

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Lynnfield, 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 Lynnfield, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010 which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Lynnfield's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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 examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lynnfield, as of June 30, 2010 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis, appearing on the following pages and the supplementary information appearing on page 43, are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management

Additional Offices:

Greenfield, MA • Ellsworth, ME • Nashua, NH • Manchester, NH

regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 8, 2011 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Melanson, Heath + Company P.C.

Andover, Massachusetts
March 8, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Lynnfield, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to 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 our finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and human services, culture and recreation, employee benefits, interest on debt, and intergovernmental assessments. The business-type activity includes Golf Course activities.

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

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide

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

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

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for the Town's Golf Course operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the Golf Course operation, which is considered to be a major fund.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to 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 which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$ 54,659,196 (i.e., net assets), a change of \$ (3,169,162) in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$ 6,168,066, a change of \$ (46,578) in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$ 358,266, a change of \$ (172,319) in comparison to the prior year.
- Total long-term debt (i.e., bonds payable) at the close of the current fiscal year was \$ 29,630,876, a change of \$ (2,310,100) in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal years. All amounts are presented in thousands.

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 9,462	\$ 8,540	\$ 363	\$ 302	\$ 9,825	\$ 8,842
Capital assets	73,269	75,686	12,159	12,114	85,428	87,800
Total assets	<u>82,731</u>	<u>84,226</u>	<u>12,522</u>	<u>12,416</u>	<u>95,253</u>	<u>96,642</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	26,390	24,645	9,102	9,571	35,492	34,216
Other liabilities	4,480	4,020	622	578	5,102	4,598
Total liabilities	<u>30,870</u>	<u>28,665</u>	<u>9,724</u>	<u>10,149</u>	<u>40,594</u>	<u>38,814</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net	53,300	53,935	2,588	2,152	55,888	56,087
Restricted	4,784	4,386	-	10	4,784	4,396
Unrestricted	<u>(6,223)</u>	<u>(2,760)</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>(6,013)</u>	<u>(2,655)</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 51,861</u>	<u>\$ 55,561</u>	<u>\$ 2,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,267</u>	<u>\$ 54,659</u>	<u>\$ 57,828</u>

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 3,092	\$ 3,156	\$ 958	\$ 918	\$ 4,050	\$ 4,074
Operating grants and contributions	9,795	9,488	-	-	9,795	9,488
Capital grants and contributions	203	626	-	-	203	626
General revenues:						
Property taxes	30,687	27,667	-	-	30,687	27,667
Excises	1,866	1,889	-	-	1,866	1,889
Penalties and interest on taxes	414	421	-	-	414	421
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,060	1,350	-	-	1,060	1,350
Investment income	14	45	1	4	15	49
Other	748	981	-	63	748	1,044
Total revenues	<u>47,879</u>	<u>45,623</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>48,838</u>	<u>46,608</u>
Expenses:						
General government	1,803	1,719	-	-	1,803	1,719
Public safety	4,331	4,024	-	-	4,331	4,024
Education	28,591	27,423	-	-	28,591	27,423
Public works	5,717	5,662	-	-	5,717	5,662
Health and human services	651	513	-	-	651	513
Culture and recreation	840	811	-	-	840	811
Employee benefits	7,704	8,462	-	-	7,704	8,462
Interest on long-term debt	856	993	-	-	856	993
Intergovernmental	316	290	-	-	316	290
Golf course	-	-	1,218	1,074	1,218	1,074
Total expenses	<u>50,809</u>	<u>49,897</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>52,027</u>	<u>50,971</u>
Change in net assets before transfers and permanent fund contributions	(2,930)	(4,274)	(259)	(89)	(3,189)	(4,363)
Transfers in (out)	(790)	(777)	790	777	-	-
Permanent fund contributions	20	9	-	-	20	9
Change in net assets	<u>(3,700)</u>	<u>(5,042)</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>(3,169)</u>	<u>(4,354)</u>
Net assets - beginning of year	<u>55,561</u>	<u>60,603</u>	<u>2,267</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>57,828</u>	<u>62,182</u>
Net assets - end of year	<u>\$ 51,861</u>	<u>\$ 55,561</u>	<u>\$ 2,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,267</u>	<u>\$ 54,659</u>	<u>\$ 57,828</u>

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net assets were \$ 54,659,196, a change of \$ (3,169,162) from the prior year.

The largest portion of net assets, \$ 55,887,939, reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land and construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment and furnishings), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future

spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net assets \$ 4,783,834 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets is a deficit balance of \$ (6,012,577), which was primarily caused by unfunded other post-employment benefit (OPEB) costs.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ (3,700,601). Key elements of this change are as follows:

- General fund change in fund balance of \$ (280,533), which is discussed further in Section D.
- Emergency Medical Services fund change in fund balance of \$ 51,666.
- Nonmajor funds change in fund balance of \$ 384,940 (accrual basis).
- General fund capital additions of \$ 492,108.
- Depreciation expense in excess of principal debt service of \$ (1,255,813).
- Change in other post-employment benefit liability of \$ (3,318,969).
- Other revenue and expense accruals of \$ 226,000.

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ 531,439. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Golf Course operations	\$ <u>531,439</u>
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D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$ 6,168,066, a change of \$ (46,578) in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

- General fund change in fund balance of \$ (280,533), which is discussed further in the general fund paragraphs below.
- Emergency Medical Services fund change in fund balance of \$ 51,666.
- Nonmajor funds change in fund balance of \$ 182,289.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$ 358,266, while total fund balance was \$ 1,368,661. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 0.8 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 3.2 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the general fund changed by \$ (280,533) during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

- Use of fund balance (free cash and overlay surplus) of \$ (486,620).
- Revenues less than budget by \$ (45,300).
- Expenditures less than budget by \$ 299,293.
- Other adjustments of \$ (47,906).

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the Golf Course enterprise fund at the end of the year amounted to \$ 210,670, a change of \$ 105,096 in comparison to the prior year. Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in an overall change in appropriations of \$ 12,000. This change was funded by a transfer from special revenue funds.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year end amounted to \$ 85,427,939 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$ (2,371,860) from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land and construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment and furnishings, and infrastructure assets.

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

- \$ 254,034 for the purchase of school technology equipment.
- \$ 186,404 for telecommunications equipment.
- \$ 202,651 for various road improvements.
- \$ 36,995 for various building improvements and construction in progress, including the Pillings Pond Dam improvement project.
- \$ 81,256 for various departmental machinery, equipment and furnishings, including two golf course mowers and bleachers for the middle school.
- Total current year depreciation expense of \$ (3,133,200).

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$ 29,630,876, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to the financial statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Lynnfield's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Office of Town Accountant
Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts
55 Summer Street
Lynnfield, Massachusetts 01940

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 7,972,536	\$ 363,349	\$ 8,335,885
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	555,135	-	555,135
Excises	150,017	-	150,017
Intergovernmental	202,651	-	202,651
User fees	91,799	-	91,799
Betterments	8,065	-	8,065
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	231,131	-	231,131
Betterments	250,025	-	250,025
Land and construction in progress	6,479,459	11,643,093	18,122,552
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>66,789,767</u>	<u>515,620</u>	<u>67,305,387</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	82,730,585	12,522,062	95,252,647
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Warrants and accounts payable	623,077	20,583	643,660
Deferred revenues	258,090	-	258,090
Accrued liabilities	857,506	132,096	989,602
Notes payable	428,831	-	428,831
Other current liabilities	615,975	-	615,975
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	1,546,100	469,000	2,015,100
Compensated absences	149,988	-	149,988
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	18,513,776	9,102,000	27,615,776
Compensated absences, net of current portion	307,543	-	307,543
Other post-employment benefits	<u>7,568,886</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,568,886</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	30,869,772	9,723,679	40,593,451
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	53,300,226	2,587,713	55,887,939
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	3,993,646	-	3,993,646
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	739,575	-	739,575
Expendable	50,613	-	50,613
Unrestricted	<u>(6,223,247)</u>	<u>210,670</u>	<u>(6,012,577)</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ <u>51,860,813</u>	\$ <u>2,798,383</u>	\$ <u>54,659,196</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 1,803,277	\$ 228,064	\$ 188,655	\$ -	\$ (1,386,558)	\$ -	\$ (1,386,558)
Public safety	4,330,831	828,410	48,595	-	(3,453,826)	-	(3,453,826)
Education	28,591,568	1,791,301	9,451,832	-	(17,348,435)	-	(17,348,435)
Public works	5,716,385	90,066	13,285	202,651	(5,410,383)	-	(5,410,383)
Health and human services	651,153	108,547	62,268	-	(480,338)	-	(480,338)
Culture and recreation	840,126	45,290	30,532	-	(764,304)	-	(764,304)
Employee benefits	7,704,380	-	-	-	(7,704,380)	-	(7,704,380)
Interest	856,282	-	-	-	(856,282)	-	(856,282)
Intergovernmental	315,836	-	-	-	(315,836)	-	(315,836)
Total Governmental Activities	50,809,838	3,091,678	9,795,167	202,651	(37,720,342)	-	(37,720,342)
Business-Type Activities:							
Golf Course	1,218,096	958,940	-	-	-	(259,156)	(259,156)
Total Business-Type Activities	1,218,096	958,940	-	-	-	(259,156)	(259,156)
Total	\$ 52,027,934	\$ 4,050,618	\$ 9,795,167	\$ 202,651	(37,720,342)	(259,156)	(37,979,498)
General Revenues, Transfers, and Contributions:							
Property taxes					30,687,208	-	30,687,208
Excises					1,866,582	-	1,866,582
Penalties, interest and other taxes					414,189	-	414,189
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					1,059,739	-	1,059,739
Investment income					13,312	1,053	14,365
Other					748,453	-	748,453
Transfers, net					(789,542)	789,542	-
Permanent fund contributions					19,800	-	19,800
Total general revenues, transfers, and contributions					34,019,741	790,595	34,810,336
Change in Net Assets					(3,700,601)	531,439	(3,169,162)
Net Assets:							
Beginning of year					55,561,414	2,266,944	57,828,358
End of year					\$ 51,860,813	\$ 2,798,383	\$ 54,659,196

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>General</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Services</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 2,858,667	\$ 318,158	\$ 4,795,711	\$ 7,972,536
Receivables:				
Property taxes	878,702	-	-	878,702
Excises	213,258	-	-	213,258
Intergovernmental	-	-	202,650	202,650
Departmental and other	-	91,799	-	91,799
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,950,627	\$ 409,957	\$ 4,998,361	\$ 9,358,945
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Warrants payable	\$ 537,196	\$ 626	\$ 85,254	\$ 623,076
Deferred revenues	923,409	91,799	-	1,015,208
Accrued liabilities	505,386	-	2,403	507,789
Notes payable	-	-	428,831	428,831
Other liabilities	615,975	-	-	615,975
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,581,966	92,425	516,488	3,190,879
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances	459,301	-	-	459,301
Expenditures	551,094	200,000	-	751,094
Perpetual (nonexpendable) permanent funds	-	-	739,575	739,575
Unreserved:				
Undesignated, reported in:				
General fund	358,266	-	-	358,266
Special revenue funds	-	117,532	3,993,646	4,111,178
Capital project funds	-	-	(301,961)	(301,961)
Permanent funds	-	-	50,613	50,613
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,368,661	317,532	4,481,873	6,168,066
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 3,950,627	\$ 409,957	\$ 4,998,361	\$ 9,358,945

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 6,168,066
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	73,269,226
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	859,531
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(349,717)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(28,086,293)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ <u><u>51,860,813</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>General</u>	<u>Emergency Medical Services</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 30,574,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,574,242
Excises	1,824,060	-	-	1,824,060
Penalties, interest and other taxes	93,220	-	-	93,220
Payments in lieu of taxes	320,970	-	-	320,970
Charges for services	378,110	548,997	1,808,687	2,735,794
Intergovernmental	9,075,683	-	1,655,793	10,731,476
Licenses and permits	252,778	-	-	252,778
Fines and forfeitures	95,307	-	-	95,307
Investment income	4,205	1,414	13,044	18,663
Miscellaneous	161,241	-	927,742	1,088,983
Total Revenues	<u>42,779,816</u>	<u>550,411</u>	<u>4,405,266</u>	<u>47,735,493</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,607,558	-	139,816	1,747,374
Public safety	3,669,388	498,745	39,606	4,207,739
Education	24,153,902	-	2,690,735	26,844,637
Public works	5,276,972	-	214,447	5,491,419
Health and human services	287,232	-	255,648	542,880
Culture and recreation	641,178	-	71,786	712,964
Employee benefits	4,385,411	-	-	4,385,411
Debt service	2,744,269	-	-	2,744,269
Intergovernmental	315,836	-	-	315,836
Total Expenditures	<u>43,081,746</u>	<u>498,745</u>	<u>3,412,038</u>	<u>46,992,529</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(301,930)	51,666	993,228	742,964
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	810,939	-	-	810,939
Transfers out	<u>(789,542)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(810,939)</u>	<u>(1,600,481)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>21,397</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(810,939)</u>	<u>(789,542)</u>
Change in fund balance	(280,533)	51,666	182,289	(46,578)
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>1,649,194</u>	<u>265,866</u>	<u>4,299,584</u>	<u>6,214,644</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,368,661</u>	<u>\$ 317,532</u>	<u>\$ 4,481,873</u>	<u>\$ 6,168,066</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS \$ (46,578)

- Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:

Capital outlay purchases	694,759
Depreciation	(3,111,912)

- Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue.

163,284

- The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets:

Repayments of debt	1,856,100
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- In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.

31,887

- Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

(3,288,141)

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES \$ (3,700,601)

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 30,492,912	\$ 30,492,912	\$ 30,492,912	\$ -
Excise	1,936,500	1,936,500	1,824,060	(112,440)
Penalties, interest and other taxes	120,000	120,000	93,220	(26,780)
Payments in lieu of taxes	305,000	305,000	320,970	15,970
Charges for services	439,287	439,287	378,110	(61,177)
Intergovernmental	5,028,762	5,028,762	5,177,547	148,785
Licenses and permits	340,000	340,000	252,778	(87,222)
Fines and forfeits	105,000	105,000	95,307	(9,693)
Investment income	15,000	15,000	4,205	(10,795)
Other	-	-	98,052	98,052
Transfers in	798,939	810,939	810,939	-
Use of free cash and overlay surplus	486,620	486,620	486,620	-
Other	71,330	71,330	71,330	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	40,139,350	40,151,350	40,106,050	(45,300)
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	1,717,632	1,689,459	1,572,555	116,904
Public safety	3,678,656	3,679,356	3,667,149	12,207
Education	20,337,060	20,337,060	20,325,741	11,319
Public works	5,223,708	5,251,399	5,119,388	132,011
Health and human services	281,436	287,175	284,290	2,885
Culture and recreation	636,355	640,127	637,470	2,657
Debt service	3,533,812	3,533,812	3,533,811	1
Intergovernmental	307,219	307,219	315,836	(8,617)
Employee benefits	4,418,441	4,420,712	4,390,786	29,926
Other	5,031	5,031	5,031	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	40,139,350	40,151,350	39,852,057	299,293
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 253,993	\$ 253,993

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	Business-type Activity Golf Course Fund
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Current:	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 363,349
Total current assets	363,349
Noncurrent:	
Land and construction in progress	11,643,093
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	515,620
Total noncurrent assets	12,158,713
TOTAL ASSETS	12,522,062
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Current:	
Accounts payable	20,583
Accrued liabilities	132,096
Current portion of long-term liabilities:	
Bonds payable	469,000
Total current liabilities	621,679
Noncurrent:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	9,102,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,102,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,723,679
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,587,713
Unrestricted	210,670
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 2,798,383

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Business-type Activity <u>Golf Course Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Fees	\$ <u>958,940</u>
Total Operating Revenues	958,940
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries and benefits	511,622
Depreciation	21,288
Other	<u>334,075</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>866,985</u>
Operating Income	91,955
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Investment income	1,053
Interest expense	<u>(351,111)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(350,058)</u>
Income (Loss) before transfers	(258,103)
Transfers:	
Operating transfers in	<u>789,542</u>
Total transfers	<u>789,542</u>
Change in Net Assets	531,439
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	<u>2,266,944</u>
Net Assets at End of Year	\$ <u><u>2,798,383</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Business-type Activity Golf Course Fund
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 958,940
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(816,911)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	142,029
<u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>	
Transfers from general fund	<u>789,542</u>
Net Cash Provided By Noncapital Financing Activities	789,542
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>	
Acquisition of capital assets	(66,581)
Principal payments on bonds	(454,000)
Interest expense	<u>(351,111)</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(871,692)
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>	
Investment income	<u>1,053</u>
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	<u>1,053</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	60,932
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>302,417</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 363,349</u></u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating income	\$ 91,955
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	21,288
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts payable	8,216
Accrued expenses	<u>20,570</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 142,029</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and short term investments	\$ 185,775	\$ 393,135
Investments	5,730	-
Other assets	<u>-</u>	<u>59,678</u>
Total Assets	191,505	452,813
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>		
Warrants payable	-	2,837
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>449,976</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>452,813</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>		
Restricted for endowment	151,120	-
Unrestricted	<u>40,385</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net assets held in trust	<u>\$ 191,505</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 160
Investment income	<u>830</u>
Total additions	990
Deductions:	
Scholarship awards	<u>2,336</u>
Total deductions	<u>2,336</u>
Net (decrease)	(1,346)
Net assets:	
Beginning of year	<u>192,851</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 191,505</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Lynnfield (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2010, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB-39 criteria of component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which are normally 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.

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*.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both 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. For this purpose, the government considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *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.
- The *Emergency Medical Services Fund* is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with providing emergency medical services to individuals within the Town of Lynnfield.

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 of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

- The *Golf Course Fund* is used to account for all of the activity associated with the Town's operation of the Reedy Meadow and King Rail Reserve golf courses.

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

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the General Fund. Certain special revenue proprietary and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments for the trust funds consist of certificates of deposits and are carried at market value.

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" limits the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override or debt exemption is voted. The actual fiscal year 2010 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$ 8,809.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$ 5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	30 - 75
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

H. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

J. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures 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.

2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting,

establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the Reserve Fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

At year end, appropriation balances lapse, except for certain unexpended capital items and encumbrances which will be honored during the subsequent year.

B. Budgetary Basis

The General Fund final appropriation appearing on the "Budget and Actual" page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general fund is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>	<u>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 42,779,816	\$ 43,081,746
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>810,939</u>	<u>789,542</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	43,590,755	43,871,288
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(81,330)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(585,427)
Add end of year appropriation carryforwards to expenditures	-	459,301
To record raising of prior year overlay deficit	-	5,031
Recognize use of free cash as a funding source	476,620	-
Recognize use of overlay surplus as a funding source	10,000	-
To reverse the effect of non- budgeted State contributions for teachers' retirement	(3,898,136)	(3,898,136)
Other	<u>8,141</u>	<u>-</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 40,106,050</u>	<u>\$ 39,852,057</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2010:

Special Revenue

Various federal grants	\$ (29,953)
Various state grants	\$ (30,569)

Capital Projects

Septic system loans	\$ (301,961)
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These deficits will be eliminated through future intergovernmental revenues and Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) bond proceeds.

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Town's deposits do not exceed this limitation.

As of June 30, 2010, \$ 3,243,629 of the Town's bank balance of \$ 9,211,149 as exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured, uncollateralized, or collateral held by pledging bank's trust department not in the Town's name.

4. Investments

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below (in thousands) is the actual rating as of year end for each investment type of the Town.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>
Certificate of deposit	\$ <u>6</u>	N/A	\$ <u>6</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have policies for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2010, the Town had no investments that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

As of June 30, 2010, the Town held one investment in a certificate of deposit that was fully insured by the Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

The Town's remaining surplus funds were invested in various short-term certificates of deposit maturing in 30 days from the date of issue. As such, they are classified as cash and short-term investments, which are discussed in Note 3.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

As of June 30, 2010, the Town had no investments that were exposed to interest rate risk.

E. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

As of June 30, 2010, the Town had no investments that were exposed to foreign currency risk.

5. Taxes Receivable

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessors for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on a quarterly basis and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year they relate to.

Fourteen days after the due date for the final tax bill for real estate taxes, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2010 consist of the following:

Real Estate		
2010		\$ 499,336
Personal Property		
2010	2,054	
2009	661	
Prior	<u>2,059</u>	
		4,774
Tax Liens		170,235
Deferred Taxes		202,198
Taxes in Litigation		<u>2,159</u>
Total		<u>\$ 878,702</u>

6. **Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**

The receivables reported in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements reflect the following estimated allowances for doubtful accounts:

	<u>Governmental</u>
Property taxes	\$ 92,436
Excises	63,241

7. **Intergovernmental Receivables**

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2010.

8. **Departmental and Other Receivables**

This balance represents charges billed for emergency medical services (net of estimated discounts and allowances).

9. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 88,094	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ 88,117
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	12,635	456	-	13,091
Infrastructure	<u>7,835</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,038</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	108,564	682	-	109,246
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(29,389)	(1,934)	-	(31,323)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(7,884)	(977)	-	(8,861)
Infrastructure	<u>(2,071)</u>	<u>(201)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,272)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(39,344)</u>	<u>(3,112)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42,456)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>69,220</u>	<u>(2,430)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,790</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	6,362	-	-	6,362
Construction in progress	<u>104</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>117</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>6,466</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>6,479</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 75,686</u>	<u>\$ (2,394)</u>	<u>\$ (23)</u>	<u>\$ 73,269</u>
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 482	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 482
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	<u>38</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	520	66	-	586
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(47)	(12)	-	(59)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(70)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>471</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>516</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	<u>11,643</u>			<u>11,643</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>11,643</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,643</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 12,114</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,159</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 58
Public safety	305
Education	2,060
Public works	453
Health and human services	108
Culture and recreation	<u>128</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ <u>3,112</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Golf course	\$ <u>21</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ <u>21</u>

10. Warrants and Accounts Payable

Warrants payable represent 2010 expenditures paid by July 15, 2010 as permitted by law. Accounts payable represent additional 2010 expenditures paid after July 15, 2010.

11. Deferred Revenue

Governmental funds report *deferred revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

The balance of the General Fund deferred revenues account is equal to the total of all June 30, 2010 receivable balances, except real and personal property taxes that are accrued for subsequent 60 day collections.

Governmental activities report *deferred revenue* in connection with receivables for unbilled special assessments.

12. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of amounts accrued at June 30, 2010 for fiscal 2010 employee payrolls, as well as interest accrued on outstanding bonds.

13. Notes Payable

The Town had the following notes outstanding at June 30, 2010:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>	<u>Balance at 6/30/10</u>
MWPAT interim loan note	0.00%	10/15/08	10/15/11	\$ 200,000
MWPAT interim loan note	0.00%	01/15/10	01/15/13	228,831
Total				<u>\$ 428,831</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2010 (in thousands):

	<u>Balance Beginning of Year</u>	<u>New Issues</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Balance End of Year</u>
Septic system loans	\$ 149,937	\$ 278,894	\$ -	\$ 428,831
Total	<u>\$ 149,937</u>	<u>\$ 278,894</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 428,831</u>

14. Other Current Liabilities

This balance consists primarily of various payroll withholdings.

15. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/10</u>
Septic (MWPAT)	08/01/18	0.00%	\$ 90,876
School bonds	03/01/23	3.93%	8,450,000
Town bldg projects	07/01/24	4.43%	10,220,000
Capital articles/squad one	02/15/24	4.01%	795,000
Fire truck	02/15/19	2.26%	504,000
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 20,059,876</u>

(continued)

(continued)

	Serial Maturities	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of June 30, 2010
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	<u>Through</u>		
Golf course purchase	02/15/25	4.01%	\$ 2,640,000
Golf course purchase	02/15/25	3.29%	<u>6,931,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			<u>\$ 9,571,000</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011	\$ 1,546,100	\$ 823,376	\$ 2,369,476
2012	1,541,100	767,930	2,309,030
2013	1,526,100	710,601	2,236,701
2014	1,506,098	653,255	2,159,353
2015	1,496,096	596,585	2,092,681
2016 - 2020	7,274,382	2,092,185	9,366,567
2021 - 2025	<u>5,170,000</u>	<u>564,995</u>	<u>5,734,995</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,059,876</u>	<u>\$ 6,208,927</u>	<u>\$ 26,268,803</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011	\$ 469,000	\$ 322,318	\$ 791,318
2012	489,000	310,338	799,338
2013	519,000	294,317	813,317
2014	534,000	280,675	814,675
2015	554,000	265,953	819,953
2016 - 2020	3,141,000	1,070,287	4,211,287
2021 - 2025	<u>3,865,000</u>	<u>473,070</u>	<u>4,338,070</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,571,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,016,958</u>	<u>\$ 12,587,958</u>

The general fund has been designated as the sole source to repay the governmental activities and business-type activities general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2010.

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Total Balance 7/1/09	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance 6/30/10	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion 6/30/10
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 21,916	\$ -	\$ (1,856)	\$ 20,060	\$ (1,546)	\$ 18,514
Other:						
Accrued employee benefits	488	12	(43)	457	(150)	307
OPEB*	4,250	5,208	(1,889)	7,569	-	7,569
Subtotal - Other	4,738	5,220	(1,932)	8,026	(150)	7,876
Totals	\$ 26,654	\$ 5,220	\$ (3,788)	\$ 28,086	\$ (1,696)	\$ 26,390

*OPEB is discussed further in Note 20 and additional information is reported in required supplementary information.

	Total Balance 7/1/09	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance 6/30/10	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion 6/30/10
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 10,025	\$ -	\$ (454)	\$ 9,571	\$ (469)	\$ 9,102
Totals	\$ 10,025	\$ -	\$ (454)	\$ 9,571	\$ (469)	\$ 9,102

16. Restricted Net Assets

The accompanying entity-wide financial statements report restricted net assets when external constraints from grantors or contributors are placed on net assets.

Permanent fund restricted net assets are segregated between nonexpendable and expendable. The nonexpendable portion represents the original restricted principal contribution, and the expendable represents accumulated earnings which are available to be spent based on donor restrictions.

17. Reserves of Fund Equity

“Reserves” of fund equity are established to segregate fund balances which are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The following types of reserves are reported at June 30, 2010:

Reserved for Encumbrances - An account used to segregate that portion of fund balance committed for expenditure of financial resources upon vendor performance.

Reserved for Expenditures - Represents the amount of fund balance appropriated to be used for expenditures in the subsequent year budget.

Reserved for Perpetual Funds - Represents the principal of the nonexpendable trust fund investments. The balance cannot be spent for any purpose; however, it may be invested and the earnings may be spent.

18. Subsequent Events

Debt

Subsequent to June 30, 2010, the Town has incurred the following additional debt:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Bond anticipation note	\$ 179,500	1.05%	12/21/10	06/30/11

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Lawsuits - There are several pending lawsuits in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of such claims would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

20. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits

The Town implemented GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Statement 45 requires governments to account for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense on the Statement of Activities when a future retiree earns their post-employment benefits, rather than when they use them.

To the extent that an entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a post-employment benefit liability is recognized on the Statement of Net Assets over time.

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described in Note 21, the Town provides post-employment medical insurance benefits to eligible retirees. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. All employees retiring from the Town that worked 20 or more hours per week as an active Town employee (23.5 hours for teachers) are eligible to receive benefits. There are no age or service requirements to become eligible for post-employment retirement benefits. As of July 1, 2009, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 258 retirees and 318 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical insurance to all eligible retirees through three medical plan options until they become Medicare eligible; Blue Cross Blue Shield HMO Blue, Blue Cross Blue Shield Blue Care Elect Preferred (PPO), and Vital Insurance Protection (VIP). Once the retiree is eligible for Medicare, they enter the Blue Cross Blue Shield Medex 3 Plan. All active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria can receive these benefits. The Town does not provide coverage for dental insurance or life insurance for retirees.

C. Funding Policy

The Town contributes 85% of the medical insurance premiums for eligible retirees, under either individual or family medical coverage, on a pay-as-you-go basis. Retirees contribute the remainder of their chosen health plan costs.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2010 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years.

The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2010, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2009.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 5,040,599
Interest on net OPEB obligation	167,262
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(310,189)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	4,897,672
Expected employer contributions	<u>(1,578,703)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	3,318,969
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>4,249,917</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 7,568,886</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the 2010 fiscal year and the two preceding years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	\$ 5,649,666	26.0%	\$ 4,249,917
2010	\$ 4,897,672	31.8%	\$ 7,568,886

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2010 is recorded as a component of the "other liabilities, net of current portion" line item in the Statement of Net Assets.

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2009, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 46,995,483
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u><u>\$ 46,995,483</u></u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 16,464,990
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	285.4%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the employer's annual required contributions

are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

In the July 1, 2009 actuarial valuation, the Projected Unit Credit funding method (with service proration) was used. The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value of the plan's assets. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.0% discount rate and an initial health care cost trend rate of 8.5% per year graded off 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% per year. The UAAL is amortized over a period of thirty years. The thirty year level dollar amortization is presumed to be established on an open amortization basis, where the period of amortization is reset each year to be thirty years.

21. Pension Plan

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, (as amended by GASB 50) *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers*, with respect to its employees' retirement funds.

A. Plan Description

The Town contributes to the Essex Regional Retirement System (the "System"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by a county retirement board. The System provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan and grant cost-of-living increases. The System issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained through the Essex Regional Retirement Board at 491 Maple Street, Suite 202, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923.

B. Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the System its share of the remaining system-wide actuarially determined contribution plus administration costs which are apportioned among the employers based on active covered payroll. The contributions of plan members and the Town are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Town's contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$ 1,325,726, \$ 1,254,711 and \$ 1,305,280, respectively, which were equal to its annual required contributions for each of these years.

The payroll for employees covered by the System for the year ended June 30, 2010 was \$ 8,173,673.

C. Massachusetts Teacher Retirement System (MTRS) - Plan Description

As required by State Statutes, teachers of the Town are covered by the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS is funded by contributions from covered employees and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The MTRS was established under Chapter 15, Section 16 of the Massachusetts General Laws, however, Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and the State legislature has the authority to grant cost-of-living increases. The Town is not required to contribute.

D. Teachers

As required by State statutes, teachers of the Town are covered by the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS is funded by contributions from covered employees and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Town is not required to contribute.

All persons employed on at least a half-time basis, who are covered under a contractual agreement requiring certification by the Board of Education are eligible, and must participate in the MTRS.

Based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' retirement laws, employees covered by the pension plan must contribute a percentage of gross earnings into the pension fund. The percentage is determined by the participant's date of entry into the system and gross earnings, up to \$ 30,000, as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7% *
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8% *
July 1, 1996 - June 30, 1996	9% *
Beginning July 1, 2001	11% *

*Effective January 1, 1990, all participants hired after January 1, 1979, who have not elected to increase to 11%, contribute an additional 2% of salary in excess of \$ 30,000.

The Town's current year covered payroll for teachers and administrators was \$ 13,233,032.

In fiscal year 2010, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$ 3,898,136 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. This is included in the education expenditures and intergovernmental revenues in the general fund.

22. Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and have been no material settlements in excess of coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

23. Beginning Fund Balance Reclassification

The Town's major governmental funds for fiscal year 2010, as defined by GASB Statement 34, have changed from the previous fiscal year. Accordingly, the following reconciliation is provided:

	Fund Equity 6/30/09 (as previously reported)	<u>Reclassification</u>	Fund Equity 6/30/09 (as restated)
Nonmajor funds	\$ 3,005,070	\$ 1,294,514	\$ 4,299,584
Stabilization fund	<u>1,294,514</u>	<u>(1,294,514)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,299,584</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,299,584</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

(Amounts Expressed in thousands)

Other Post-Employment Benefits						
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) -Projected Unit Credit (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
07/01/07	\$ -	\$ 48,698	\$ 48,698	0.0%	\$ 13,370	364.2%
07/01/09	\$ -	\$ 46,995	\$ 46,995	0.0%	\$ 16,465	285.4%

See Independent Auditors' Report.