



TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Douglas, Massachusetts

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Douglas, Massachusetts (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying 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 Douglas, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are not required to be independent of the Town and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management 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.



In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.



Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis, the budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the certain pension and OPEB schedules 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 February 17, 2023 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Andover, Massachusetts
February 17, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Douglas, Massachusetts (the Town), we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

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 three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows and inflows of resources with the difference 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, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities include water/sewer and transfer station 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 fund financial statements focus on near-term outflows and inflows 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 the Town's near-term financing requirements.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. The proprietary fund category includes enterprise funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report activity for which a fee is charged to external users, and must be used when one of the following criteria are met (1) activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges, (2) laws or regulations require the activity's costs of providing services be recovered with fees and charges, and (3) the pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service. The primary focus on these criteria is on fees charged to external users. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water/sewer and transfer station operations.

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 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.

Required Supplementary 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.

Financial Highlights

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, net position in governmental activities was \$34,609,107, a change of \$1,733,997, and net position in business-type activities was \$9,814,218, a change of \$1,649,323.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$13,521,276, a change of \$1,795,591 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$4,584,641, a change of \$(919,545) in comparison to the prior year.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal year.

NET POSITION (in thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 18,717	\$ 15,553	\$ 3,246	\$ 2,572	\$ 21,963	\$ 18,125
Capital assets	<u>75,548</u>	<u>77,363</u>	<u>9,371</u>	<u>8,227</u>	<u>84,919</u>	<u>85,590</u>
Total Assets	94,265	92,916	12,617	10,799	106,882	103,715
Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,010	5,451	80	92	5,090	5,543
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	3,149	2,147	740	554	3,889	2,701
Long-term liabilities	<u>46,002</u>	<u>55,694</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,043</u>	<u>47,898</u>	<u>57,737</u>
Total Liabilities	49,151	57,841	2,636	2,597	51,787	60,438
Deferred Inflows of Resources	15,515	7,651	247	129	15,762	7,780
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	62,642	62,867	8,002	6,577	70,644	69,444
Restricted	4,535	3,892	-	-	4,535	3,892
Unrestricted	<u>(32,568)</u>	<u>(33,884)</u>	<u>1,812</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>(30,756)</u>	<u>(32,296)</u>
Total Net Position	\$ <u>34,609</u>	\$ <u>32,875</u>	\$ <u>9,814</u>	\$ <u>8,165</u>	\$ <u>44,423</u>	\$ <u>41,040</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a Town's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$44,423,325, a change of \$3,383,320 in comparison to the prior year.

The largest portion of net position \$70,644,718 reflects the Town's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), 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 \$4,534,862 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position reflects a deficit of \$(30,756,255) primarily resulting from unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities.

	CHANGE IN NET POSITION (in thousands)					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,443	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,584	\$ 3,465	\$ 3,027
Operating grants and contributions	15,582	17,318	-	-	15,582	17,318
General revenues:						
Property taxes	20,081	19,229	-	-	20,081	19,229
Excise taxes	1,493	1,531	-	-	1,493	1,531
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	258	201	-	-	258	201
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,204	1,038	-	-	1,204	1,038
Investment income	8	85	2	3	10	88
Miscellaneous	473	570	50	57	523	627
Total Revenues	40,951	41,415	1,665	1,644	42,616	43,059

(continued)

(continued)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Expenses						
General government	3,056	3,174	-	-	3,056	3,174
Public safety	4,511	4,912	-	-	4,511	4,912
Education	27,911	30,183	-	-	27,911	30,183
Public works	1,888	2,197	-	-	1,888	2,197
Health and human services	338	315	-	-	338	315
Culture and recreation	312	432	-	-	312	432
Interest on long-term debt	523	354	-	-	523	354
Intergovernmental	358	485	-	-	358	485
Water/sewer services	-	-	1,500	1,332	1,500	1,332
Transfer station services	-	-	322	313	322	313
Total Expenses	<u>38,897</u>	<u>42,052</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>1,645</u>	<u>40,719</u>	<u>43,697</u>
Change in Net Position before Transfers and Contributions	2,054	(637)	(157)	(1)	1,897	(638)
Capital contributions	-	-	1,486	-	1,486	-
Transfers In (Out)	<u>(320)</u>	<u>(312)</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	1,734	(949)	1,649	311	3,383	(638)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>32,875</u>	<u>33,824</u>	<u>8,165</u>	<u>7,854</u>	<u>41,040</u>	<u>41,678</u>
Net Position - End of Year	\$ <u>34,609</u>	\$ <u>32,875</u>	\$ <u>9,814</u>	\$ <u>8,165</u>	\$ <u>44,423</u>	\$ <u>41,040</u>

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,733,997. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General Fund operations	\$ 1,153,109
Receipt of CARES revenue	414,692
Other	<u>166,196</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,733,997</u>

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,649,323. The annual General Fund transfer to the water/sewer fund is to achieve balanced operating results. In addition, the Town received a \$1,487,233 capital contribution from MassWorks.

Financial Analysis of the Town'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 outflows, inflows, 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.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$4,584,641, while total fund balance was \$8,952,049. The unassigned fund balance decreased by \$(919,545) primarily from favorable budgetary results of \$1,745,140 (page 59), less \$950,268 used to supplement the fiscal year 2022 budget, \$327,347 used for the fiscal year 2023 operating budget and \$1,395,048 used for the fiscal year 2023 capital budget. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to General Fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>General</u> <u>Fund Expenditures*</u>
				14.5%
Unassigned fund balance	\$ 4,584,641	\$ 5,504,186	\$ (919,545)	
Total fund balance	\$ 8,952,049	\$ 7,798,940	\$ 1,153,109	28.3%

*Expenditure amounts used to calculate the above percentages have been adjusted to exclude the on-behalf payment from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System of \$2,057,075.

The total fund balance of the General Fund changed by \$1,153,109 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Use of free cash	\$ (1,590,068)
Excess of state and local revenues over budget	1,053,955
Budgetary appropriation surplus	731,134
Change in appropriation carryforwards	975,412
Other	<u>(17,324)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,153,109</u>

Included in the total General Fund balance is the Town's stabilization account with the following balances:

	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 1,561,543	\$ 1,569,793	\$ (8,250)

Other Major Funds

Receipts Reserved – This fund is used to track activity primarily for the operations pertaining to ambulance and cable services. In addition this fund accounted for proceeds from the sale of land.

School Choice – This fund accounts for state revenues received for students coming into the school department from other towns.

Town Federal Grants – This fund accounts for Federal revenues received for and used by the Town for various purposes.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The fund balance of the nonmajor governmental funds balance changed by \$271,581 primarily from timing differences between the receipt and disbursement of grants.

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 enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$1,811,947, a change of \$223,992 in comparison to the prior year. Annually the General Fund transfers approximately \$310,000 to the water/sewer fund to balance the enterprise fund's budget.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

In total there is no overall differences between the original budget and the final amended budget. There was a variance between budgeted and actual expenditures in fiscal year 2022. Major reasons for this variance include:

- \$136,027 - Various general government lines
- \$119,830 - Public safety
- \$239,496 - Education
- \$33,062 - Public works
- \$56,081 - Health and human services
- \$22,053 - Culture and recreation
- \$5,371 - Employee benefits
- \$117,584 - Intergovernmental

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$84,918,916 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment, furnishings, infrastructure, and construction and progress.

Major capital acquisitions during the current fiscal year are as follows:

- \$1,487,233 Water system improvements (Funded by the MassWorks Grant)
- \$596,159 Construction on Cedar Street Bridge (Funded by State Grant and Chapter 90)

Additional information on capital assets can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$15,344,274 (including unamortized bond premium), all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the Town.

During the fiscal year, the Town's Moody's credit rating remained unchanged at Aa3.

Additional information on 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's finances for all those with an interest in the Town's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Office of the Finance Director

Town of Douglas

29 Depot Street

Douglas, MA 01516

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 14,892,579	\$ 1,202,225	\$ 16,094,804
Investments	1,649,931	-	1,649,931
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	385,535	-	385,535
Excise taxes	227,562	-	227,562
Other assets	-	2,491	2,491
User fees	268,085	534,026	802,111
Departmental and other	20,408	19,588	39,996
Intergovernmental	<u>738,989</u>	<u>1,487,233</u>	<u>2,226,222</u>
Total Current Assets	18,183,089	3,245,563	21,428,652
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	534,282	-	534,282
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	7,334,845	2,391,328	9,726,173
Other capital assets, net			
of accumulated depreciation	<u>68,213,237</u>	<u>6,979,506</u>	<u>75,192,743</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>76,082,364</u>	<u>9,370,834</u>	<u>85,453,198</u>
Total Assets	94,265,453	12,616,397	106,881,850
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Related to pension	1,373,294	23,181	1,396,475
Related to OPEB	<u>3,636,572</u>	<u>57,187</u>	<u>3,693,759</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,009,866	80,368	5,090,234

(continued)

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

(continued)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities			
Current:			
Warrants and accounts payable	1,170,482	739,340	1,909,822
Accrued liabilities	539,857	-	539,857
Unearned revenues	1,275,661	-	1,275,661
Other current liabilities	163,351	-	163,351
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	1,275,134	422,953	1,698,087
Compensated absences	8,053	779	8,832
Landfill liability	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Total Current Liabilities	4,452,538	1,163,072	5,615,610
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	12,700,577	945,610	13,646,187
Net pension liability	14,300,627	241,398	14,542,025
Net OPEB liability	17,199,303	270,466	17,469,769
Compensated absences, net of current portion	137,433	14,791	152,224
Landfill liability, net of current portion	<u>360,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>360,000</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>44,697,940</u>	<u>1,472,265</u>	<u>46,170,205</u>
Total Liabilities	49,150,478	2,635,337	51,785,815
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Related to pension	2,786,985	47,045	2,834,030
Related to OPEB	<u>12,728,749</u>	<u>200,165</u>	<u>12,928,914</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>15,515,734</u>	<u>247,210</u>	<u>15,762,944</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	62,642,447	8,002,271	70,644,718
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	4,421,165	-	4,421,165
Endowment funds:			
Nonexpendable	37,502	-	37,502
Expendable	76,195	-	76,195
Unrestricted	<u>(32,568,202)</u>	<u>1,811,947</u>	<u>(30,756,255)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 34,609,107</u>	<u>\$ 9,814,218</u>	<u>\$ 44,423,325</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$ 3,056,429	\$ 515,000	\$ 426,268	\$ -	\$ (2,115,161)	\$ -	\$ (2,115,161)
Public safety	4,511,135	1,025,054	764,396	-	(2,721,685)	-	(2,721,685)
Education	27,910,514	252,088	14,274,943	-	(13,383,483)	-	(13,383,483)
Public works	1,888,201	44,325	-	-	(1,843,876)	-	(1,843,876)
Health and human services	337,901	15,339	64,170	-	(258,392)	-	(258,392)
Culture and recreation	312,135	234	51,823	-	(260,078)	-	(260,078)
Interest on long-term debt	522,504	-	-	-	(522,504)	-	(522,504)
Intergovernmental	<u>357,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(357,044)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(357,044)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	38,895,863	1,852,040	15,581,600	-	(21,462,223)	-	(21,462,223)
Business-Type Activities							
Water/sewer services	1,500,044	1,387,083	-	1,487,233	-	1,374,272	1,374,272
Transfer station services	<u>322,873</u>	<u>226,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(96,773)</u>	<u>(96,773)</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,822,917</u>	<u>1,613,183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,487,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,277,499</u>	<u>1,277,499</u>
Total	<u>\$ 40,718,780</u>	<u>\$ 3,465,223</u>	<u>\$ 15,581,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,487,233</u>	<u>(21,462,223)</u>	<u>1,277,499</u>	<u>(20,184,724)</u>
General Revenues and Transfers							
Property taxes				20,080,745	-	20,080,745	
Excise taxes				1,493,139	-	1,493,139	
Penalties, interest, and other taxes				257,978	-	257,978	
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				1,203,737	-	1,203,737	
Investment income				7,601	1,582	9,183	
Miscellaneous				472,996	50,266	523,262	
Transfers, net				<u>(319,976)</u>	<u>319,976</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>23,196,220</u>	<u>371,824</u>	<u>23,568,044</u>	
Change in Net Position				1,733,997	1,649,323	3,383,320	
Net Position							
Beginning of year				<u>32,875,110</u>	<u>8,164,895</u>	<u>41,040,005</u>	
End of year				<u>\$ 34,609,107</u>	<u>\$ 9,814,218</u>	<u>\$ 44,423,325</u>	

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Governmental Funds

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Receipts Reserved Fund	School Choice Fund	Town Federal Grants Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 8,978,105	\$ 1,301,582	\$ 2,017,275	\$ 1,384,823	\$ 1,210,794	\$ 14,892,579
Investments	1,533,409	-	-	-	116,522	1,649,931
Receivables:						
Property taxes	919,817	-	-	-	-	919,817
Excise taxes	227,562	-	-	-	-	227,562
User fees	-	906,246	-	-	-	906,246
Departmental and other	-	-	-	-	437	437
Intergovernmental	24,500	-	-	74,147	660,313	758,960
Total Assets	\$ 11,683,393	\$ 2,207,828	\$ 2,017,275	\$ 1,458,970	\$ 1,988,066	\$ 19,355,532
Liabilities						
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 984,401	\$ -	\$ 11,993	\$ 2,017	\$ 172,098	\$ 1,170,509
Accrued liabilities	539,857	-	-	-	-	539,857
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	1,275,661	-	1,275,661
Other liabilities	163,323	-	-	-	-	163,323
Total Liabilities	1,687,581	-	11,993	1,277,678	172,098	3,149,350
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenues	1,043,763	906,246	-	74,147	660,750	2,684,906
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	37,502	37,502
Restricted	140,660	1,301,582	2,005,282	107,145	1,750,278	5,304,947
Committed	3,842,795	-	-	-	-	3,842,795
Assigned	383,953	-	-	-	-	383,953
Unassigned	4,584,641	-	-	-	(632,562)	3,952,079
Total Fund Balances	8,952,049	1,301,582	2,005,282	107,145	1,155,218	13,521,276
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 11,683,393	\$ 2,207,828	\$ 2,017,275	\$ 1,458,970	\$ 1,988,066	\$ 19,355,532

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances
to Net Position of Governmental Activities
in the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 13,521,276
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	75,548,082
• Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense in future periods.	1,373,294
• Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB to be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods.	3,636,572
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	2,046,744
• Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Bonds payable	(13,975,711)
Net pension liability	(14,300,627)
Net OPEB liability	(17,199,303)
Compensated absences	(145,486)
Landfill liability	(380,000)
• Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense in future periods.	(2,786,985)
• Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB to be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods.	<u>(12,728,749)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 34,609,107</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Receipts Reserved Fund	School Choice Fund	Town Federal Grants Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 19,997,351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,997,351
Excise taxes	1,415,717	3,307	-	-	-	1,419,024
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	226,699	540	-	-	-	227,239
Charges for services	348,572	348,277	-	-	645,192	1,342,041
Intergovernmental	12,095,396	124,517	769,262	609,931	2,872,091	16,471,197
Licenses and permits	415,587	-	-	-	-	415,587
Fines and forfeitures	30,609	-	-	-	130	30,739
Investment income (loss)	4,108	-	-	3,647	(154)	7,601
Contributions	-	325	-	-	114,785	115,110
Miscellaneous	<u>246,839</u>	<u>74,282</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150,854</u>	<u>471,975</u>
Total Revenues	34,780,878	551,248	769,262	613,578	3,782,898	40,497,864
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	2,464,706	-	-	75,099	123,233	2,663,038
Public safety	3,164,857	-	-	102,148	336,434	3,603,439
Education	19,254,360	-	981,334	-	2,301,722	22,537,416
Public works	1,229,841	-	-	-	673,421	1,903,262
Health and human services	244,326	-	-	-	38,293	282,619
Culture and recreation	361,880	-	-	-	13,535	375,415
Employee benefits	4,437,747	-	-	-	4,679	4,442,426
Debt service:						
Principal	1,590,000	-	-	-	-	1,590,000
Interest	625,975	-	-	-	-	625,975
Other	1,663	-	-	-	-	1,663
Intergovernmental	<u>357,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>357,044</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>33,732,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>981,334</u>	<u>177,247</u>	<u>3,491,317</u>	<u>38,382,297</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,048,479	551,248	(212,072)	436,331	291,581	2,115,567
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	464,555	15,139	-	24,810	-	504,504
Transfers out	<u>(359,925)</u>	<u>(444,555)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(824,480)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>104,630</u>	<u>(429,416)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,810</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(319,976)</u>
Change in fund balance	1,153,109	121,832	(212,072)	461,141	271,581	1,795,591
Fund Balance, at Beginning of Year	<u>7,798,940</u>	<u>1,179,750</u>	<u>2,217,354</u>	<u>(353,996)</u>	<u>883,637</u>	<u>11,725,685</u>
Fund Balance, at End of Year	<u>\$ 8,952,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,301,582</u>	<u>\$ 2,005,282</u>	<u>\$ 107,145</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,218</u>	<u>\$ 13,521,276</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, 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, 2022

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 1,795,591
• 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	1,122,928
Depreciation	(2,937,755)
• 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:	
Repayments of general obligation bonds and loans	1,590,000
• 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 unavailable revenue and the net of change in allowance for doubtful accounts.	365,325
• Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	
Change in net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows	(123,668)
Change in net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows	(182,816)
Change in accrued employee benefits	(20,742)
Bond premium amortization	105,134
Change in landfill liability	<u>20,000</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,733,997</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water/Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Transfer Station Fund	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,013,768	\$ 188,457	\$ 1,202,225
Other assets	2,491	-	2,491
User fee receivables	534,026	-	534,026
Special assessments receivable	19,588	-	19,588
Intergovernmental receivables	<u>1,487,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,487,233</u>
Total current assets	3,057,106	188,457	3,245,563
Noncurrent:			
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,379,590	11,738	2,391,328
Other capital assets, net			
of accumulated depreciation	<u>6,967,519</u>	<u>11,987</u>	<u>6,979,506</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>9,347,109</u>	<u>23,725</u>	<u>9,370,834</u>
Total Assets	12,404,215	212,182	12,616,397
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Related to pension	23,181	-	23,181
Related to OPEB	<u>57,187</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,187</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	80,368	-	80,368
Liabilities			
Current:			
Warrants and accounts payable	713,375	25,965	739,340
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	422,953	-	422,953
Compensated absences	<u>779</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>779</u>
Total current liabilities	1,137,107	25,965	1,163,072
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	945,610	-	945,610
Net pension liability	241,398	-	241,398
Net OPEB liability	270,466	-	270,466
Compensated absences, net of current portion	<u>14,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,791</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,472,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,472,265</u>
Total Liabilities	2,609,372	25,965	2,635,337
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Related to pension	47,045	-	47,045
Related to OPEB	<u>200,165</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,165</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>247,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>247,210</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	7,978,546	23,725	8,002,271
Unrestricted	<u>1,649,455</u>	<u>162,492</u>	<u>1,811,947</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 9,628,001</u>	<u>\$ 186,217</u>	<u>\$ 9,814,218</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water/Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Transfer Station Fund	Total
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 1,387,083	\$ 226,100	\$ 1,613,183
Total Operating Revenues	1,387,083	226,100	1,613,183
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	357,147	69,513	426,660
Other operating expenses	714,054	252,033	966,087
Depreciation	<u>366,113</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>367,440</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,437,314</u>	<u>322,873</u>	<u>1,760,187</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(50,231)	(96,773)	(147,004)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Investment income	1,390	192	1,582
Interest expense	(62,730)	-	(62,730)
Other	<u>50,166</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50,266</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(11,174)</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>(10,882)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(61,405)	(96,481)	(157,886)
Capital Contributions	1,487,233	-	1,487,233
Transfers in	<u>319,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,976</u>
Change in Net Position	1,745,804	(96,481)	1,649,323
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>7,882,197</u>	<u>282,698</u>	<u>8,164,895</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 9,628,001</u>	<u>\$ 186,217</u>	<u>\$ 9,814,218</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Proprietary Funds

Statement Of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water/Sewer Fund	Nonmajor Transfer Station Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,528,192	\$ 226,100	\$ 1,754,292
Payments to employees	(375,179)	(69,513)	(444,692)
Payments to vendors	<u>(783,452)</u>	<u>(251,723)</u>	<u>(1,035,175)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	369,561	(95,136)	274,425
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers in	<u>319,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,976</u>
Net Cash Provided By Noncapital Financing Activities	319,976	-	319,976
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(846,248)	-	(846,248)
Principal payments on bonds	(409,729)	-	(409,729)
Interest expense	(62,730)	-	(62,730)
Other nonoperating income	<u>50,166</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50,266</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,268,541)	100	(1,268,441)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Investment income	<u>1,390</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>1,582</u>
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	1,390	192	1,582
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(577,614)	(94,844)	(672,458)
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>1,591,382</u>	<u>283,301</u>	<u>1,874,683</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,013,768</u>	<u>\$ 188,457</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,225</u>
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash			
Provided by Operating Activities			
Operating (loss)	\$ (50,231)	\$ (96,773)	\$ (147,004)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation	366,113	1,327	367,440
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows:			
User fee receivables	141,335	-	141,335
Other assets	(226)	-	(226)
Deferred outflows - related to pensions	(1,400)	-	(1,400)
Deferred outflows - related to OPEB	12,941	-	12,941
Warrants and accounts payable	(69,398)	310	(69,088)
Accrued liabilities	6,523	-	6,523
Net pension liability	(20,007)	-	(20,007)
Net OPEB liability	(134,299)	-	(134,299)
Deferred inflows - related to pensions	23,495	-	23,495
Deferred inflows - related to OPEB	<u>94,715</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94,715</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 369,561</u>	<u>\$ (95,136)</u>	<u>\$ 274,425</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2022

	<u>OPEB Trust Fund</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Custodial Fund</u>
Assets			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 5,750	\$ 1,837	\$ 469,971
Investments:			
Certificates of deposit	-	6,094	-
Corporate bonds	-	22,003	-
Corporate equities	69,412	51,274	-
Equity mutual funds	695,284	-	-
Exchange traded securities	-	4,436	-
Federal agency securities	-	4,474	-
Fixed income mutual funds	328,673	-	-
U.S. Treasury notes	-	11,843	-
Total Investments	<u>1,093,369</u>	<u>100,125</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	1,099,119	101,962	469,971
Liabilities			
Warrants and accounts payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,903</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,903</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for OPEB purposes	1,099,119	-	-
Restricted for other purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>101,962</u>	<u>465,068</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,099,119</u>	<u>\$ 101,962</u>	<u>\$ 465,068</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>OPEB</u> <u>Trust Fund</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Purpose</u> <u>Trust Funds</u>	<u>Custodial</u> <u>Fund</u>
Additions			
Contributions			
Employer	<u>\$ 363,216</u>	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total contributions	363,216	-	-
Investment Income			
Interest	75,856	1,137	68
(Decrease) in fair value of investments	<u>(258,372)</u>	<u>(1,746)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net investment income (loss)	(182,516)	(609)	68
Taxes collected for other governments	-	-	63,415
Fees collected for students	-	-	137,073
Miscellaneous	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>174,296</u>
Total Additions	180,719	(609)	374,852
Deductions			
Benefit payments to plan members, beneficiaries and other systems	268,216	-	-
Payment of taxes to other governments	-	-	63,415
Payments on behalf of students	-	-	128,488
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>149,467</u>
Total deductions	<u>268,216</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>341,370</u>
Change in Net Position	(87,497)	(1,709)	33,482
Net Position Restricted for OPEB and Other Purposes			
Beginning of Year	<u>1,186,616</u>	<u>103,671</u>	<u>431,586</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 1,099,119</u>	<u>\$ 101,962</u>	<u>\$ 465,068</u>

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

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Douglas, Massachusetts (the Town) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the significant policies:

Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2022, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria (fiscal dependency, financial benefit or burden) of component units.

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 normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (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.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statements Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. 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, certain expenditures such as debt service, claims and judgments, compensated absences, OPEB, and pension 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 *Receipts Reserved Fund* accounts primarily for the operations pertaining to ambulance and cable services. In addition this fund accounted for proceeds from the sale of land.
- The *School Choice Fund* accounts for state revenues received for students coming into the school department from other towns.
- The *Town Federal Grants Fund* accounts for Federal revenues received by the Town and utilized for various purposes.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with 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 funds:

- Water/Sewer operations

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

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

- The *Other Post-employment Benefit Trust Fund* is used to accumulate resources for health and life insurance benefits for retired employees.
- The *Private-purpose Trust Fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- The *Custodial Fund* account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others and are not required to be reported elsewhere on the financial statements. Custodial funds include taxes and fees collected on behalf of the Whitin Reservoir Watershed District, as well as fees collected on behalf of students.

Cash and 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, savings accounts, and money market accounts. Generally, 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".

For purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Where applicable, fair values are based on quotations from national securities exchanges, except for certain investments that are required to be presented using net asset value (NAV). The NAV per share is the amount of net assets attributable to each share outstanding at the close of the period. Investments measured at NAV for fair value are not subject to level classification.

The Town invests in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) Cash Portfolio, an external investment pool overseen by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This cash portfolio meets the requirements of GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. Investments are valued at amortized cost, which approximates the net asset value of \$1 per share.

Investments are carried at fair value, except certificates of deposit which are reported at cost.

Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited 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% (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2022 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$32,250. Certain provisions of Proposition 2 ½ can be overridden by a referendum.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition 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.

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

Compensated Absences

Per individual contractual agreement, the Town permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Per the Police Union Contract, at the time of retirement from the Department, an employee shall receive fifty percent (50%) of all accumulated sick leave at their straight time hourly rate of pay. This shall not exceed 50% of the maximum accumulated time of any fiscal year of the contract. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund 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.

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.

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

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between current assets/deferred outflows and current liabilities/deferred inflows. 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, as follows:

- 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 classification 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 General Fund debt service reserve, various special revenue and capital project funds, 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 resolution, and surplus appropriated for specific expenditure purposes.

- 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. In addition this fund balance includes reserves for expenditures for the subsequent year's operating budget.
- Unassigned represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods, the general stabilization fund, and deficit funds.

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 use either through 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.

Use of Estimates

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

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the reserve fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen at 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 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 and proprietary funds.

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

Deficit Fund Equity

Certain individual grant funds reflected deficit balances as of June 30, 2022.

It is anticipated that the deficits on these grant funds will be eliminated through future grant revenues.

3. Deposits and Investments

Town (Excluding OPEB Trust Fund)

Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) Chapter 44, Section 55 place certain limitation on the nature of deposits and investments available to the Town. Deposits, including demand deposits, money markets, certificates of deposits in any one financial institution, may not exceed 60% of the capital and surplus of such institution unless collateralized by the institution involved. Investments may be made in unconditionally guaranteed U.S. government obligations having maturities of a year or less from the date of purchase, or through repurchase agreements with maturities of no greater than 90 days in which the underlying securities consist of such obligations. Other allowable investments include certificates of deposits having a maturity date of up to 3 years from the date of purchase, national banks and Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). MMDT, which is an external investment pool overseen by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, meets the criteria established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 79. MMDT has an average maturity of less than 1 year and is not rated or subject to custodial credit risk disclosure. MGL Chapter 44, Section 54 provides additional investment options for certain special revenue, trust and OPEB funds.

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 60% 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 policies related to the custodial credit risk of deposits are that the Town will review the financial institution's financial statements and the background of the sales representative. The intent of this qualification is to limit the Town's exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, Capital adequacy of the firm, and overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry. Further, all securities not held directly by the Town, will be held in the Town's name and tax identification number by a third-party custodian approved by the

Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security.

As of June 30, 2022, none of the Town's bank balances of \$20,551,467 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and/or uncollateralized. Additionally, \$47,918 was invested in a state pool, which is not subject to this disclosure.

The following is a summary of the Town's investments as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 623,835
Corporate equities	360,399
Exchange traded funds	125,784
Federal agency securities	126,847
Market-linked certificates of deposit	172,785
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>340,406</u>
Total investments	\$ <u>1,750,056</u>

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

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's custodial credit risk policy is to review the financial institution's financial statements and the background of the Advisor. The intent of this qualification is to limit the Town's exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, Capital adequacy of the firm, and overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry. Further, all securities not held directly by the Town, will be held in the Town's name and tax identification number by a third-party custodian approved by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security. The Town's investments are not subject to custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2022, the Town did not have investments subject to custodial credit risk exposure as all assets were held in the Town's name.

Credit Risk – Investments in Debt Securities

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). The Town's policies related to credit risk are there will be no limit to the amount of United States Treasury and United States Government Agency obligations. In regard to fixed-income investments, the Town will only purchase investment grade securities. Lower-quality

investments may only be held through diversified vehicles, such as mutual funds or exchange-traded funds. Investments in fixed income securities will be made primarily for income and capital preservation.

As of June 30, 2022, the credit quality ratings, as rated by S&P Global Ratings of the Town's debt securities were as follows (U.S. Treasury notes have an implied rating of AAA):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Rating as of Year End		
		<u>AAA</u>	<u>A2 - A1</u>	<u>Baa1 - Baa2</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 623,835	\$ -	\$ 303,522	\$ 320,313
Federal agency securities	<u>126,847</u>	<u>126,847</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 750,682</u>	<u>\$ 126,847</u>	<u>\$ 303,522</u>	<u>\$ 320,313</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk - Investments

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. The Town's policies related to concentration of credit risk exposure include diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. Securities of a single corporate issuer (with the exception of the United States Government and its Agencies) will not exceed 5% of the portfolio value.

Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from concentration of credit disclosure.

As of June 30, 2022, the Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

Interest Rate Risk – Investments in Debt Securities

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's policy related to interest rate risk is to manage duration, as a measure of interest rate sensitivity.

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Investment Maturities (in Years)				<u>N/A</u>
		<u>Less</u>	<u>Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	
Corporate bonds	\$ 623,835	\$ -	\$ 553,366	\$ 70,469	\$ -	
Corporate equities	360,399	-	-	-	-	360,399
Exchange traded funds	125,784	-	-	-	-	125,784
Federal agency securities	126,847	-	30,083	96,764	-	
Market-linked certificates of deposit	172,785	134,945	37,840	-	-	
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>340,406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>214,908</u>	<u>125,498</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 1,750,056</u>	<u>\$ 134,945</u>	<u>\$ 836,197</u>	<u>\$ 292,731</u>	<u>\$ 486,183</u>	

Foreign Currency Risk – Investments

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for foreign currency risk is the Town will, as much as feasibly, mitigate foreign currency risk.

Fair Value

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72).

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used for fair value measurement into three levels as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the fund has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active. Because they must often be priced on the basis of transactions involving similar but not identical securities or do not trade with sufficient frequency, certain directly held securities are categorized as Level 2.
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs based on the best information available, using assumptions in determining the fair value of investments and derivative instruments.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation.

The Town has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		<u>(Level 1)</u>	<u>(Level 2)</u>	<u>(Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 623,835	\$ -	\$ 623,835	\$ -
Corporate equities	360,399	360,399	-	-
Exchange traded funds	125,784	125,784	-	-
Federal agency securities	126,847	-	126,847	-
Market-linked certificates of deposit	172,785	-	172,785	-
U.S. Treasury notes	<u>340,406</u>	<u>340,406</u>	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,750,056</u>	<u>\$ 826,589</u>	<u>\$ 923,467</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Equity securities, exchange traded funds, and U.S. treasury notes classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features, and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities relationship to benchmark quote prices. Level 2 debt securities have non-proprietary information that was readily available to market participants, from multiple independent sources, which are known to be actively involved in the market.

4. Investments – OPEB Trust Fund

Generally the Town's OPEB Trust Fund investment policies mirror that of the Town as discussed in the previous note.

The following is a summary of the OPEB Trust Fund's investments as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corporate equities	\$ 69,412
Equity mutual funds	695,284
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>328,673</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,093,369</u>

Custodial Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2022, none of the Town's investments in the OPEB Trust Fund were exposed to custodial credit risk exposure as all assets were held in the Town's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2022, the OPEB Trust fund does not have investments in any one issuer that exceeded 5% of total investments.

Fair Value

The OPEB Trust Fund has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Fair Value Measurements			<u>Using:</u>
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	
Investments by fair value level:					
Corporate equities	\$ 69,412	\$ 69,412	\$ -	\$ -	
Equity mutual funds	695,284	-	695,284	-	
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>328,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>328,673</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 1,093,369</u>	<u>\$ 69,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,023,957</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

Equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

5. Property Taxes and Excises Receivables

Real and personal property taxes are based on market values assessed as of each January 1. By law, all taxable property must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Also by law, property taxes must be levied at least 30 days prior to their due date. Once levied, these taxes are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectible balances. Property tax revenues have been recorded using the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting on the government-wide and fund basis statements accordingly.

The Town bills and collects its property taxes on a quarterly basis following the January 1 assessment. The due dates for those quarterly tax billings are August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1. Property taxes that remain unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to penalties and interest charges.

Based on the Town's experience, most property taxes are collected during the year in which they are assessed. Liening of properties on which taxes remain unpaid occurs annually. The Town ultimately has the right to foreclose on all properties where the taxes remain unpaid.

A statewide property tax limitation known as "Proposition 2 ½" limits the amount of increase in the property tax levy in any fiscal year. Generally, Proposition 2 ½ limits the total levy to an amount not greater than 2 ½% of the total assessed value of all taxable property within the Town. Secondly, the tax levy cannot increase by more than 2 ½% of the prior year's levy plus the taxes on property newly added to the tax rolls.

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for every motor vehicle and trailer registered in the Commonwealth. The Registry of Motor Vehicles annually calculates the value of all registered motor vehicles for the purpose of excise assessment. The amount of motor vehicle excise tax due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$25 per \$1000 of value.

Boat excise taxes are assessed annually for all water vessels, including documented boats and ships, used or capable of being used for transportation on water. A boat excise is assessed by the community where the vessel is moored. July 1 is the assessing date for all vessels, and the boat excise due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$10 per \$1,000 of value.

Property taxes and excise receivables at June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

	Gross		Long-
	Amount	Current	Term
	(fund basis)	Portion	Portion
Real estate taxes	\$ 329,854	\$ 329,854	\$ -
Personal property taxes	29,117	29,117	-
Tax liens	<u>560,846</u>	<u>26,564</u>	<u>534,282</u>
Total property taxes	<u>\$ 919,817</u>	<u>\$ 385,535</u>	<u>\$ 534,282</u>
Motor vehicle excise	\$ 221,990	\$ 221,990	
Boat excise	<u>5,572</u>	<u>5,572</u>	
Total excises	<u>\$ 227,562</u>	<u>\$ 227,562</u>	

Taxes Collected for Others

The Town collects taxes for the Whitin Reservoir Watershed District. Payments to the other taxing units are normally made throughout the year. The ultimate responsibility for the collection of the taxes rests with the Town.

6. User Fee Receivables

Receivables for user charges at June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Water	\$ 262,744	\$ -	\$ 262,744
Sewer	271,282	-	271,282
Ambulance	<u>906,246</u>	<u>(638,161)</u>	<u>268,085</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,440,272</u>	<u>\$ (638,161)</u>	<u>\$ 802,111</u>

7. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal year 2022.

8. Transfers

The Town reports interfund transfers between various funds. Most transfers result from budgetary or statutory actions, whereby funds are moved to accomplish various expenditure purposes. The following is an analysis of major interfund transfers.

<u>Governmental Funds:</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 464,555	\$ 359,925
Receipts Reserved Major Fund	15,139	444,555
Town Federal Grants Major Fund	24,810	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds	-	20,000
Subtotal Nonmajor Funds	-	20,000
<u>Business-Type Funds:</u>		
Water/Sewer Fund	<u>319,976</u>	-
Subtotal Business-Type Funds	<u>319,976</u>	-
Total	<u>\$ 824,480</u>	<u>\$ 824,480</u>

The \$319,976 transferred out of the General Fund represents the Town's annual transfer to pay a portion of the water/sewer enterprise debt service expenses. The majority of the transfers out of the receipts reserved fund consist of \$370,000 from the ambulance fund. The Town's other routine transfers include transfers made to move (1) unrestricted revenues or balances that have been collected or accumulated in the General Fund to other funds based on budgetary authorization, and (2) revenues from a fund that by statute or budgetary authority must collect them to funds that are required by statute or budgetary authority to expend them.

9. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 82,098	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 82,120
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	10,150	237	(5)	10,382
Infrastructure	<u>12,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,631</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	104,879	259	(5)	105,133
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(22,098)	(2,042)	-	(24,140)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(7,951)	(448)	5	(8,394)
Infrastructure	<u>(3,938)</u>	<u>(448)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,386)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(33,987)</u>	<u>(2,938)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(36,920)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	70,892	(2,679)	-	68,213
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	6,471	267	-	6,738
Construction in progress	<u>-</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>597</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>6,471</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,335</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 77,363</u>	<u>\$ (1,815)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,548</u>
 Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 8,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,121
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	649	17	-	666
Infrastructure	<u>5,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,588</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,358	17	-	14,375
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(3,031)	(191)	-	(3,222)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(298)	(38)	-	(336)
Infrastructure	<u>(3,699)</u>	<u>(138)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,837)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,028)</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,395)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	7,330	(350)	-	6,980
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	801	-	-	801
Construction in progress	<u>96</u>	<u>1,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,590</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>897</u>	<u>1,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,391</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 8,227</u>	<u>\$ 1,144</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,371</u>

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 271
Public safety	212
Education	1,930
Public works	508
Health and human services	2
Culture and recreation	15
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>2,938</u>
Business-Type Activities	
Water/Sewer	\$ 366
Transfer station	1
Total business-type activities	\$ <u>367</u>

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net assets by the Town applies to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, in accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and 75, are more fully discussed in the corresponding pension and OPEB notes.

11. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities expenses represent fiscal year 2022 expenditures paid in fiscal year 2023, primarily made up of teachers' summer pay.

12. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues represent the receipt of ARPA funds that will be recognized in future years.

13. Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds and Loans

The Town issues general obligation bonds and direct borrowings 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 and direct borrowings currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>					Amount Outstanding
		Original Issue	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	as of 6/30/22
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>					
Public offerings:					
School building, department equipment, and Town building remodel		3,971,988	06/30/31	2.00%	\$ 2,400,000
Refunding		12,825,000	02/15/32	5.00%	<u>10,540,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities					\$ <u>12,940,000</u>
 <u>Business-Type Activities</u>					
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>		Original Issue	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding
Public offerings:					
Water	\$	125,000	06/30/31	3.00%	\$ <u>90,000</u>
Total public offerings					<u>90,000</u>
Total general obligation bonds					90,000
 <u>Loans - Direct Borrowings</u>					
Sewer plant - MWPAT		300,000	07/15/24	2.00%	57,632
Sewer plant - MWPAT		5,670,506	02/01/25	2.00%	<u>1,220,931</u>
Total loans - direct borrowings					<u>1,278,563</u>
Total Business-Type Activities					\$ <u>1,368,563</u>

Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Bonds - Public Offerings</u>		<u>Loans - Direct Borrowings</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
2023	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 559,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,729,575
2024	1,225,000	504,375	-	-	-	1,729,375
2025	1,240,000	446,525	-	-	-	1,686,525
2026	1,215,000	393,975	-	-	-	1,608,975
2027	1,260,000	340,425	-	-	-	1,600,425
2028 - 2032	<u>6,830,000</u>	<u>826,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,656,750</u>
Total	\$ <u>12,940,000</u>	\$ <u>3,071,625</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>16,011,625</u>

Business-Type Year	Bonds - Public Offerings			Loans - Direct Borrowings			Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest			
2023	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,550	\$ 412,953	\$ 59,781	\$ 485,284		
2024	10,000	2,150	430,470	39,509	482,129		
2025	10,000	1,750	435,140	18,121	465,011		
2026	10,000	1,750	-	196	11,946		
2027	10,000	1,350	-	-	11,350		
2028 - 2031	40,000	2,250	-	-	42,250		
Total	\$ 90,000	\$ 11,800	\$ 1,278,563	\$ 117,607	\$ 1,497,970		

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion
Governmental Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Public offerings	\$ 14,530	\$ -	\$ (1,590)	\$ 12,940	\$ (1,170)	\$ 11,770
Unamortized premium	1,141	-	(105)	1,036	(105)	931
Subtotal	15,671	-	(1,695)	13,976	(1,275)	12,701
Net pension liability	15,486	-	(1,185)	14,301	-	14,301
Net OPEB liability	24,013	-	(6,814)	17,199	-	17,199
Compensated absences	125	-	20	145	(8)	137
Landfill liability	400	-	(20)	380	(20)	360
Total	\$ 55,695	\$ -	\$ (9,694)	\$ 46,001	\$ (1,303)	\$ 44,698
Business-Type Activities						
Bonds and loans payable:						
Public offerings	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ 90	\$ (10)	\$ 80
Loans payable (direct borrowings)	1,678	-	(399)	1,279	(413)	866
Subtotal	1,778	-	(409)	1,369	(423)	946
Net pension liability	261	-	(20)	241	-	241
Net OPEB liability	405	-	(135)	270	-	270
Compensated absences	9	-	7	16	-	16
Total	\$ 2,453	\$ -	\$ (557)	\$ 1,896	\$ (423)	\$ 1,473

Long-Term Debt Supporting Governmental and Business-Type Activities

Bonds and loans issued by the Town for various municipal projects are approved by Town Meeting and repaid with revenues recorded in the General Fund and user fees recorded in enterprise funds. All other long-term debt is repaid from the funds that the cost relates to, primarily the General Fund and enterprise funds.

14. Landfill Closure and Post Closure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for thirty years after closure.

The \$380,000 reported as landfill post closure care liability at June 30, 2022 represents the remaining estimated post closure maintenance costs. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all post closure care in 2022. Actual cost maybe higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

15. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of net assets by the Town that applies to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB, in accordance with GASB Statements No. 69 and 75, will be recognized as expense in future years and is more fully described in the corresponding pension and OPEB notes. *Unavailable revenues* are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet in connection with receivables for which revenues are not considered available to liquidate liabilities of the current year.

16. Governmental Funds - Balances

The following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following:

	General Fund	Receipts Reserved Fund	School Choice Fund	Town Federal Grants Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable						
Permanent funds	\$ <u> </u> -	\$ <u> </u> -	\$ <u> </u> -	\$ <u> </u> -	\$ <u>37,502</u>	\$ <u>37,502</u>
Total Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	37,502	37,502
Restricted						
Debt service	140,660	-	-	-	-	140,660
Special revenue funds:						
Ambulance	-	731,918	-	-	-	731,918
Cable	-	301,774	-	-	-	301,774
Proceeds of Sale of Land Eminent Domain	-	235,000	-	-	-	235,000
School choice	-	-	2,005,282	-	-	2,005,282
Circuit breaker	-	-	-	-	710,325	710,325
School lunch	-	-	-	-	198,180	198,180
Other	-	32,890	-	107,145	731,213	871,248
Capital project fund	-	-	-	-	34,365	34,365
Permanent funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76,195</u>	<u>76,195</u>
Total Restricted	140,660	1,301,582	2,005,282	107,145	1,750,278	5,304,947
Committed						
Continuing appropriations:						
General government	1,194,400	-	-	-	-	1,194,400
Public safety	1,166,937	-	-	-	-	1,166,937
Culture and recreation	86,410	-	-	-	-	86,410
Capital budget	<u>1,445,048</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,445,048</u>
Total Committed	3,892,795	-	-	-	-	3,892,795
Assigned						
Encumbrances:						
General government	10,875	-	-	-	-	10,875
Public safety	7,979	-	-	-	-	7,979
Education	37,652	-	-	-	-	37,652
Operating budget	327,347	-	-	-	-	327,347
Other	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
Total Assigned	383,953	-	-	-	-	383,953
Unassigned						
General fund	3,023,098	-	-	-	-	3,023,098
General stabilization fund	1,561,543	-	-	-	-	1,561,543
Deficits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(632,562)</u>	<u>(632,562)</u>
Total Unassigned	<u>4,584,641</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(632,562)</u>	<u>3,952,079</u>
Total Fund Balance	\$ <u>9,002,049</u>	\$ <u>1,301,582</u>	\$ <u>2,005,282</u>	\$ <u>107,145</u>	\$ <u>1,155,218</u>	\$ <u>13,571,276</u>

17. Worcester Regional Retirement System

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

Plan Description

Substantially all eligible employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the Worcester Regional Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee

retirement system (PERS). Eligible employees must participate in the System. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the System, contribution percentages and benefits paid. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. Additional information is disclosed in the System's annual financial reports publicly available from the System located at Worcester Regional Retirement System at 23 Midstate Drive, Suite 106, Midstate Office Park, Auburn, Massachusetts 01501 or from the System's website at www.worcesterregionalretirement.org.

Participant Contributions

Participants contribute a set percentage of their gross regular compensation annually. Employee contribution percentages are specified in Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The employee's individual contribution percentage is determined by their date of entry into the system. In addition, all employees hired on or after January 1, 1979 contribute an additional 2% on all gross regular compensation over the rate of \$30,000 per year. The percentages are as follows:

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

For those members entering a Massachusetts System on or after April 2, 2012 in Group 1, the contribution rate will be reduced to 6% when at least 30 years of creditable service has been attained.

Participant Retirement Benefits

A retirement allowance consists of two parts: an annuity and a pension. A member's accumulated total deductions and a portion of the interest they generate constitute the annuity. The difference between the total retirement allowance and the annuity is the pension. The average retirement benefit is approximately 80-85% pension and 15-20% annuity.

The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest 3-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those hired prior to April 2, 2012 and the highest 5-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those first becoming members of the Massachusetts System on or after that date. However, per Chapter 176 of the Acts of 2011, for members who retire on or after April 2, 2012, if in the 5 years of creditable service immediately preceding retirement, the difference in the annual rate of regular compensation between any 2 consecutive years exceeds 100%, the normal yearly amount of the retirement allowance shall be based on the average annual rate of regular compensation received by the member during the period of 5 consecutive years preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification.

There are four classes of membership in the retirement system, but one of these classes, Group 3, is made up exclusively of the Massachusetts State Police. The other three classes are as follows:

- Group 1 – General employees, including clerical, administrative, technical, and all other employees not otherwise classified.
- Group 2 – Certain specified hazardous duty positions.
- Group 4 – Police officers, firefighters, and other specified hazardous positions.

A retirement allowance may be received at any age, upon attaining 20 years of service. The plan also provides for retirement at age 55 if the participant was a member prior to January 1, 1978, with no minimum vesting requirements. If the participant was a member on or after January 1, 1978 and a member of Groups 1 or 2, then a retirement allowance may be received if the participant (1) has at least 10 years of creditable service, (2) is age 55, (3) voluntarily left Town employment on or after that date, and (4) left accumulated annuity deductions in the fund. Members of Group 4 have no minimum vesting requirements, however, must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

A participant who became a member on or after April 2, 2012 is eligible for a retirement allowance upon 10 years creditable service and reaching ages 60 or 55 for Groups 1 and 2, respectively. Participants in Group 4 must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

Methods of Payment

A member may elect to receive his or her retirement allowance in one of three forms of payment as follows:

- Option A – Total annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the member's death.
- Option B – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement and terminating at the death of the member, provided however, that if the total amount of the annuity portion received by the member is less than the amount of his or her accumulated deductions, including interest, the difference or balance of his accumulated deductions will be paid in a lump sum to the retiree's beneficiary or beneficiaries of choice.
- Option C – A reduced annual allowance, payable in monthly installments, commencing at retirement. At the death of the retired employee, 2/3 of the allowance is payable to the member's designated beneficiary (who may be the spouse, or former spouse who has not remarried, child, parent, sister, or brother of the employee) for the life of the beneficiary. For members who retired on or after January 12, 1988, if the beneficiary pre-deceases the

retiree, the benefit payable increases (or “pops up” to Option A) based on the factor used to determine the Option C benefit at retirement. For members who retired prior to January 12, 1988, if the System has accepted Section 288 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 1998 and the beneficiary pre-deceases the retiree, the benefit payable “pops up” to Option A in the same fashion. The Option C became available to accidental disability retirees on November 7, 1996.

Participant Refunds

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with at least 10 years of service or involuntarily withdrawing, receive 100% of the regular interest that has accrued on those accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with less than 10 years of service get credited interest each year at a rate of 3%.

Employer Contributions

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC).

The Town’s contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$1,277,098, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$14,542,025 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022, the Town’s proportion was 1.727054%, which was a decrease of 0.045488% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized pension expense of \$1,402,854. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of <u>Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of <u>Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 304,144
Changes of assumptions	1,250,435	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,051,641
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>146,040</u>	<u>478,245</u>
Total	\$ 1,396,475	\$ 2,834,030

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as increases (decreases) in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>		
2023	\$	(215,954)
2024		(604,581)
2025		(377,302)
2026		(294,275)
2027		<u>54,557</u>
Total	\$	(1,437,555)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.25%, previously 7.50%
Projected salary increases	Group 1: 6% - 4.25%, based on service Group 4: 7% - 4.75%, based on service
Inflation rate	2.4% per year
Post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment	3% of the first \$16,000
Remaining amortization period	15 years

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with full generational mortality improvement using Scale MP-2018. For disabled lives, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table set forward one year with full generational mortality improvement using Scale MP-2020.

Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block approach. Under this method, an expected future real return range (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) is calculated separately for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return net of investment expenses by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding an expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	38.00%	4.22%
Core Fixed income	15.00%	0.70%
Value-Added Fixed Income	8.00%	4.00%
Private equity	15.00%	7.70%
Real estate	10.00%	3.60%
Timberland	4.00%	4.20%
Portfolio Completion (PCS)	<u>10.00%</u>	3.00%
Total	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% (changed from 7.50%). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	Current	
1%	Discount	1%
Decrease	Rate	Increase
<u>(6.25%)</u>	<u>(7.25%)</u>	<u>(8.25%)</u>
\$18,343,671	\$14,542,025	\$11,329,721

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System financial report.

18. Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS)

Plan Description

The Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS) is a public employee retirement system (PERS) that administers a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67 *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and administrators and municipal teacher and administrator retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for all contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives, and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

Management of MTRS is vested in the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement Board (MTRB), which consists of seven members—two elected by the MTRS members, one who is chosen by the six other MTRB members, the State Treasurer (or their designee), the State Auditor (or their designee), a member appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioner of Education (or their designee), who serves ex-officio as the Chairman of the MTRB.

Benefits Provided

MTRS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) establishes uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory PERS. These requirements provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest 3-year average

annual rate of regular compensation. For employees hired after April 1, 2012, retirement allowances are calculated on the basis of the last 5 years or any 5 consecutive years, whichever is greater in terms of compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service, and group classification. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Legislature.

Members become vested after 10 years of creditable service. A superannuation retirement allowance may be received upon the completion of 20 years of creditable service or upon reaching the age of 55 with 10 years of service. Normal retirement for most employees occurs at age 65. Most employees who joined the system after April 1, 2012 cannot retire prior to age 60.

The MTRS' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the MGL. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies. The annuity portion of the MTRS retirement allowance is funded by employees, who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets.

Contributions

Member contributions for MTRS vary depending on the most recent date of membership:

<u>Membership Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation</u>
Prior to 1975	5% of regular compensation
1975 to 1983	7% of regular compensation
1984 to 6/30/1996	8% of regular compensation
7/1/1996 to present	9% of regular compensation
7/1/2001 to present	11% of regular compensation (for teachers hired after 7/1/01 and those accepting provisions of Chapter 114 of the Acts of 2000)
1979 to present	An additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020 rolled forward to June 30, 2021. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- (a) 7.00% (changed from 7.15%) investment rate of return, (b) 3.50% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.00% cost of living increase on the first \$13,000 per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.00% to 7.50% depending on length of service.
- Experience study is dated July 21, 2014 and encompasses the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2011, updated to reflect post-retirement mortality through January 1, 2017.

- Mortality rates were as follows:
 - Pre-retirement – reflects Pub-2010 Teachers Employees mortality table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct).
 - Post-retirement – reflects Pub-2010 Teachers Retirees mortality table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct)
 - Disability – assumed to be in accordance with the Pub-2010 Teachers Retirees Mortality Table (headcount weighted) projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 (gender distinct).

Target Allocations

Investment assets of the MTRS are with the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the PRIT Fund's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	39.00%	4.80%
Core fixed income	15.00%	0.30%
Private equity	13.00%	7.80%
Portfolio completion strategies	11.00%	2.90%
Real estate	10.00%	3.70%
Value added fixed income	8.00%	3.90%
Timber/natural resources	<u>4.00%</u>	<u>4.30%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and the Commonwealth's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on those assumptions, the net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following illustrates the sensitivity of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. In particular, the table presents the MTRS collective net pension liability assuming it was calculated using a single discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (amounts in thousands):

	Current	
1%	Discount	1%
Decrease	Rate	Increase
<u>(6.00%)</u>	<u>(7.00%)</u>	<u>(8.00%)</u>
\$ 29,687,706	\$ 22,706,876	\$ 16,882,184

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarial determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers. Therefore, these employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68)* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributing entity in MTRS. Since the employers do not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize for each employer.

Town Proportions

In fiscal year 2021 (the most recent measurement period), the Town's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability was approximately \$26,714,438 based on a proportionate share of 0.117649%. As required by GASB 68, the Town has recognized its portion of the Commonwealth's contribution of approximately \$2,057,075 as both a revenue and expenditure in the General Fund, and its portion of the collective pension expense of approximately \$86,847 as both a revenue and expense in the governmental activities.

19. Other Post-Employment Benefits (GASB 74 and GASB 75)

GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*, replaces the requirements of Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. This applies if a trust fund has been established to fund future OPEB costs. In fiscal year 2014, the Town established a single employer defined benefit OPEB Trust Fund to provide funding for future employee health care costs. The OPEB Trust Fund does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. This Statement identifies the

methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discounted projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service.

All the following OPEB disclosures are based on a measurement date of June 30, 2022.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The Town provides post-employment healthcare benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The Town provides health insurance coverage through Health Plans Inc. (HPI) and transitioned from Tufts Health Plan to AETNA in calendar year 2021. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical and prescription drug insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

Funding Policy

The Town's funding policy includes financing the implicit subsidy on a pay-as-you-go basis, as required by statute. Additional contributions are based on available budget compacity.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive (Retired) employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	129
Active employees and their dependents	<u>255</u>
Total	<u>384</u>

Investments

The OPEB trust fund assets consist of equity mutual funds and corporate equities.

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was (14.8)%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.00%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	4.09%, net of OPEB plan investment expense
Municipal bond rate	4.09%
Discount rate	4.09%
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.00%, decreasing to 5.00% ultimate
Participation rate	Medical: 80%, Life Insurance: 80%

Mortality rates were based on PRI-2012 mortality table with MP-2020 projection.

Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	34.00%	4.66%
Domestic bond	22.00%	1.30%
International equity	21.00%	5.88%
International bond	17.00%	1.33%
Alternatives	<u>6.00%</u>	5.28%
Total	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	

Contributions

In addition to the implicit subsidy contribution, the Town's policy is to contribute the amounts provided annually by the budget.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net OPEB liability was 4.09%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate.

Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. As a result, a blended discount rate was used based on a combination of the investment rate of return of 4.09% and municipal bond rate of 4.09% thereafter (based on index provided by Standard and Poor's on 20-year municipal bond rate as of June 30, 2022).

Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability, measured as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 18,568,869
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>1,099,119</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ <u>17,469,750</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	5.92%

The fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the OPEB Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The following summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the past year:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Plan		
	Total OPEB Liability <u>(a)</u>	Fiduciary Net Position <u>(b)</u>	Net OPEB Liability <u>(a) - (b)</u>
Balances, beginning of year	\$ 25,604,537	\$ 1,186,616	\$ 24,417,921
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,305,652	-	1,305,652
Interest	529,387	-	529,387
Contributions - employer	-	363,216	(363,216)
Net investment income (loss)	-	(182,516)	182,516
Differences between expected and actual experience	(247,507)	-	(247,507)
Changes in assumptions	(8,354,984)		(8,354,984)
Benefit payments	<u>(268,216)</u>	<u>(268,216)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Changes	<u>(7,035,668)</u>	<u>(87,516)</u>	<u>(6,948,152)</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$ 18,568,869</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,100</u>	<u>\$ 17,469,769</u>

Changes in differences between expected and actual experience reflect a change in the mortality tables as noted above.

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.18% in 2021 to 4.09% in 2022.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	Current	
1%	Discount	1%
Decrease	Rate	Increase
<u>(3.09%)</u>	<u>(4.09%)</u>	<u>(5.09%)</u>
\$ 21,844,265	\$ 17,469,769	\$ 13,095,274

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it is calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Current Healthcare Cost Trend		
1% Decrease <u>(7.00%)</u>	Rates <u>(8.00%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(9.00%)</u>
\$ 13,651,156	\$ 17,469,769	\$ 22,190,993

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized an OPEB expense of \$545,257. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of <u>Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of <u>Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,217,255	\$ 5,618,303
Change in assumptions	2,448,478	7,310,611
Net difference between projected and actual OPEB investment earnings	<u>28,026</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,693,759</u>	<u>\$ 12,928,914</u>

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

Year Ended June 30:

2023	\$ (1,289,781)
2024	(1,285,209)
2025	(1,285,182)
2026	(1,240,498)
2027	(1,282,174)
Thereafter	<u>(2,852,311)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (9,235,155)</u>

20. Commitments and Contingencies

COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States (and across the globe) has resulted in economic uncertainties. There is considerable uncertainty around the duration and scope of the economic disruption. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the Town's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak, impact on individuals served by the Town, employees, and vendors, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. At this point, the extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Town's financial condition or results of operations remains uncertain.

Outstanding Legal Issues

On an ongoing basis, there are typically pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of these issues 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.

Encumbrances

At year-end the Town's General Fund has \$56,506 in encumbrances that will be honored in the next fiscal year.

21. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 17, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplemental Information
General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Financing Sources (Uses) – Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 19,930,166	\$ 19,930,166	\$ 19,944,101	\$ 13,935
Excise taxes	1,142,147	1,142,147	1,415,717	273,570
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	117,000	117,000	226,699	109,699
Charges for services	268,850	268,850	348,572	79,722
Intergovernmental	9,906,462	9,906,462	10,038,321	131,859
Licenses and permits	205,923	205,923	415,587	209,664
Fines and forfeitures	17,300	17,300	30,609	13,309
Investment income	17,000	17,000	12,358	(4,642)
Miscellaneous	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>246,839</u>	<u>226,839</u>
Total Revenues	31,624,848	31,624,848	32,678,803	1,053,955
Expenditures				
General government	3,828,232	3,806,007	3,669,980	136,027
Public safety	4,437,701	4,459,601	4,339,771	119,830
Education	17,970,521	17,970,521	17,731,025	239,496
Public works	1,262,903	1,262,903	1,229,841	33,062
Health and human services	300,407	300,407	244,326	56,081
Culture and recreation	470,018	470,343	448,290	22,053
Employee benefits	4,443,118	4,443,118	4,437,747	5,371
Debt service	2,539,246	2,539,246	2,537,616	1,630
Intergovernmental	<u>474,628</u>	<u>474,628</u>	<u>357,044</u>	<u>117,584</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>35,726,774</u>	<u>35,726,774</u>	<u>34,995,640</u>	<u>731,134</u>
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(4,101,926)	(4,101,926)	(2,316,837)	1,785,089
Other Financing Sources/Uses				
Transfers in	464,555	464,555	464,555	-
Transfers out	-	-	(39,949)	(39,949)
Use of free cash:				
Operating budget	206,750	206,750	206,750	-
Capital budget	1,348,318	1,348,318	1,348,318	-
OPEB trust fund contribution	35,000	35,000	35,000	-
Use of restricted fund balance	15,629	15,629	15,629	-
Use of prior year carryforwards	<u>2,031,674</u>	<u>2,031,674</u>	<u>2,031,674</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>4,101,926</u>	<u>4,101,926</u>	<u>4,061,977</u>	<u>(39,949)</u>
Overall Budgetary Excess	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>1,745,140</u>	\$ <u>1,745,140</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
for General Fund Budget**

Budgetary Basis

The General Fund final appropriation appearing on the previous page represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

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, expenditures, and other financing sources (uses) to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u>
GAAP basis	\$ 34,780,878	\$ 33,732,399	\$ 104,630
Remove effect of combining stabilization and general fund	8,250	-	-
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards to expenditures	-	3,007,086	-
To record use of free cash	-	-	1,590,068
To record use of prior year carryforwards	-	-	2,031,674
To reverse the effect of non- budgeted State contributions	(2,057,075)	(2,057,075)	-
Recognize use of fund balance as funding source/use	-	-	15,629
To reclassify debt service expenditures	-	319,976	319,976
Other	<u>(53,250)</u>	<u>(6,746)</u>	<u>-</u>
Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 32,678,803</u>	<u>\$ 34,995,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,061,977</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

(Unaudited)

Worcester Regional Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	1.727054%	\$14,542,025	\$ 6,354,975	228.83%	56.20%
June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	1.772542%	\$15,747,268	\$ 6,204,246	253.81%	50.30%
June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	1.787466%	\$15,910,774	\$ 6,208,415	256.28%	47.40%
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	1.792803%	\$16,256,457	\$ 5,241,322	310.16%	43.05%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	1.807354%	\$14,737,670	\$ 5,726,211	257.37%	46.40%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	1.665727%	\$13,952,025	\$ 6,111,451	228.29%	42.00%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	1.673328%	\$11,877,399	\$ 5,729,138	207.32%	44.52%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	1.717729%	\$10,221,653	\$ 5,508,787	185.55%	47.94%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Total Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	0.117649%	\$ -	\$ 26,714,438	\$ 26,714,438	\$ 9,124,842 -	62.03%
June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	0.121488%	\$ -	\$ 34,678,487	\$ 34,678,487	\$ 9,204,863 -	50.67%
June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	0.119403%	\$ -	\$ 30,106,220	\$ 30,106,220	\$ 8,689,133 -	53.95%
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	0.119237%	\$ -	\$ 28,272,534	\$ 28,272,534	\$ 8,373,855 -	54.84%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	0.117267%	\$ -	\$ 26,836,952	\$ 26,836,952	\$ 7,962,978 -	54.25%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	0.135543%	\$ -	\$ 30,304,669	\$ 30,304,669	\$ 8,915,551 -	52.73%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	0.133839%	\$ -	\$ 27,423,140	\$ 27,423,140	\$ 8,772,387 -	55.38%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	0.142008%	\$ -	\$ 22,574,170	\$ 22,574,170	\$ 8,707,212 -	61.64%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Pension Contributions

(Unaudited)

Worcester Regional Retirement System

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Measurement <u>Date</u>	Contributions in Relation to the						Contributions as a Percentage of <u>Covered Payroll</u>
		Actuarially <u>Determined Contribution</u>	Actuarially <u>Determined Contribution</u>	Contribution <u>Deficiency (Excess)</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>			
June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	\$ 1,277,098	\$ 1,277,098	\$ -	\$ 6,354,975			20.10%
June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	\$ 1,192,372	\$ 1,192,372	\$ -	\$ 6,204,246			19.22%
June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	\$ 1,088,352	\$ 1,088,352	\$ -	\$ 6,208,415			17.53%
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	\$ 998,134	\$ 998,134	\$ -	\$ 5,241,322			19.04%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	\$ 914,509	\$ 914,509	\$ -	\$ 5,726,211			15.97%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	\$ 809,124	\$ 809,124	\$ -	\$ 6,111,451			13.24%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	\$ 752,764	\$ 752,764	\$ -	\$ 5,729,138			13.14%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	\$ 678,830	\$ 678,830	\$ -	\$ 5,508,787			12.32%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Measurement <u>Date</u>	Contributions in Relation to the						Contributions as a Percentage of <u>Covered Payroll</u>
		Actuarially <u>Determined Contribution</u>	Actuarially <u>Determined Contribution</u>	Contribution <u>Deficiency (Excess)</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>			
June 30, 2022	June 30, 2020	\$ 2,057,075	\$ 2,057,075	\$ -	\$ 9,124,842			22.54%
June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	\$ 1,887,231	\$ 1,887,231	\$ -	\$ 9,204,863			20.50%
June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	\$ 1,723,829	\$ 1,723,829	\$ -	\$ 8,689,133			19.84%
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	\$ 1,567,702	\$ 1,567,702	\$ -	\$ 8,373,855			18.72%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	\$ 1,448,848	\$ 1,448,848	\$ -	\$ 7,962,978			18.19%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ 1,524,297	\$ 1,524,297	\$ -	\$ 8,915,551			17.10%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	\$ 1,367,741	\$ 1,367,741	\$ -	\$ 8,772,387			15.59%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ 1,331,158	\$ 1,331,158	\$ -	\$ 8,707,212			15.29%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability

(Unaudited)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	\$ 1,305,652	\$ 1,482,455	\$ 1,530,377	\$ 1,280,677	\$ 1,244,458	\$ 1,160,278
Interest	529,387	698,679	731,360	646,729	608,518	778,464
Differences between expected and actual experience	(247,507)	(4,683,048)	(2,513,378)	2,028,759	(268,883)	-
Changes of assumptions	(8,354,984)	1,971,718	577,711	850,870	594,117	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(268,216)</u>	<u>(262,766)</u>	<u>(284,336)</u>	<u>(307,200)</u>	<u>(292,466)</u>	<u>(269,884)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	(7,035,668)	(792,962)	41,734	4,499,835	1,885,744	1,668,858
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>25,604,537</u>	<u>26,397,499</u>	<u>26,355,765</u>	<u>21,855,930</u>	<u>19,970,186</u>	<u>18,301,328</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	18,568,869	25,604,537	26,397,499	26,355,765	21,855,930	19,970,186
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	363,216	349,766	394,336	459,700	419,308	403,206
Net investment income	(182,516)	246,120	20,314	38,726	22,627	23,938
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(268,216)</u>	<u>(262,766)</u>	<u>(284,336)</u>	<u>(307,200)</u>	<u>(292,466)</u>	<u>(269,884)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(87,516)	333,120	130,314	191,226	149,469	157,260
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>1,186,616</u>	<u>853,496</u>	<u>723,182</u>	<u>531,956</u>	<u>382,487</u>	<u>225,227</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>1,099,100</u>	<u>1,186,616</u>	<u>853,496</u>	<u>723,182</u>	<u>531,956</u>	<u>382,487</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 17,469,769</u>	<u>\$ 24,417,921</u>	<u>\$ 25,544,003</u>	<u>\$ 25,632,583</u>	<u>\$ 21,323,974</u>	<u>\$ 19,587,699</u>

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

TOWN OF DOUGLAS, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
Schedules of Net OPEB Liability, Contributions, and Investment Returns

(Unaudited)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Net OPEB Liability						
Total OPEB liability	\$ 18,568,869	\$ 25,604,537	\$ 26,397,499	\$ 26,355,765	\$ 21,855,930	\$ 19,970,186
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>1,099,100</u>	<u>1,186,616</u>	<u>853,496</u>	<u>723,182</u>	<u>531,956</u>	<u>382,487</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 17,469,769</u>	<u>\$ 24,417,921</u>	<u>\$ 25,544,003</u>	<u>\$ 25,632,583</u>	<u>\$ 21,323,974</u>	<u>\$ 19,587,699</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	5.92%	4.63%	3.23%	2.74%	2.43%	1.92%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 17,116,353	\$ 17,116,353	\$ 16,973,469	\$ 16,507,832	\$ 15,440,632	\$ 15,440,632
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	102%	143%	150%	155%	138%	127%
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Contributions						
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 2,898,870	\$ 3,201,476	\$ 3,267,687	\$ 2,711,333	\$ 1,852,976	\$ 1,938,742
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>363,216</u>	<u>349,766</u>	<u>394,336</u>	<u>459,700</u>	<u>419,308</u>	<u>403,206</u>
Contribution deficiency	<u>\$ 2,535,654</u>	<u>\$ 2,851,710</u>	<u>\$ 2,873,351</u>	<u>\$ 2,251,633</u>	<u>\$ 1,433,668</u>	<u>\$ 1,535,536</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 17,699,308	\$ 17,116,353	\$ 16,973,469	\$ 16,507,832	\$ 15,440,632	\$ 15,440,632
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	14%	17%	17%	14%	9%	10%
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of Investment Returns						
Annual money weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	-14.80%	28.80%	2.80%	5.80%	5.08%	8.50%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditor's Report.



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Douglas, Massachusetts

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Douglas, Massachusetts (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 17, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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



Andover, Massachusetts
February 17, 2023