)	8,397,580	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 16,451,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,550,787</u>	<u>\$ (3,469,049)</u>	<u>\$ 16,532,851</u>	<u>\$ 631,631</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities - Water:</i>					
General obligation bonds (a)	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ (25,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Notes from direct borrowings and placements (a)	1,257,960	-	(57,853)	1,200,107	59,110
Capital lease obligation	-	49,914	(10,974)	38,940	9,039
Compensated absences	3,130	2,157	-	5,287	1,850
Net other postemployment benefits liability	130,334	10,971	(4,723)	136,582	-
Net pension liability	48,242	20,123	(15,081)	53,284	-
Total Water	<u>\$ 1,464,666</u>	<u>\$ 83,165</u>	<u>\$ (113,631)</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,200</u>	<u>\$ 69,999</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities - PMLD:</i>					
Net other postemployment benefits liability (asset) (b)	\$ 348,530	\$ 89,780	\$ (541,697)	\$ (103,387)	\$ -
Net pension liability	1,722,320	1,013,477	(774,555)	1,961,242	-
Total PMLD	<u>\$ 2,070,850</u>	<u>\$ 1,103,257</u>	<u>\$ (1,316,252)</u>	<u>\$ 1,857,855</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(a) Reclassifications were made to the beginning balances for the adoption of GASB Statement No. 88.

(b) Beginning balance was restated for the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75. Refer to Note V.

The governmental activities liabilities will be liquidated by the general fund. The business-type liabilities will be liquidated by the water and PMLD enterprise funds.

General obligation bonds and notes payable outstanding at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Description of Issue	Interest Rates	Beginning Balance	Additions	Maturities and Deductions	Ending Balance
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General obligation bonds	2.50 - 5.00%	\$ 3,440,000	\$ -	\$ (670,000)	\$ 2,770,000
USDA note payable	4.38%	1,550,000	-	(50,000)	1,500,000
State House serial loan notes payable	2.20 - 3.80%	620,000	130,000	(155,000)	595,000
MCWT notes payable	4.50 - 5.63%	22,943	-	(7,697)	15,246
Total Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 5,632,943</u>	<u>\$ 130,000</u>	<u>\$ (882,697)</u>	<u>\$ 4,880,246</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities - Water:</i>					
General obligation bonds	3.97 - 4.65%	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ (25,000)	\$ -
MCWT notes payable	2.00%	1,257,960	-	(57,853)	1,200,107
Total Water		<u>\$ 1,282,960</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (82,853)</u>	<u>\$ 1,200,107</u>

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities: Water	
	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 315,000	\$ 119,843	\$ 233,697	\$ 84,474	\$ 59,110	\$ 24,002
2021	315,000	107,243	233,549	76,098	60,395	22,820
2022	315,000	94,643	196,000	67,980	61,708	61,612
2023	315,000	82,043	121,000	61,040	63,049	20,378
2024	315,000	68,262	76,000	57,369	64,419	19,117
2025-2029	1,195,000	135,110	250,000	251,562	343,714	75,690
2030-2034	-	-	250,000	196,875	382,724	39,791
2035-2039	-	-	250,000	142,188	164,988	4,967
2040-2044	-	-	250,000	87,500	-	-
2045-2049	-	-	250,000	32,812	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,770,000</u>	<u>\$ 607,144</u>	<u>\$ 2,110,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,057,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,200,107</u>	<u>\$ 268,377</u>

At June 30, 2019, no amounts were authorized and unissued for additional borrowings.

H. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is party to several non-cancellable leases for machinery and vehicles. For financial reporting purposes, these leases are accounted for as capital leases. The future minimum lease payments on these capital lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 59,526
2021	47,527
2022	20,498
2023	20,498
2024	<u>9,524</u>
Total minimum lease payments	157,573
Less amount representing interest	<u>(14,707)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 142,866</u>

Assets acquired through capital leases were as follows:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Front end loader	\$ 230,000
Police cruiser	34,001
DPW truck	56,980
Water truck	<u>49,914</u>
Total cost	370,895
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(204,786)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>\$ 166,109</u>

III. Other Information

A. Retirement Systems

Pension Plan Description – The Town contributes to the Worcester Regional Retirement System (the “Retirement System”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Retirement System was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Retirement System is administered by the Worcester Regional Retirement Board (the “Retirement Board”). Stand-alone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 were issued and are available by submitting a request to the Retirement System at 23 Midstate Drive, Suite 106, Auburn, Massachusetts 01501.

Current membership in the Retirement System for all ninety-nine employers as of December 31, 2018 was as follows:

Active members	7,815
Inactive members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	1,839
Inactive members (or beneficiaries) currently receiving benefits	<u>3,837</u>
	<u>13,491</u>

Benefit Terms – Membership in the Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time employees and non-seasonal, part-time employees who, in general, regularly work more than twenty hours per week. Teachers and certain administrative personnel employed by the regional and vocational schools participate in a separate pension plan administered by the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System, which is the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Members of the Retirement System do not participate in the federal Social Security retirement system.

Massachusetts contributory retirement system benefits are uniform for all municipal retirement systems. The Retirement System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a participant’s highest three-year or five-year average annual rate of regular compensation, depending on the participant’s date of hire. Benefit payments are based upon a participant’s age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and job classification.

The most common benefits paid by the Retirement System include normal retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits.

Normal retirement generally occurs at age 65. However, participants may retire after twenty years of service or at any time after attaining age 55, if hired prior to April 2, 2012 or at any time after attaining age 60 if hired on or after April 2, 2012. Participants with hire dates subsequent to January 1, 1978 must have a minimum of ten years’ creditable service in order to retire at age 55. Participants become vested after ten years of service. Benefits commencing before age 65 are provided at a reduced rate. Members working in certain occupations may retire with full benefits earlier than age 65.

Ordinary disability retirement is where a participant is permanently incapacitated from a cause unrelated to employment. Accidental disability retirement is where the disability is the result of an injury or illness received or aggravated in the performance of duty. The amount of benefits to be received in such cases is dependent upon several factors, including the age at which the disability retirement occurs, the years of service, average compensation and veteran status.

Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of participants whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted to members of Massachusetts retirement systems granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increases in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth during those years have been the financial responsibility of the Commonwealth. Beginning in 1998, the funding of cost-of-living amounts became the responsibility of the participating units like the Retirement System.

The Retirement System may be amended or terminated in whole or in part at any time by the Massachusetts Legislature, provided that no such modification, amendment or termination shall be made that would deprive a current member of superannuation pension rights or benefits provided under applicable laws of Massachusetts, if such member has paid the stipulated contributions specified in sections or provisions of such laws. There were no significant changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms in fiscal year 2019.

Contributions Requirements – The Retirement Board has elected provisions of Chapter 32, Section 22D (as amended) of MGL, which require that a funding schedule be established to fully fund the pension plan by June 30, 2040. Under provisions of this law, participating employers are assessed their share of the total retirement cost based on the entry age, normal actuarial cost method.

The Town (including the PMLD) contributed \$654,321 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2019, which equaled the actuarially-determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. The Town's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 23% in fiscal year 2019.

Net Pension Liability – At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$10,412,106 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability reported by the Retirement System at December 31, 2018 (used for fiscal year-end June 30, 2019) is \$10,656,827. The difference between these two figures is attributable to the difference in fiscal year ends between the Town and the PMLD, which results in a one-year lag.

The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. These figures were updated by the independent actuary to December 31, 2018. There were no material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the actuarial valuation. There were no material changes to the actuarial assumptions made in this update (see below).

The Town's proportion of the net pension liability is based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Retirement System relative to the projected contributions of all employers. The Town and PMLD's proportionate share were approximately 1.18% at both December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Fiduciary Net Position – The elements of the Retirement System's basic financial statements (that is, all information about the Retirement System's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fiduciary net position) can be found in the Retirement System's full financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, which can be obtained by contacting the Retirement Board.

The Retirement System's fiduciary net position was determined using the accrual basis of accounting. The Retirement System's accounting records are maintained on a calendar-year basis in accordance with the standards and procedures established by the Massachusetts Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission, or PERAC. Contributions from employers and employees are recognized in the period in which they become due pursuant to formal commitments, statutory or contractual requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recorded when incurred, regardless of the timing of payment. Investments are reported at fair value; fair value is determined as the price one would receive in an orderly transaction between market participants at a measurement date.

Pension Expense – The Town recognized \$1,534,365 in pension expense in the statement of activities in fiscal year 2019.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 50,505	\$ 62,647
Changes of assumptions	712,004	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	256,795	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	957,325	294,867
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	135,370	-
	<u>\$ 2,111,999</u>	<u>\$ 357,514</u>

The deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are expected to be recognized in the Town's pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ 679,147
2021	501,066
2022	336,595
2023	261,001
2024	(23,324)
	<u>\$ 1,754,485</u>

Actuarial Valuation – The measurement of the Retirement System’s total pension liability is developed by an independent actuary. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2018. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation included:

Inflation	3.0% per year
Amortization method	Payment increases 4.0% per year
Remaining amortization period	17 years, except for ERI for 2002 and 2003 (10 years) and 2010 (4 years)
Asset valuation method	Market value
Salary increases	Group 1: 4.20-6.00%, based on service Group 4: 4.75-7.00%, based on service
Investment rate of return	7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality rates	Based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB
Disabled life mortality	For disabled lives, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2012) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Global equity	39%	4.75%
Fixed income	23%	2.28%
Private equity	13%	8.15%
Real estate	10%	3.43%
Timber/natural resources	4%	4.00%
Hedge funds	11%	3.76%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions were made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made in accordance with Sections 22D and 22F of Chapter 32 of MGL. Based on those assumptions, the Retirement System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis – The following presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75% as well as the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is 1% lower and higher than the current rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability At:		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
7.75%	\$ 12,542,038	\$ 10,412,106	\$ 8,612,762

B. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits previously described, the Town and PMLD provide health and life insurance benefits (other postemployment benefits, or OPEB) to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries in accordance with MGL Chapter 32B Section 20 (hereinafter referred to as the “OPEB Plans”).

The Town and PMLD operate OPEB Plans, while all benefits are provided through the Town’s insurance program. Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by collective bargaining agreements, state law and Town ordinance. Neither OPEB Plan issues stand-alone financial statements

The Town’s net OPEB liability was determined using an alternative measurement method, which is an approach that includes the same broad measurement steps as an actuarial valuation (i.e., projecting benefit payments, discounting projected benefit payments to a present value and attributing the present value of projected benefit payments to periods using an actuarial cost method). The Town is permitted to use an alternative measurement method as there are fewer than one hundred employees (active and inactive) eligible to receive OPEB benefits. The PMLD’s net OPEB liability was determined using an actuarial valuation.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of June 30, 2019 (December 31, 2018 in the case of the PMLD):

	Town	Electric
Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefits	15	8
Active employees	30	8
	<u>45</u>	<u>16</u>

Contributions – The contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the Town are established by and may be amended by the Town. Retirees currently contribute 60% of the costs for medical and dental insurance and the Town pays the remainder. The costs of administering the OPEB Plan are paid by the Town. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the average contribution rate was approximately 5% and 8% of covered payroll for the Town and PLMD, respectively.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset) – The Town’s net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 using an alternative measurement method, while the PMLD’s net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2019 using an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. The components of the net OPEB liability reported by the Town at June 30, 2019 and the PMLD at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Town	Electric
Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,211,121	\$ 555,263
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(34,797)</u>	<u>(658,650)</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ 3,176,324</u>	<u>\$ (103,387)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	1.1%	118.6%

The total OPEB liabilities for the separate OPEB Plans were determined using the following key actuarial assumptions in the most recent valuations applies to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

	Town OPEB Plan
Fiscal year ended	June 30, 2019
Valuation date	June 30, 2019
Valuation type	Alternative measurement method
Asset valuation method	Market value at June 30, 2019
Single equivalent discount rate	3.50%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense (previously 4.00%)
Healthcare cost trend	1% in year 1 grading up to an ultimate rate of 5% per annum in year 7 (previously 5% per annum)
Life expectancy	The <i>Life Expectancy Table</i> from the National Center for Health Statistics, updated in 2015
	Electric OPEB Plan
Fiscal year ended	December 31, 2018
Valuation date	January 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value at December 31, 2018
Inflation	2.75% per annum
Salary increases	3.00% per annum
Single equivalent discount rate	6.00%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense, including inflation
Healthcare cost trend	5.00% per annum
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 Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rates of return on the OPEB Plans’ investments were determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for the PMLD OPEB Plan were as follows:

Asset Class	Electric OPEB Plan	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity - large cap	35.75%	4.00%
Domestic equity - small/mid cap	14.00%	6.00%
International equity - developed markets	7.75%	4.50%
Domestic fixed income	36.25%	2.00%
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
	<u>100.00%</u>	
Real rate of return		3.34%
Inflation assumption		<u>2.75%</u>
Total nominal rate of return		6.09%
Investment expense		<u>0.25%</u>
Net investment return		<u>5.84%</u>

Town Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the Town was 3.5%, which approximated a yield or index rate for twenty-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

PMLD Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the PMLD was 6.0% as of December 31, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the OPEB Plan’s funding policy.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) – The following table summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability (asset) for the year ended June 30, 2019 (the PMLD’s activity is for the year ended December 31, 2018):

	Town OPEB Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances — beginning of year	\$ 3,031,018	\$ -	\$ 3,031,018
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	235,535	-	235,535
Interest	106,883	-	106,883
Experience differences	(86,470)	-	(86,470)
Employer contributions	-	109,845	(109,845)
Net investment income	-	797	(797)
Benefit payments	(75,845)	(75,845)	-
Net changes	180,103	34,797	145,306
Balances — end of year	<u>\$ 3,211,121</u>	<u>\$ 34,797</u>	<u>\$ 3,176,324</u>

	Electric OPEB Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances — beginning of year	\$ 1,023,659	\$ 675,129	\$ 348,530
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	27,803	-	27,803
Interest	61,977	-	61,977
Changes in assumptions	(15,457)	-	(15,457)
Experience differences	(505,131)	-	(505,131)
Employer contributions	-	49,588	(49,588)
Net investment income	-	(28,479)	28,479
Benefit payments	(37,588)	(37,588)	-
Net changes	(468,396)	(16,479)	(451,917)
Balances — end of year	<u>\$ 555,263</u>	<u>\$ 658,650</u>	<u>\$ (103,387)</u>

Sensitivity Analyses – The following presents the Town’s and PMLD’s net OPEB liability (asset) as well as what the Town’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or higher than the current discount rate as well as if the healthcare cost trend rates are 1% lower or higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Current	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) At:		
		1% Decrease	Current	
	Discount Rate		Discount	1% Increase
Town Plan	3.50%	\$ 3,565,521	\$ 3,176,324	\$ 2,818,339
Electric Plan	6.00%	(39,500)	(103,387)	(155,922)

	Current	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) At:		
		1% Decrease	Current	
	Healthcare Cost Trend		Discount	1% Increase
Town Plan	5.00%	\$ 2,704,461	\$ 3,176,324	\$ 3,754,708
Electric Plan	5.00%	(198,911)	(103,387)	12,947

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2019 (the PMLD’s activity is for the year ended December 31, 2018), the Town and PMLD recognized OPEB expense of \$255,151 and \$39,430, respectively. As the Town uses an alternative measurement method to calculate its total OPEB liability, there are no deferred outflows or inflows of resources reported relative to the net OPEB liability. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the PMLD OPEB Plan at year end were reported as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 405,105
Changes of assumptions	-	12,396
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	54,602	-
	<u>\$ 54,602</u>	<u>\$ 417,501</u>

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized into net OPEB expense (benefit) as follows:

Year ended June 30,

2019	\$ (89,437)
2020	(89,437)
2021	(89,437)
2022	(89,435)
2023	(5,153)
	<u>\$ (362,899)</u>

Investment Custody – In accordance with Massachusetts General Laws (“MGL”), the Town Treasurer is the custodian of the Town OPEB Plan and is responsible for the general supervision of the management, investment and reinvestment of the OPEB Plan assets. The PMLD’s OPEB Plan is under the custody of the MMWEC.

Investment Policy – The Town has not yet formalized an investment policy for its OPEB Plan assets. The Town currently uses its general investment policy for its OPEB Plan assets, which follows the prudent investor rule established under MGL. The MMWEC maintains an investment policy for the OPEB Plan assets it manages for the PMLD. Both investment policies seek to pursue an investment strategy that reduces risk through the prudent diversification of the portfolio across a broad selection of distinct investment asset classes.

Investment Rate of Return – The annual money-weighted rate of return on investments expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for changing amounts actually invested. The money-weighted rates of return for the two OPEB Plans as reported at the end of their respective fiscal years were as follows:

	Town	Electric
Money-weighted rate of return	7.15%	-4.18%

C. Risk Financing

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability; torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

The PMLD participates in the Massachusetts Municipal Utility Self-Insurance Trust Fund (the “Trust”) with seventeen other Massachusetts municipalities for the purpose of sharing excess liability and officers’ liability risks. General liability coverage provides for \$500,000 per occurrence with a \$50,000 deductible. Environmental insurance coverage provides for \$1,500,000 per occurrence with a \$100,000 deductible. Each participating municipality contributes to the Trust based on its share of the group’s total kilowatt-hour sales. Payments for claims over the deductible limit are funded by Trust assets or, if required, additional contributions from the participants. The PMLD does not present estimated claims incurred but not reported as of December 31, 2018 as its pro rata share of these costs is not material to its financial statements.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

General – The Town is party to certain legal claims, which are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigation matters is not always predictable with assurance. Although the amount of liability, if any, in these situations at June 30, 2019 cannot be determined, management believes that the resulting liability, if any, should not materially affect the basic financial statements of the Town at June 30, 2019.

Appellate Tax Board – Generally the Town has pending cases filed with the Massachusetts Appellate Tax Board of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (“ATB”). In total, real property values of approximately \$2.6 million are in dispute with the ATB. The Town cannot estimate at this time the amount of previously assessed property taxes (and interest) that may be refunded to these taxpayers, if any. Furthermore, the Town cannot determine the likelihood of the taxpayers’ success at the ATB. Therefore, no such loss provision has been made in the Town’s basic financial statements.

Grant Compliance – Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, would not have a material effect on its financial condition.

Arbitrage – The Town is subject to certain Federal arbitrage laws in accordance with long-term borrowing agreements. Failure to comply with the rules could result in the payment of penalties. The Town does not believe it has failed to comply with any of these agreements.

MMWEC Participation – The PMLD is a participant in certain projects of the MMWEC. MMWEC is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, 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.

PMLD has entered into PSAs and Power Purchase Agreements (“PPAs”) with MMWEC. Under both the PSAs and PPAs, the PMLD is required to make certain payments to MMWEC payable solely from PMLD revenues. Under the PSAs, each Participant is unconditionally obligated to make all 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).

Berkshire Wind Cooperative – The PMLD is a member of the Berkshire Wind Cooperation Corporation (the “Cooperative”). The Cooperative was formed by the MMWEC and fourteen municipal light departments (the “Members”) for the purpose of financing, owning, constructing and operating certain wind generation facilities located on Brodie Mountain in the towns of Hancock and Lanesborough, Massachusetts (“Berkshire Wind Facility”).

The Cooperative has constructed and installed ten 1.5-megawatt wind turbines at the Berkshire Wind Facility. The Cooperative provides wind energy to MMWEC pursuant to the Berkshire Wind Power Purchase Agreement dated May 21, 2008 between MMWEC and the Cooperative. Under this agreement, MMWEC entered into a Power Sales Contract with the Cooperative pursuant to which MMWEC has agreed to purchase 100% of the capacity and energy output and, to the extent uncommitted to any third party under existing agreements, associated environmental energy attributes of a wind power generating facility to be owned, constructed and operated by the Cooperative at the Berkshire Wind Facility.

MMWEC sells all of the capability of the Berkshire Wind Facility (“Capability”) to the Members under PPAs. Among other things, the PPAs require each Member to pay its pro rata share of the costs related to the Berkshire Wind Facility, which costs include debt service on the bonds issued by the Cooperative to finance the Berkshire Wind Facility, plus 10% of the debt service to be paid into a Reserve and Contingency Fund. In addition, should a Member fail to make any payment when due, other cooperative members may be required to increase (step-up) their payments and correspondingly their share of the Capability to an additional amount.

The Cooperative has issued revenue bonds, which are payable solely from, and secured solely by, the revenues derived from the Berkshire Wind Facility. The revenues are used solely to provide for the payment of any bond issue relating to the Berkshire Wind Facility and to pay the Cooperative’s cost of owning and operating the Berkshire Wind Facility.

The PMLD has entered into a PPA with the Cooperative. Under the PPA, each participant is unconditionally obligated to make all payments due to the Cooperative, whether or not the Berkshire Wind Facility is completed or operating, and notwithstanding the suspension or interruption of the output of the Berkshire Wind Facility. In addition, under the PPA, the PMLD is required to pay to the Cooperative its share of the operation and maintenance costs of the Berkshire Wind Facility.

As of December 31, 2018, total capital expenditures for the Berkshire Wind Facility amounted to \$64,863,000, of which \$2,306,000 presents the amount associated with the PMLD’s share of the Capability of the Berkshire Wind Facility, of which it is a Member, although such amount is not allocated to the PMLD. The Cooperative’s debt outstanding for the Berkshire Wind Facility includes bonds totaling \$54,955,000, of which \$1,819,000 is associated with the PMLD’s share of Capability of the Berkshire Wind Facility of which it is a Member, although such amount is not allocated to the PMLD.

As of December 31, 2018, the Cooperative's total future debt service requirement on outstanding bonds issued for certain projects of the MMWEC (the “Projects”) is \$73,317,000, of which \$2,413,000 is anticipated to be billed to the PMLD in the future.

The estimated aggregate amount of the PMLD required payments under the PSA, exclusive of the Reserve and Contingency Fund billings, to the Cooperative at December 31, 2018 and estimated for future years is as follows:

<u>For Years Ending December 31,</u>		
2019	\$	213,000
2020		201,000
2021		201,000
2022		201,000
2023		200,000
2024 to 2028		999,000
2029 to 2030		398,000
	\$	<u>2,413,000</u>

MMWEC Commitments and Litigation – Through membership in MMWEC, the PMLD is contingently liable on the various projects in which they participate as detailed below.

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 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 twenty 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 (the “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.

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

As of December 31, 2018, total capital expenditures for MMWEC's Projects amounted to \$1,652,338,000, of which \$11,957,000 represents the amount associated with the PMLD's share of Project Capability of the Projects in which it participates, although such amount is not allocated to the PMLD. MMWEC's debt outstanding for the Projects includes Power Supply Project Revenue Bonds totals \$7,110,000, of which \$59,000 is associated with the PMLD's share of Project Capability of the Projects in which it participates, although such amount is not allocated to the PMLD. As of December 31, 2018, MMWEC's total future debt service requirement on outstanding bonds issued for the Projects is \$7,419,000, of which \$62,000 is anticipated to be billed to the PMLD in the future.

The estimated aggregate amount of PMLD's required payments under the PSAs and PPAs, exclusive of the Reserve and Contingency Fund billings, to MMWEC at December 31, 2018 was \$62,000, which is expected to be paid in 2019.

In addition, under the PSAs, the PMLD is required to pay to MMWEC its share of the operation and maintenance costs of the Projects in which it participates. The PMLD's total operation and maintenance costs, including debt service, under the PSAs was \$639,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Other Power Supply – The PMLD has entered into an All Requirements Bulk Power Sales Agreement (the "All Requirements Agreement") with MMWEC, under which MMWEC provides, delivers and sells all electric power and energy to PMLD, whether through owned generation, purchased power contracts or other power supply arrangements. Under the terms of the All Requirements Agreement, the PMLD is committed to purchase additional power through the MMWEC in the amount of \$162,429 in 2019, \$94,418 in 2020, \$37,402 in 2021 and \$18,095 in 2022.

IV. Implementation of GASB Pronouncements

A. Current Year Implementations

In November 2016, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. The objective of the Statement was to address accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations that have legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. The provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2019 and did not have a material impact on the Town's financial statements.

In April 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. The objective of this Statement was to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarified which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2019 and did not have a material impact on the Town's financial statements.

B. Future Year Implementations

In January 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of the Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how these activities should be reported. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (fiscal year 2020). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement redefines the manner in which long-term leases are accounted and reported. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement establishes accounting requirements for interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (fiscal year 2020). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to standardize the reporting of conduit debt obligations by issuers by clarifying the existing definition of conduit debt obligation, among other matters. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 (fiscal year 2022). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

V. Restatement

The PMLD adopted GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, in fiscal year 2019. Previously, OPEB was accounted for under GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. As a result, the PMLD eliminated its previously reported OPEB obligation of \$24,219 as of December 31, 2017 and recorded a \$348,530 net OPEB liability. The PMLD's December 31, 2017 net position decreased from \$3,220,020 to \$2,895,709 as a result of the adoption of this accounting standard.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN PENSION PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	1.175%	1.183%	0.991%	0.989%	1.052%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,657	\$ 9,648	\$ 8,300	\$ 7,061	\$ 6,258
Town's covered payroll	\$ 2,848	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,509
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	374.2%	317.7%	280.1%	270.5%	249.4%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net pension liability	43.1%	46.4%	42.0%	44.5%	47.9%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION PLAN

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 654	\$ 599	\$ 481	\$ 445	\$ 416
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	654	599	481	445	416
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Town's covered payroll	\$ 2,848	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,509
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.0%	19.7%	16.2%	17.0%	16.6%

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN - TOWN**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability:		
Service cost	\$ 235,535	\$ 221,010
Interest	106,883	123,766
Differences between actual and expected experience	(86,470)	(332,068)
Benefit payments	<u>(75,845)</u>	<u>(75,845)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>180,103</u>	<u>(63,137)</u>
Total OPEB Liability:		
Beginning of year	<u>3,031,018</u>	<u>3,094,155</u>
End of year (a)	<u>\$ 3,211,121</u>	<u>\$ 3,031,018</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:		
Contributions	\$ 109,845	\$ 75,845
Net investment income	797	-
Benefit payments	<u>(75,845)</u>	<u>(75,845)</u>
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>34,797</u>	<u>-</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:		
Beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
End of year (b)	<u>\$ 34,797</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Net OPEB Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 3,176,324</u>	<u>\$ 3,031,018</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	1.08%	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,254,200	\$ 2,210,000
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	140.91%	137.15%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN - TOWN**

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	7.15%	N/A

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN - ELECTRIC

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:		
Service cost	\$ 27,803	\$ 25,255
Interest	61,977	24,855
Differences between actual and expected experience	(505,131)	-
Changes in assumptions	(15,457)	-
Benefit payments	(37,588)	(15,247)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(468,396)	34,863
Total OPEB Liability:		
Beginning of year	1,023,659	988,796
End of year (a)	\$ 555,263	\$ 1,023,659
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:		
Contributions	\$ 49,588	\$ 15,247
Net investment income	(28,479)	29,760
Benefit payments	(37,588)	(15,247)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(16,479)	29,760
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:		
Beginning of year	675,129	645,369
End of year (b)	\$ 658,650	\$ 675,129
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	\$ (103,387)	\$ 348,530
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of		
the Total OPEB Liability	118.62%	65.95%
Covered payroll	\$ 585,025	\$ 671,928
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered	-17.67%	51.87%

Payroll

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN - ELECTRIC**

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 51,690	\$ 46,878
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(49,588)	(15,247)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 2,102	\$ 31,631
Covered payroll	\$ 585,025	\$ 671,928
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	8.48%	2.27%

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	-4.18%	4.61%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Budgetary		Budgetary	(Negative)
	Budget	Budget	Amounts	Encumbrances	Adjusted	Variance
Revenues :						
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 10,967,972	\$ 10,967,972	\$ 10,937,355		\$ 10,937,355	\$ (30,617)
Intergovernmental	1,012,979	1,012,979	1,041,623		1,041,623	28,644
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	674,500	674,500	718,091		718,091	43,591
Licenses and permits	55,000	55,000	85,719		85,719	30,719
Penalties and interest on taxes	30,000	30,000	26,867		26,867	(3,133)
Fines and forfeitures	6,000	6,000	34,150		34,150	28,150
Departmental and other revenues	360,600	360,600	373,973		373,973	13,373
Investment income	5,000	5,000	12,862		12,862	7,862
Total Revenues	<u>13,112,051</u>	<u>13,112,051</u>	<u>13,230,640</u>		<u>13,230,640</u>	<u>118,589</u>
Expenditures:						
General government	954,659	954,659	846,137	\$ 30,626	876,763	77,896
Public safety	2,180,079	2,180,079	2,152,534	863	2,153,397	26,682
Education	6,581,906	6,581,906	6,579,197	-	6,579,197	2,709
Public works	1,239,394	1,239,394	1,144,598	49,225	1,193,823	45,571
Health and human services	108,414	108,414	99,508	-	99,508	8,906
Culture and recreation	211,993	211,993	201,802	-	201,802	10,191
Pension and fringe benefits	1,138,315	1,138,315	1,055,371	-	1,055,371	82,944
State and county charges	49,438	49,438	49,438	-	49,438	-
Debt service	1,124,861	1,124,861	1,123,814	-	1,123,814	1,047
Total Expenditures	<u>13,589,059</u>	<u>13,589,059</u>	<u>13,252,399</u>	<u>\$ 80,714</u>	<u>13,333,113</u>	<u>255,946</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	325,848	325,848	325,848		325,848	-
Transfers out	(202,000)	(202,000)	(202,000)		(202,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>123,848</u>	<u>123,848</u>	<u>123,848</u>		<u>123,848</u>	<u>-</u>
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures/Use of Prior Year Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>(353,160)</u>	<u>(353,160)</u>	<u>\$ 102,089</u>		<u>\$ 21,375</u>	<u>\$ 374,535</u>
Other Budgetary Items:						
Prior year encumbrances	1,440	1,440				
Free cash	351,720	351,720				
Total Other Budgetary Items	<u>353,160</u>	<u>353,160</u>				
Net Budget	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				

See notes to required supplementary information.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF PAXTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

I. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

An annual budget is legally adopted for the general fund and enterprise fund. Financial orders are initiated by the Town Administrator, recommended by the Town Finance Committee and approved by Town Meeting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level or in the categories of personnel and non-personnel expenses. Department heads may transfer, without Town Meeting approval, appropriation balances from one account to another within their department or budget, and within the categories of personnel and non-personnel. The Town Meeting however must approve any transfer of unencumbered appropriation balances between departments or agencies. At the close of each fiscal year, unencumbered appropriation balances lapse and revert to unassigned fund balance.

The Town's general fund is prepared on a basis of accounting other than GAAP to conform to the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting as prescribed by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. A reconciliation of the budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	Basis of Accounting Differences	Fund Perspective Differences	Total
Revenues — budgetary basis			\$ 13,230,640
Stabilization revenue	\$ -	\$ 14,278	14,278
Revenue recognition of 60-day deferrals	15,780	-	15,780
Revenues — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 15,780</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,260,698</u>
 Expenditures — budgetary basis			\$ 13,252,399
Transfer treatment of OPEB contributions	\$ -	\$ 34,000	34,000
Expenditures — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,286,399</u>
 Other Financing Sources (Uses) — budgetary basis			\$ 123,848
Transfer treatment of OPEB contributions		\$ 34,000	34,000
Transfer treatment of stabilization contributions	-	168,000	168,000
Other Financing Sources (Uses) — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 202,000</u>	<u>\$ 325,848</u>



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

The Honorable Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Paxton, Massachusetts

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the Town of Paxton, Massachusetts (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 (except for the Paxton Municipal Light Department, which is as of December 31, 2018), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 8, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roselli, Clark & Associates". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
January 8, 2020