

TOWN OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

TOWN OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Milton, Massachusetts

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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, 2015, 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, 2015, 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 30, 2015, 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 & Fall - LLC". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Powers & Fall" on the top line and "- LLC" on the bottom line.

November 30, 2015

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, 2015. 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 and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Milton exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent year by \$109.7 million (net position).
- The total governmental net position decreased by \$3.2 million. The key element of the change for 2015 continues to be the OPEB liabilities, which increased by \$5.9 million this year.
- As required by GASB Statement #68, in 2015 the Town recognized their total net pension liability of \$23.6 million along with a deferred outflow related to pension of \$216,000 on the statement of net position for the first time. Beginning of year net position has been revised as part of this implementation. Additional disclosures and schedules have been added to the notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.
- As of the close of the current year, the Town of Milton's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$27.4 million, a decrease of \$477,000 in comparison with the prior year. The decrease is attributable primarily to better than expected revenue collections, higher expenditures in the Towns capital projects fund and timing of federal and state grant expenditures.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$7.9 million or 9.0% 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 \$79.2 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.

	2015	(As Revised) 2014
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 40,757,644	\$ 40,457,574
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	2,072,831	1,422,758
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	145,474,724	148,535,733
Total assets	188,305,199	190,416,065
 Deferred outflows of resources	210,983	-
 Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	4,452,485	4,639,912
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	70,449,180	66,137,780
Current debt.....	3,421,852	3,066,985
Noncurrent debt.....	29,988,610	33,245,413
Total liabilities	108,312,127	107,090,090
 Deferred inflows of resources	1,001,319	943,000
 Net Position:		
Net invested in capital assets.....	117,321,820	117,069,721
Restricted.....	25,693,693	18,111,969
Unrestricted.....	(63,812,777)	(52,798,715)
Total net position	\$ 79,202,736	\$ 82,382,975

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 \$63.8 million reflects the impact of the OPEB and Pension liabilities.

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 \$3.2 million. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

	(As Revised)	
	2015	2014
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 5,035,215	\$ 5,391,631
Operating grants and contributions.....	23,147,476	23,405,634
Capital grants and contributions.....	1,668,368	-
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	68,305,547	67,037,340
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,715,047	3,462,579
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	496,515	413,533
Nonrestricted grants.....	4,417,831	4,308,396
Unrestricted investment income.....	366,682	497,560
Other revenues.....	129,228	443,954
Total revenues.....	107,281,909	104,960,627
Expenses:		
General government.....	9,362,545	9,061,520
Public safety.....	19,688,512	19,371,615
Education.....	69,183,934	69,306,852
Public works.....	8,388,684	5,664,060
Human services.....	947,032	1,127,956
Library.....	1,636,081	1,582,153
Culture and recreation.....	1,241,624	1,430,621
Interest.....	959,671	1,233,709
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	-	785,000
Total expenses.....	111,408,083	109,563,486
Transfers.....	954,672	945,167
Change in net position.....	(3,171,502)	(3,657,692)
Net position beginning of year (as revised).....	82,374,238	86,031,930
Net position - ending.....	\$ 79,202,736	\$ 82,374,238

The beginning net position of governmental activities has been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statements #67, #68, and #71. To reflect this change, the Town has recorded a net pension liability and a deferred outflow of resources, which has resulted in the restatement of the June 30, 2014, balance of the governmental activities by \$24,902,360. Additionally, \$8,737 of OPEB fund balance previously reported in governmental activities has been reclassified to the OPEB trust fund. In total, previously reported net position of \$107,285,335 has been revised to \$82,374,238.

The governmental activities decreased \$3.2 million during the current year as compared to a decrease in net position of \$3.7 million during the prior year. The main reason for this is the annual increase in the OPEB liability. In 2015 the Town, based on its actuarial valuation, recognized an increase of \$5.9 million in its OPEB liability. Overall revenues and expenses increased approximately \$2.3 million and \$1.9 million, respectively over 2014 amounts.

Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Town of Milton's net position by \$1.8 million. Key elements of this increase are as follows.

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.

	(As Revised)	
	2015	2014
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 9,855,022	\$ 8,264,902
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	1,467,337	1,758,909
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	24,588,803	23,390,456
Total assets.....	35,911,162	33,414,267
Deferred outflows of resources.....	4,910	-
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	755,255	330,350
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	1,098,944	1,158,590
Current debt.....	1,524,574	650,932
Noncurrent debt.....	2,006,485	2,589,044
Total liabilities.....	5,385,258	4,728,916
Net Position:		
Net invested in capital assets.....	22,525,081	21,909,389
Unrestricted.....	8,005,733	6,775,962
Total net position.....	\$ 30,530,814	\$ 28,685,351
	(As Revised)	
	2015	2014
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 13,206,769	\$ 12,806,160
General Revenues:		
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,243	1,997
Total revenues.....	13,208,012	12,808,157
Expenses:		
Water and sewer.....	10,407,877	10,368,506
Transfers.....	(954,672)	(945,167)
Change in net position.....	1,845,463	1,494,484
Net position beginning of year (as revised).....	28,685,351	27,190,867
Net position - ending.....	\$ 30,530,814	\$ 28,685,351

The beginning net position of business-type activities has been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statements #67, #68, and #71. To reflect this change, the Town has recorded a net pension liability and a deferred outflow of resources, which has resulted in the restatement of the June 30, 2014, balance of the business-type activities by \$579,577. Previously reported net position of \$29,264,928 has been revised to \$28,685,351.

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 \$27.4 million, a decrease of \$477,000 in comparison with the prior year. The decrease is attributable primarily to better than expected revenue collections, higher expenditures in the Towns capital projects fund and 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 \$7.9 million, of which \$3.1 million relates to its two 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 9.0% of total general fund budgetary expenditures, while total fund balance represents 13.1% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the Town of Milton's general fund experienced a decrease of \$764,000 during the current year. The decrease is attributable primarily to the anticipated use of free cash to balance the budget offset by better than expected collections.

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 \$3.7 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. The total growth in net position for both funds was \$1 million and \$813,000, 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 \$356,000. The adjustment was to increase transfers to the Reserve Fund for extraordinary or unforeseen expenditures.

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, 2015, amounts to \$173.6 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 \$35.5 million.

Town of Milton's General Obligation Bonds Outstanding

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2008.....	5,571,925	-	5,571,925
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2009.....	8,470,000	-	8,470,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2012.....	4,950,000	-	4,950,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2015.....	3,926,000	-	3,926,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	5,174,000	-	5,174,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2015.....	4,780,000	-	4,780,000
Water System.....	-	1,795,102	1,795,102
Sewer System.....	-	793,942	793,942
Total.....	\$ 32,871,925	\$ 2,589,044	\$ 35,460,969

Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) has rated the Town's long-term debt in 2015 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, 2015

<i>Primary Government</i>			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 32,434,179	\$ 6,304,297	\$ 38,738,476
Investments.....	2,705,639	-	2,705,639
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	981,112	-	981,112
Tax liens.....	2,244,407	-	2,244,407
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	382,628	-	382,628
User fees.....	-	3,550,725	3,550,725
Departmental and other.....	178,778	-	178,778
Intergovernmental.....	1,830,901	-	1,830,901
NONCURRENT:			
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	2,072,831	1,467,337	3,540,168
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	145,474,724	24,588,803	170,063,527
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>188,305,199</u>	<u>35,911,162</u>	<u>224,216,361</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	210,983	4,910	215,893
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	1,256,899	431,516	1,688,415
Accrued payroll.....	1,035,047	33,494	1,068,541
Health claims payable.....	678,000	-	678,000
Tax refunds payable.....	303,000	-	303,000
Accrued interest.....	474,149	10,998	485,147
Payroll withholdings.....	93,444	-	93,444
Abandoned property.....	14,711	-	14,711
Customer deposits payable.....	10,225	191,500	201,725
Capital lease obligations.....	7,171	-	7,171
Compensated absences.....	453,352	87,747	541,099
Workers' compensation.....	126,487	-	126,487
Notes payable.....	385,049	942,015	1,327,064
Bonds payable.....	3,036,803	582,559	3,619,362
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	15,627	-	15,627
Compensated absences.....	1,813,409	-	1,813,409
Workers' compensation.....	505,950	-	505,950
Other postemployment benefits.....	45,044,975	562,032	45,607,007
Net pension liability.....	23,069,219	536,912	23,606,131
Bonds payable.....	29,988,610	2,006,485	31,995,095
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>108,312,127</u>	<u>5,385,258</u>	<u>113,697,385</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding.....	1,001,319	-	1,001,319
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	117,321,820	22,525,081	139,846,901
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	6,184,222	-	6,184,222
Nonexpendable.....	6,184,222	-	6,184,222
Other purposes.....	13,325,249	-	13,325,249
Unrestricted.....	(63,812,777)	8,005,733	(55,807,044)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	<u>\$ 79,202,736</u>	<u>\$ 30,530,814</u>	<u>\$ 109,733,550</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 9,362,545	\$ 700,050	\$ 912,258	\$ -	\$ (7,750,237)
Public safety.....	19,688,512	1,199,392	230,024	-	(18,259,096)
Education.....	69,183,934	613,527	19,234,135	-	(49,336,272)
Public works.....	8,388,684	2,403,415	2,008,518	1,668,368	(2,308,383)
Human services.....	947,032	50,245	152,073	-	(744,714)
Library.....	1,636,081	-	104,409	-	(1,531,672)
Culture and recreation.....	1,241,624	68,586	506,059	-	(666,979)
Interest.....	959,671	-	-	-	(959,671)
Total Governmental Activities.....	111,408,083	5,035,215	23,147,476	1,668,368	(81,557,024)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	4,392,608	5,931,472	-	-	1,538,864
Sewer.....	6,015,269	7,275,297	-	-	1,260,028
Total Business-Type Activities.....	10,407,877	13,206,769	-	-	2,798,892
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 121,815,960	\$ 18,241,984	\$ 23,147,476	\$ 1,668,368	\$ (78,758,132)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (81,557,024)	\$ 2,798,892	\$ (78,758,132)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	68,305,547	-	68,305,547
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,715,047	-	3,715,047
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	496,515	-	496,515
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	4,417,831	-	4,417,831
Unrestricted investment income.....	366,682	1,243	367,925
Other.....	129,228	-	129,228
<i>Transfers, net</i>	<u>954,672</u>	<u>(954,672)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>78,385,522</u>	<u>(953,429)</u>	<u>77,432,093</u>
Change in net position.....	(3,171,502)	1,845,463	(1,326,039)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year (as revised).....	<u>82,374,238</u>	<u>28,685,351</u>	<u>111,059,589</u>
End of year.....	<u>\$ 79,202,736</u>	<u>\$ 30,530,814</u>	<u>\$ 109,733,550</u>

(Concluded)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS	General	Town	Nonmajor	Total
		Capital	Governmental	Governmental
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 14,020,605	\$ 3,114,692	\$ 9,048,677	\$ 26,183,974
Investments.....	-	-	2,705,639	2,705,639
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	981,112	-	-	981,112
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,244,407	-	-	2,244,407
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	382,628	-	-	382,628
Departmental and other.....	2,979	-	175,799	178,778
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	1,830,901	1,830,901
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 17,631,731	\$ 3,114,692	\$ 13,761,016	\$ 34,507,439
LIABILITIES:				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 973,079	\$ 55,359	\$ 216,785	\$ 1,245,223
Accrued payroll.....	886,100	-	148,947	1,035,047
Tax refunds payable.....	303,000	-	-	303,000
Liabilities due depositors.....	10,225	-	-	10,225
Payroll withholdings.....	93,444	-	-	93,444
Abandoned property.....	14,711	-	-	14,711
Notes payable.....	-	85,297	299,752	385,049
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,280,559	140,656	665,484	3,086,699
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues.....	3,890,505	-	175,799	4,066,304
FUND BALANCES:				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	2,569,971	2,569,971
Restricted.....	-	2,974,036	10,579,479	13,553,515
Assigned.....	3,531,220	-	-	3,531,220
Unassigned.....	7,929,447	-	(229,717)	7,699,730
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	11,460,667	2,974,036	12,919,733	27,354,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 17,631,731	\$ 3,114,692	\$ 13,761,016	\$ 34,507,439

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2015

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$ 27,354,436
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....	147,547,555
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....	4,066,304
Certain changes in the net pension liability are required to be included in pension expense over future periods. These changes are reported as deferred outflows of resources or (deferred inflows of resources) related to pensions.....	210,983
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....	5,560,529
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....	(474,149)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds	
Bonds payable.....	(33,025,413)
Net pension liability.....	(23,069,219)
Other postemployment benefits.....	(45,044,975)
Workers compensation.....	(632,437)
Capital lease obligations.....	(22,798)
Compensated absences.....	<u>(2,266,761)</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....	(104,061,603)
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.....	<u>(1,001,319)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 79,202,736</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	General	Town Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 68,241,139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,241,139
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,654,139	- -	- -	3,654,139
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	496,515	- -	- -	496,515
Intergovernmental.....	14,835,378	1,819,668	9,478,076	26,133,122
Departmental and other.....	3,115,089	148,523	4,424,938	7,688,550
Contributions.....	- -	- -	421,538	421,538
Investment income.....	135,321	- -	216,646	351,967
Miscellaneous.....	115,966	- -	- -	115,966
TOTAL REVENUES.....	90,593,547	1,968,191	14,541,198	107,102,936
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	4,502,771	267,192	890,427	5,660,390
Public safety.....	11,912,379	- -	1,599,803	13,512,182
Education.....	40,301,471	- -	9,049,756	49,351,227
Public works.....	5,744,444	1,806,858	1,592,090	9,143,392
Human services.....	466,350	- -	119,219	585,569
Library.....	1,192,377	- -	142,231	1,334,608
Culture and recreation.....	415,013	2,000	508,995	926,008
Pension benefits.....	9,813,787	- -	- -	9,813,787
Employee benefits.....	10,483,254	- -	- -	10,483,254
State and county charges.....	3,510,627	- -	- -	3,510,627
Debt service:				
Principal.....	3,038,561	- -	- -	3,038,561
Interest.....	1,249,313	- -	- -	1,249,313
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	92,630,347	2,076,050	13,902,521	108,608,918
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(2,036,800)	(107,859)	638,677	(1,505,982)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Proceeds from refunding bonds.....	4,780,000	- -	- -	4,780,000
Premium from issuance of refunding bonds.....	156,522	- -	- -	156,522
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	(4,862,123)	- -	- -	(4,862,123)
Transfers in.....	1,198,278	- -	- -	1,198,278
Transfers out.....	- -	- -	(243,606)	(243,606)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,272,677	-	(243,606)	1,029,071
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(764,123)	(107,859)	395,071	(476,911)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (as revised).....	12,224,790	3,081,895	12,524,662	27,831,347
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 11,460,667	\$ 2,974,036	\$ 12,919,733	\$ 27,354,436

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, 2015

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....	\$ (476,911)
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay.....	3,171,808
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(5,582,744)</u>

Net effect of reporting capital assets.....	(2,410,936)
---	-------------

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.....

164,182

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.

Amortization of bond premiums.....	190,105
Capital lease principal payments.....	6,774
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>3,038,561</u>

Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....	3,235,440
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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.

Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(36,837)
Net change in workers compensation accrual.....	(209,014)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	99,537
Other postemployment benefits.....	(5,955,030)
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	210,983
Net change in net pension liability.....	<u>1,833,141</u>

Net effect of recording long-term liabilities and amortizing deferred losses.....	(4,057,220)
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Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities.

The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.....	<u>373,943</u>
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Change in net position of governmental activities.....	<u>\$ (3,171,502)</u>
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See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
	Water	Sewer	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds	
ASSETS					
CURRENT:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 3,295,646	\$ 3,008,651	\$ 6,304,297	\$ 6,250,205	
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
User fees.....	1,490,539	2,060,186	3,550,725		-
Total current assets.....	4,786,185	5,068,837	9,855,022		6,250,205
NONCURRENT:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated.....	817,856	649,481	1,467,337		-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	14,407,960	10,180,843	24,588,803		-
Total noncurrent assets.....	15,225,816	10,830,324	26,056,140		-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	20,012,001	15,899,161	35,911,162		6,250,205
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	2,654	2,256	4,910		-
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT:					
Warrants payable.....	341,355	90,161	431,516		11,676
Accrued payroll.....	17,764	15,730	33,494		-
Health claims payable.....	-	-	-		678,000
Accrued interest.....	-	10,998	10,998		-
Customer deposits payable.....	107,500	84,000	191,500		-
Compensated absences.....	45,440	42,307	87,747		-
Notes payable.....	910,515	31,500	942,015		-
Bonds payable.....	426,590	155,969	582,559		-
Total current liabilities.....	1,849,164	430,665	2,279,829		689,676
NONCURRENT:					
Other postemployment benefits.....	291,052	270,980	562,032		-
Net pension liability.....	290,187	246,725	536,912		-
Bonds payable.....	1,368,512	637,973	2,006,485		-
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	1,949,751	1,155,678	3,105,429		-
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	3,798,915	1,586,343	5,385,258		689,676
NET POSITION					
Net invested in capital assets.....	12,520,199	10,004,882	22,525,081		-
Unrestricted.....	3,695,541	4,310,192	8,005,733		5,560,529
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 16,215,740	\$ 14,315,074	\$ 30,530,814	\$ 5,560,529	

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Employee contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,377,621
Employer contributions	- -	- -	- -	9,347,499
Charges for services	5,931,472	7,275,297	13,206,769	-
Contributions.....	- -	- -	- -	499,499
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	5,931,472	7,275,297	13,206,769	12,224,619
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Cost of services and administration	1,693,371	1,110,103	2,803,474	-
MWRA assessment.....	2,346,155	4,578,436	6,924,591	-
Depreciation.....	350,810	300,660	651,470	-
Employee benefits	- -	- -	- -	11,865,467
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,390,336	5,989,199	10,379,535	11,865,467
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	1,541,136	1,286,098	2,827,234	359,152
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Investment income.....	1,157	86	1,243	14,791
Interest expense.....	(2,272)	(26,070)	(28,342)	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	(1,115)	(25,984)	(27,099)	14,791
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS.....	1,540,021	1,260,114	2,800,135	373,943
TRANSFERS:				
Transfers out.....	(507,896)	(446,776)	(954,672)	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	1,032,125	813,338	1,845,463	373,943
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (as revised).	15,183,615	13,501,736	28,685,351	5,186,586
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 16,215,740	\$ 14,315,074	\$ 30,530,814	\$ 5,560,529

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>					
	Water	Sewer	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 6,145,403	\$ 7,512,571	\$ 13,657,974	\$ 12,224,619	
Payments to vendors.....	(3,115,376)	(5,252,091)	(8,367,467)	(12,049,962)	
Payments to employees.....	(572,332)	(486,613)	(1,058,945)	-	
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>2,457,695</u>	<u>1,773,867</u>	<u>4,231,562</u>	<u>174,657</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfers out.....	(507,896)	(446,776)	(954,672)	-	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds.....	910,515	31,500	942,015	-	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(871,810)	(686,435)	(1,558,245)	-	
Principal payments on bonds.....	(494,958)	(155,974)	(650,932)	-	
Interest expense.....	(2,272)	(28,874)	(31,146)	-	
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>(458,525)</u>	<u>(839,783)</u>	<u>(1,298,308)</u>	<u>-</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Investment income.....	1,157	86	1,243	14,791	
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	<u>1,492,431</u>	<u>487,394</u>	<u>1,979,825</u>	<u>189,448</u>	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>1,803,215</u>	<u>2,521,257</u>	<u>4,324,472</u>	<u>6,060,757</u>	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 3,295,646</u>	<u>\$ 3,008,651</u>	<u>\$ 6,304,297</u>	<u>\$ 6,250,205</u>	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 1,541,136	\$ 1,286,098	\$ 2,827,234	\$ 359,152	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:					
Depreciation.....	350,810	300,660	651,470	-	
Deferred outflows/(inflows) related to pensions.....	(2,654)	(2,256)	(4,910)	-	
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
User fees.....	186,431	203,274	389,705	-	
Warrants payable.....	339,041	37,760	376,801	(241,495)	
Accrued payroll.....	(7,158)	(6,947)	(14,105)	-	
Health claims payable.....	-	-	-	57,000	
Liabilities due depositors.....	27,500	34,000	61,500	-	
Other liabilities.....	(1,051)	-	(1,051)	-	
Other postretirement benefits.....	44,336	(61,317)	(16,981)	-	
Net pension liability.....	(23,059)	(19,606)	(42,665)	-	
Accrued compensated absences.....	2,363	2,201	4,564	-	
Total adjustments.....	<u>916,559</u>	<u>487,769</u>	<u>1,404,328</u>	<u>(184,495)</u>	
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>\$ 2,457,695</u>	<u>\$ 1,773,867</u>	<u>\$ 4,231,562</u>	<u>\$ 174,657</u>	

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2014)	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 862,386	\$ 389,024	\$ 173,881
Investments.....	<u>107,655,476</u>	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>108,517,862</u>	<u>389,024</u>	<u>173,881</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for pension benefits.....	108,517,862	-	-
Held in trust for other postemployment benefits.....	-	389,024	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	-	173,881
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>108,517,862</u>	<u>389,024</u>	<u>173,881</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2014)	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust	Private Purpose Trust Funds
<u>ADDITIONS:</u>			
Contributions:			
Employer.....	\$ 5,009,570	\$ 377,039	\$ -
Employee.....	2,024,442	-	-
Total contributions.....	7,034,012	377,039	-
Net investment income (loss):			
Net change in fair value of investments.....	5,184,239	-	-
Interest and dividends.....	2,931,435	3,248	124
Total investment income (loss).....	8,115,674	3,248	124
Less: investment expense.....	(550,787)	-	-
Net investment income (loss).....	7,564,887	3,248	124
Intergovernmental.....	56,988	-	-
Transfers from other systems.....	489,622	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	15,145,509	380,287	124
<u>DEDUCTIONS:</u>			
Administration.....	153,933	-	-
Transfers to other systems.....	230,836	-	-
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	7,537,317	-	-
Educational scholarships.....	-	-	34,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	7,922,086	-	34,000
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	7,223,423	380,287	(33,876)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (AS REVISED).....	101,294,439	8,737	207,757
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 108,517,862	\$ 389,024	\$ 173,881

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 (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.

The System did not issue a separate audited financial statement. The System 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 System located at 191 Cabot Street, Beverly, Massachusetts 01915.

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 2015 was \$855,492.

The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), a joint venture with other Massachusetts governmental entities that was organized to provide water and sewer services to the respective members' Cities, Towns, and Districts. Complete financial statements for the MWRA can be obtained directly from their administrative office located at 100 First Avenue, Building 39, Boston, Massachusetts 02129.

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 *other postemployment benefit trust fund* is used to account for other postemployment benefit (OPEB), which accumulate resources to provide funding for future OPEB liabilities.

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 reports deferred outflow of resources related to pensions 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 deferred charges on a 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 Town 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. Pensions

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

N. 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.

O. 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.

P. 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.

Q. 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.

R. 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.

S. 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.

T. Revision of Fund Balance

Beginning fund balance in the General fund was revised by \$8,737 because the Town formed an OPEB Trust and transferred funds out of the General fund and into the Fiduciary OPEB Trust fund.

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 (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 \$28,646,245 and the bank balance totaled \$31,034,973. Of the bank balance, \$6,222,235 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$6,175,322 was covered by Depositors Insurance Fund Insurance, \$11,090,001 was collateralized and \$7,547,415 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

At December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of deposits for the System totaled \$862,386 and the bank balance of \$1,035,374 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 \$104,650 in Federal Home Loan MTG Corp., \$95,067 in U.S. Treasury Notes, \$442,364 in corporate bonds, and \$2,063,558 in equity securities have a custodial credit risk exposure of \$2,705,639 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, 2014 investments of \$107,655,475 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, 2015:

Investment Type	Maturity			
	Fair Value	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years
<u>Debt Securities</u>				
Federal Home Loan MTG Corp.....	\$ 104,650	\$ -	\$ 104,650	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Notes.....	95,067	-	95,067	-
Corporate Bonds.....	442,364	227,143	117,240	97,981
Total Debt Securities.....	642,081	\$ 227,143	\$ 316,957	\$ 97,981
<u>Other Investments</u>				
Equity Securities.....	2,063,558			
Money Market Mutual Funds (*).....	10,199,380			
MMDT (*).....	455,756			
Total Investments.....	\$ 13,360,775			
(*) designates cash equivalent				
Total investments per above.....	\$ 13,360,775			
Less: cash equivalents.....	<u>(10,655,136)</u>			
Total investments reported on statement of net position.....	\$ 2,705,639			

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 participates in PRIT. The effective weighted duration rate for PRIT investments ranged from 1.33 to 21.81 years.

Credit Risk

The Town uses PRIT guidelines as a means to manage credit risk. Standard and Poor's Investors Service rated the Town's investments of \$104,650 in Federal Home Loan MTG Corp, and \$95,067 in U.S. Treasury Notes AA+, and the corporate and municipal bonds as follows:

Quality Ratings	Corporate Bonds
AA+.....	\$ 225,589
A-.....	31,739
BBB+.....	87,055
BBB.....	<u>97,981</u>
Fair Value.....	\$ 442,364

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
Equity Securities.....	15%
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	76%

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2015, 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
Receivables:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 981,112	\$ -	\$ 981,112
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,244,407	-	2,244,407
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	485,628	(103,000)	382,628
Departmental and other.....	178,778	-	178,778
Intergovernmental.....	<u>1,830,901</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,830,901</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 5,720,826</u>	<u>\$ (103,000)</u>	<u>\$ 5,617,826</u>

At June 30, 2015, receivables for the water and sewer enterprise consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Receivables:			
Water and sewer fees.....	<u>\$ 3,550,725</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,550,725</u>

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
Receivables and other asset types:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 1,263,470	\$ -	\$ 1,263,470
Tax liens and foreclosures.....	2,244,407	-	2,244,407
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	382,628	-	382,628
Departmental and other.....	<u>-</u>	<u>175,799</u>	<u>175,799</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,890,505</u>	<u>\$ 175,799</u>	<u>\$ 4,066,304</u>

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 1,422,758	\$ 175,000	\$ -	\$ 1,597,758
Construction in progress.....	-	475,073	-	475,073
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>1,422,758</u>	<u>650,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,072,831</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	482,207	85,836	-	568,043
Buildings.....	175,536,720	-	(96,662)	175,440,058
Vehicles and equipment.....	16,152,585	474,894	(381,836)	16,245,643
Infrastructure.....	25,641,806	1,995,739	-	27,637,545
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>217,813,318</u>	<u>2,556,469</u>	<u>(478,498)</u>	<u>219,891,289</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(45,163)	(38,673)	-	(83,836)
Buildings.....	(42,290,599)	(4,200,031)	62,680	(46,427,950)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(11,776,352)	(759,794)	381,084	(12,155,062)
Infrastructure.....	(15,165,471)	(584,246)	-	(15,749,717)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(69,277,585)</u>	<u>(5,582,744)</u>	<u>443,764</u>	<u>(74,416,565)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>148,535,733</u>	<u>(3,026,275)</u>	<u>(34,734)</u>	<u>145,474,724</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 149,958,491</u>	<u>\$ (2,376,202)</u>	<u>\$ (34,734)</u>	<u>\$ 147,547,555</u>
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Water Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Construction in progress.....	\$ 922,613	\$ 817,856	\$ (922,613)	\$ 817,856
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	5,000	-	-	5,000
Vehicles and equipment.....	481,844	53,954	-	535,798
Infrastructure.....	26,525,348	922,613	-	27,447,961
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>27,012,192</u>	<u>976,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,988,759</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(1,687)	(125)	-	(1,812)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(437,961)	(10,331)	-	(448,292)
Infrastructure.....	(12,790,341)	(340,354)	-	(13,130,695)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(13,229,989)</u>	<u>(350,810)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,580,799)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>13,782,203</u>	<u>625,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,407,960</u>
Total water enterprise capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 14,704,816</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,613</u>	<u>\$ (922,613)</u>	<u>\$ 15,225,816</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Sewer Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Construction in progress.....	\$ 836,296	\$ 649,481	\$ (836,296)	\$ 649,481
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	10,000	-	-	10,000
Vehicles and equipment.....	384,747	36,954	-	421,701
Infrastructure.....	18,646,945	836,296	-	19,483,241
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>19,041,692</u>	<u>873,250</u>	-	<u>19,914,942</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Vehicles and equipment.....	(162,551)	(57,453)	-	(220,004)
Infrastructure.....	(9,260,888)	(243,207)	-	(9,504,095)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(9,433,439)</u>	<u>(300,660)</u>	-	<u>(9,734,099)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>9,608,253</u>	<u>572,590</u>	-	<u>10,180,843</u>
Total sewer enterprise capital assets, net.....	\$ <u>10,444,549</u>	\$ <u>1,222,071</u>	\$ <u>(836,296)</u>	\$ <u>10,830,324</u>

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

Governmental Activities:

General government.....	\$ 231,951
Public safety.....	417,121
Education.....	4,095,213
Public works.....	454,684
Human services.....	27,275
Library.....	326,473
Culture and recreation.....	<u>30,027</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 5,582,744</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Water.....	\$ 350,810
Sewer.....	<u>300,660</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	<u>\$ 651,470</u>

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLE, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2015, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	<u>Transfers In:</u>
	General Fund
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	\$ 243,606 (1)
Water funds.....	507,896 (2)
Sewer funds.....	<u>446,776 (2)</u>
Total.....	\$ 1,198,278

- (1) Transfer out of special revenue funds and into general fund for income generated from dog licenses and a premium sale of bonds.
- (2) 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 \$308,000 and at year end had a book value, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$41,649.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

<u>Years Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2016.....	\$ 8,507
2017.....	8,507
2018.....	<u>8,507</u>
Total minimum lease payments.....	<u>25,521</u>
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(2,723)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 22,798</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, 2015, are as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2014	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2015
Governmental							
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.37	08/12/15	\$ -	\$ 85,297	\$ -	\$ 85,297
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.37	08/12/15	-	85,000	-	85,000
BAN	Municipal Purpose.....	0.37	08/12/15	-	214,752	-	214,752
	Total governmental.....			-	385,049	-	385,049
Enterprise							
BAN	Sewer.....	0.37	08/12/15	-	31,500	-	31,500
BAN	Water.....	0.37	08/12/15	-	68,500	-	68,500
BAN	Water.....	0.37	08/12/15	-	842,015	-	842,015
	Total enterprise.....			-	942,015	-	942,015
	Total.....			\$ -	\$ 1,327,064	\$ -	\$ 1,327,064

The BANs with maturity dates of August 12, 2015 were subsequently rolled into a new BAN with an interest rate of 1.00% and a maturity date of August 12, 2016.

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, 2015, 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, 2014	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2015
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2005.....	2025	\$ 10,000,000	4.27	\$ 5,500,000	\$ -	\$ 5,500,000	\$ -
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2008.....	2028	8,978,577	2.00 - 4.24	6,031,304	-	459,379	5,571,925
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2009.....	2029	12,419,455	3.90 - 4.00	9,125,000	-	655,000	8,470,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2012.....	2032	6,002,666	2.00 - 2.75	5,295,000	-	345,000	4,950,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2029	4,403,182	2.00 - 5.00	4,403,182	-	477,182	3,926,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	2026	5,776,000.00	2.00 - 4.00	5,776,000	-	602,000	5,174,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2015.....	2025	4,780,000.00	2.00	-	4,780,000	-	4,780,000
				36,130,486	4,780,000	8,038,561	32,871,925
Add: unamortized premium.....				181,912	-	28,424	153,488
Total Governmental Bonds Payable.....				\$ 36,312,398	\$ 4,780,000	\$ 8,066,985	\$ 33,025,413

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2016.....	\$ 3,008,379	\$ 997,330	\$ 4,005,709
2017.....	2,979,379	905,199	3,884,578
2018.....	2,825,379	816,776	3,642,155
2019.....	2,761,379	738,820	3,500,199
2020 - 2024.....	12,775,895	2,488,700	15,264,595
2025 - 2029.....	7,956,514	753,886	8,710,400
2030 - 2032.....	565,000	30,233	595,233
Total.....	\$ 32,871,925	\$ 6,730,944	\$ 39,602,869

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Enterprise Fund

Issue	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2014	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2015
MCWT Bonds 1997.....	2017	494,304	0.00	\$ 100,927	\$ -	\$ 32,630	\$ 68,297
MCWT Bonds 2002.....	2021	63,451	0.00	23,652	-	3,363	20,289
MCWT Bonds 2003.....	2023	262,060	0.00	126,490	-	14,054	112,436
MWRA Notes 2005.....	2015	677,180	0.00	67,718	-	67,718	-
MWRA Notes 2006.....	2016	677,180	0.00	135,436	-	67,718	67,718
MWRA Notes 2007.....	2017	677,180	0.00	203,154	-	67,718	135,436
MWRA Notes 2009.....	2019	529,600	0.00	264,800	-	52,960	211,840
MWRA Notes 2009.....	2019	1,023,634	0.00	374,319	-	74,863	299,456
MWRA Notes 2010.....	2020	753,306	0.00	451,983	-	75,331	376,652
MWRA Notes 2011.....	2016	259,600	0.00	103,840	-	51,920	51,920
MWRA Notes 2015.....	2023	850,000	0.00	765,000	-	85,000	680,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2029	138,657	2.75 - 5.00	138,657	-	14,657	124,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds 2014.....	2026	484,000	2.00 - 4.00	484,000	-	43,000	441,000
				\$ 3,239,976	\$ -	\$ 650,932	\$ 2,589,044
Sewer.....				\$ 949,916	\$ -	\$ 155,974	\$ 793,942
Water.....				2,290,060	-	494,958	1,795,102
Total.....				\$ 3,239,976	\$ -	\$ 650,932	\$ 2,589,044

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
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.....	101,000	5,592	106,592
Total.....	\$ 2,589,044	\$ 123,486	\$ 2,712,530

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, 2015, the outstanding principal amount of these loans totaled \$1,823,022.

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 \$51,000 and interest costs for \$19,000. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$135,000. 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 2015 principal and interest subsidies totaled approximately \$12,600 and \$8,100, respectively.

In order to take advantage of favorable interest rates, the Town issued \$4,780,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds on January 26, 2015. \$5,000,000 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 \$220,000. Of this amount, \$220,000 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 \$1,083,906 and resulted in an economic gain of \$856,269. At June 30, 2015, approximately \$5,000,000 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, 2015, the Town had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
Wind turbines.....	\$ 4,850,000
Sewer capital needs.....	513,000
Medical expenses FY2012.....	500,000
Water system improvements.....	330,000
Medical expenses FY2013.....	850,000
Water rehab.....	1,000,000
Surface drains.....	1,200,000
Various capital.....	1,650,300
Water system rehab.....	500,000
Water trench shoring system.....	30,000
Water utility truck.....	47,000
Water meter replacement.....	568,500
Sewer utility truck.....	46,500
Sewer truck.....	46,500
Sewer meter replacement.....	568,500
Water rehab (MWRA).....	500,000
Water improvements.....	4,557,985
Sewer.....	<u>485,000</u>
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 18,243,285</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

Governmental Activities:	Balance at June 30, 2014	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Net Increase (Decrease)	Balance at June 30, 2015	Current Portion
Long-term bonds payable.....	36,130,486	4,780,000	(8,038,561)	-	32,871,925	3,008,379
Add: unamortized premium.....	181,912	-	(28,424)	-	153,488	28,424
Total bonds payable.....	<u>36,312,398</u>	<u>4,780,000</u>	<u>(8,066,985)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,025,413</u>	<u>3,036,803</u>
Capital Leases.....	29,572	-	-	(6,774)	22,798	7,171
Compensated absences.....	2,229,924	-	-	36,837	2,266,761	453,352
Workers compensation.....	423,423	-	-	209,014	632,437	126,487
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	39,089,945	-	-	5,955,030	45,044,975	-
Net Pension Liability.....	24,902,360	-	-	(1,833,141)	23,069,219	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 102,987,622</u>	<u>\$ 4,780,000</u>	<u>\$ (8,066,985)</u>	<u>\$ 4,360,966</u>	<u>\$ 104,061,603</u>	<u>\$ 3,623,813</u>

Business Type Activities:	Balance at June 30, 2014	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Net Increase (Decrease)	Balance at June 30, 2015	Current Portion
Compensated absences.....	\$ 83,183	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,564	\$ 87,747	\$ 87,747
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	579,013	-	-	(16,981)	562,032	-
Long-term bonds payable.....	3,239,976	-	(650,932)	-	2,589,044	582,559
Net Pension Liability.....	579,577	-	-	(42,665)	536,912	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,481,749</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (650,932)</u>	<u>\$ (55,082)</u>	<u>\$ 3,775,735</u>	<u>\$ 670,306</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, 2015, 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.....	\$ -	\$ -	2,569,971	\$ 2,569,971
Restricted for:				
Town capital projects.....	-	2,974,036	-	2,974,036
School capital projects.....	-	-	-	-
Other special revenue.....	-	-	2,532	2,532
School gifts and grants.....	-	-	381,864	381,864
School lunch.....	-	-	526,514	526,514
School revolving.....	-	-	2,764,221	2,764,221
Town gifts and grants.....	-	-	1,280,137	1,280,137
Town revolving.....	-	-	2,009,960	2,009,960
Permanent funds.....	-	-	3,614,251	3,614,251
Assigned to:				
General government.....	223,000	-	-	223,000
Public safety.....	16,463	-	-	16,463
Education.....	22,101	-	-	22,101
Public works.....	479,808	-	-	479,808
Human services.....	4,368	-	-	4,368
Free cash used to balance the				
FY2016 operating budget.....	2,785,480	-	-	2,785,480
Unassigned.....	<u>7,929,447</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(229,717)</u>	<u>7,699,730</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 11,460,667	\$ 2,974,036	\$ 12,919,733	\$ 27,354,436

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 and Capital Stabilization was \$2.8 million, and \$323,000, 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***General Information about the Pension Plan******Plan Descriptions***

The Town is a member of the Milton Contributory Retirement System (MCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 2 member units. The MCRS is administered by a five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The MCRS is a component unit and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the Town to the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2014. The Town's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$4,855,948 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension benefits in the current fiscal year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the Town is \$69,895,098 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

Both Systems provide retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain minor exceptions, uniform from system to system. The Systems provide retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For persons who became members on or after April 2, 2012, average salary is the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the five consecutive years that produce the highest average, or, if greater, during the last five years (whether or not consecutive) preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of members whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

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 Board and are borne by the System.

There were no changes of benefit term that affected the total pension liability at December 31, 2014.

At December 31, 2014, the MCRS's membership consists of the following:

Active members.....	367
Inactive members.....	87
Disabled members.....	38
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>231</u>
 Total.....	 <u>723</u>

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the MCRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The total member units' contribution for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$4,983,042, 25.99% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution was \$4,957,787, which equaled its actual contribution.

Pension Liabilities

The components of the net pension liability of the participating member units at June 30, 2015 were as follows:

Total pension liability.....	\$ 132,245,000
The pension plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(108,518,000)</u>
The net pension liability.....	\$ <u>23,727,000</u>
The pension plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	82.06%

At June 30, 2015, the Town reported a liability of \$23,606,747 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members. At December 31, 2014, the Town's proportion was 99.49%, which did not change from its proportion measured at December 31, 2013.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town recognized negative pension expense of \$2,092,000. At June 30, 2015, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$216,000, from the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments. Since the System performs an actuarial valuation bi-annually, there are no reported differences between expected and actual experience or changes of assumptions as of December 31, 2014.

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:		
2016.....	\$	54,000
2017.....		54,000
2018.....		54,000
2019.....		<u>54,000</u>
 Total.....	\$	<u>216,000</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to December 31, 2014:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2013. Actuarial liabilities were rolled forward to the December 31, 2014 measurement date.
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Total appropriation increases 6.0% per year until 2024 and 7.7% in 2025.
Remaining amortization period.....	10 years from July 1, 2015
Asset valuation method.....	Market value for GASB 67/68. For funding purposes, gains and losses each year are recognized over 5 years.
Inflation rate.....	Not explicitly assumed
Projected salary increases.....	Select and ultimate by job group; ultimate rates 4.25% for Group 1, 4.75% for Group 4.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.0% of the first \$15,000 of retirement income.
 Mortality Rates:	
Pre-Retirement.....	The RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected 20 years with a Scale AA (gender distinct).
Healthy Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected 15 years with a Scale AA (gender distinct).
Disabled Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward two years .
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Investment policy

The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Board. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2014, are summarized in the following table:

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2014 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation
Large Cap Equities.....	7.75%	14.50%
Small/Mid Cap Equities.....	3.50%	3.50%
International Equities (Unhedged).....	8.25%	16.00%
Emerging International Equities.....	9.50%	6.00%
High-Yield Bonds.....	6.00%	1.50%
Bank Loans.....	6.25%	1.50%
EMD (external).....	7.00%	1.00%
EMD (local currency).....	7.25%	2.00%
TIPS.....	4.50%	3.00%
Long Treasuries.....	4.25%	10.00%
Private Equity.....	9.75%	10.00%
Private Debt.....	8.25%	4.00%
Real Estate (Core).....	6.50%	10.00%
Hedge Funds.....	7.00%	9.00%
Timber/Natural Resources.....	6.88%	4.00%
Portfolio Completion.....	N/A	4.00%
		<u>100.00%</u>

Rate of return

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 7.65%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rated. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net position liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the net position liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 37,760,435	\$ 23,606,131	\$ 11,376,682
MCRS total net pension liability.....	\$ 37,954,000	\$ 23,727,000	\$ 11,435,000

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 2015, the Town contributed approximately \$2,960,000 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.....	\$ 10,430,600
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	1,586,759
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(3,119,188)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	8,898,171
Contributions made.....	<u>(2,960,122)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation.....	5,938,049
Net OPEB obligation--beginning of year.....	<u>39,668,958</u>
Net OPEB obligation--end of year.....	\$ <u>45,607,007</u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for year 2015 was as follows:

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2015	\$ 8,898,171	33%	\$ 45,607,007
6/30/2014	9,162,922	38%	39,668,958
6/30/2013	8,760,994	37%	33,974,788

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$95,525,098, all of which was unfunded. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$53,849,910 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 177.4 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, 2014, 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 5.0% which started in year 2014. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2014 is 24 years.

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS

The Town is committed to expend \$18,243,285 for the various projects listed below.

Purpose	Amount
Wind turbines.....	\$ 4,850,000
Sewer capital needs.....	513,000
Medical expenses FY2012.....	500,000
Water system improvements.....	330,000
Medical expenses FY2013.....	850,000
Water rehab.....	1,000,000
Surface drains.....	900,000
Various capital.....	1,650,300
Water system rehab.....	500,000
Surface drain.....	300,000
Water trench shoring system.....	30,000
Water utility truck.....	47,000
Water meter replacement.....	568,500
Sewer utility truck.....	46,500
Sewer truck.....	46,500
Sewer meter replacement.....	568,500
Water rehab (MWRA).....	500,000
Water improvements.....	4,557,985
Sewer.....	<u>485,000</u>
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 18,243,285</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, 2015, 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, 2015, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2015.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 30, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 16 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2015, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*; GASB Statement #68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*; and GASB Statement #71 *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. Financial statement changes include the recognition of a net pension liability, pension expense and deferred outflows/inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change each year. The financial statements also recognized a restatement of the beginning net position to reflect the net pension liability at the beginning of the year. The notes to the basic financial statements and the required supplementary information were expanded to include additional required schedules and disclosures.
- GASB Statement #69, *Governmental Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which is required to be implemented in 2016.
- The GASB issued Statement #73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The provisions of this Statement are effective for 2016—except those provisions that address employers and governmental non-employer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which is required to be implemented in 2017.
- The GASB issued Statement #74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, which is required to be implemented in 2017.
- The GASB issued Statement #75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, which is required to be implemented in 2016.
- The GASB issued Statement #77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, which is required to be implemented in 2017.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these pronouncements will have on the basic financial statements.

NOTE 16 – REVISION OF NET POSITION

During 2015, the beginning net position of governmental activities and business type activities has been revised to reflect the implementation of GASB Statements #67, #68 and #71. The components of the Town's beginning balance adjustment to net position are summarized in the following table:

Description	6/30/2014 Previously Reported Balances	Implementation of GASB 67, 68, & 71	Reclass OPEB Trust Fund	6/30/2015 Revised Balances
Governmental Activities.....	\$ 107,285,335	\$ (24,902,360)	\$ (8,737)	\$ 82,374,238
Water Enterprise.....	15,496,861	(313,246)	-	15,183,615
Sewer Enterprise.....	13,768,067	(266,331)	-	13,501,736
Total.....	\$ <u>136,550,263</u>	\$ <u>(25,481,937)</u>	\$ <u>(8,737)</u>	\$ <u>111,059,589</u>

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Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Schedule

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all the financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	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.....	\$ -	\$ 67,675,698	\$ 67,675,698	\$ 67,675,698	\$ 67,675,698
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	-	3,455,559	3,455,559	3,455,559	3,455,559
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Intergovernmental.....	-	9,758,087	9,758,087	9,758,087	9,758,087
Departmental and other.....	-	2,684,000	2,684,000	2,588,796	2,588,796
Investment income.....	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	-	84,148,344	84,148,344	84,053,140	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	275,491	4,913,750	5,189,241	4,732,777	4,732,777
Public safety.....	7,191	11,890,052	11,897,243	11,957,540	11,957,540
Education.....	110,190	40,240,564	40,350,754	40,350,754	40,350,754
Public works.....	399,897	5,150,781	5,550,678	6,482,618	6,482,618
Human services.....	2,901	543,447	546,348	546,348	546,348
Library.....	-	1,195,611	1,195,611	1,195,611	1,195,611
Culture and recreation.....	-	431,123	431,123	431,123	431,123
Pension benefits.....	-	4,957,787	4,957,787	4,957,787	4,957,787
Employee benefits.....	-	10,323,873	10,323,873	10,144,190	10,144,190
State and county charges.....	-	3,474,977	3,474,977	3,474,977	3,474,977
Debt service:					
Principal.....	-	3,038,561	3,038,561	3,038,561	3,038,561
Interest.....	-	1,264,423	1,264,423	1,264,423	1,264,423
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	795,670	87,424,949	88,220,619	88,576,709	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....					
	(795,670)	(3,276,605)	(4,072,275)	(4,523,569)	(4,523,569)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in.....	-	1,279,921	1,279,921	1,375,125	1,375,125
Transfers out.....	-	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)....	-	979,921	979,921	1,075,125	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(795,670)	(2,296,684)	(3,092,354)	(3,448,444)	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	7,467,929	7,467,929	7,467,929	7,467,929	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 6,672,259	\$ 5,171,245	\$ 4,375,575	\$ 4,019,485	

See notes to required supplementary information.

Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
\$ 68,248,271	\$ -	\$ 572,573
3,654,139	-	198,580
496,515	-	(53,485)
9,979,378	-	221,291
3,115,089	-	526,293
43,820	-	18,820
<u>115,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>115,966</u>
<u>85,653,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,600,038</u>
4,428,373	223,000	81,404
11,912,379	16,463	28,698
40,301,471	22,101	27,182
5,744,444	479,808	258,366
466,350	4,368	75,630
1,192,377	-	3,234
415,013	-	16,110
4,957,787	-	-
10,106,215	-	37,975
3,510,627	-	(35,650)
3,038,561	-	-
<u>1,249,313</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,110</u>
<u>87,322,910</u>	<u>745,740</u>	<u>508,059</u>
<u>(1,669,732)</u>	<u>(745,740)</u>	<u>2,108,097</u>
1,375,125	-	-
<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>1,075,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(594,607)	(745,740)	2,108,097
<u>7,467,929</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 6,873,322</u>	<u>\$ (745,740)</u>	<u>\$ 2,108,097</u>

Pension Plan Schedules Retirement System

The Pension Plan's Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the net pension liability and related ratios.

The Pension Plan's Schedule of Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Pension Plan's Schedule of Investment Return presents multi-year trend information on the money-weighted investment return on retirement assets, net of investment expense.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS**

	<u>2014</u>
Total pension liability:	
Service cost.....	\$ 2,946,000
Interest.....	9,777,000
Changes in benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-
Changes in assumptions.....	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions.....	<u>(7,385,000)</u>
Net change in total pension liability.....	5,338,000
Total pension liability, beginning.....	<u>126,907,000</u>
Total pension liability, ending (a).....	<u>\$ 132,245,000</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:	
Member contributions.....	\$ 2,130,911
Employer contributions.....	5,009,570
Net investment income (loss).....	7,564,887
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	(7,385,000)
Administrative expenses.....	(153,933)
Other receipts.....	<u>56,988</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position.....	7,223,423
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year.....	<u>101,294,439</u>
Fiduciary net position at end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 108,517,862</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b).....	<u>\$ 23,727,138</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	82.06%
Covered-employee payroll (*).	\$ 19,176,000
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	123.73%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

*Covered employee payroll as reported in the January 1, 2013 funding valuation report.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	<u>2014</u>
Actuarially determined contribution (a).....	\$ 5,009,570
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>(5,009,570)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ <u>-</u>
Covered-employee payroll (*).....	\$ 19,078,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	26.26%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

(a) Based on the results of the January 1, 2013 actuarial valuation (including assumptions and methods) which determined budgeted appropriations for fiscal 2015.

*Covered employee payroll as reported in the January 1, 2013 funding valuation report.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURN

2014

Annual money-weighted rate of return net of investment expense.....	7.65%
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Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those
years for which information is available.

The annual money-weighted rate of return has been calculated by
the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM).

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

Town

The Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the Town's net pension liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of Town's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the Town's required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability for the Massachusetts Teachers Contributory Retirement System presents multi-year trend information on the liability and expense assumed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the City along with related ratios.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MILTON RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION**

	December 31, 2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	99.49%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	23,606,747
Town's covered employee payroll (*). \$	19,176,000
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	123.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	82.06%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for
which information is available.

*Covered employee payroll as reported in the January 1, 2013 funding
valuation report.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
MILTON CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	December 31, 2014
Actuarially determined contribution (a).....	\$ 4,984,000
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>(4,984,000)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ <u>-</u>
Covered-employee payroll (*).	\$ 19,078,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	26.12%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those
years for which information is available.

(a) Based on the results of the January 1, 2014 actuarial
valuation (including assumptions and methods) which
determined budgeted appropriations for fiscal 2015.

*Covered employee payroll as reported in the January 1, 2014
funding valuation report.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE SPECIAL FUNDING AMOUNTS
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the Town; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the Town; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Town's Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability</u>
2015.....	\$ 69,895,000	\$ 4,586,000	61.64%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

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, 2015

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)
7/1/2014	\$ -	\$ 95,525,098	\$ 95,525,098	0%	\$ 53,849,910	177.4%
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
2015	\$ 8,898,171	\$ 2,960,122	33%
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, 2015

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2014
Actuarial cost method.....	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method.....	Level dollar amortization over 30 years at the last valuation
Remaining amortization period.....	24 years as of July 1, 2014
Actuarial value of assets.....	Market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return.....	4.00%, pay-as-you-go scenario
Medical/drug cost trend rate.....	5.00% starting in 2014
Compensation increases.....	3.00% per annum

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	538
Current active members.....	<u>690</u>
Total	<u>1,228</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 2015 approved budget authorized approximately \$88.5 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. Included in this amount were carry forwards from prior years and continuing appropriations. During year 2015, Town Meeting voted to increase the budget approximately \$356,000. 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, 2015, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ (594,607)
<u>Perspective difference:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization funds recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	114,654
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....	12,868
Tax refunds payable.....	(20,000)
Net change in expenditure accruals.....	(277,038)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	4,856,000
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	<u>(4,856,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ (764,123)</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN***Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System*****A. Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**

The Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios includes the detailed changes in the systems total pension liability, changes in the systems net position, and the ending net pension liability. It also demonstrates the plan's net position as a percentage of the total pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Since the retirement system performs an actuarial valuation bi-annually, there are no reported amounts for the changes in benefit terms, differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions as of December 31, 2014.

B. Schedule of Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The total appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member's retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system's funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The total appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. Employers may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual employer contributions may be less than the "total appropriation". The pension fund appropriations are allocated amongst employers based on covered payroll.

C. Schedule of Investment Return

The money weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense. A money weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Inputs to the money weighted rate of return calculation are determined monthly.

Pension Plan Schedules - Town**A. Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**

The Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the Town's allocated percentage of the net pension liability (asset), the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the Town's covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the Town's net position as a percentage of the Town's pension liability and the Town's net pension liability as a percentage of Town's covered payroll.

B. Schedule of Town's Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The Town's appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member's retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system's funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The Town's appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. The Town may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual Town contributions may be less than the "total appropriation". The pension fund appropriation is allocated to the Town based on covered payroll.

C. Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liabilities

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the City does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the Town; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the Town; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

D. Changes in Assumptions - NoneE. Changes in Plan Provisions - none**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.