

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts

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MELANSON HEATH & COMPANY, PC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MANAGEMENT ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, 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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that

are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, 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, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedule of Funding Progress be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 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 evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2014 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson, Heath + Company P.C.

Andover, Massachusetts
January 30, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

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 Position presents information on all assets and liabilities, 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 is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of 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, insurance and 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 \$48,905,052 (i.e., net position), a change of \$883,149 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$8,076,064, a change of \$2,075,406 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$3,325,112, a change of \$1,054,333 in comparison to the prior year.
- Total long-term debt (i.e., bonds payable) at the close of the current fiscal year was \$25,878,419, a change of \$92,741 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.

NET POSITION

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 12,229	\$ 12,299	\$ 339	\$ 409	\$ 12,568	\$ 12,708
Capital assets	<u>70,822</u>	<u>69,647</u>	<u>13,064</u>	<u>12,127</u>	<u>83,886</u>	<u>81,774</u>
Total assets	83,051	81,946	13,403	12,536	96,454	94,482
Current liabilities	5,184	5,519	652	653	5,836	6,172
Noncurrent liabilities	33,890	31,878	7,560	8,094	41,450	39,972
Deferred inflows	<u>264</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>316</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	39,338	37,713	8,212	8,747	47,550	46,460
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	52,661	52,745	4,976	3,514	57,637	56,259
Restricted	4,515	3,754	-	-	4,515	3,754
Unrestricted	<u>(13,463)</u>	<u>(12,266)</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>(13,248)</u>	<u>(11,991)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 43,713</u>	<u>\$ 44,233</u>	<u>\$ 5,191</u>	<u>\$ 3,789</u>	<u>\$ 48,904</u>	<u>\$ 48,022</u>

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,663	\$ 507	\$ 692	\$ 4,182	\$ 4,355
Operating grants and contributions	10,722	10,087	-	-	10,722	10,087
Capital grants and contributions	1,761	569	-	-	1,761	569
General revenues:						
Property taxes	33,859	32,613	-	-	33,859	32,613
Excises	2,282	2,060	-	-	2,282	2,060
Penalties and interest on taxes	468	457	-	-	468	457
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,022	1,010	-	-	1,022	1,010
Investment income	4	26	1	1	5	27
Other	<u>1,459</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,427</u>	<u>245</u>
Total revenues	<u>55,252</u>	<u>50,730</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>56,728</u>	<u>51,423</u>
Expenses:						
General government	1,961	1,705	-	-	1,961	1,705
Public safety	4,707	4,646	-	-	4,707	4,646
Education	31,410	30,897	-	-	31,410	30,897
Public works	6,035	5,551	-	-	6,035	5,551
Health and human services	547	535	-	-	547	535
Culture and recreation	846	821	-	-	846	821
Insurance and benefits	8,161	8,209	-	-	8,161	8,209
Interest on long-term debt	915	742	-	-	915	742
Intergovernmental	400	376	-	-	400	376
Golf course	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>977</u>
Total expenses	<u>54,982</u>	<u>53,482</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>55,869</u>	<u>54,459</u>
Change in net position before transfers and permanent fund contributions	270	(2,752)	589	(284)	859	(3,036)
Transfers in (out)	(813)	(799)	813	799	-	-
Permanent fund contributions	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Change in net position	(520)	(3,529)	1,402	515	882	(3,014)
Net position - beginning of year	<u>44,233</u>	<u>47,762</u>	<u>3,789</u>	<u>3,274</u>	<u>48,022</u>	<u>51,036</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 43,713</u>	<u>\$ 44,233</u>	<u>\$ 5,191</u>	<u>\$ 3,789</u>	<u>\$ 48,904</u>	<u>\$ 48,022</u>

As noted earlier, net position 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 position was \$48,905,052, a change of \$883,149 from the prior year.

The largest portion of net position, \$57,637,680, 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 position \$4,515,269 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit balance of \$(13,247,897), which was primarily caused by the Town's unfunded other post-employment benefit (OPEB) costs.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$(519,810). Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ 1,055,623
Emergency Medical Services fund change in fund balance	(90,532)
Major capital project funds change in fund balance (accrual basis)	1,244,486
Sale of Real Estate fund change in fund balance	274,200
Nonmajor funds change in fund balance (accrual basis)	823,201
Depreciation expense in excess of principal debt service	(1,479,174)
Change in other post-employment benefit liability	(3,279,034)
Refunding bond payoff	750,000
Other revenue and expense accruals	<u>181,420</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ (519,810)</u></u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,402,959. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Golf Course operations	\$ 434,259
Capital contribution - King Rail land	<u>968,700</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,402,959</u></u>

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, 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 end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$8,076,064, a change of \$2,075,406 in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund change in fund balance (explained in more detail below)	\$ 1,055,623
Emergency Medical Services fund change in fund balance	(90,532)
Sale of Real Estate fund change in fund balance	274,200
Major capital project funds change in fund balance	178,009
Nonmajor funds change in fund balance	<u>658,106</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,075,406</u></u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3,325,112, while total fund balance was \$4,506,759. 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 general fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/13</u>	<u>6/30/12</u>	<u>Change</u>	% of <u>Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance	\$ 3,325,112	\$ 2,270,779	\$ 1,054,333	7.2%
Total fund balance	\$ 4,506,759	\$ 3,451,136	\$ 1,055,623	9.7%

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$1,055,623 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Use of free cash as a funding source	\$ (826,650)
Revenues in excess of budget	1,191,979
Expenditures less than budget	210,499
Current year encumbrances in excess of prior year encumbrances	196,290
Change in stabilization funds balance	99,077
Other	<u>184,428</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,055,623</u></u>

Included in the total general fund unassigned fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/13</u>	<u>6/30/12</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization fund	\$ 972,642	\$ 872,834	\$ 99,808
Capital facilities maintenance fund	<u>599,640</u>	<u>600,371</u>	<u>(731)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,572,282</u>	<u>\$ 1,473,205</u>	<u>\$ 99,077</u>

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 position of the Golf Course enterprise fund at the end of the year amounted to \$215,013, a change of \$(59,785) 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 transfers 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 \$83,885,529 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$2,111,617 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:

- \$3,631,477 for the High School expansion project.
- \$968,700 for the acquisition of the King Rail golf course land.
- \$381,737 for various road improvements.
- \$119,717 for various departmental machinery, equipment, and furnishings, including several highway trucks.
- \$46,977 for various building improvements and construction in progress, including repairs to High School fields.
- Total current year depreciation expense of \$(3,036,991).

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$25,878,419, 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 Notes to 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 Asst. Finance Director/Town Accountant
Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts
55 Summer Street
Lynnfield, Massachusetts 01940

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2013

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 7,632,561	\$ 339,198	\$ 7,971,759
Investments	2,350,443	-	2,350,443
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	423,238	-	423,238
Excises	167,926	-	167,926
Intergovernmental	1,009,693	-	1,009,693
Departmental and other	105,226	-	105,226
Betterments	16,294	-	16,294
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	275,662	-	275,662
Betterments	247,909	-	247,909
Land and construction in progress	10,496,776	12,611,793	23,108,569
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>60,325,081</u>	<u>451,879</u>	<u>60,776,960</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	83,050,809	13,402,870	96,453,679
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Warrants and accounts payable	1,048,553	12,171	1,060,724
Accrued liabilities	491,843	105,253	597,096
Notes payable	1,147,037	-	1,147,037
Other current liabilities	569,130	-	569,130
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	1,703,600	534,000	2,237,600
Compensated absences	223,128	-	223,128
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	16,080,819	7,560,000	23,640,819
Compensated absences, net of current portion	359,606	-	359,606
Other post-employment benefits	17,449,284	-	17,449,284
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>264,203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264,203</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	39,337,203	8,211,424	47,548,627
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	52,661,247	4,976,433	57,637,680
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	3,670,455	-	3,670,455
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	801,450	-	801,450
Expendable	43,364	-	43,364
Unrestricted	<u>(13,462,910)</u>	<u>215,013</u>	<u>(13,247,897)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>43,713,606</u>	\$ <u>5,191,446</u>	\$ <u>48,905,052</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Program Revenues					Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for	Operating	Capital	Governmental	Business-	
	Expenses	Services	Grants and	Grants and	Activities	Type	Total
			Contributions	Contributions		Activities	
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 1,961,343	\$ 212,698	\$ 792,466	\$ -	\$ (956,179)	\$ -	\$ (956,179)
Public safety	4,706,569	999,297	88,231	-	(3,619,041)	-	(3,619,041)
Education	31,409,770	2,066,267	9,656,548	1,379,849	(18,307,106)	-	(18,307,106)
Public works	6,034,878	118,060	44,823	381,737	(5,490,258)	-	(5,490,258)
Health and human services	547,131	155,707	53,796	-	(337,628)	-	(337,628)
Culture and recreation	845,631	122,358	20,155	-	(703,118)	-	(703,118)
Insurance and benefits	8,161,277	-	65,707	-	(8,095,570)	-	(8,095,570)
Interest	915,256	-	-	-	(915,256)	-	(915,256)
Intergovernmental	400,171	-	-	-	(400,171)	-	(400,171)
Total Governmental Activities	54,982,026	3,674,387	10,721,726	1,761,586	(38,824,327)	-	(38,824,327)
Business-Type Activities:							
Golf Course	887,200	507,443	-	-	-	(379,757)	(379,757)
Total Business-Type Activities	887,200	507,443	-	-	-	(379,757)	(379,757)
Total	\$ 55,869,226	\$ 4,181,830	\$ 10,721,726	\$ 1,761,586	(38,824,327)	(379,757)	(39,204,084)
General Revenues, Transfers, and Contributions:							
Property taxes					33,859,481	-	33,859,481
Excises					2,282,217	-	2,282,217
Penalties, interest and other taxes					467,777	-	467,777
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					1,021,952	-	1,021,952
Investment income					4,203	699	4,902
Capital donations					-	968,700	968,700
Debt premiums					1,066,810	-	1,066,810
Other					392,544	-	392,544
Transfers, net					(813,317)	813,317	-
Permanent fund contributions					22,850	-	22,850
Total general revenues, transfers, and contributions					38,304,517	1,782,716	40,087,233
Change in Net Position					(519,810)	1,402,959	883,149
Net Position:							
Beginning of year					44,233,416	3,788,487	48,021,903
End of year					\$ 43,713,606	\$ 5,191,446	\$ 48,905,052

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2013

	General Fund	Emergency Medical Services	Sale of Real Estate	High School Expansion	FY12 Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 3,848,393	\$ 96,073	\$ 1,293,798	\$ 275,290	\$ 145,508	\$ 1,973,499	\$ 7,632,561
Investments	1,535,771	-	-	-	-	814,672	2,350,443
Receivables:							
Property taxes	788,026	-	-	-	-	-	788,026
Excises	243,135	-	-	-	-	-	243,135
Intergovernmental	522,000	-	-	-	-	487,693	1,009,693
Departmental and other	2,730	101,537	-	-	-	959	105,226
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,940,055	\$ 197,610	\$ 1,293,798	\$ 275,290	\$ 145,508	\$ 3,276,823	\$ 12,129,084
LIABILITIES							
Warrants payable	\$ 690,572	\$ 2,951	\$ -	\$ 229,846	\$ 3,441	\$ 121,742	\$ 1,048,552
Accrued liabilities	285,806	-	-	-	-	12,211	298,017
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	1,147,037	-	1,147,037
Other liabilities	569,130	-	-	-	-	-	569,130
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,545,508	2,951	-	229,846	1,150,478	133,953	3,062,736
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	887,788	101,537	-	-	-	959	990,284
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	801,450	801,450
Restricted	-	93,122	1,293,798	45,444	-	2,523,870	3,956,234
Committed	260,471	-	-	-	-	-	260,471
Assigned	921,176	-	-	-	-	-	921,176
Unassigned	3,325,112	-	-	-	(1,004,970)	(183,409)	2,136,733
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	4,506,759	93,122	1,293,798	45,444	(1,004,970)	3,141,911	8,076,064
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 6,940,055	\$ 197,610	\$ 1,293,798	\$ 275,290	\$ 145,508	\$ 3,276,823	\$ 12,129,084

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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

JUNE 30, 2013

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 8,076,064
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	70,821,857
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	825,948
<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.	(193,826)
<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>(35,816,437)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 43,713,606</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	General Fund	Emergency Medical Services	Sale of Real Estate	High School Expansion	FY12 Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$ 33,848,542	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,848,542
Excises	2,250,003	-	-	-	-	-	2,250,003
Penalties, interest and other taxes	111,671	-	-	-	-	-	111,671
Payments in lieu of taxes	356,106	-	-	-	-	-	356,106
Charges for services	436,362	506,656	-	-	-	2,212,467	3,155,485
Intergovernmental	9,862,376	-	-	1,379,849	-	1,820,677	13,062,902
Licenses and permits	425,073	-	-	-	-	-	425,073
Fines and forfeitures	81,872	-	-	-	-	-	81,872
Investment income	4,203	919	-	-	-	(532)	4,590
Miscellaneous	18,638	-	374,200	-	-	464,825	857,663
Total Revenues	47,394,846	507,575	374,200	1,379,849	-	4,497,437	54,153,907
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	1,756,644	-	-	-	5,966	150,033	1,912,643
Public safety	3,680,880	598,107	-	-	50,750	98,182	4,427,919
Education	26,671,297	-	-	3,631,476	-	2,664,923	32,967,696
Public works	5,464,657	-	-	-	78,127	534,093	6,076,877
Health and human services	375,558	-	-	-	-	62,931	438,489
Culture and recreation	735,134	-	-	-	521	73,213	808,868
Insurance and benefits	4,816,536	-	-	-	-	65,707	4,882,243
Debt service	2,554,929	-	-	-	-	-	2,554,929
Intergovernmental	400,171	-	-	-	-	-	400,171
Total Expenditures	46,455,806	598,107	-	3,631,476	135,364	3,649,082	54,469,835
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	939,040	(90,532)	374,200	(2,251,627)	(135,364)	848,355	(315,928)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Bond proceeds	12,435,000	-	-	2,565,000	-	322,841	15,322,841
Bond premiums	1,616,929	-	-	-	-	-	1,616,929
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	(13,735,119)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,735,119)
Transfers in	613,090	-	-	-	-	-	613,090
Transfers out	(813,317)	-	(100,000)	-	-	(513,090)	(1,426,407)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	116,583	-	(100,000)	2,565,000	-	(190,249)	2,391,334
Change in fund balance	1,055,623	(90,532)	274,200	313,373	(135,364)	658,106	2,075,406
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year, as restated	3,451,136	183,654	1,019,598	(267,929)	(869,606)	2,483,805	6,000,658
Fund Equity, at End of Year	\$ 4,506,759	\$ 93,122	\$ 1,293,798	\$ 45,444	\$ (1,004,970)	\$ 3,141,911	\$ 8,076,064

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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, 2013

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 2,075,406

- 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 4,179,908

Depreciation (3,005,274)

- 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.

54,818

- 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 position:

Issuance of debt (2,887,841)

Repayments of debt 1,526,100

Refunding bond paydown 750,000

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

113,573

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

(3,326,500)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ (519,810)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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, 2013

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 33,670,330	\$ 33,670,330	\$ 33,670,330	\$ -
Excises	2,028,824	2,028,824	2,250,003	221,179
Penalties, interest and other taxes	115,000	115,000	111,671	(3,329)
Payments in lieu of taxes	356,000	356,000	356,106	106
Charges for services	410,000	410,000	441,894	31,894
Intergovernmental	4,924,697	4,924,697	5,482,694	557,997
Licenses and permits	378,887	378,887	425,073	46,186
Fines and forfeits	80,000	80,000	81,872	1,872
Investment income	4,500	4,500	5,126	626
Other	-	-	18,638	18,638
Transfers in	701,090	713,090	713,090	-
Debt premiums	-	-	316,810	316,810
Use of free cash	<u>826,650</u>	<u>826,650</u>	<u>826,650</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues and Other Sources	43,495,978	43,507,978	44,699,957	1,191,979
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	1,858,268	1,867,121	1,774,788	92,333
Public safety	3,635,410	3,723,869	3,681,290	42,579
Education	22,464,547	22,464,547	22,347,502	117,045
Public works	5,706,840	5,777,340	5,607,330	170,010
Health and human services	386,902	389,405	375,361	14,044
Culture and recreation	725,857	728,357	713,683	14,674
Debt service	3,093,087	3,093,087	3,092,986	101
Debt issue costs	-	-	275,260	(275,260)
Intergovernmental	395,064	395,064	400,171	(5,107)
Insurance and benefits	5,018,255	4,857,440	4,817,360	40,080
Other	11,748	11,748	11,748	-
Transfers out	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>43,495,978</u>	<u>43,507,978</u>	<u>43,297,479</u>	<u>210,499</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>1,402,478</u>	\$ <u>1,402,478</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2013

	Business-type Activity
	<u>Golf Course Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current:	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 339,198
Total current assets	339,198
Noncurrent:	
Land and construction in progress	12,611,793
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>451,879</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>13,063,672</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	13,402,870
LIABILITIES	
Current:	
Accounts payable	12,171
Accrued liabilities	105,253
Current portion of long-term liabilities:	
Bonds payable	<u>534,000</u>
Total current liabilities	651,424
Noncurrent:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	<u>7,560,000</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>7,560,000</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,211,424
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	4,976,433
Unrestricted	<u>215,013</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 5,191,446</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	Business-type Activity <u>Golf Course Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Fees	\$ <u>507,443</u>
Total Operating Revenues	507,443
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries and benefits	345,819
Depreciation	31,717
Other	<u>220,463</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>597,999</u>
Operating Income	(90,556)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Investment income	699
Capital donations	968,700
Interest expense	<u>(289,201)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>680,198</u>
Income (Loss) before transfers	589,642
Transfers:	
Operating transfers in	<u>813,317</u>
Total transfers	<u>813,317</u>
Change in Net Position	1,402,959
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>3,788,487</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 5,191,446</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	Business-type <u>Activity</u> Golf Course <u>Fund</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 507,443
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(583,415)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	(75,972)
<u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>	
Transfers from general fund	<u>813,317</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Noncapital Financing Activities	813,317
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>	
Principal payments on bonds	(519,000)
Interest expense	<u>(289,201)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(808,201)
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>	
Investment income	<u>699</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities	<u>699</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(70,157)
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>409,355</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 339,198</u></u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (90,556)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	31,717
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(3,869)
Accrued liabilities	<u>(13,264)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ (75,972)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2013

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and short term investments	\$ 184,225	\$ 177,840
Investments	4,353	-
Other assets	-	73,254
Total Assets	188,578	251,094
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</u>		
Warrants payable	-	1,650
Other liabilities	-	249,444
Total Liabilities	-	251,094
<u>NET POSITION</u>		
Restricted for endowment	153,523	-
Unrestricted	35,055	-
Total net position held in trust	\$ 188,578	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 25
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	<u>(187)</u>
Total additions	(162)
Deductions:	
Scholarship awards	<u>3,475</u>
Total deductions	<u>3,475</u>
Net (decrease)	(3,637)
Net position:	
Beginning of year	<u>192,215</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 188,578</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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 Town 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 2013, 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 Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary 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 Town 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 Town 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.

- The *Sale of Real Estate* fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the sale or disposal of Town-owned land and for capital improvements to parks and recreation land.
- The *High School Expansion* fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with a feasibility study, addition of classroom space, and associated costs at the Lynnfield High School.
- The *FY12 Capital Plan* fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with various capital projects approved at the April 2011 annual town meeting.

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.

The Town 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, U.S. government securities, bonds, and mutual funds. Investments 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 2013 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$14,245.

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 Town 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.

Capital assets 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 Town'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 Position.

J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance". Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position".

Fund Balance – In general, fund balance represents the difference between current assets and current liabilities. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods.

The Town's fund balance classifications are as follows:

- 1) *Nonspendable funds* are either unspendable in the current form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or can never be spent (i.e., cemetery perpetual care).

- 2) *Restricted funds* are used solely for the purpose in which the fund was established. In the case of special revenue funds, these funds are created by statute or otherwise have external constraints on how the funds can be expended.
- 3) *Committed funds* are reported and expended as a result of motions passed by the Town's highest decision making authority (i.e., annual and special Town Meeting).
- 4) *Assigned funds* are used for specific purposes as established by management. These funds, which include general budgetary encumbrances, have been assigned for specific goods and services ordered but not yet paid for. This account also includes fund balance voted to be used in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 5) *Unassigned funds* are available to be spent in future periods.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

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 appropri-

ations 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)	\$ 47,394,846	\$ 46,455,806
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>14,665,019</u>	<u>14,548,436</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	62,059,865	61,004,242
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(178,212)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(355,357)
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	551,647
Record raising of prior year overlay deficits	-	11,748
Record use of free cash	826,650	-
Reverse the effect of non-budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement	(4,379,682)	(4,379,682)
Reverse refunding bond proceeds and payoff	(13,735,119)	(13,735,119)
Reverse the effects of combining general fund and stabilization funds (GASB 54)	100,923	200,000
Other	<u>5,532</u>	<u>-</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 44,699,957</u>	<u>\$ 43,297,479</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2013:

FY12 Capital Plan	\$ (1,004,970)
Special Revenue:	
MEMA Reimbursement	(74,984)
Hazardous Mitigation Grant	(59,604)
Fire Grant Enhanced 911	(30,956)
Emergency Medical Dispatch Grant	(9,181)
Design Review - Planning	(4,650)
Emergency Management Performance Grant	(3,369)
Assistance to Firefighters	<u>(665)</u>
	<u>\$ (1,188,379)</u>

These deficits will be eliminated through future departmental and intergovernmental revenues and bond proceeds.

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a 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.

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, 2013, \$423,150 of the Town's bank balance of \$8,630,618 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized.

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>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>			
				<u>Aaa</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>BAA1</u>
Certificates of deposits	\$ 1,581	N/A	\$ 1,581	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency securities	174	N/A	-	174	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	314	N/A	-	-	74	189	51
Mutual funds	<u>286</u>	N/A	<u>286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,355</u>		<u>\$ 1,867</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>\$ 51</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.

All of the Town's investments are subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and/or held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The Town manages this risk with SIPC and Excess SIPC coverage.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Federal Agency securities and certificates of deposit) that represent 5% or more of total investments are as follows:

<u>Investment Issuer</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corporate Bonds:	
General Electric	\$ 188
Certificates of Deposit:	
Ally Bank Midvale, VT	216
Discover Bank	136
First Bank PR Sancture	125
American Expresss	120
First Bank PR Sancture	<u>120</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>905</u></u>

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. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>	
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>
Debt Related Securities:			
Certificates of deposit	\$ 1,581	\$ 346	\$ 1,235
Federal agency securities	174	-	174
Corporate bonds	<u>314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>314</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,069</u>	<u>\$ 346</u>	<u>\$ 1,723</u>

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, 2013, 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 Assessor's 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, 2013 consist of the following:

Real Estate		
2013	\$ 361,017	
Supplemental	<u>2,164</u>	
		363,181
Personal Property		
2013	1,697	
2012	974	
2011	<u>964</u>	
		3,635
Tax Liens		122,122
Deferred Taxes		289,153
Taxes in Litigation		<u>9,935</u>
Total		<u>\$ 788,026</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	\$ 89,126
Excises	\$ 75,209

7. **Intergovernmental Receivables**

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2013.

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, 2013 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	\$ 88,156	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 88,180
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	13,128	218	-	13,346
Infrastructure	8,949	382	-	9,331
Total capital assets, being depreciated	110,233	624	-	110,857
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(35,052)	(1,840)	-	(36,892)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(9,770)	(934)	-	(10,704)
Infrastructure	(2,704)	(231)	-	(2,935)
Total accumulated depreciation	(47,526)	(3,005)	-	(50,531)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	62,707	(2,381)	-	60,326
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	6,362	-	-	6,362
Construction in progress	578	3,678	(122)	4,134
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	6,940	3,678	(122)	10,496
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 69,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,297</u>	<u>\$ (122)</u>	<u>\$ 70,822</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	131	-	-	131
Total capital assets, being depreciated	613	-	-	613
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(83)	(12)	-	(95)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(46)	(20)	-	(66)
Total accumulated depreciation	(129)	(32)	-	(161)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	484	(32)	-	452
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	11,643	969	-	12,612
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	11,643	969	-	12,612
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 12,127</u>	<u>\$ 937</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,064</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 59
Public safety	291
Education	2,041
Public works	465
Health and human services	108
Culture and recreation	<u>41</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ <u>3,005</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Golf course	\$ <u>32</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ <u>32</u>

10. **Warrants and Accounts Payable**

Warrants payable and accounts payable represent 2013 expenditures paid by July 15, 2013.

11. **Accrued Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities consist of amounts accrued at June 30, 2013 for fiscal 2013 employee payrolls, as well as interest accrued on outstanding bonds.

12. **Notes Payable**

The Town had the following notes outstanding at June 30, 2013:

	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Date of <u>Issue</u>	Date of <u>Maturity</u>	Balance at <u>6/30/13</u>
Bond anticipation notes	1.25%	06/21/13	06/20/14	\$ <u>1,147,037</u>
Total				\$ <u>1,147,037</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2013:

	Balance Beginning of Year	New Issues	Maturities	Balance End of Year
Septic system loans	\$ 252,841	\$ -	\$ (252,841)	\$ -
Bond anticipation notes	3,447,037	-	(3,447,037)	-
Bond anticipation notes	-	1,147,037	-	1,147,037
Total	<u>\$ 3,699,878</u>	<u>\$ 1,147,037</u>	<u>\$ (3,699,878)</u>	<u>\$ 1,147,037</u>

13. Other Current Liabilities

This balance consists primarily of various payroll withholdings.

14. 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 have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/13
Septic (MWPAT)	08/01/18	0.00%	\$ 60,578
Town building projects	07/01/15	4.43%	1,410,000
Capital articles/squad one	02/15/24	4.01%	455,000
Fire truck	02/15/19	2.26%	336,000
Septic (MWPAT)	07/15/32	0.00%	200,000
Senior center van	06/15/18	1.30%	70,000
School bonds	06/15/33	2.75%	2,565,000
Septic (MWPAT)	01/15/33	0.00%	252,841
Refunded school bonds	07/01/22	1.55%	5,970,000
Refunded senior center bonds	07/01/21	1.42%	792,000
Refunded school bonds	07/01/24	1.79%	<u>5,673,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 17,784,419</u>

	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/13
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>			
Golf course purchase	02/15/25	4.01%	\$ 2,230,000
Golf course purchase	02/15/25	3.29%	<u>5,864,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			<u>\$ 8,094,000</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2013 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ 1,703,600	\$ 518,713	\$ 2,222,313
2015	1,628,611	534,537	2,163,148
2016	1,598,626	482,820	2,081,446
2017	1,573,641	429,067	2,002,708
2018	1,568,656	362,314	1,930,970
2019 - 2023	7,154,115	995,284	8,149,399
2024 - 2028	1,818,395	176,736	1,995,131
2029 - 2033	<u>738,775</u>	<u>58,125</u>	<u>796,900</u>
Total	<u>\$ 17,784,419</u>	<u>\$ 3,557,596</u>	<u>\$ 21,342,015</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ 534,000	\$ 280,675	\$ 814,675
2015	554,000	265,953	819,953
2016	579,000	250,194	829,194
2017	604,000	233,766	837,766
2018	629,000	215,573	844,573
2019 - 2023	3,559,000	744,555	4,303,555
2024 - 2025	<u>1,635,000</u>	<u>99,270</u>	<u>1,734,270</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,094,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,089,986</u>	<u>\$ 10,183,986</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, 2013.

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Total Balance <u>7/1/12</u>	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance <u>6/30/13</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/13</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 17,173	\$ 2,888	\$ (2,277)	\$ 17,784	\$ (1,704)	\$ 16,080
Other:						
Compensated absences	535	56	(8)	583	(223)	360
OPEB	<u>14,170</u>	<u>5,374</u>	<u>(2,095)</u>	<u>17,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,449</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 31,878</u>	<u>\$ 8,318</u>	<u>\$ (4,380)</u>	<u>\$ 35,816</u>	<u>\$ (1,927)</u>	<u>\$ 33,889</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ <u>8,613</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>(519)</u>	\$ <u>8,094</u>	\$ <u>(534)</u>	\$ <u>7,560</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 8,613</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (519)</u>	<u>\$ 8,094</u>	<u>\$ (534)</u>	<u>\$ 7,560</u>

D. Current and Advance Refundings

Current Year

On February 28, 2013, the Town issued general obligation refunding bonds in the amount of \$12,435,000 with coupon rates ranging from 2.125% - 4.0% (net interest cost 1.67%). These bonds were issued to current refund \$6,500,000 of term bonds issued March 1, 2003 with coupon rates ranging from 2.0% - 5.0% (net interest cost 3.93%) and advance refund \$6,685,000 of term bonds issued July 1, 2004 with coupon rates ranging from 2.0% - 5.0% (net interest cost 4.40%). The currently refunded term bonds were scheduled to mature March 1, 2014 through 2023 and were called on April 15, 2013. The advance refunded term bonds are scheduled to mature July 1, 2015 through 2024 and are callable on July 1, 2014.

The general obligation refunding bonds were issued at 112.05% with an original issue premium of \$1,499,005 and, after paying issuance costs of \$198,886, the net proceeds were \$13,735,119. The net proceeds from the issuance of the general obligation refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities and those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until the current refunded bonds were redeemed on April 15, 2013 and the advance refunded bonds are redeemed on July 1, 2014. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance defeasance and the term bonds were removed from the Town's financial statements.

As a result of the current and advance refunding, the Town reduced its total debt service cash flow requirements by \$1,914,377, which resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$1,682,312.

Defeased debt still outstanding at June 30, 2013 is \$6,685,000.

15. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net assets by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities.

The following is a summary of deferred inflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2013:

	<u>Entity-wide Basis</u>		<u>Fund Basis</u>	
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	General <u>Fund</u>	Emergency Medical <u>Services</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Deferred revenue	\$ 264,203	\$ 887,788	\$ 101,537	\$ 959

16. Restricted Net Position

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

Permanent fund restricted net position is 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. Governmental Funds - Balances

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2013:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance includes nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes various special revenue and expendable trust funds (including EMS), capital projects funded by borrowing and/or grants, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing, special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting and capital projects funded by the general fund.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period, and general fund surplus fund balance that has been appropriated as a funding source for the subsequent fiscal period.

Unassigned – Represents amounts that are available to spend in future periods. This fund balance classification includes general fund surplus fund balance, general and capital facility stabilization funds set aside by Town Meeting vote (now reported as part of the general fund per GASB 54), and various special revenue and capital project temporary deficit fund balances.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2013:

	General Fund	Emergency Medical Services	Sale of Real Estate	High School Expansion	FY12 Capital Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable							
Nonexpendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 801,450	\$ 801,450
Total Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	801,450	801,450
Restricted							
Emergency medical services	-	93,122	-	-	-	-	93,122
Special revenue funds	-	-	1,293,798	-	-	2,264,179	3,557,977
Capital project funds	-	-	-	45,444	-	103,848	149,292
Expendable trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	112,479	112,479
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	-	-	-	43,364	43,364
Total Restricted	-	93,122	1,293,798	45,444	-	2,523,870	3,956,234
Committed							
Article carryforwards	260,471	-	-	-	-	-	260,471
Total Committed	260,471	-	-	-	-	-	260,471
Assigned							
Encumbrances	291,176	-	-	-	-	-	291,176
Appropriated fund balance	630,000	-	-	-	-	-	630,000
Total Assigned	921,176	-	-	-	-	-	921,176
Unassigned							
General fund	1,752,830	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,830
General stabilization fund	972,642	-	-	-	-	-	972,642
Capital facilities fund	599,640	-	-	-	-	-	599,640
Special revenue fund deficits	-	-	-	-	-	(183,409)	(183,409)
Capital project fund deficits	-	-	-	-	(1,004,970)	-	(1,004,970)
Total Unassigned	3,325,112	-	-	-	(1,004,970)	(183,409)	2,136,733
Total Fund Balance	\$ 4,506,759	\$ 93,122	\$ 1,293,798	\$ 45,444	\$ (1,004,970)	\$ 3,141,911	\$ 8,076,064

18. General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance

The unassigned general fund balance reported on the balance sheet is stated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which differs in certain respects from the Massachusetts Uniform Municipal Accounting System (UMAS). The following paragraphs summarize the major differences.

Massachusetts General Laws require that the excess of actual property tax abatements and exemptions over the provision for abatements and exemptions (overlay) be funded in the subsequent year.

The following summarizes the specific differences between GAAP basis and budgetary basis of reporting the general fund unassigned fund balance:

GAAP basis balance	\$ 3,325,112
Stabilization fund	(972,642)
Capital facilities fund	(599,640)
Overlay deficits	2,053
Statutory (UMAS) Balance	<u>\$ 1,754,883</u>

19. **Commitments and Contingencies**

Outstanding Legal Issues - There are several pending legal issues 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 Healthcare 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 Position over time.

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described in Note 20, 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, 2011, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 314 retirees and 287 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report. As of June 30, 2013 the Town reported that 229 retirees and 232 active employees meet the eligibility requirements.

B. Benefits Provided

The Town covers a portion of the premiums for eligible retirees under either individual or family medical coverage. The amount of the retiree's share towards medical coverage depends on the type of coverage the

retiree selects. Effective November 1, 2011, the Town transferred subscribers of health coverage to the Group Insurance Commission (GIC). The coverage under the GIC currently includes four types of medical coverage: HMO, PPO, Indemnity, and Medicare plans. Under each type of medical coverage are numerous medical plans. The Town also offers retirees dental coverage with a plan that is separate from the active participants.

C. Funding Policy

The Town contributes 85% of the medical insurance premiums for eligible retirees under the HMO and Medicare plans, 75% under the PPO plans, and 50% under the Indemnity plans, under either individual or family medical coverage, on a pay-as-you-go basis. Retirees contribute the remainder of their chosen health plan costs. Retirees contribute 100% of life insurance and dental insurance premiums.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2013 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, 2013, 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, 2011.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 5,626,555
Interest on net OPEB obligation	566,810
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(819,468)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	5,373,897
Contributions made	(1,651,253)
Allocation for implicit rate subsidy	<u>(443,610)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	3,279,034
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>14,170,250</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u>\$ 17,449,284</u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the 2013 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>
2011	\$ 4,905,644	35.5%	\$ 10,734,150
2012	\$ 5,435,164	36.8%	\$ 14,170,250
2013	\$ 5,373,897	39.0%	\$ 17,449,284

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2013 is recorded as a noncurrent liability in the Statement of Net Position.

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2011, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 52,149,954
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 52,149,954</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 16,200,151</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>321.9%</u>

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, 2011 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 5.0% 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, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$1,722,459, \$1,572,093, and \$1,464,304, 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, 2013 was \$9,235,572.

C. 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 \$14,594,425.

In fiscal year 2013, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$4,379,682 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 Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. 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 2013, as defined by GASB Statement 34, have changed from the previous fiscal year. Accordingly, the following reconciliation is provided:

	Fund Equity 6/30/12 (as previously reported)	<u>Reclassification</u>	Fund Equity 6/30/12 (as restated)
Sale of Real Estate	\$ -	\$ 1,019,598	\$ 1,019,598
Nonmajor funds	<u>3,503,403</u>	<u>(1,019,598)</u>	<u>2,483,805</u>
Total	\$ <u>3,503,403</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>3,503,403</u>

24. **Implementation of New GASB Standard**

The GASB has issued Statement 68 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which the Town is required to implement in fiscal year 2015. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will have a significant impact on the Town's basic financial statements by requiring the Town to recognize, as a liability and expense, the Town's applicable portion of the Essex County Regional Retirement System's unfunded actuarially accrued liability.

**TOWN OF LYNNFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

June 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

(Amounts Expressed in thousands)

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (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%
07/01/11	\$ -	\$ 52,150	\$ 52,150	0.0%	\$ 16,200	321.9%

**ESSEX COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)**

**Employees' Retirement System
Schedule of Funding Progress**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
01/01/06	\$ 261,327	\$ 376,035	\$ 114,708	69.5%	\$ 98,641	116.3%
01/01/08	\$ 301,421	\$ 445,172	\$ 143,751	67.7%	\$ 111,727	128.7%
01/01/11	\$ 278,332	\$ 536,116	\$ 257,784	51.9%	\$ 119,707	215.3%

**Employees' Retirement System
Schedule of Employer Contributions**

Plan Year Ended	System Wide			Town of Lynnfield		
	Annual Required Contributions	Annual Required Contributions If paid by 7/1	Actual Contributions	Percent Contributed	Actual Contributions	Town Contributions as a % of Actual Contributions
12/31/10	\$ 19,485	\$ 19,094	\$ 19,035	98%	\$ 1,464	7.69%
12/31/11	\$ 21,084	\$ 20,671	\$ 20,732	98%	\$ 1,572	7.58%
12/31/12	\$ 22,771	\$ 22,324	\$ 22,364	98%	\$ 1,722	7.70%

See Independent Auditors' Report.