

ROSELLI, CLARK & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Report on Examination of
Basic Financial Statements
and Additional Information

Year Ended June 30, 2020



TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Oxford, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Oxford, Massachusetts, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020 the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2020 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and the schedules listed under the required supplementary information section in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 17, 2020 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Roselli, Clark and Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
November 17, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As the management of the Town of Oxford, Massachusetts (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with their review of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

- The Town's liabilities and deferred inflows of financial resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of financial resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year, which resulted in a deficit of over \$17.5 million (total net position). A deficit net position of nearly \$21.3 million in the Town's governmental activities was offset by a positive net position of nearly \$3.8 million in its business-type activities.
- The Town continues to report a deficit in its unrestricted net position in its governmental activities. This deficit exceeded \$78.1 million at June 30, 2020 (\$75.1 million at June 30, 2019). This deficit is due primarily to the recording of liabilities associated with the net OPEB and pension liabilities, which totaled nearly \$97.3 million at June 30, 2020 in the aggregate. These liabilities are applied to the Town's unrestricted net position and represent actuarial estimates of future postemployment benefits payable by the Town for retiree medical insurance and pensions.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of nearly \$17.0 million, which was approximately \$2.0 million greater than the prior year. Of the ending fund balance, nearly \$3.5 million is available for spending at the government's discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was nearly \$5.0 million, which represents approximately 11% percent of the total fiscal year 2020 general fund expenditures. The June 30, 2020 total general fund balance of over \$8.0 million was approximately 18% of the total fiscal year 2020 general fund expenditures.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated public/private enterprise shutdowns affected the Town in a variety of ways. The Town recognized that its revenues from sources such as recreation and after-school programs, excise taxes, permits and other usage fees would not trend as anticipated. Payroll reductions were made in a number of areas and many budgeted expenses were either deferred, reduced or eliminated entirely in fiscal year 2020.
- The Town received notice from the Commonwealth that it is entitled to approximately \$1.2 million through the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). The CARES Act funds are currently restricted in their use; these funds can only be used for direct expenses related to COVID-19 and cannot be used as "revenue replacement" or other similar, unrestricted purposes.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, education, health and human services, culture and recreation, fringe benefits and debt service. The business-type activities of the Town consist of its sewer and water 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. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town’s progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to its employees as well as a budget to actual comparison for the current year’s general fund operations.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The condensed comparative statements of net position for the two most recent years are as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 23,414,061	\$ 21,788,923	\$ 1,375,273	\$ 1,500,388	\$ 24,789,334	\$ 23,289,311
Capital assets, net	<u>50,799,805</u>	<u>49,968,107</u>	<u>3,723,202</u>	<u>3,865,818</u>	<u>54,523,007</u>	<u>53,833,925</u>
Total Assets	<u>74,213,866</u>	<u>71,757,030</u>	<u>5,098,475</u>	<u>5,366,206</u>	<u>79,312,341</u>	<u>77,123,236</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>22,918,789</u>	<u>12,155,257</u>	-	-	<u>22,918,789</u>	<u>12,155,257</u>
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	103,856,422	89,353,554	1,102,540	1,221,324	104,958,962	90,574,878
Other liabilities	<u>4,384,712</u>	<u>4,431,873</u>	<u>242,122</u>	<u>219,230</u>	<u>4,626,834</u>	<u>4,651,103</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>108,241,134</u>	<u>93,785,427</u>	<u>1,344,662</u>	<u>1,440,554</u>	<u>109,585,796</u>	<u>95,225,981</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>10,159,344</u>	<u>10,268,507</u>	-	-	<u>10,159,344</u>	<u>10,268,507</u>
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	43,364,087	41,971,793	2,800,090	2,525,710	46,164,177	44,497,503
Restricted	13,483,107	12,977,810	-	-	13,483,107	12,977,810
Unrestricted	<u>(78,115,017)</u>	<u>(75,091,250)</u>	<u>953,723</u>	<u>1,399,942</u>	<u>(77,161,294)</u>	<u>(73,691,308)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (21,267,823)</u>	<u>\$ (20,141,647)</u>	<u>\$ 3,753,813</u>	<u>\$ 3,925,652</u>	<u>\$ (17,514,010)</u>	<u>\$ (16,215,995)</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's total net position decreased nearly \$1.3 million year-over-year, which was almost entirely driven by change in net position in governmental activities. Included in the 2020 governmental activities was approximately \$4.3 million in non-cash expenses related to other postemployment benefits and additional pension expense that were recorded on a GAAP basis versus a cash basis.

The largest portion (approximately \$46.2 million) of the Town's overall net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt (netted down by those amounts expected to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth) used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional significant portion of the Town's total net position (nearly \$13.5 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The remaining category represents unrestricted net position, which currently has a deficit balance of approximately \$77.2 million. This deficit balance is primarily the result of the reporting of approximately \$97.3 million in liabilities associated with net pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities in the Town's governmental activities at June 30, 2020. As there are no dedicated employees in the Town's sewer or water enterprise funds, these long-term obligations have little impact on the business-type activities.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 3,131,261	\$ 3,759,936	\$ 470,646	\$ 461,964	\$ 3,601,907	\$ 4,221,900
Operating grants and contributions	18,754,093	17,188,865	-	-	18,754,093	17,188,865
Capital grants and contributions	1,601,899	1,290,304	-	-	1,601,899	1,290,304
General revenues:						
Property taxes	24,371,864	23,262,866	-	-	24,371,864	23,262,866
Excise taxes	2,267,604	2,217,196	-	-	2,267,604	2,217,196
Intergovernmental	2,183,504	2,126,099	-	-	2,183,504	2,126,099
Other	554,323	520,893	2,291	2,506	556,614	523,399
Total Revenues	52,864,548	50,366,159	472,937	464,470	53,337,485	50,830,629
Expenses:						
General government	4,289,310	3,893,525	-	-	4,289,310	3,893,525
Public safety	7,123,566	6,893,545	-	-	7,123,566	6,893,545
Education	35,353,414	34,467,241	-	-	35,353,414	34,467,241
Public works	5,099,752	5,562,336	-	-	5,099,752	5,562,336
Health and human services	479,566	379,845	-	-	479,566	379,845
Culture and recreation	1,329,327	1,353,563	-	-	1,329,327	1,353,563
Interest expense	306,789	291,009	-	-	306,789	291,009
Utility services	-	-	653,776	509,117	653,776	509,117
Total Expenses	53,981,724	52,841,064	653,776	509,117	54,635,500	53,350,181
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	(1,117,176)	(2,474,905)	(180,839)	(44,647)	(1,298,015)	(2,519,552)
Transfers	(9,000)	-	9,000	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	(1,126,176)	(2,474,905)	(171,839)	(44,647)	(1,298,015)	(2,519,552)
Net Position:						
Beginning of year	(20,141,647)	(17,666,742)	3,925,652	3,970,299	(16,215,995)	(13,696,443)
End of year	\$ (21,267,823)	\$ (20,141,647)	\$ 3,753,813	\$ 3,925,652	\$ (17,514,010)	\$ (16,215,995)

Governmental Activities – Total revenues in fiscal year 2020 in the Town’s governmental activities increased nearly \$2.5 million, or 5.0%, from fiscal year 2019. The Town’s largest revenue source is property taxes, which represented approximately 46% of total fiscal year 2020 and 2019 revenues. Property taxes increased approximately \$1.1 million, or 4.8%, in 2020 due to normal statutory property tax increases and new growth. Operating grants and contributions represented approximately 35% and 34% of total fiscal year 2020 and 2019 revenues, respectively. Operating grants and contributions increased approximately \$1.6 million in 2020; nearly \$0.9 million of this increase was due to increased on-behalf contributions by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the MTRS pension plan. No other revenue source exceeded 10% of total revenues in either fiscal year 2020 or 2019.

Total expenses increased approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2020, which was attributable to increased assumed MTRS pension contributions of nearly \$0.9 million (see above), the effects of the net pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities as well as normal increases in the Town’s operating costs.

Education represents the largest expense category for the Town. In total, education expenses represented approximately 66% of total fiscal year 2020 expenses versus 65% of total fiscal year 2019 expenses. Public safety expenses represented 13% of total expenses in both fiscal year 2020 and 2019. Public works expenses represented 9% and 11% of total 2020 and 2019 expenses, respectively.

Business-Type Activities – Revenues in the business-type activities increased \$8,467, while expenses increased by nearly \$145,000. The increase in expenses was almost entirely recognized in the sewer enterprise fund, which experienced higher processing costs year-over-year.

Government Funds Financial Analysis

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

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

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of approximately \$17.0 million, which was approximately \$2.0 million higher than the prior year. The Town reported positive changes in fund balances in each of its major funds. Of the ending fund balances, approximately \$3.5 million is available for spending at the government’s discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures. The increase in the Town’s general fund was primarily due to the Town’s budget to actual results exceeding expectations as a result of effective cost control combined with continued favorable revenues due to the expanding economy (prior to the COVID-19 shutdowns/slowdowns).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was approximately \$5.0 million, while total general fund balance approximated \$8.0 million. As a measure of the general fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance at year end represents approximately 11% of total fiscal year 2020 general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents nearly 18% of that same amount. Both of these ratios demonstrate improvement over the prior year.

Proprietary Funds – The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Fiduciary Fund – The Town’s fiduciary fund is comprised of its other postemployment benefits trust fund, private purpose funds and agency funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

On a budgetary basis, property tax revenues were approximately \$350,000 lower than expected. This decrease was due primarily to the effect COVID-19 has on fourth quarter collections.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town’s investment in capital assets, which includes land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020 totaled approximately \$54.5 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This is an increase of nearly \$0.7 million from the prior year as 2020 capital additions exceeded depreciation expense.

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

Long-Term Debt – The Town’s total general obligation bonds payable debt decreased by \$980,000 in fiscal year 2020 to approximately \$8.1 million at June 30, 2020. This decrease was entirely due to the regularly scheduled repayments of long-term general obligations. The Town did not complete any long-term borrowings in fiscal year 2020.

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

Town’s general obligations are rated Aa3 by Moody’s Investor Services, which is the fourth highest credit rating for long-term debt issued by this agency.

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

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

- Net state aid for fiscal year 2021 is expected to remain relatively consistent with fiscal year 2020, although a state fiscal year 2021 budget had not yet been approved at the time of this report.
- The Town had approximately \$2.2 million in certified free cash and over \$1.0 million in stabilization funds available to assist in funding its fiscal year 2021 budget.
- The Town’s real estate tax base is made up predominantly of residential taxes, which in 2020 is approximately 79% of the entire property tax levy. In addition, Chapter 580 of the Acts of 1980, more commonly referred to as Proposition 2 ½, limits the Town’s ability to increase taxes in any one year by more than 2 ½% of the previous year’s tax levy. The Town typically taxes at or near its levy limit.

The above items were considered when the Town accepted its budget for fiscal year 2021 at its June 2020 Annual Town Meeting. The Town set its fiscal year 2021 property tax rate in November 2020.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Town Finance Director, Town of Oxford, Massachusetts, 325 Main Street, Oxford, Massachusetts 01540.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,099,135	\$ 737,904	\$ 6,837,039
Investments	12,403,805	-	12,403,805
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	1,610,767	-	1,610,767
Excise taxes	259,720	-	259,720
Departmental, user charges and other	337,005	637,369	974,374
Intergovernmental	2,703,629	-	2,703,629
Land	1,394,503	11,397	1,405,900
Construction in-progress	52,542	-	52,542
Depreciable capital assets, net	49,352,760	3,711,805	53,064,565
Total Assets	74,213,866	5,098,475	79,312,341
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Other postemployment benefits	20,922,855	-	20,922,855
Pensions	1,995,934	-	1,995,934
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	22,918,789	-	22,918,789
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	1,068,674	114,641	1,183,315
Accrued payroll and withholdings	530,873	-	530,873
Accrued interest	59,711	8,697	68,408
Other liabilities	33,356	-	33,356
Bond anticipation notes payable	1,639,300	-	1,639,300
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,052,798	118,784	1,171,582
Due in more than one year	103,856,422	1,102,540	104,958,962
Total Liabilities	108,241,134	1,344,662	109,585,796
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Other postemployment benefits	6,728,731	-	6,728,731
Pensions	3,430,613	-	3,430,613
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,159,344	-	10,159,344
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	43,364,087	2,800,090	46,164,177
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	4,607,131	-	4,607,131
Expendable permanent funds	611,911	-	611,911
Revolving funds	4,275,588	-	4,275,588
Other purposes	3,988,477	-	3,988,477
Unrestricted	(78,115,017)	953,723	(77,161,294)
Total Net Position	\$ (21,267,823)	\$ 3,753,813	\$ (17,514,010)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 4,289,310	\$ 1,149,042	\$ 146,903	\$ -	\$ (2,993,365)		\$ (2,993,365)
Public safety	7,123,566	1,059,321	385,758	-	(5,678,487)		(5,678,487)
Education	35,353,414	578,248	17,797,806	1,601,899	(15,375,461)		(15,375,461)
Public works	5,099,752	130,198	92,079	-	(4,877,475)		(4,877,475)
Health and human services	479,566	93,757	233,523	-	(152,286)		(152,286)
Culture and recreation	1,329,327	120,695	52,928	-	(1,155,704)		(1,155,704)
Interest expense	306,789	-	45,096	-	(261,693)		(261,693)
Total Governmental Activities	53,981,724	3,131,261	18,754,093	1,601,899	(30,494,471)		(30,494,471)
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer	574,701	435,508	-	-		\$ (139,193)	(139,193)
Water	79,075	35,138	-	-		(43,937)	(43,937)
Total Business-Type Activities	653,776	470,646	-	-		(183,130)	(183,130)
Total Primary Government	\$ 54,635,500	\$ 3,601,907	\$ 18,754,093	\$ 1,601,899		(183,130)	(30,677,601)
General Revenues:							
Property taxes					24,371,864	-	24,371,864
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes					2,267,604	-	2,267,604
Grants and contributions not restricted to to specific programs					2,183,504	-	2,183,504
Penalties and interest on taxes					164,379	-	164,379
Unrestricted investment income					313,248	2,291	315,539
Other income					76,696	-	76,696
Transfers, net					(9,000)	9,000	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					29,368,295	11,291	29,379,586
Change in Net Position					(1,126,176)	(171,839)	(1,298,015)
Net Position:							
Beginning of year					\$ (20,141,647)	\$ 3,925,652	(16,215,995)
End of year					\$ (21,267,823)	\$ 3,753,813	(17,514,010)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 849,961	\$ 193,396	\$ 5,055,778	\$ 6,099,135
Investments	8,097,667	-	4,306,138	12,403,805
Receivables, net of allowances:				
Property taxes	1,610,767	-	-	1,610,767
Excise taxes	259,720	-	-	259,720
Departmental, user charges and other	5,904	-	331,101	337,005
Intergovernmental	1,260,844	-	1,442,785	2,703,629
Total Assets	12,084,863	193,396	11,135,802	23,414,061
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	-	-
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 12,084,863	\$ 193,396	\$ 11,135,802	\$ 23,414,061
Liabilities:				
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 632,636	\$ -	\$ 436,038	\$ 1,068,674
Accrued payroll and withholdings	530,873	-	-	530,873
Other liabilities	33,356	-	-	33,356
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	1,639,300	-	1,639,300
Total Liabilities	1,196,865	1,639,300	436,038	3,272,203
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	1,321,169	-	-	1,321,169
Unavailable revenues - intergovernmental	1,260,844	-	-	1,260,844
Unavailable revenues - other	265,624	-	331,101	596,725
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,847,637	-	331,101	3,178,738
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	-	-	4,607,131	4,607,131
Restricted	-	54,205	5,761,532	5,815,737
Committed	2,499,800	-	-	2,499,800
Assigned	581,544	-	-	581,544
Unassigned	4,959,017	(1,500,109)	-	3,458,908
Total Fund Balances	8,040,361	(1,445,904)	10,368,663	16,963,120
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 12,084,863	\$ 193,396	\$ 11,135,802	\$ 23,414,061

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS OF
JUNE 30, 2020**

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 16,963,120
Capital assets used in governmental activities in the statement of net position are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		50,799,805
Certain receivables and revenues are deferred in the governmental funds as they are not current financial resources. These revenues are accrued under the economic resources basis of accounting.		3,178,738
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources to be recognized in future expense are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - other postemployment benefits	20,922,855	
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	1,995,934	
Deferred inflows of resources - other postemployment benefits	(6,728,731)	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	<u>(3,430,613)</u>	
Net effect of reporting deferred outflows and inflows of resources		12,759,445
Interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt in the statement of net position but not in the funds until due.		(59,711)
Long-term liabilities not currently due and payable are reported in the statement of net position and not in the funds:		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(68,276,777)	
Net pension liability	(28,976,151)	
Compensated absences	(510,670)	
Capital lease obligations	(132,062)	
Landfill postclosure liability	(39,000)	
Bonds and notes payable	<u>(6,974,560)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		<u>(104,909,220)</u>
Net Position — Governmental Activities		<u>\$ (21,267,823)</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues :				
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 24,187,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,187,928
Intergovernmental	18,206,386	-	4,459,690	22,666,076
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	2,305,480	-	-	2,305,480
Licenses and permits	45,517	-	-	45,517
Penalties and interest on taxes	164,379	-	-	164,379
Fines and forfeitures	54,400	-	-	54,400
Departmental and other revenues	907,403	-	2,366,749	3,274,152
Contributions and donations	-	-	115,786	115,786
Investment income	158,951	-	154,297	313,248
Total Revenues	<u>46,030,444</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,096,522</u>	<u>53,126,966</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,942,295	-	538,011	3,480,306
Public safety	4,373,849	-	510,645	4,884,494
Education	24,438,428	-	2,328,951	26,767,379
Public works	3,844,168	36,104	2,113,273	5,993,545
Health and human services	333,135	-	76,941	410,076
Culture and recreation	819,768	-	44,321	864,089
Pension and fringe benefits	6,424,310	-	-	6,424,310
State and county charges	1,105,839	-	-	1,105,839
Debt service:				
Principal	865,000	-	-	865,000
Interest	307,094	-	-	307,094
Total Expenditures	<u>45,453,886</u>	<u>36,104</u>	<u>5,612,142</u>	<u>51,102,132</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>576,558</u>	<u>(36,104)</u>	<u>1,484,380</u>	<u>2,024,834</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	1,212,836	176,626	50,000	1,439,462
Transfers out	<u>(141,300)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,307,162)</u>	<u>(1,448,462)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,071,536</u>	<u>176,626</u>	<u>(1,257,162)</u>	<u>(9,000)</u>
Change in Fund Balances	1,648,094	140,522	227,218	2,015,834
Fund Balances:				
Beginning of the year (as restated; refer to Note V)	\$ 6,392,267	\$ (1,586,426)	\$ 10,141,445	14,947,286
End of the year	<u>\$ 8,040,361</u>	<u>\$ (1,445,904)</u>	<u>\$ 10,368,663</u>	<u>\$ 16,963,120</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Net Change in Fund Balances — Total Governmental Funds \$ 2,015,834

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

Capital asset additions	4,034,024	
Depreciation expense	<u>(3,202,326)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital activity		831,698

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (262,996)

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

Repayments of long-term debt	865,000	
Repayments of capital lease obligations	41,863	
Amortization of bond premiums	<u>10,106</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt activity		916,969

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

Net other postemployment benefits liability	(803,558)	
Net pension liability	(3,484,059)	
Compensated absences	(333,263)	
Landfill postclosure costs	3,000	
Accrued interest	<u>(9,801)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		<u>(4,627,681)</u>

Change in Net Position — Governmental Activities \$ (1,126,176)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020**

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer	Water	Total
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 353,202	\$ 384,702	\$ 737,904
Receivables, net of allowances:			
User charges receivable, net	173,175	-	173,175
Betterments	20,384	21,774	42,158
Total Current Assets	546,761	406,476	953,237
Noncurrent Assets:			
Betterments	164,155	257,881	422,036
Land	-	11,397	11,397
Depreciable capital assets, net	3,290,657	421,148	3,711,805
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,454,812	690,426	4,145,238
Total Assets	4,001,573	1,096,902	5,098,475
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	-
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	114,641	-	114,641
Accrued interest	4,081	4,616	8,697
Current portion of long-term debt	39,437	79,347	118,784
Total Current Liabilities	158,159	83,963	242,122
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term debt	451,130	651,410	1,102,540
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	451,130	651,410	1,102,540
Total Liabilities	609,289	735,373	1,344,662
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	2,800,090	-	2,800,090
Unrestricted	592,194	361,529	953,723
Total Net Position	\$ 3,392,284	\$ 361,529	\$ 3,753,813

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer	Water	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 435,508	\$ 35,138	\$ 470,646
Operating Expenses:			
Payroll and personnel costs	9,160	-	9,160
Operating costs	464,831	-	464,831
Depreciation	86,557	56,059	142,616
Total Operating Expenses	560,548	56,059	616,607
Operating Income (Loss)	(125,040)	(20,921)	(145,961)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Investment income	1,188	1,103	2,291
Interest expenses	(14,153)	(23,016)	(37,169)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(12,965)	(21,913)	(34,878)
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(138,005)	(42,834)	(180,839)
Capital Contributions and Transfers:			
Transfers in	9,000	-	9,000
Total Capital Contributions and Transfers	9,000	-	9,000
Change in Net Position	(129,005)	(42,834)	(171,839)
Net Position:			
Beginning of the year	\$ 3,521,289	\$ 404,363	3,925,652
End of the year	\$ 3,392,284	\$ 361,529	\$ 3,753,813

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer	Water	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from user charges	\$ 387,103	\$ 35,138	\$ 422,241
Payments to employees	(9,411)	-	(9,411)
Payments to vendors	(441,113)	-	(441,113)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided By Operating Activities	(63,421)	35,138	(28,283)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financial Activities:			
Transfers in	9,000	-	9,000
Net Cash Provided By Noncapital Financing Activities	9,000	-	9,000
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from capital betterments	24,620	34,957	59,577
Principal repayments on long-term debt	(39,437)	(79,347)	(118,784)
Interest payments	(14,438)	(23,306)	(37,744)
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities	(29,255)	(67,696)	(96,951)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Investment income	1,188	1,103	2,291
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	1,188	1,103	2,291
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(82,488)	(31,455)	(113,943)
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Beginning of the year	\$ 435,690	\$ 416,157	851,847
End of the year	\$ 353,202	\$ 384,702	\$ 737,904
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Operating Loss	\$ (125,040)	\$ (20,921)	\$ (145,961)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash (Used in) Provided By Operating Activities:			
Depreciation expense	86,557	56,059	142,616
Changes in assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities:			
Receivables and other current assets	(48,405)	-	(48,405)
Warrants payable and other current liabilities	23,467	-	23,467
Net Cash (Used in) Provided By Operating Activities	\$ (63,421)	\$ 35,138	\$ (28,283)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020**

	OPEB Trust	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,937	\$ 496,914	\$ 574,694
Investments at fair value:			
Fixed income securities	-	617,666	-
Equity securities	-	128,699	-
Mutual funds	4,385,469	-	-
Receivables	-	-	92,640
Total Assets	<u>4,408,406</u>	<u>1,243,279</u>	<u>\$ 667,334</u>
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	-	-	13,183
Agency liabilities	-	-	654,151
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 667,334</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	4,408,406	-	
Held in trust for private purposes	-	1,243,279	
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 4,408,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,279</u>	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	OPEB Trust	Private Purpose Trust Funds
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ 1,373,440	\$ -
Other contributions	-	1,460
Total contributions	<u>1,373,440</u>	<u>1,460</u>
Investment income:		
Interest and dividends	125,158	16,501
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	6,996	6,693
Less investment management fees	<u>(14,658)</u>	<u>(3,196)</u>
Total net investment income	<u>117,496</u>	<u>19,998</u>
Total Additions	<u>1,490,936</u>	<u>21,458</u>
Deductions:		
Benefits and refunds to Plan members	1,323,440	-
Scholarships and other public assistance	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Total Deductions	<u>1,323,440</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Change in Net Position	167,496	12,458
Net Position:		
Beginning of the year	<u>\$ 4,240,910</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,821</u>
End of the year	<u>\$ 4,408,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,279</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is located in Worcester County and is approximately eleven miles south of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. The Town is also in close proximity to northern Connecticut. The Town was incorporated in 1713.

The Town operates under a representative Town Meeting form of government with a five-member elected Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Manager, who oversees the Town’s daily executive and administrative duties. The Town provides governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including education, public safety, public works, health and human services, culture and recreation and general governmental services. Additionally, the Town owns and operates sewer and water services; each of which are funded through user charges and treated as business enterprises.

Component units, while separate entities, are in substance part of the governmental operations if the significance of their operations and/or financial relationship with the Town meet certain criteria. Pursuant to these criteria, there are no component units required to be included in the Town’s financial statements.

The Town is a member community of the Bay Path Regional Vocational Technical School. This joint venture assesses each of the ten member communities its share of the operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2020, the Town’s assessment was \$1,462,779. The Town has no equity interest in the joint venture. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the school’s administrative office located at 57 Old Muggett Hill Road, Charlton, 01507.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are primarily supported by user fees.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual government funds and major individual enterprise funds

are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor governmental funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

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

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

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

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

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (i) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (ii) 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. The effect of material interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from 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 are user charges and fees, while operating expenses consist of allocated salaries, ordinary maintenance, noncapitalizable expenses, interest, indirect costs and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports its sewer and water funds as major proprietary funds.

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

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund – are used to account for funds accumulated by the Town to assist it in its future other postemployment benefits, or OPEB, obligations.

Private Purpose Trust Funds – are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations or other governments. This fund is used primarily for public assistance and scholarships.

Agency Fund – is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

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

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

Deposits and Investments – The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town reports its investments at fair value. When actively quoted observable prices are not available, the Town generally uses either implied pricing from similar investments or valuation models based on net present values of estimated future cash flows (adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors).

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

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

Receivables – Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed on January 1st every year and are due in semiannual installments on October 1st and April 1st each year. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes up to the statutory rate per annum. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

Real estate taxes and sewer fees are secured through a lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectible balances for these receivables is not reported. All personal property tax, excise tax and other departmental receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances comprised of those outstanding amounts greater than five years old.

Inventories and Prepaid Items – Inventories, which are not material to the basic financial statements, are considered to be expenditures at the time of purchase. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and may be recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and governmental funds financial statements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, library materials and infrastructure (e.g. roads, sidewalks, water and sewer systems, bridges and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$10,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected lives of greater than two years. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction-in-process) are depreciated on a straight-line-basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	20 – 40 years
Infrastructure	20 – 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 – 20 years
Vehicles	5 – 10 years

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

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

Interfund Transfers – During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as transfers in and transfers out in the individual fund statements. Transfers between and within governmental and fiduciary funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of activities. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as transfers, net.

Investment Income – Excluding the permanent funds, investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by state law. Investment income of the proprietary funds may be voluntarily assigned to the general fund.

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

Long-Term Debt – Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, in addition to issuance costs, if material, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond anticipation notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports items related to its net OPEB and pension liabilities as deferred outflows of resources in its governmental activities, which it expects to amortize into expense within the next six years.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports items related to its net pension and OPEB liabilities as deferred inflows of resources in its governmental activities, which it expects to amortize against expense within the next six years. In its governmental fund financial statements, the Town reports unavailable revenues as deferred inflows of resources within the governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenues are derived from three sources – property taxes, motor vehicle excise taxes and departmental revenues. The Town expects to recognize these items into revenue in the periods that these amounts become available.

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

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

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

Expendable perpetual funds represent the spendable portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Revolving funds represent funds restricted for special purposes based on special funding situations.

Other purposes represent assets that are restricted by donors for specific governmental programs and uses and federal and state grants.

Fund Equity – The Town presents fund balances in its governmental funds financial statements using classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent in which the Town is required to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent.

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

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

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

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

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

Unassigned represents amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a *negative* unassigned fund balance amount.

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

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

	General Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Perpetual permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,607,131	\$ 4,607,131
Restricted:				
Expendable trusts	-	-	611,911	611,911
Capital projects	-	54,205	-	54,205
Federal and state grants	-	-	493,757	493,757
Revolving funds	-	-	4,275,558	4,275,558
Other purposes	-	-	380,306	380,306
Committed:				
Public safety	210,000	-	-	210,000
Education	194,423	-	-	194,423
Public works	596,574	-	-	596,574
Other purposes	136,820	-	-	136,820
Subsequent year expenditures	1,361,983	-	-	1,361,983
Assigned:				
Education	281,117	-	-	281,117
Pension and other benefits	122,000	-	-	122,000
Other purposes	178,427	-	-	178,427
Unassigned:				
General stabilization	1,027,619	-	-	1,027,619
Unrestricted	3,931,398	(1,500,109)	-	2,431,289
	<u>\$ 4,108,963</u>	<u>\$ (1,445,904)</u>	<u>\$ 10,368,663</u>	<u>\$ 16,963,120</u>

Encumbrances – The Town's encumbrance policy regarding the general fund is to (1) classify encumbrances that arise from the issuance of purchase orders resulting from normal purchasing activity approved by the Town as assigned and (2) classify encumbrances that result from an action of the Board of Selectmen as committed. Encumbrances of funds already restricted or committed are included within the classification of those fund balances and not reported separately. The Town reports \$581,544 of encumbrances from normal purchasing activity in the general fund as assigned. There are no encumbrances reported in any other fund.

E. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations and Deficits

The Town maintains \$1,500,109 in deficits in several capital projects. The Town expects to issue long-term debt, likely in the form of general obligation bonds, to eliminate these deficits.

F. Use of Estimates

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

II. Detailed Notes to All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

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

State laws and regulations require the Town to invest funds only in preapproved investment instruments which include but are not necessarily limited to bank deposits, money markets, certificates of deposit, U.S. obligations, repurchase agreements and the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (the "MMDT"), which is administered by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits. Repurchase agreements cannot be for a period of over ninety days, and the underlying security must be a United States obligation. During the fiscal year, the Town did not enter into any repurchase agreements.

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a policy to manage its exposure to custodial credit risk relative to its deposits. The Town relies on depository insurance at its banking institutions to manage this risk. At June 30, 2020, \$1,087,041 in Town deposits were not subject to depository insurance from the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or other depository insurance programs.

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

Fair Value Measurements: Investments – The following table presents the Town’s investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in at June 30, 2020:

Investments by Fair Value Level	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 113,412	\$ 113,412	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Governmental agency obligations	226,987	-	226,987	-
Corporate bonds	386,266	-	386,266	-
Total debt securities	726,665	113,412	613,253	-
Equity securities	151,412	151,412	-	-
Mutual funds	8,559,894	-	8,559,894	-
Total investments measured at fair value	9,437,971	\$ 264,824	\$ 9,173,147	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT	8,097,668			
Total investments	\$ 17,535,639			

The MMDT is valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments – This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the market value of an investment. The Town limits its exposure to interest rate risk by managing the duration of its investments.

At June 30, 2020, the Town had the following investment maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Time Until Maturity (in years)		
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10
U.S. government obligations and notes	\$ 340,399	\$ 48,200	\$ 272,052	\$ 20,147
Corporate bonds	386,266	90,268	295,998	-
Total investments with maturities	726,665	\$ 138,468	\$ 568,050	\$ 20,147
Investments without maturities:				
Equity securities	151,412			
Mutual funds	8,559,894			
MMDT	8,097,668			
Total investments	\$ 17,535,639			

Credit Risk: Investments – Credit ratings for the Town’s investments in U.S. Treasury notes, government agency obligations and corporate bonds by Moody’s Investor Services at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	U.S.	
Moody's Rating	Government Obligations	Corporate Bonds
Aaa	\$ 340,399	\$ 10,162
Aa3	-	73,103
A1	-	96,719
A2	-	75,359
Baa1	-	73,663
Baa3	-	57,260
	<u>\$ 340,399</u>	<u>\$ 386,266</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk: Investments – At June 30, 2020, the Town’s investment in the MMDT represented approximately 46% of the Town’s total investment balance. No other individual investment exceeded 5% of the Town’s investment balance.

B. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 for the Town’s major governmental funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, were as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 689,307	\$ -	\$ 689,307
Tax liens	921,460	-	921,460
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	259,720	-	259,720
Departmental and other	401,105	(64,100)	337,005
Intergovernmental - MSBA	1,143,902	-	1,143,902
Intergovernmental - other	<u>1,559,727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,559,727</u>
	<u>\$ 4,975,221</u>	<u>\$ (64,100)</u>	<u>\$ 4,911,121</u>

Receivables as of June 30, 2020 for the Town’s proprietary funds were as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Sewer user charges	\$ 173,175	\$ -	\$ 173,175
Sewer betterments	184,539	-	184,539
Water betterments	<u>278,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,655</u>
	<u>\$ 636,369</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 636,369</u>

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

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 399,709	\$ -	\$ 399,709
Tax liens	921,460	-	921,460
Intergovernmental	1,260,844	-	1,260,844
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	259,720	-	259,720
Departmental and other	5,904	331,101	337,005
	<u>\$ 2,847,637</u>	<u>\$ 331,101</u>	<u>\$ 3,178,738</u>

MSBA Reimbursements – The Town is currently being reimbursed by the Massachusetts School Building Authority, or MSBA, for a school construction project. The Town receives \$404,404 each year from the MSBA, which is to offset a portion of the general obligation debt the Town incurred to finance the project. The Town expects to receive these funds through fiscal year 2023. The net present value of the expected future reimbursement receipts of \$1,143,902 is reported as an intergovernmental receivable in the Town's general fund at June 30, 2020.

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

Transfers Out	Transfers In				Total	
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Sewer Fund		
General fund	\$ -	\$ 91,300	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 141,300	(1)
Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>1,212,836</u>	<u>85,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>1,307,162</u>	(2)
	<u>\$ 1,212,836</u>	<u>\$ 176,626</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,448,462</u>	

- (1) General fund transferred \$91,300 to capital projects to fund BAN repayments and \$50,000 was transferred to fund compensated absences.
- (2) Transfers of \$1,019,423 from receipts reserved funds per Town Meeting votes and \$193,413 was transferred from other special revenue funds for specified purposes and to close old balances. A trust fund transferred \$30,000 to capital projects to fund BAN repayments and \$55,326 in intergovernmental receipts in a special revenue fund was transferred to capital projects. A gift fund transferred \$9,000 to the sewer enterprise fund.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u><i>Governmental Activities:</i></u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,319,503	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 1,394,503
Construction in-process	-	52,542	-	52,542
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,319,503	127,542	-	1,447,045
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	68,909,984	704,568	-	69,614,552
Infrastructure	29,662,357	2,149,475	-	31,811,832
Machinery and equipment	6,722,304	560,320	-	7,282,624
Vehicles	5,587,570	492,119	(88,272)	5,991,417
Total capital assets being depreciated	110,882,215	3,906,482	(88,272)	114,700,425
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(31,437,794)	(1,867,786)	-	(33,305,580)
Infrastructure	(20,897,936)	(787,293)	-	(21,685,229)
Machinery and equipment	(5,074,670)	(379,464)	-	(5,454,134)
Vehicles	(4,823,211)	(167,783)	88,272	(4,902,722)
Total accumulated depreciation	(62,233,611)	(3,202,326)	88,272	(65,347,665)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	48,648,604	704,156	-	49,352,760
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 49,968,107	\$ 831,698	\$ -	\$ 50,799,805
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u><i>Business-Type Activities:</i></u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,397
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	5,433,226	-	-	5,433,226
Machinery and equipment	4,587	-	-	4,587
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,437,813	-	-	5,437,813
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	(1,581,592)	(142,374)	-	(1,723,966)
Machinery and equipment	(1,800)	(242)	-	(2,042)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,583,392)	(142,616)	-	(1,726,008)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,854,421	(142,616)	-	3,711,805
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,865,818	\$ (142,616)	\$ -	\$ 3,723,202

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><u>Business-Type Activities: Sewer</u></i>				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	\$ 4,255,076	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,255,076
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(877,862)	(86,557)	-	(964,419)
Total accumulated depreciation	(877,862)	(86,557)	-	(964,419)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,377,214	(86,557)	-	3,290,657
Total sewer capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,377,214</u>	<u>\$ (86,557)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,290,657</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><u>Business-Type Activities: Water</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,397
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	1,178,150	-	-	1,178,150
Machinery and equipment	4,587	-	-	4,587
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,182,737	-	-	1,182,737
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(703,730)	(55,817)	-	(759,547)
Machinery and equipment	(1,800)	(242)	-	(2,042)
Total accumulated depreciation	(705,530)	(56,059)	-	(761,589)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	477,207	(56,059)	-	421,148
Total water capital assets, net	<u>\$ 488,604</u>	<u>\$ (56,059)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 432,545</u>

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

General government	\$ 114,508
Public safety	257,023
Education	1,721,067
Public works	925,047
Health and human services	11,347
Culture and recreation	173,334
	<u>\$ 3,202,326</u>

E. Temporary Debt

The Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary basis to fund the following:

Current Operating Costs – Prior to collection of revenues, expenditures may be financed through the issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes.

Capital Projects and Other Approved Costs – Projects may be temporarily funded through the issuance of bond anticipation notes (“BANS”) or grant anticipation notes. In certain cases, prior to the issuance of these temporary notes, the governing body must take the necessary legal steps to authorize the issuance of the general obligation bonds. Temporary notes may not exceed the aggregate amount of bonds authorized or the grant award amount.

Temporary notes are general obligations of the Town and carry maturity dates that are limited by state law. Interest expenditures and expenses for temporary borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds, respectively.

The following table reflects the activity in the Town’s temporary borrowings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
BAN	2.5%	matured	\$ 613,600	\$ -	\$ (613,600)	\$ -
BAN	2.3%	matured	810,000	-	(810,000)	-
BAN	2.0%	matured	412,000	-	(412,000)	-
BAN	2.0%	8/7/2020	-	536,900	-	536,900
BAN	1.4%	3/12/2021	-	1,102,400	-	1,102,400
			<u>\$ 1,835,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,639,300</u>	<u>\$ (1,835,600)</u>	<u>\$ 1,639,300</u>

Temporary debt was used for the following authorized purposes:

High School roof and bleacher replacements	\$ 480,000
LED streetlights	266,400
Carbuncle bath house	240,000
Memorial Clock Tower	228,900
Splash pad	210,000
Bridge repairs	116,000
Library repairs	98,000
	<u>\$ 1,639,300</u>

F. Long-Term Obligations

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

The following reflects the current year activity in the Town's long-term liability accounts:

Description of Issue	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 7,735,000	\$ -	\$ (865,000)	\$ 6,870,000	\$ 820,000
Unamortized bond premiums	114,666	-	(10,106)	104,560	8,139
Capital lease obligation	173,925	-	(41,863)	132,062	42,924
Compensated absences	177,407	333,263	-	510,670	178,735
Post-closure landfill monitoring	42,000	-	(3,000)	39,000	3,000
Net other postemployment benefits liability	51,007,880	33,920,391	(16,651,494)	68,276,777	-
Net pension liability	31,084,736	6,910,031	(9,018,616)	28,976,151	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 90,335,614</u>	<u>\$ 41,163,685</u>	<u>\$ (26,590,079)</u>	<u>\$ 104,909,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,798</u>
Description of Issue	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<i>Business-Type Activities - Sewer:</i>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 517,780	\$ -	\$ (38,642)	\$ 479,138	\$ 38,642
Unamortized bond premiums	12,224	-	(795)	11,429	795
Total Sewer	<u>530,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,437)</u>	<u>490,567</u>	<u>39,437</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities - Water:</i>					
General obligation bonds	777,220	-	(76,358)	700,862	76,358
Unamortized bond premiums	32,884	-	(2,989)	29,895	2,989
Total Water	<u>810,104</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(79,347)</u>	<u>730,757</u>	<u>79,347</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 1,340,108</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (118,784)</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,324</u>	<u>\$ 118,784</u>

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

Debt service requirements on long-term debt as June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	General Obligations Bonds		
	Principal Balance	Interest Balance	Total
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>			
2021	\$ 820,000	\$ 235,193	\$ 1,055,193
2022	830,000	204,223	1,034,223
2023	830,000	173,233	1,003,233
2024	565,000	141,868	706,868
2025	580,000	122,170	702,170
2026 - 2030	2,255,000	326,820	2,581,820
2031 - 2035	990,000	103,833	1,093,833
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 6,870,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,340</u>	<u>\$ 8,177,340</u>

<i>Business-Type Activities - Combined:</i>			
2021	\$ 115,000	\$ 37,978	\$ 152,978
2022	115,000	33,678	148,678
2023	110,000	29,558	139,558
2024	110,000	25,528	135,528
2025	110,000	21,463	131,463
2026 - 2030	510,000	55,173	565,173
2031 - 2035	110,000	7,361	117,361
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 1,180,000</u>	<u>\$ 210,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,390,739</u>

Year Ended June 30,	General Obligations Bonds		
	Principal Balance	Interest Balance	Total
<i>Business-Type Activities: Sewer</i>			
2021	\$ 38,642	\$ 14,087	\$ 52,729
2022	38,642	12,842	51,484
2023	38,642	11,687	50,329
2024	38,642	10,529	49,171
2025	38,642	9,332	47,974
2026 - 2030	175,928	29,758	205,686
2031 - 2035	110,000	7,361	117,361
Total Sewer	<u>\$ 479,138</u>	<u>\$ 95,596</u>	<u>\$ 574,734</u>

(continued)

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>Interest Balance</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities: Water</i>			
2021	\$ 76,358	\$ 23,891	\$ 100,249
2022	76,358	20,836	97,194
2023	71,358	17,871	89,229
2024	71,358	14,999	86,357
2025	71,358	12,131	83,489
2026 - 2030	<u>334,072</u>	<u>25,415</u>	<u>359,487</u>
Total Water	<u>\$ 700,862</u>	<u>\$ 115,143</u>	<u>\$ 816,005</u>
			(concluded)

Authorized and unissued debt at June 30, 2020 included the following:

	<u>Amount</u>
Water company purchase	\$ 6,300,000
Sacarrappa bridge	<u>684,000</u>
	<u>\$ 6,984,000</u>

G. Capital Lease Obligation

The Town is party to a noncancellable lease for the purchase of a street sweeper. For financial reporting purposes, this lease is accounted for as capital leases. The future minimum lease payments on this capital lease obligation and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2021	\$ 46,270
2022	46,270
2023	<u>46,270</u>
Total minimum lease payments	138,810
Less amount representing interest	<u>(6,748)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 132,062</u>

The historical cost of the street sweeper was \$220,195. Accumulated depreciation on the asset through June 30, 2020 was \$33,030. The net book value of the asset at June 30, 2020 was \$187,165.

H. Tax Abatements

The Town enters into property tax abatements with local business as an incentive for economic growth. The agreements are commonly referred to as tax increment financing, or TIF, agreements. Under Massachusetts General Laws (“MGL”), property owners may be granted property tax abatements of up to 100% of the value of a tax increment for a maximum term of twenty years provided the property is located in a TIF zone. TIF zones are approved by the Massachusetts Economic Assistance Coordinating Council. The Board of Selectmen and Town Meeting must approve all TIF agreements.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Town abated property taxes in the amount of \$3,273 for two commercial/industrial property owners.

III. Other Information

A. Retirement System

Pension Plan Description – The Town contributes to the Worcester Regional Retirement System (the “Retirement System”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Retirement System was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Retirement System is administered by the Worcester Regional Retirement Board (the “Retirement Board”). Stand-alone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were issued and are available by submitting a request to the Retirement System at 23 Midstate Drive, Suite 106, Auburn, Massachusetts 01501.

Current membership in the Retirement System for all ninety-nine employers as of December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Active members	7,024
Inactive members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	2,247
Inactive members (or beneficiaries) currently receiving benefits	<u>3,802</u>
	<u>13,073</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Retirement System may be amended or terminated in whole or in part at any time by the Massachusetts Legislature, provided that no such modification, amendment or termination shall be made that would deprive a current member of superannuation pension rights or benefits provided under applicable laws of Massachusetts, if such member has paid the stipulated contributions specified in sections or provisions of such laws. There were no significant changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms in fiscal year 2020.

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

The Town contributed \$1,982,069 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2020, which equaled the actuarially-determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 24% in fiscal year 2020.

Net Pension Liability – At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$28,976,151 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. These figures were updated by the independent actuary to December 31, 2019. There were no material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the actuarial valuation. The Retirement System changed several actuarial assumptions used in the latest valuation update; the most notable assumption change was a reduction in the discount rate to 7.65% from 7.75%.

The Town's proportion of the net pension liability is based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Retirement System relative to the projected contributions of all employers. The Town's proportion was approximately 3.26% at December 31, 2019 versus 3.43% at December 31, 2018.

Fiduciary Net Position – The elements of the Retirement System's basic financial statements (that is, all information about the Retirement System's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fiduciary net position) can be found in the Retirement System's full financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, which can be obtained by contacting the Retirement Board.

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

Pension Expense – The Town recognized \$2,785,629 in pension expense in the statement of activities in fiscal year 2020.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 85,090	\$ 173,606
Changes of assumptions	1,619,538	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	795,877
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	291,306	2,461,130
	<u>\$ 1,995,934</u>	<u>\$ 3,430,613</u>

The deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are expected to be recognized into pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	
2021	\$ (225,977)
2022	(264,645)
2023	(332,494)
2024	(491,432)
2025	(120,131)
	<u>\$ (1,434,679)</u>

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

Inflation:	3.0% per year
Amortization method:	Payment increases 4.0% per year
Remaining amortization period:	17 years, except for ERI for 2002 and 2003 (10 years) and 2010 (4 years)
Asset valuation method:	Market value
Salary increases:	Group 1: 4.25% - 6.00%, based on service Group 4: 4.75% - 7.00%, based on service
Investment rate of return:	7.65%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation (previously 7.75%)
Mortality rates:	Based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB
Disabled life mortality:	For disabled lives, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2012) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of returns (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in the Retirement System’s target allocation as of December 31, 2020 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equity	39%	4.68%
Core fixed income	15%	0.59%
Value-added fixed income	8%	4.40%
Private equity	13%	8.50%
Real estate	10%	3.70%
Timberland	4%	4.30%
Portfolio completion	11%	3.40%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions were made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made in accordance with MGL. Based on those assumptions, the Retirement System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis – The following presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.65% as well as the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or higher than the current rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
7.65%	\$ 28,976,151	\$ 35,358,449	\$ 23,586,482

B. Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System

Teachers and certain administrative employees of the Town’s school department participate in the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (“MTRS”), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. Like the Retirement System, MTRS was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Commonwealth’s legislature has the authority to amend or modify the MTRS’s funding policies.

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor to the MTRS and is legally responsible by statute for all actuarially determined employer contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB.

The Commonwealth contributed \$2,162,301 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town in the current fiscal year. The Town’s proportionate share of the collective MTRS net pension liability at this reporting date was 0.15%, which was based on the actual, actuarially determined contribution made by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town as a percentage of the total annual contribution made by the Commonwealth on behalf of all employers.

The net pension liability assumed by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town at June 30, 2020 was \$37,764,033. The pension expense assumed by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town for fiscal year 2020 was \$4,579,545. The Town recognized \$4,579,545 as intergovernmental revenue and pension expense relative to this arrangement in fiscal year 2020.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the “OPEB Plan”). The OPEB Plan provides health and life insurance benefits (other postemployment benefits) to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries in accordance with Section 20 of Chapter 32 of MGL.

Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by collective bargaining agreements, state law and Town ordinance. All benefits are provided through the Town’s premium-based insurance program. The OPEB Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report and is presented as a fiduciary fund in the Town’s financial statements. OPEB Plan disclosures can be found in this footnote disclosure.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of June 30, 2020:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefits	193
Active employees	<u>355</u>
	<u>548</u>

Contributions – The contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. Retirees contribute 50% of the calculated health, dental and life insurance premiums; the remainder of the cost is paid by the Town. The Town currently contributes enough money to the OPEB Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis plus additional contributions in varying amounts annually. The costs of administering the OPEB Plan are paid by the Town. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town’s average contribution rate was approximately 6% of covered-employee payroll.

Net OPEB Liability – The Town’s net OPEB liability was determined using an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018 and a measurement date of June 30, 2020. The components of the net OPEB liability of the Town at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 72,685,183
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>4,408,406</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 68,276,777</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	6.07%

The total OPEB liability in the most recent actuarial valuation was determined using the following key actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets as of reporting date
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses (previously 7.5%)
Inflation	2.24% (previously 2.6%)
Single equivalent discount rate	2.24%, net of investment expenses (previously 3.57%)
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.0% for 2018, decreasing 0.5% per year to 5.5%, then grading down to an ultimate trend rate of 3.9% in 2075
Pre-retirement mortality	For non-teachers, the RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year 2009 For teachers, the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 and a base year 2014
Post-retirement mortality	For non-teachers, the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year 2009 For teachers, the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 and a base year 2014

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 OPEB Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term	
	Target Allocation	Expected Real Rates of Return
Domestic equities	34%	4.96%
Domestic fixed income	20%	2.22%
Alternatives	20%	2.76%
International equities	22%	7.01%
International fixed income	4%	1.53%
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0.00%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 was 2.24% (3.57% at June 30, 2018). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the Town will be made in accordance with the OPEB Plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB Plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Plan investments was applied to the

first five periods of projected future benefit payments and the 2.21% municipal bond rate was applied to all periods thereafter to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability – The following table summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 55,248,790	\$ 4,240,910	\$ 51,007,880
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,302,197	-	2,302,197
Interest	2,030,947	-	2,030,947
Changes of benefit terms	(1,414,740)	-	(1,414,740)
Experience differences	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	15,841,429	-	15,841,429
Employer contributions	-	1,373,440	(1,373,440)
Net investment income	-	117,496	(117,496)
Benefit payments	(1,323,440)	(1,323,440)	-
Net changes	17,436,393	167,496	17,268,897
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 72,685,183	\$ 4,408,406	\$ 68,276,777

Sensitivity Analyses – The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or higher than the current discount rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net OPEB Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
2.24%	\$ 84,170,912	\$ 68,276,777	\$ 56,092,984

The following presents the Town's net OPEB liability as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1.0% lower or higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Current Trend Rates	Net OPEB Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
8.0% Year 1 Decreasing to 3.9%	\$ 53,977,792	\$ 68,276,777	\$ 87,705,005

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$4,857,499. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at June 30, 2020 were reported as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 5,311,461
Changes of assumptions	20,690,288	1,417,270
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB Plan investments	232,567	-
	<u>\$ 20,922,855</u>	<u>\$ 6,728,731</u>

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

Year Ended June 30,

2021	\$ 2,259,316
2022	2,259,316
2023	2,239,756
2024	2,315,801
2025	2,564,723
Thereafter	<u>2,555,212</u>
	<u>\$ 14,194,124</u>

Investment Custody – In accordance with MGL, the Town Treasurer is the custodian of the OPEB Plan and is responsible for the general supervision of the management, investment and reinvestment of the OPEB Plan assets. OPEB Plan assets may be invested and reinvested by the custodian consistent with the prudent investor rule established under MGL. OPEB Plan assets must be segregated from other funds and not be subject to the claims of any general creditor of the Town.

Investment Policy – The OPEB Plan maintains a formal investment policy, which permits it to invest its funds in permissible investments as stipulated by the Commonwealth.

Investment Rate of Return – For the year ended June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was approximately 2.75%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

D. Risk Financing

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

E. Commitments and Contingencies

General – The Town is party to certain legal claims, which are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigation matters is not always predictable with assurance. Although the amount of liability at June 30, 2020 cannot be determined, management believes that any resulting liability, if any, should not materially affect the basic financial statements of the Town at June 30, 2020.

Appellate Tax Board – The Town has pending cases filed with the Massachusetts Appellate Tax Board of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (“ATB”). In total, the assessed real and personal property values for ATB cases totaled over \$23.5 million at June 30, 2020. No provision has been made in the financial statements in the event that the Town is unsuccessful in ATB.

Grant Compliance – Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Arbitrage – The Town is subject to certain Federal arbitrage laws in accordance with long-term borrowing agreements. Failure to comply with the rules could result in the payment of penalties. The Town expects the amount if any, in these situations, to be immaterial.

COVID-19 – In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the breakout of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) a pandemic. Resulting travel restrictions, business closures and disruptions to municipal operations negatively affected the Town’s financial condition in a variety of ways. While this disruption is currently believed to be temporary, there is uncertainty around its duration.

Currently, the Commonwealth has committed to level-fund fiscal year 2021 state aid; however, the Commonwealth has not yet approved its fiscal year 2021 budget, which adds a level of uncertainty to this earlier commitment. While the Town expects that this matter will negatively impact its fiscal year 2021 results of operations and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

F. Water Tank Leasing Arrangement

The Town’s water enterprise has entered into a multi-year leasing arrangement with a private water company for a water tank owned by the Town, which is set to expire in fiscal year 2027. The private water company leases the water tank for an annual rental fee of \$21,156. The Town expects to receive \$148,0910 during the final seven years of this lease agreement.

G. Concentrations

During the year ended June 30, 2020, approximately 40% of general fund revenues reported in the governmental funds financial statements were received from the Commonwealth or federal agencies.

IV. Implementation of Accounting Pronouncements

A. Current Year Implementations

None.

B. Future Year Implementations

In January 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of the Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how these activities should be reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement redefines the manner in which long-term leases are accounted and reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2022). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement establishes accounting requirements for interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 (fiscal year 2022). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to standardize the reporting of conduit debt obligations by issuers by clarifying the existing definition of conduit debt obligation, among other matters. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issued related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2024). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting for subscription-based information technology arrangements to government end users based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, as amended. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2024). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The objective of this Statement is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

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TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN PENSION PLAN**

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

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2020	3.255%	\$ 28,976	\$ 8,279	350.0%	47.4%
2019	3.428%	31,085	8,010	388.1%	43.1%
2018	3.370%	27,477	7,371	372.8%	46.4%
2017	3.680%	30,792	8,510	361.8%	42.0%
2016	3.680%	26,122	9,457	276.2%	44.5%
2015	3.920%	23,319	9,093	256.5%	47.9%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION PLAN

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2020	\$ 1,982	\$ 1,982	\$ -	\$ 8,279	23.9%
2019	1,909	1,909	-	8,010	23.8%
2018	1,705	1,705	-	7,371	23.1%
2017	1,796	1,796	-	8,510	21.1%
2016	1,656	1,656	-	9,457	17.5%
2015	1,549	1,549	-	9,093	17.0%

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

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM PENSION PLAN**

**SCHEDULE OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**
(dollar amounts are in thousands)

For the Year Ended June 30, *	Commonwealth's Proportion of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Town's Proportion of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Commonwealth's Proportionate Share of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Commonwealth's Actuarially Determined Contribution	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2020	100%	0%	\$ 37,764	\$ 2,162	53.9%
2019	100%	0%	36,701	2,035	54.8%
2018	100%	0%	37,873	2,045	54.3%
2017	100%	0%	40,093	2,017	52.7%
2016	100%	0%	29,146	1,719	55.4%

* Amounts determined for the previous year ended June 30.

Contributions to the MTRS are the responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Accordingly, the Town has not recognized any portion of the net pension liability relative to Town employees covered under the MTRS pension plan.

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

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020	Year Ended June 30, 2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 2,302	\$ 2,003	\$ 2,102	\$ 2,507
Interest	2,031	2,020	1,865	1,615
Changes in benefit terms	(1,415)	-	(21)	-
Differences between actual and expected experience	-	(7,382)	-	-
Changes in assumptions	15,841	9,827	(2,545)	(6,602)
Benefit payments	(1,323)	(1,241)	(1,309)	(1,196)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	17,436	5,227	92	(3,676)
Total OPEB Liability:				
Beginning of year	55,249	50,022	49,930	53,606
End of year (a)	\$ 72,685	\$ 55,249	\$ 50,022	\$ 49,930
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Contributions	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,248
Net investment income	117	246	182	195
Benefit payments	(1,323)	(1,241)	(1,309)	(1,196)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	167	296	247	247
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Beginning of year	4,241	3,945	3,698	3,451
End of year (b)	\$ 4,408	\$ 4,241	\$ 3,945	\$ 3,698
Net OPEB Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	\$ 68,277	\$ 51,008	\$ 46,077	\$ 46,232
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	6.06%	7.68%	7.89%	7.41%
Covered payroll	\$ 21,580	\$ 20,731	\$ 22,414	\$ 22,037
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	316.39%	246.05%	205.57%	209.79%

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

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	2020	Year Ended June 30,		2017
	2019	2018	2017	
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 5,183	\$ 4,724	\$ 4,734	\$ 4,269
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(1,373)	(1,291)	(1,374)	(1,249)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 3,810</u>	<u>\$ 3,433</u>	<u>\$ 3,360</u>	<u>\$ 3,020</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 21,580	\$ 20,731	\$ 22,414	\$ 22,037
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	6.36%	6.23%	6.13%	5.67%

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date	July 1, 2018
Asset valuation method	Market value of the assets as of the reporting date
Single equivalent discount rate	2.24% per annum, net of investment expenses
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.0% for 2018, decreasing 0.5% per year to 5.5%, then grading down to an ultimate trend rate of 3.9% in 2075
Pre-retirement mortality	For non-teachers, the RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year 2009
	For teachers, the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 and a base year 2014
Post-retirement mortality	For non-teachers, the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year 2009
	For teachers, the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 and a base year 2014

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	2020	Year Ended June 30,		2017
	2019	2018	2017	
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	2.75%	6.19%	4.91%	9.02%

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

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Budgetary	Encumbrances	Budgetary	(Negative)
	Budget	Budget	Amounts		Adjusted	Variance
Revenues :						
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 24,416,531	\$ 24,416,531	\$ 24,066,255		\$ 24,066,255	\$ (350,276)
Intergovernmental	13,583,391	13,583,391	13,626,841		13,626,841	43,450
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,305,480		2,305,480	285,480
Licenses and permits	40,500	40,500	45,517		45,517	5,017
Penalties and interest on taxes	142,000	142,000	164,379		164,379	22,379
Fines and forfeitures	56,500	56,500	54,400		54,400	(2,100)
Departmental and other revenues	307,000	307,000	907,403		907,403	600,403
Investment income	35,000	35,000	145,529		145,529	110,529
Total Revenues	40,600,922	40,600,922	41,315,804		41,315,804	714,882
Expenditures:						
General government	3,270,689	3,270,689	2,942,295	\$ 56,604	2,998,899	271,790
Public safety	4,784,755	4,784,755	4,373,849	302,746	4,676,595	108,160
Education	20,427,746	20,427,746	19,858,883	475,540	20,334,423	93,323
Public works	4,972,307	4,972,307	3,844,168	642,733	4,486,901	485,406
Health and human services	334,277	334,277	333,135	-	333,135	1,142
Culture and recreation	974,009	974,009	819,768	97,718	917,486	56,523
Pension and fringe benefits	6,757,194	6,757,194	6,374,310	122,000	6,496,310	260,884
State and county charges	1,147,532	1,147,532	1,105,839	-	1,105,839	41,693
Debt service	1,196,968	1,196,968	1,172,093	-	1,172,093	24,875
Total Expenditures	43,865,477	43,865,477	40,824,340	\$ 1,697,341	42,521,681	1,343,796
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	998,450	998,450	1,287,836		1,287,836	289,386
Transfers out	(1,216,300)	(1,266,300)	(716,300)		(716,300)	550,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(217,850)	(267,850)	571,536		571,536	839,386
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,482,405)	(3,532,405)	\$ 1,063,000		\$ (634,341)	\$ 2,898,064
Other Budgetary Items:						
Prior year articles and encumbrances	1,162,405	1,162,405				
Free cash	2,320,000	2,370,000				
Total Other Budgetary Items	3,482,405	3,532,405				
Net Budget	\$ -	\$ -				

See notes to required supplementary information.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

An annual budget is legally adopted for the general fund. Financial orders are initiated by the Town Manager, recommended by the Town Finance Committee and approved by Town Meeting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. At the close of each fiscal year, unencumbered appropriation balances lapse and revert to unassigned fund balance.

The Town's general fund is prepared using the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting as prescribed by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, which is not GAAP. The "actual" results column of the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity – Budgetary Basis is presented on a budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget. A complete reconciliation is provided below:

	Basis of Accounting Differences	Fund Perspective Differences	Total
Revenues — budgetary basis			\$ 41,315,804
Revenue recognition	\$ 121,673	\$ -	121,673
Stabilization revenue	-	13,422	13,422
On behalf payments	<u>4,579,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,579,545</u>
Revenues — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 4,579,545</u>	<u>\$ 13,422</u>	<u>\$ 46,030,444</u>
Expenditures — budgetary basis			\$ 40,824,341
Transfer treatment for budget	\$ -	\$ 50,000	50,000
On behalf payments	<u>4,579,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,579,545</u>
Revenues — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 4,579,545</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 45,453,886</u>
Net transfers — budgetary basis			\$ 571,536
Transfer treatment for budget	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Net transfers — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,071,536</u>