

TOWN OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

***REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

TOWN OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Milton, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Milton, Massachusetts'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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2014, 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 required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 26, 2014, on our consideration of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Powers & Sullivan LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

November 26, 2014

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Milton, we offer readers of the Town of Milton's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Milton for the year ended June 30, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Town of Milton exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent year by \$136.6 million (net position).
- The total governmental net position decreased by \$3.6 million. The key element of the change for FY2014 continues to be the OPEB liabilities, which increased by \$5.5 million for this period.
- As of the close of the current year, the Town of Milton's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$28 million, an increase of \$6.0 million in comparison with the prior year. The increase is attributable primarily to the better than expected revenue collections, bond proceeds, lower expenditures in the Town's capital projects fund and the timing of federal and state grant expenditures.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$9.5 million or 11.1% of total general fund budgetary expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Milton's basic financial statements. The Town of Milton's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This approach focuses on both the Town as a whole (government-wide) and the fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the Town's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the 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 of Milton's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Town's financial position, which assists in assessing the Town's economic position at the end of the year. The statements are prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting. All revenues and expenses connected with the year are considered even if cash involved has not been received or disbursed. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

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

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how government's net position changed during the most recent 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 periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Milton that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town of Milton include general government, public safety, highways and streets, public works and cemetery, education, health and human services, employee benefits, capital outlay, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the Town of Milton include the Water and Sewer funds.

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Milton, 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 of Milton can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The Town of Milton adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. The Town maintains two types of proprietary funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer activities.

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to active employees' and retirees' health insurance.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* all reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town of Milton'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 of Milton's budgetary basis of accounting.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Milton, governmental assets exceeded liabilities by \$107.3 million at the close of the most recent year.

Comparative analysis of the assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, expenses and transfers of the governmental and business-type activities are discussed herein.

Governmental activities. Key components of the Town's governmental activities financial position are listed below.

	2014	2013
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 40,457,574	\$ 34,775,646
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	1,422,758	1,422,758
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	148,535,733	151,592,581
Total assets.....	190,416,065	187,790,985
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	4,639,912	3,489,789
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	41,235,420	35,637,888
Current debt.....	3,066,985	4,868,065
Noncurrent debt.....	33,245,413	32,852,216
Total liabilities.....	82,187,730	76,847,958
Deferred inflows of resources.....	943,000	-
Net Position:		
Net invested in capital assets.....	117,069,721	121,515,151
Restricted.....	18,111,969	15,534,708
Unrestricted.....	(27,896,355)	(26,106,832)
Total net position.....	\$ 107,285,335	\$ 110,943,027

The largest single portion of the Town of Milton's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, vehicles and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town of Milton uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Milton's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Please note that this balance (deficit) of \$28 million reflects the impact of the OPEB liability.

At the end of the current year, the Town of Milton is able to report positive balances in two of the three categories of net position for governmental activities and all categories of net position for business-type activities.

Governmental activities decreased the Town of Milton's net position by \$3.7 million. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

	2014	2013
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 5,391,631	\$ 4,392,048
Operating grants and contributions.....	23,405,634	23,424,557
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	67,037,340	65,040,034
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,462,579	2,985,153
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	413,533	398,053
Nonrestricted grants.....	4,308,396	4,627,401
Unrestricted investment income.....	497,560	441,901
Other revenues.....	443,954	28,628
Total revenues.....	104,960,627	101,337,775
Expenses:		
General government.....	9,061,520	9,325,703
Public safety.....	19,371,615	17,772,456
Education.....	69,306,852	67,840,893
Public works.....	5,664,060	7,453,027
Human services.....	1,127,956	836,607
Library.....	1,582,153	1,515,898
Culture and recreation.....	1,430,621	1,057,939
Interest.....	1,233,709	1,385,641
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	785,000	-
Total expenses.....	109,563,486	107,188,164
Transfers.....	945,167	919,751
Change in net position.....	(3,657,692)	(4,930,638)
Net position - beginning.....	110,943,027	115,873,665
Net position - ending.....	\$ 107,285,335	\$ 110,943,027

The governmental activities decreased \$3.7 million during the current year as compared to a decrease in net position of \$4.9 million during the prior year. The main reason for this is the annual increase in the OPEB liability. The Town's initial year of implementing GASB Statement #45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* was 2009. This statement requires a systematic, accrual-basis measurement and recognition of other postemployment benefits (OPEB) cost over a period that approximates employees' years of service and providing information about actuarial accrued liabilities associated with OPEB and whether and to what extent progress is being made in funding the plan. In 2014 the Town, based on its actuarial valuation, recognized an increase of \$5.7 million in its OPEB liability. Overall revenues and expenses increased approximately \$3.6 million and \$2.4 million, respectively over 2013 amounts.

Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Town of Milton's net position by \$1.5 million. Key elements of this increase are as follows.

	2014	2013
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 8,264,902	\$ 8,414,679
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	1,758,909	1,552,627
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	23,390,456	22,304,934
Total assets.....	33,414,267	32,272,240
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	330,350	165,663
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	579,013	356,140
Current debt.....	650,932	866,753
Noncurrent debt.....	2,589,044	3,113,240
Total liabilities.....	4,149,339	4,501,796
Net Position:		
Net invested in capital assets.....	21,909,389	19,877,568
Unrestricted.....	7,355,539	7,892,876
Total net position.....	\$ 29,264,928	\$ 27,770,444
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 12,806,160	\$ 12,394,383
General Revenues:		
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,997	2,985
Total revenues.....	12,808,157	12,397,368
Expenses:		
Water and sewer.....	10,368,506	9,936,254
Transfers.....	(945,167)	(919,751)
Change in net position.....	1,494,484	1,541,363
Net position - beginning.....	27,770,444	26,229,081
Net position - ending.....	\$ 29,264,928	\$ 27,770,444

The increase in net position is because the water and sewer rates are designed primarily to provide additional resources to meet debt service requirements and make infrastructure improvements.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town of Milton'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 of Milton'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 year. As of the end of the current year, the Town of Milton's governmental funds reported combined ending balances of \$28 million, an increase of \$6.0 million in comparison with the prior year. The increase is attributable to better than expected revenue collections, bond proceeds, lower expenditures in the Town's capital projects fund and the timing of federal and state grant expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Milton. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9.5 million, of which \$3.0 million relates to its three stabilization funds. 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 represents 11.1% of total general fund budgetary expenditures, while total fund balance represents 14.3% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the Town of Milton's general fund experienced an increase of \$1.9 million during the current year. This was due to better than expected revenue collections and actual expenditures being less than budgeted.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Milton's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements.

Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer funds at the end of the year amounted to \$3.1 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. The total growth in net position for both funds was \$1.1 million and \$409,000, respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town of Milton's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget totaled \$303,000. The adjustment was to increase transfers to the Capital Stabilization Fund for the proceeds of a bond premium.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town of Milton's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2014, amounts to \$175.1 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, system improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current year, the Town of Milton had total bonded debt outstanding of \$39.4 million.

Town of Milton's General Obligation Bonds Outstanding

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2005.....	\$ 5,500,000	\$ -	\$ 5,500,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2008.....	6,031,304	-	6,031,304
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2009.....	9,125,000	-	9,125,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2012.....	5,295,000	-	5,295,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	4,403,182	-	4,403,182
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	5,776,000	-	5,776,000
Water System.....	-	2,290,060	2,290,060
Sewer System.....	-	949,916	949,916
Total.....	<u>\$ 36,130,486</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,976</u>	<u>\$ 39,370,462</u>

Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) has rated the Town's long-term debt in 2014 as AAA, S&P's highest rating; which indicates the Town's debt is considered to be a "high quality" investment.

Please refer to notes 4, 7 and 8 for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Milton's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Accountant's Office, 525 Canton Avenue, Milton, MA 02186.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

	<i>Primary Government</i>		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 32,619,650	\$ 4,324,472	\$ 36,944,122
Investments.....	2,745,866	-	2,745,866
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	995,548	-	995,548
Tax liens.....	2,406,025	-	2,406,025
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	321,719	-	321,719
User fees.....	-	3,940,430	3,940,430
Departmental and other.....	136,933	-	136,933
Intergovernmental.....	1,231,833	-	1,231,833
NONCURRENT:			
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	1,422,758	1,758,909	3,181,667
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	148,535,733	23,390,456	171,926,189
TOTAL ASSETS.....	190,416,065	33,414,267	223,830,332
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	1,475,313	54,715	1,530,028
Accrued payroll.....	880,974	47,599	928,573
Health claims payable.....	621,000	-	621,000
Tax refunds payable.....	283,000	-	283,000
Accrued interest.....	573,686	13,802	587,488
Payroll withholdings.....	88,064	-	88,064
Abandoned property.....	165,206	1,051	166,257
Customer deposits payable.....	15,225	130,000	145,225
Capital lease obligations.....	6,774	-	6,774
Compensated absences.....	445,985	83,183	529,168
Workers' compensation.....	84,685	-	84,685
Bonds payable.....	3,066,985	650,932	3,717,917
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	22,798	-	22,798
Compensated absences.....	1,783,939	-	1,783,939
Workers' compensation.....	338,738	-	338,738
Other postemployment benefits.....	39,089,945	579,013	39,668,958
Bonds payable.....	33,245,413	2,589,044	35,834,457
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	82,187,730	4,149,339	86,337,069
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding.....	943,000	-	943,000
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	117,069,721	21,909,389	138,979,110
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	2,866,147	-	2,866,147
Nonexpendable.....	2,771,564	-	2,771,564
Other purposes.....	12,474,258	-	12,474,258
Unrestricted.....	(27,896,355)	7,355,539	(20,540,816)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 107,285,335	\$ 29,264,928	\$ 136,550,263

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government.....	\$ 9,061,520	\$ 678,598	\$ 530,924	\$ (7,851,998)
Public safety.....	19,371,615	952,250	452,061	(17,967,304)
Education.....	69,306,852	1,482,979	21,054,979	(46,768,894)
Public works.....	5,664,060	2,176,531	691,932	(2,795,597)
Human services.....	1,127,956	50,700	92,628	(984,628)
Library.....	1,582,153	-	110,134	(1,472,019)
Culture and recreation.....	1,430,621	50,573	472,976	(907,072)
Interest.....	1,233,709	-	-	(1,233,709)
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	785,000	-	-	(785,000)
Total Governmental Activities.....	109,563,486	5,391,631	23,405,634	(80,766,221)
Business-Type Activities:				
Water.....	4,352,396	5,878,483	-	1,526,087
Sewer.....	6,016,110	6,927,677	-	911,567
Total Business-Type Activities.....	10,368,506	12,806,160	-	2,437,654
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 119,931,992	\$ 18,197,791	\$ 23,405,634	\$ (78,328,567)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (80,766,221)	\$ 2,437,654	\$ (78,328,567)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	67,037,340	-	67,037,340
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,462,579	-	3,462,579
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	413,533	-	413,533
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	4,308,396	-	4,308,396
Unrestricted investment income.....	497,560	1,997	499,557
Other.....	443,954	-	443,954
<i>Transfers, net</i>	945,167	(945,167)	-
Total general revenues and transfers.....	77,108,529	(943,170)	76,165,359
Change in net position.....	(3,657,692)	1,494,484	(2,163,208)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	110,943,027	27,770,444	138,713,471
End of year.....	\$ <u>107,285,335</u>	\$ <u>29,264,928</u>	\$ <u>136,550,263</u>

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2014

	General	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 14,342,883	\$ 3,236,291	\$ 8,979,719	\$ 26,558,893
Investments.....	-	-	2,745,866	2,745,866
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	995,548	-	-	995,548
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,406,025	-	-	2,406,025
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	321,719	-	-	321,719
Departmental and other.....	-	-	136,933	136,933
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	1,231,833	1,231,833
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 18,066,175	\$ 3,236,291	\$ 13,094,351	\$ 34,396,817
LIABILITIES:				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 744,471	\$ 154,396	\$ 323,275	\$ 1,222,142
Accrued payroll.....	771,493	-	109,481	880,974
Tax refunds payable.....	283,000	-	-	283,000
Liabilities due depositors.....	15,225	-	-	15,225
Payroll withholdings.....	88,064	-	-	88,064
Abandoned property.....	165,206	-	-	165,206
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	2,067,459	154,396	432,756	2,654,611
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues.....	3,765,189	-	136,933	3,902,122
FUND BALANCES:				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	2,527,707	2,527,707
Restricted.....	-	3,081,895	9,996,955	13,078,850
Assigned.....	2,750,869	-	-	2,750,869
Unassigned.....	9,482,658	-	-	9,482,658
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	12,233,527	3,081,895	12,524,662	27,840,084
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 18,066,175	\$ 3,236,291	\$ 13,094,351	\$ 34,396,817

See notes to basic financial statements.

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2014

Total governmental fund balances.....		\$ 27,840,084
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		149,958,491
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		3,902,122
Internal service funds are used by management to account for active and retired employees' health insurance:		
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....		5,186,586
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(573,686)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Bonds payable.....	(36,312,398)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(39,089,945)	
Workers compensation.....	(423,423)	
Capital lease obligations.....	(29,572)	
Compensated absences.....	(2,229,924)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		(78,085,262)
In the statement of activities, deferred losses are reported for refundings of debt, which are amortized over the shorter of the remaining life of the refunding bonds or refunded bonds. In governmental funds, defeasances of debt are expensed when the refunding bonds are issued.....		(943,000)
Net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ 107,285,335</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	General	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 67,041,009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,041,009
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,542,377	-	-	3,542,377
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	413,533	-	-	413,533
Intergovernmental.....	17,671,490	19,678	7,764,493	25,455,661
Departmental and other.....	2,957,215	-	4,912,190	7,869,405
Contributions.....	-	-	374,269	374,269
Investment income.....	138,694	-	358,866	497,560
Miscellaneous.....	98,608	-	-	98,608
TOTAL REVENUES.....	91,862,926	19,678	13,409,818	105,292,422
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	4,229,409	211,406	526,238	4,967,053
Public safety.....	11,435,130	-	1,410,506	12,845,636
Education.....	38,305,047	-	8,596,516	46,901,563
Public works.....	4,982,040	516,081	986,299	6,484,420
Human services.....	492,859	-	128,014	620,873
Library.....	1,144,151	-	94,321	1,238,472
Culture and recreation.....	409,913	122,355	542,192	1,074,460
Pension benefits.....	12,555,455	-	-	12,555,455
Employee benefits.....	10,271,979	-	-	10,271,979
State and county charges.....	3,339,631	-	-	3,339,631
Capital outlay.....	-	-	150,327	150,327
Debt service:				
Principal.....	2,597,379	-	-	2,597,379
Interest.....	1,287,031	-	-	1,287,031
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	91,050,024	849,842	12,434,413	104,334,279
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	812,902	(830,164)	975,405	958,143
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Proceeds from bonds.....	-	3,028,277	1,374,905	4,403,182
Proceeds from refunding bonds.....	5,776,000	-	-	5,776,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	334,993	-	-	334,993
Premium from issuance of refunding bonds.....	256,673	-	-	256,673
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	(6,717,856)	-	-	(6,717,856)
Transfers in.....	2,438,707	-	1,000,000	3,438,707
Transfers out.....	(1,000,000)	-	(1,493,540)	(2,493,540)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,088,517	3,028,277	881,365	4,998,159
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	1,901,419	2,198,113	1,856,770	5,956,302
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	10,332,108	883,782	10,667,892	21,883,782
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 12,233,527	\$ 3,081,895	\$ 12,524,662	\$ 27,840,084

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ 5,956,302
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....	2,216,567	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(5,273,415)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		(3,056,848)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		(666,788)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Proceeds from bonds and notes.....	(4,403,182)	
Amortization of issuance costs.....	(62,828)	
Amortization of bond premiums.....	34,109	
Capital lease principal payments.....	61,808	
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>2,597,379</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		(1,772,714)
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(139,170)	
Net change in workers compensation accrual.....	(27,092)	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	19,213	
Other postemployment benefits.....	<u>(5,471,297)</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities and amortizing deferred losses.....		(5,618,346)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities.</p>		
The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.....		<u>1,500,702</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ (3,657,692)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Total	
ASSETS				
CURRENT:				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 1,803,215	\$ 2,521,257	\$ 4,324,472	\$ 6,060,757
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
User fees.....	1,676,970	2,263,460	3,940,430	-
Total current assets.....	3,480,185	4,784,717	8,264,902	6,060,757
NONCURRENT:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	922,613	836,296	1,758,909	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	13,782,203	9,608,253	23,390,456	-
Total noncurrent assets.....	14,704,816	10,444,549	25,149,365	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	18,185,001	15,229,266	33,414,267	6,060,757
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT:				
Warrants payable.....	2,314	52,401	54,715	253,171
Accrued payroll.....	24,922	22,677	47,599	-
Health claims payable.....	-	-	-	621,000
Accrued interest.....	-	13,802	13,802	-
Customer deposits payable.....	80,000	50,000	130,000	-
Other liabilities.....	1,051	-	1,051	-
Compensated absences.....	43,077	40,106	83,183	-
Bonds payable.....	494,958	155,974	650,932	-
Total current liabilities.....	646,322	334,960	981,282	874,171
NONCURRENT:				
Other postemployment benefits.....	246,716	332,297	579,013	-
Bonds payable.....	1,795,102	793,942	2,589,044	-
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	2,041,818	1,126,239	3,168,057	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	2,688,140	1,461,199	4,149,339	874,171
NET POSITION				
Net invested in capital assets.....	12,414,756	9,494,633	21,909,389	-
Unrestricted.....	3,082,105	4,273,434	7,355,539	5,186,586
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 15,496,861	\$ 13,768,067	\$ 29,264,928	\$ 5,186,586

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Employee contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,372,818
Employer contributions	-	-	-	9,559,401
Charges for services	5,878,483	6,927,677	12,806,160	-
Contributions.....	-	-	-	1,056,240
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	5,878,483	6,927,677	12,806,160	12,988,459
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Cost of services and administration	1,629,745	1,211,531	2,841,276	-
MWRA assessment.....	2,392,238	4,497,082	6,889,320	-
Depreciation.....	329,136	274,425	603,561	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	11,487,757
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,351,119	5,983,038	10,334,157	11,487,757
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	1,527,364	944,639	2,472,003	1,500,702
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Investment income.....	1,784	213	1,997	-
Interest expense.....	(1,277)	(33,072)	(34,349)	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	507	(32,859)	(32,352)	-
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS.....	1,527,871	911,780	2,439,651	1,500,702
TRANSFERS:				
Transfers out.....	(442,252)	(502,915)	(945,167)	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	1,085,619	408,865	1,494,484	1,500,702
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	14,411,242	13,359,202	27,770,444	3,685,884
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 15,496,861	\$ 13,768,067	\$ 29,264,928	\$ 5,186,586

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 5,984,548	\$ 7,149,322	\$ 13,133,870	\$ 12,988,459
Payments to vendors.....	(3,249,808)	(4,993,211)	(8,243,019)	(11,248,586)
Payments to employees.....	(653,887)	(517,848)	(1,171,735)	-
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	2,080,853	1,638,263	3,719,116	1,739,873
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Transfers out.....	(442,252)	(502,915)	(945,167)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds.....	27,650	595,007	622,657	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(948,861)	(946,504)	(1,895,365)	-
Principal payments on bonds.....	(626,744)	(735,930)	(1,362,674)	-
Interest expense.....	(1,277)	(35,854)	(37,131)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(1,549,232)	(1,123,281)	(2,672,513)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Investment income.....	1,784	213	1,997	-
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	91,153	12,280	103,433	1,739,873
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,712,062	2,508,977	4,221,039	4,320,884
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,803,215	\$ 2,521,257	\$ 4,324,472	\$ 6,060,757
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 1,527,364	\$ 944,639	\$ 2,472,003	\$ 1,500,702
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation.....	329,136	274,425	603,561	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
User fees.....	66,565	186,645	253,210	-
Warrants payable.....	316	49,987	50,303	253,171
Accrued payroll.....	24,922	8,491	33,413	-
Health claims payable.....	-	-	-	(14,000)
Liabilities due depositors.....	39,500	35,000	74,500	-
Other postretirement benefits.....	88,258	134,615	222,873	-
Accrued compensated absences.....	4,792	4,461	9,253	-
Total adjustments.....	553,489	693,624	1,247,113	239,171
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 2,080,853	\$ 1,638,263	\$ 3,719,116	\$ 1,739,873

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2013)	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 758,095	\$ 207,757
Investments.....	100,536,344	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	101,294,439	207,757
 NET POSITION		
Restricted for pension benefits.....	101,294,439	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	207,757
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 101,294,439	\$ 207,757

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2013)	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer.....	\$ 4,701,247	\$ -
Employee.....	1,864,896	-
Total contributions.....	6,566,143	-
Net investment income (loss):		
Net change in fair value of investments.....	10,563,288	-
Interest and dividends.....	2,711,628	140
Total investment income (loss).....	13,274,916	140
Less: investment expense.....	(520,703)	-
Net investment income (loss).....	12,754,213	140
Intergovernmental.....	117,294	-
Transfers from other systems.....	340,402	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	19,778,052	140
DEDUCTIONS:		
Administration.....	152,238	-
Transfers to other systems.....	138,958	-
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	7,361,522	-
Educational scholarships.....	-	35,250
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	7,652,718	35,250
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	12,125,334	(35,110)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	89,169,105	242,867
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 101,294,439	\$ 207,757

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts (the "Town") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Administrator.

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the Town (the primary government) and its component units. One entity has been included as a component unit in the reporting entity, because of the significance of its operational and/or financial relationship.

Component Unit Presented as a Fiduciary Fund – The following component unit is presented as a Fiduciary Fund of the primary government due to the nature and significance of the relationship between the Town and the component unit.

The Milton Contributory Retirement System (the MCRS) was established to provide retirement benefits to Town employees, the Town Housing Authority employees, and their beneficiaries. The MCRS is governed by a five-member board comprised of the Town Accountant (ex-officio), two elected members, a member appointed by the Board of Selectmen and a member appointed by the other four members. The MCRS is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

Joint Ventures

The Town has entered into a joint venture with the Towns of Avon, Canton, Dedham, Braintree, Holbrook, Westwood, Norwood, and Randolph to pool resources and share the costs, risks and rewards of providing vocational education through the Blue Hills Regional Technical School District. The assessment for 2014 was \$842,454.

Availability of Financial Information for Component Units

The MCRS did not issue a separate audited financial statement. The MCRS issues a publicly available unaudited financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' (Commonwealth) Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). That report may be obtained by contacting the MCRS located at 525 Canton Avenue, Milton, Massachusetts, 02186.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

Major funds must be reported if the following criteria are met:

- If total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows or resources, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), *and*
- If the total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

Internal service funds and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include the following:

- Charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment.

- Grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.
- Grants and contributions restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions are charges between the general fund and water and sewer enterprise fund. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means 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, and certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

Real estate and personal property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and tax revenues become measurable and available when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Expenditure driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

The following major governmental funds are reported:

The *general fund* is the primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *town capital projects fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by enterprise and trust funds).

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

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds or capital projects.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

The *permanent fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded 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 the proprietary funds principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The *water and sewer enterprise funds* are used to account for the water and sewer activities.

Additionally, the Town reports an *internal service fund* as a proprietary fund type. This fund is used to account for the risk financing activities related to active employees' and retirees' health insurance.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *pension trust fund* is used to account for the activities of the MCRS, which accumulates resources to provide pension benefits to eligible retirees and their beneficiaries.

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

For the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary and fiduciary fund accounting, all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or prior to November 30, 1989, are applied, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are carried at fair value.

E. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on August 1st, November 1st, February 1st and May 1st and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Real estate tax liens are processed six months after the close of the valuation year on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Motor Vehicle and Other Excise Taxes

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Water and Sewer User Fees

User fees are levied monthly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Unbilled user fees are estimated at year-end and are recorded as revenue in the current period. Water and Sewer liens are processed in December of every year and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill. Water and Sewer charges and liens are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables consist primarily of police details and are recorded as receivables in the year accrued. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Intergovernmental

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

F. Inventories*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the government-wide and fund financial statements, and therefore are not reported.

G. Capital Assets*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, vehicles and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction in progress) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Land improvements.....	30
Buildings.....	40
Vehicles and equipment.....	3-40
Infrastructure.....	40-50

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized and are treated as expenses when incurred. Improvements are capitalized.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Capital asset costs are recorded as expenditures in the acquiring fund in the year of the purchase.

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

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 does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

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 a deferred charge on refunding in this category.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The City has recorded unavailable revenue as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

I. Net Position Flow Assumption

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, transactions occur between and within individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of net position as "internal balances."

Fund Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within funds are *not* eliminated from the individual fund statements. Receivables and payables resulting from these transactions are classified as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

K. 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.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transfers between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as "Transfers, net."

Fund Financial Statements

Transfers between and within funds are *not* eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as transfers in and transfers out.

L. Net Position and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific future use.

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted – net position to have depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Permanent funds – expendable" represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts. The restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustee to approve spending of the realized investment earnings.

"Permanent funds – nonexpendable" represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.

"Other purposes" represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

"Nonspendable" fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

"Restricted" fund balance includes amounts subject to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

"Committed" fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

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

"Unassigned" fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The Town's spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

M. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town leases various assets under capital lease agreements. In the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements, capital leases and the related lease obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities or proprietary funds statement of net position.

N. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the current period. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual bond proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

O. 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 Massachusetts General Law (MGL).

Investment income from proprietary funds is retained by that fund.

P. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements, state laws and executive policies.

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as liabilities and expensed as incurred.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities.

Q. Use of Estimates*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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 year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

R. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The total column presented on the government-wide financial statements represents consolidated financial information.

Fund Financial Statements

The total column on the fund financial statements is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column is not the equivalent of consolidated financial information.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Statutes authorize the investment in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (the Pool). The Treasurer may also invest trust funds in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds of savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Pool meets the criteria of an external investment pool. The Pool is administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

The Pension Reserves Investment Management (PRIM) Board is charged with the general supervision of the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The PRIT Fund is a pooled investment fund established to invest the pension funds of the Massachusetts State Employees' and Teachers' Retirement Systems, and the assets of the county, authority, district, and municipal retirement systems that choose to invest in the Fund. The PRIT Fund was created in December 1983 by the Legislature (chapter 661, acts 1983) with a mandate to accumulate the assets through investment earnings and other revenue sources in order to reduce the Commonwealth's significant unfunded pension liability, and to assist local participating retirement systems in meeting their future pension obligations.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town's policy for custodial risk is to place funds in institutions that provide the highest possible rate of interest reasonably available, taking into account safety, liquidity and yield and uses recognized bank rating

services as a basis for this determination. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$27,682,398 and the bank balance totaled \$28,797,605. Of the bank balance, \$5,138,428 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$4,906,159 was covered by Depositors Insurance Fund Insurance, \$10,780,588 was collateralized and \$7,972,430 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

At December 31, 2013, the carrying amount of deposits for the System totaled \$758,095 and the bank balance of \$910,339 is 100% insured.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town's investments of \$88,386 in U.S. Treasury Notes, \$483,706 in corporate bonds, and \$2,173,774 in equity securities have a custodial credit risk exposure of \$2,745,866 because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The Town's policy for custodial credit risk is to invest its funds with companies that provide a proof of credit worthiness which includes a minimum of five years in operation and capital of \$10 million.

At December 31, 2013 investments of \$100,536,344 in the PRIT Fund do not have any custodial credit risk associated with it.

Investments

The Town had the following investments, with their respective maturities, at June 30, 2014:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity		
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years
<u>Debt Securities</u>				
U.S. Treasury Notes.....	\$ 88,386	\$ -	\$ 88,386	\$ -
Corporate Bonds.....	483,706	25,886	355,916	101,904
Total Debt Securities.....	572,092	\$ 25,886	\$ 444,302	\$ 101,904
<u>Other Investments</u>				
Equity Securities.....	2,173,774			
Money Market Mutual Funds (*).....	8,514,739			
MMDT (*).....	954,742			
Total Investments.....	\$ 12,215,347			
(*) designates cash equivalent				
Total investments per above.....	\$ 12,215,347			
Less: cash equivalents.....	(9,469,481)			
Total investments reported on statement of net position.....	2,745,866			

Interest Rate Risk

The Town and the System uses PRIT guidelines as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

The System participated in PRIT. The effective weighted duration rate for PRIT investments ranged from .25 to 10.78 years.

Credit Risk

The Town uses PRIT guidelines as a means to manage credit risk. Standard and Poor's Investors Service rated the corporate and municipal bonds as follows:

Quality Ratings	Corporate Bonds
AA+.....	\$ 233,810
A-.....	58,367
BBB+.....	89,625
BBB.....	101,904
Fair Value.....	\$ 483,706

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town uses PRIT guidelines in limiting the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. More than 5% of the Town's investments are invested in the following:

Issuer	Percentage Of Total Investments
Corporate Bonds.....	4%
Equity Securities.....	18%
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	70%
MMDT.....	8%

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2014, receivables for the individual major and non-major governmental funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 995,548	\$ -	\$ 995,548
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,406,025	-	2,406,025
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	410,719	(89,000)	321,719
Departmental and other.....	136,933	-	136,933
Intergovernmental.....	1,231,833	-	1,231,833
Total.....	\$ 5,181,058	\$ (89,000)	\$ 5,092,058

At June 30, 2014, receivables for the water and sewer enterprise consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Water and sewer fees.....	\$ 3,940,430	\$ -	\$ 3,940,430

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current year, the various components of *unavailable revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivables and other asset types:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 1,037,445	\$ -	\$ 1,037,445
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,406,025	-	2,406,025
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	321,719	-	321,719
Departmental and other.....	-	136,933	136,933
Total.....	\$ 3,765,189	\$ 136,933	\$ 3,902,122

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 1,422,758	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,422,758
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	212,352	269,855	-	482,207
Buildings.....	175,503,603	33,117	-	175,536,720
Vehicles and equipment.....	15,424,046	910,702	(182,163)	16,152,585
Infrastructure.....	24,638,913	1,002,893	-	25,641,806
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	215,778,914	2,216,567	(182,163)	217,813,318
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(17,542)	(27,621)	-	(45,163)
Buildings.....	(38,088,745)	(4,201,854)	-	(42,290,599)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(11,183,081)	(775,434)	182,163	(11,776,352)
Infrastructure.....	(14,896,965)	(268,506)	-	(15,165,471)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(64,186,333)	(5,273,415)	182,163	(69,277,585)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	151,592,581	(3,056,848)	-	148,535,733
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 153,015,339	\$ (3,056,848)	\$ -	\$ 149,958,491
Water Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Construction in progress.....	\$ 844,185	\$ 922,613	\$ (844,185)	\$ 922,613
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	5,000	-	-	5,000
Vehicles and equipment.....	455,596	26,248	-	481,844
Infrastructure.....	25,681,163	844,185	-	26,525,348
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	26,141,759	870,433	-	27,012,192
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(1,562)	(125)	-	(1,687)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(431,638)	(6,323)	-	(437,961)
Infrastructure.....	(12,467,653)	(322,688)	-	(12,790,341)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(12,900,853)	(329,136)	-	(13,229,989)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	13,240,906	541,297	-	13,782,203
Total water enterprise capital assets, net.....	\$ 14,085,091	\$ 1,463,910	\$ (844,185)	\$ 14,704,816

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Sewer Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Construction in progress.....	\$ 708,442	\$ 836,296	\$ (708,442)	\$ 836,296
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	10,000	-	-	10,000
Vehicles and equipment.....	274,539	110,208	-	384,747
Infrastructure.....	17,938,503	708,442	-	18,646,945
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	18,223,042	818,650	-	19,041,692
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(115,886)	(46,665)	-	(162,551)
Infrastructure.....	(9,033,128)	(227,760)	-	(9,260,888)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(9,159,014)	(274,425)	-	(9,433,439)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	9,064,028	544,225	-	9,608,253
Total sewer enterprise capital assets, net.....	\$ 9,772,470	\$ 1,380,521	\$ (708,442)	\$ 10,444,549

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General government.....	\$ 217,614
Public safety.....	220,341
Education.....	4,013,723
Public works.....	423,773
Human services.....	27,275
Library.....	343,681
Culture and recreation.....	27,008

Total depreciation expense - governmental activities..... \$ 5,273,415

Business-Type Activities:

Water.....	\$ 329,136
Sewer.....	274,425

Total depreciation expense - business-type activities..... \$ 603,561

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLE, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2014, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:		
	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000 (1)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	1,493,540	-	1,493,540 (2)
Water funds.....	442,252	-	442,252 (3)
Sewer funds.....	502,915	-	502,915 (3)
Total.....	\$ <u>2,438,707</u>	\$ <u>1,000,000</u>	\$ <u>3,438,707</u>

- (1) Transfer out of general fund and into special revenue fund for medical expenses.
 (2) Transfer out of special revenue funds and into general fund for income generated from dog licenses, premium sale of bonds, and additional payment to escrow agent.
 (3) Reimbursement of indirect expenditures paid by the general fund.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The Town has entered various lease agreements to finance the acquisition vehicles. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The amount capitalized totaled \$308,183 and at year end had a book value, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$100,135.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments at June 30, 2014, are as follows:

<u>Years Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2015.....	\$ 8,507
2016.....	8,507
2017.....	8,507
2018.....	8,507
Total minimum lease payments.....	34,028
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(4,456)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	\$ <u>29,572</u>

NOTE 7 - SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Short-term debt may be authorized and issued to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes (RANS or TANS).
- Capital project costs and other approved expenditures incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANS) or grant anticipation notes (GANS).

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the General Fund. Details related to the short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, are as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2013	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2014
Governmental							
BAN	Medical payment.....	0.70	10/02/13	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.45	10/02/13	500,000	-	500,000	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.50	10/02/13	846,577	-	846,577	-
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.55	02/18/14	390,000	-	390,000	-
BAN	Medical payment.....	0.85	02/18/14	100,000	-	100,000	-
SAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.55	07/08/14	150,000	-	150,000	-
BAN	Municipal purpose.....	0.50	02/18/14	-	1,096,577	1,096,577	-
BAN	Municipal purpose.....	0.50	02/18/14	-	290,000	290,000	-
Total governmental.....				2,236,577	1,386,577	3,623,154	-
Enterprise							
BAN	Sewer.....	0.50	10/02/13	42,007	-	42,007	-
BAN	Sewer.....	0.50	2/18/2014	-	42,007	42,007	-
Total enterprise.....				42,007	42,007	84,014	-
Total.....				\$ 2,278,584	\$ 1,428,584	\$ 3,707,168	\$ -

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, Municipal Law authorizes indebtedness up to a limit of 5% of the equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit." In addition, however, debt may be authorized in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit."

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2014, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Issue	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2013	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2014
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2005.....	2025	\$ 10,000,000	4.27	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 5,500,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2007.....	2026	11,864,474	4.00 - 4.13	7,357,000	-	7,357,000	-
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2008.....	2028	8,978,577	2.00 - 4.24	6,490,683	-	459,379	6,031,304
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2009.....	2029	12,419,455	3.90 - 4.00	9,780,000	-	655,000	9,125,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2013.....	2032	6,002,666	2.00 - 2.75	5,640,000	-	345,000	5,295,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2029	4,403,182	2.00 - 5.00	-	4,403,182	-	4,403,182
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	2026	5,776,000.00	2.00 - 4.00	-	5,776,000	-	5,776,000
				35,267,683	10,179,182	9,316,379	36,130,486
Add: unamortized premium.....				216,021	-	34,109	181,912
Total Governmental Bonds Payable.....				<u>\$ 35,483,704</u>	<u>\$ 10,179,182</u>	<u>\$ 9,350,488</u>	<u>\$ 36,312,398</u>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for Governmental bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015.....	\$ 3,038,561	\$ 1,251,976	\$ 4,290,537
2016.....	2,973,379	1,142,435	4,115,814
2017.....	2,949,379	1,045,299	3,994,678
2018.....	2,810,379	942,476	3,752,855
2019.....	2,756,379	850,320	3,606,699
2020 - 2024.....	12,990,895	2,813,903	15,804,798
2025 - 2029.....	8,046,514	770,686	8,817,200
2030 - 2032.....	565,000	30,233	595,233
Total.....	<u>\$ 36,130,486</u>	<u>\$ 8,847,328</u>	<u>\$ 44,977,814</u>

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Enterprise Fund

Issue	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2013	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2014
MCWT Bonds 1997.....	2017	494,304	0.00	\$ 132,592	\$ -	\$ 31,665	\$ 100,927
MCWT Bonds 2002.....	2021	63,451	0.00	26,936	-	3,284	23,652
MCWT Bonds 2003.....	2023	262,060	0.00	140,544	-	14,054	126,490
MWRA Notes 2004.....	2014	1,354,360	0.00	135,436	-	135,436	-
MWRA Notes 2005.....	2015	677,180	0.00	135,436	-	67,718	67,718
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2006.....	2026	839,000	4.13	538,000	-	538,000	-
MWRA Notes 2006.....	2016	677,180	0.00	203,154	-	67,718	135,436
MWRA Notes 2007.....	2017	677,180	0.00	270,872	-	67,718	203,154
MWRA Notes 2009.....	2019	529,600	0.00	317,760	-	52,960	264,800
MWRA Notes 2009.....	2019	1,023,634	0.00	504,182	-	129,863	374,319
MWRA Notes 2010.....	2020	753,306	0.00	527,314	-	75,331	451,983
MWRA Notes 2011.....	2016	259,600	0.00	155,760	-	51,920	103,840
MWRA Notes 2014.....	2023	850,000	0.00	850,000	-	85,000	765,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2029	138,657	2.75 - 5.00	-	138,657	-	138,657
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	2026	484,000	2.00 - 4.00	-	484,000	-	484,000
				<u>\$ 3,937,986</u>	<u>\$ 622,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,667</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,976</u>
Sewer.....				\$ 1,048,832	\$ 595,007	\$ 693,923	\$ 949,916
Water.....				<u>2,889,154</u>	<u>27,650</u>	<u>626,744</u>	<u>2,290,060</u>
Total.....				<u>\$ 3,937,986</u>	<u>\$ 622,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,667</u>	<u>\$ 3,239,976</u>

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for enterprise fund bonds and notes payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015.....	\$ 650,932	\$ 30,425	\$ 681,357
2016.....	582,559	25,199	607,758
2017.....	462,954	21,227	484,181
2018.....	359,570	16,787	376,357
2019.....	358,574	14,747	373,321
2020 - 2024.....	724,387	39,934	764,321
2025 - 2029.....	<u>101,000</u>	<u>5,592</u>	<u>106,592</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,239,976</u>	<u>\$ 153,911</u>	<u>\$ 3,393,887</u>

The Massachusetts Water Resource Authority (MWRA) operates an Infiltration/Inflow Financial Assistance Program for community owned collection systems. For each community approved for the project, financial assistance received from the MWRA consists of a grant and non-interest bearing loan. The loan portion is payable in five equal annual installments. At June 30, 2014, the outstanding principal amount of these loans totaled \$2,366,250.

The Town is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of approximately \$64,000 and interest costs for \$27,000. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$171,000. Since the Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. The year 2014 principal and interest subsidies totaled approximately \$11,900 and \$9,900, respectively.

In order to take advantage of favorable interest rates, the Town issued \$6,260,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds on December 11, 2013. \$7,215,000 of general obligation bonds were refunded by placing the

proceeds of the refunding bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price was less than the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$955,000. Of this amount, \$943,000 is recorded as deferred charges on refunding and is being amortized over the life of the refunded debt, which is the same as the remaining life of the refunded debt. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 10 years by \$1,785,931 and resulted in an economic gain of \$764,222. At June 30, 2014, approximately \$7,215,000 of bonds outstanding from the refunding is considered defeased.

The Town is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2014, the Town had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
Various capital.....	\$ 450,000
Water system rehab.....	1,000,000
Medical expenses.....	1,350,000
Surface drain system.....	800,000
Wind turbines.....	4,850,000
Sewer capital needs.....	28,000
Water system improvements.....	1,010,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 9,488,000</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

Governmental Activities:	Balance at June 30, 2013	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Net Increase (Decrease)	Balance at June 30, 2014	Current Portion
Long-term bonds payable.....	35,267,683	10,179,182	(9,316,379)	-	36,130,486	3,038,561
Add: unamortized premium.....	216,021	-	(34,109)	-	181,912	28,424
Total bonds payable.....	<u>35,483,704</u>	<u>10,179,182</u>	<u>(9,350,488)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,312,398</u>	<u>3,066,985</u>
Capital Leases.....	91,380	-	-	(61,808)	29,572	6,774
Compensated absences.....	2,090,754	-	-	139,170	2,229,924	445,985
Workers compensation.....	396,331	-	-	27,092	423,423	84,685
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	33,618,648	-	-	5,471,297	39,089,945	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 71,680,817</u>	<u>\$ 10,179,182</u>	<u>\$ (9,350,488)</u>	<u>\$ 5,575,751</u>	<u>\$ 78,085,262</u>	<u>\$ 3,604,429</u>
Business Type Activities:	Balance at June 30, 2013	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Net Increase (Decrease)	Balance at June 30, 2014	Current Portion
Compensated absences.....	\$ 73,930	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,253	\$ 83,183	\$ 83,183
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	356,140	-	-	222,873	579,013	-
Long-term bonds and notes payable...	<u>3,937,986</u>	<u>622,657</u>	<u>(1,320,667)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,239,976</u>	<u>650,932</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,368,056</u>	<u>\$ 622,657</u>	<u>\$ (1,320,667)</u>	<u>\$ 232,126</u>	<u>\$ 3,902,172</u>	<u>\$ 734,115</u>

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Town adopted GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, as part of its year 2011 reporting. The intention of the GASB is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the Town's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classification and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources. GASB 54 provides for two major types of fund balance, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund. The Town has reported principal portion of endowment funds as nonspendable.

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, GASB 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- Restricted: fund balances that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- Committed: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government from its highest level of decision making authority.
- Assigned: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government to be used for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned: fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purpose.

As of June 30, 2014, the governmental fund balances consisted of the following:

	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			
	General	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent fund principal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,527,707	\$ 2,527,707
Restricted for:				
Town capital projects.....	-	3,081,895	-	3,081,895
School capital projects.....	-	-	187,337	187,337
Other special revenue.....	-	-	74	74
School gifts and grants.....	-	-	382,315	382,315
School lunch.....	-	-	428,325	428,325
School revolving.....	-	-	2,570,127	2,570,127
Town gifts and grants.....	-	-	1,738,622	1,738,622
Town revolving.....	-	-	1,580,151	1,580,151
Permanent funds.....	-	-	3,110,004	3,110,004
Assigned to:				
General government.....	275,491	-	-	275,491
Public safety.....	7,191	-	-	7,191
Education.....	110,189	-	-	110,189
Public works.....	399,897	-	-	399,897
Human services.....	2,901	-	-	2,901
Free cash used to balance the FY2015 operating budget.....	1,955,200	-	-	1,955,200
Unassigned.....	9,482,658	-	-	9,482,658
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 12,233,527	\$ 3,081,895	\$ 12,524,662	\$ 27,840,084

Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 §5B allows for the establishment of stabilization funds for one or more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body.

At year end the balances of the General Stabilization, Capital Stabilization and OPEB Stabilizations Funds was \$306,000, \$2.7 million, and \$9,000, respectively. All are reported as unassigned fund balance within the General Fund.

NOTE 10 - RISK FINANCING

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town participates in a premium-based health care plan for its active employees.

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLAN

Plan Description - The Town contributes to the MCRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Milton Contributory Retirement Board. Substantially all employees are members of the MCRS, except for public school teachers and certain administrators who are members of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System, to which the Town does not contribute. Pension benefits and administrative expenses paid by the Teachers Retirement Board are the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth. The amount of these on-behalf payments totaled approximately \$7,881,000 million for the year ended June 30, 2014, and, accordingly, are reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures.

The MCRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Milton Contributory Retirement Board and are borne by the MCRS.

The MCRS issues a publicly available unaudited financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth's PERAC. That report may be obtained by contacting the MCRS located at 525 Canton Avenue, Milton, Massachusetts, 02186.

At December 31, 2013, the MCRS's membership consists of the following:

Active members.....	368
Inactive members.....	66
Disabled members.....	38
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>225</u>
Total.....	<u><u>697</u></u>

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute to the MCRS at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the MCRS its share of the system-wide actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. Administrative expenses are funded through investment earnings. The current and two preceding years' apportionment of the annual pension cost between the two employers required the Town to contribute 99% of the total. Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and the Town.

Annual Pension Cost - The Town contributions to the MCRS for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$4,674,000, \$4,493,000, and \$4,293,000, respectively, which equaled its required contribution for each year. At June 30, 2014, the Town did not have a net pension obligation. The required contribution was determined as part of the January 1, 2013, actuarial valuation using the individual entry age actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 7.75% investment rate of return and (b) projected salaries at rates ranging from 4.75% to 4.75% per year. The actuarial value of the MCRS's assets was determined using the fair value of the assets. The MCRS's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll. The remaining amortization period at January 1, 2013, is 12 years.

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
1/1/2013	\$ 86,729,191	\$ 121,723,171	\$ 34,993,980	71.3%	\$ 19,175,686	182.5%
1/1/2011	87,479,107	113,132,039	25,652,932	77.3%	17,241,221	148.8%
1/1/2009	73,278,417	99,303,806	26,025,389	73.8%	17,341,534	150.1%
1/1/2007	74,305,047	92,325,220	18,020,173	80.5%	15,902,647	113.3%

Funding progress is reported based on the biennial actuarial valuation performed by the MCRS, and is being accumulated on a biennial basis. The Town is responsible for approximately 99% of the unfunded liability.

NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Town of Milton administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“the Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the Town and the unions representing Town employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the Town and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The Town contributes 70% percent of the general government’s and 95% of the school’s cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 30 or 5 percent of their premium costs. During 2014, the Town contributed \$3.5 million to the plan.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The Town’s annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation are summarized in the following table:

Annual required contribution.....	\$ 10,751,909
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	1,358,992
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(2,947,979)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	9,162,922
Contributions made.....	<u>(3,468,752)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation.....	5,694,170
Net OPEB obligation--beginning of year.....	<u>33,974,788</u>
Net OPEB obligation--end of year.....	<u><u>\$ 39,668,958</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for year 2014 was as follows:

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2014	\$ 9,162,922	38%	\$ 39,668,958
6/30/2013	8,760,994	37%	33,974,788
6/30/2012	10,126,607	39%	28,497,047

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$92,834,795, all of which was unfunded. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$41,373,203 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 224 percent.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

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

In the July 1, 2012, actuarial valuation, actuarial liabilities were determined using the projected unit credit cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment return assumption, which is based on the expected yield on the assets of the Town, calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual medical/drug cost trend rate of 6.0% initially, graded to 5% starting in year 2014. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2012 is 26 years.

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS

The Town is committed to expend \$9,488,000 for the various projects listed below.

Purpose	Amount
Various capital.....	\$ 450,000
Water system rehab.....	1,000,000
Medical expenses.....	1,350,000
Surface drain system.....	800,000
Wind turbines.....	4,850,000
Sewer capital needs.....	28,000
Water system improvements.....	1,010,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 9,488,000</u>

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 through June 30, 2014, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2014, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2014.

NOTE 15 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2014, the following GASB pronouncement was implemented:

- The GASB issued Statement #65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities. This statement introduced the concept of deferred outflows and deferred inflow to the financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plan. This statement did not impact the financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #69, Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations, which is required to be implemented in year 2014. This statement did not impact the financial statements.

- The GASB issued Statement #70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees. This statement did not impact the financial statements.

Future Pronouncements

The following GASB Pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, which is required to be implemented in year 2015. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement may have an impact on the basic financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, which is required to be implemented simultaneously with GASB Statement #68 in 2015.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these standards will have on the Basic Financial Statements.

Required Supplementary Information

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Amounts Carried forward From Prior Year	Current Year Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ -	\$ 66,672,005	\$ 66,672,005	\$ 66,672,005
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	-	3,028,000	3,028,000	3,028,000
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	400,000	400,000	400,000
Intergovernmental.....	-	9,451,417	9,451,417	9,451,417
Departmental and other.....	-	2,215,000	2,215,000	2,215,000
Investment income.....	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	-	81,791,422	81,791,422	81,791,422
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	273,481	4,539,828	4,813,309	4,654,000
Public safety.....	17,334	11,432,242	11,449,576	11,474,154
Education.....	6,231	38,409,005	38,415,236	38,415,236
Public works.....	156,950	4,920,152	5,077,102	5,511,328
Human services.....	-	574,044	574,044	574,549
Library.....	1,284	1,145,740	1,147,024	1,147,024
Culture and recreation.....	-	410,353	410,353	410,353
Pension benefits.....	-	4,674,455	4,674,455	4,674,455
Employee benefits.....	-	10,625,373	10,625,373	10,325,373
State and county charges.....	-	3,317,415	3,317,415	3,317,415
Debt service:				
Principal.....	-	2,597,379	2,597,379	2,597,379
Interest.....	-	1,289,254	1,289,254	1,289,254
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	455,280	83,935,240	84,390,520	84,390,520
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(455,280)	(2,143,818)	(2,599,098)	(2,599,098)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	-	1,653,707	1,653,707	2,438,707
Transfers out.....	-	(1,568,224)	(1,568,224)	(1,871,074)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)...	-	85,483	85,483	567,633
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(455,280)	(2,058,335)	(2,513,615)	(2,031,465)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	6,289,677	6,289,677	6,289,677	6,289,677
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 5,834,397	\$ 4,231,342	\$ 3,776,062	\$ 4,258,212

See notes to required supplementary information.

Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
\$ 67,300,822	\$ -	\$ 628,817
3,542,377	-	514,377
413,533	-	13,533
9,790,490	-	339,073
2,957,215	-	742,215
26,788	-	1,788
98,608	-	98,608
<u>84,129,833</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,338,411</u>
4,129,592	275,491	248,917
11,435,130	7,191	31,833
38,305,047	110,189	-
4,982,040	399,897	129,391
492,859	2,901	78,789
1,144,151	-	2,873
409,913	-	440
4,674,455	-	-
10,271,979	-	53,394
3,339,631	-	(22,216)
2,597,379	-	-
1,287,031	-	2,223
<u>83,069,207</u>	<u>795,669</u>	<u>525,644</u>
<u>1,060,626</u>	<u>(795,669)</u>	<u>2,864,055</u>
334,993	-	334,993
(785,000)	-	(785,000)
2,438,707	-	-
(1,871,074)	-	-
<u>117,626</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(450,007)</u>
1,178,252	(795,669)	2,414,048
<u>6,289,677</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 7,467,929</u>	<u>\$ (795,669)</u>	<u>\$ 2,414,048</u>

Retirement System Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions

The Retirement System Schedule of Funding progress presents multiyear trend information relating to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the Town is one participating employer, about whether the actuarial value of planned assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

The Retirement System Schedule of Employer Contributions presents multiyear trend information for required and actual contributions relating to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the Town is one participating employer, as well as the Town's proportionate share of the plan's annual contributions.

MILTON CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
01/01/13	\$ 86,729,191	\$ 121,723,171	\$ 34,993,980	71.3%	\$ 19,175,686	182.5%
01/01/11	87,479,107	113,132,039	25,652,932	77.3%	17,241,221	148.8%
01/01/09	73,278,417	99,303,806	26,025,389	73.8%	17,341,534	150.1%
01/01/07	74,305,047	92,325,220	18,020,173	80.5%	15,902,647	113.3%
01/01/05	64,124,023	82,005,047	17,881,024	78.2%	14,024,744	127.5%
01/01/03	56,388,022	76,045,844	19,657,822	74.2%	13,420,717	146.5%

See notes to required supplementary information.

MILTON CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Year Ended June 30	System Wide			Town of Milton	
	Annual Required Contributions	(A) Actual Contributions	Percentage Contributed	(B) Actual Contributions	(B/A) Town's Percentage of System Wide Actual Contributions
2014	\$ 4,700,983	\$ 4,700,983	100%	\$ 4,674,000	99.43%
2013	4,519,401	4,519,401	100%	4,492,609	99.41%
2012	4,317,807	4,317,807	100%	4,292,671	99.42%
2011	4,126,219	4,126,219	100%	4,104,631	99.48%
2010	3,874,870	3,874,870	100%	3,855,014	99.49%
2009	3,702,589	3,702,589	100%	3,683,288	99.48%
2008	3,512,664	3,512,664	100%	3,497,727	99.57%
2007	3,352,827	3,352,827	100%	3,335,093	99.47%

The Town's Actual Contributions equaled 100% of its Required Contributions for each year presented.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Funding progress compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents, over time, the ratio of the actual annual employer contributions to the annual required contribution.

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

JUNE 30, 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
7/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 92,834,795	\$ 92,834,795	0%	\$ 41,373,203	224.4%
7/1/2010	-	107,528,122	107,528,122	0%	42,214,723	254.7%
7/1/2008	-	126,940,430	126,940,430	0%	40,180,581	315.9%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Actual Contributions Made	Percentage of the ARC Contributed
2014	\$ 9,162,922	\$ 3,468,752	38%
2013	8,760,994	3,283,253	37%
2012	10,126,607	3,995,331	39%
2011	9,238,821	3,558,546	39%
2010	12,550,898	4,027,412	32%
2009	12,026,890	3,864,879	32%

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 45 for the year ended June 30, 2009.
Information for prior years is not available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2012
Actuarial cost method.....	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method.....	Level dollar amortization over 30 years at the last valuation
Remaining amortization period.....	26 years as of July 1, 2012

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return.....	4.0%, pay-as-you-go scenario
Medical/drug cost trend rate.....	6.0% graded to 5.0% starting in 2014

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	375
Current active members.....	<u>720</u>
Total	<u><u>1,095</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**1. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by the Warrant Committee. The Warrant Committee presents an annual budget to the Town Meeting Representatives (Representatives), which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. The Representatives, who have full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote.

Increases or transfers between and within departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget, requires majority Representative approval via a supplemental appropriation.

The majority of appropriations are non-continuing which lapse at the end of each year. Others are continuing appropriations for which the governing body has authorized that an unspent balance from a prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current year. These carry forwards are included as part of the subsequent year's original budget.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending (salaries, expenses and capital) authorized for an appropriation account. However, the payment of debt service is statutorily required, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by majority vote of the Representatives.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original year 2014 approved budget authorized approximately \$86 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. Included in this amount were carry forwards from prior years and continuing appropriations. During year 2014, Town Meeting voted to increase the budget approximately \$303,000.

The Town Accountant's Office has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

2. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2014, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ 1,178,252
<u>Perspective difference:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization funds recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	982,980
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....	(148,813)
Tax refunds payable.....	(111,000)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	7,881,000
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	<u>(7,881,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$ <u><u>1,901,419</u></u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

The Town contributes to the MCRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Milton Contributory Retirement Board. Substantially all employees are members of the MCRS, except for public school teachers and certain administrators who are members of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System, to which the Town does not contribute. Pension benefits and administrative expenses paid by the Teachers Retirement Board are the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth. The amount of these on-behalf payments totaled approximately \$7.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2014, and, accordingly, are reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Additionally, the schedule of employer contributions, presented as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information for required and actual contributions relating to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the Town is one participating employer, as well as the Town's proportionate share of the plan's annual contributions. This information is designed to be helpful for understanding the scale of the information presented relative to the Town.

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan). The Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Additionally, retired teachers and their spouses receive health insurance through the Group Insurance Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

(GIC). Each participating municipality is assessed for the governmental share of health and life insurance premiums paid on behalf of its teacher retirees by the state.

The Town currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a pay-as-you-go basis. As a result, the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability) is 0%. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the Town has recorded its OPEB cost equal to the actuarial determined annual required contribution (ARC) which includes the normal cost of providing benefits for the year and a component for the amortization of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the plan.

The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information which compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents, over time, the ratio of the actual annual employer contributions to the annual required contribution.

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

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.