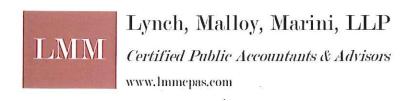
TOWN OF HALIFAX, MASSACHUSETTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen Town of Halifax, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Halifax, Massachusetts (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Halifax, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2013, 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, budgetary comparison schedules and the schedule of funding progress on the accompanying pages 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 Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 17, 2014, on our consideration of the Town of Halifax, Massachusetts's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Town of Halifax, Massachusetts's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

March 17, 2014

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2013

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

Financial Highlights:

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$34.7 million (net position). Of this amount, approximately \$1.2 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The total cost of all Town services for fiscal year 2013 was \$24.0 million.
- As of the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1.4 or approximately 7.2% of general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town 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 include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and human services, culture and recreation, and general administrative services. The Town's business-type activities include the water activities.

Fund financial statements: A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2013

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. 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 maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Solid Waste Fund, and Road Repair Fund (Chapter 90 Highway) all of which are considered to be major funds. The remaining funds are combined into aggregate funds in this presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is available from the Town Accountant's office. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in the accompanying pages of this report.

Proprietary funds: The Town of Halifax maintains one proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The town uses a proprietary fund to account for its water activities.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water operations. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the accompanying pages of this report.

Fiduciary funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town's programs. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found in the accompanying pages of this report.

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. The notes to the financial statements follow the basic financial statements described above.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Halifax, assets exceeded liabilities by \$34.7 million (\$25.5 and by \$9.2 million for the governmental and business-type activities, respectively), at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The following tables demonstrate the net position of the Town:

	FY 2013 Governmental <u>Activities</u>	FY 2012 Governmental <u>Activities</u>	FY 2013 Business-type <u>Activities</u>	FY 2012 Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Current assets Capital assets	\$ 9,896,878 _23,667,452	\$ 10,288,842 23,491,628	\$ 1,297,472 8,528,122	\$ 1,482,571 8,666,633
Total assets	33,564,330	33,780,470	9,825,594	10,149,204
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities	1,825,362 6,220,972	1,736,243 5,729,320	112,799 522,515	117,045 564,935
Total liabilities	8,046,334	7,465,563	635,314	681,980
Net position: Capital assets,				21 4 24 22421
net of related debt Restricted	22,362,452 3,097,443	21,608,247 3,661,839	8,078,122	8,141,633
Unrestricted	58,101	1,044,821	_1,112,158	1,325,591
Total net position	\$ 25,517,996	\$ 26,314,907	\$ 9,190,280	\$ 9,467,224

Included within the governmental activity current assets are \$6.3 million in cash and \$1.2 million in state highway construction grants. Governmental activity long-term liabilities include \$1.3 million in general obligation bonds, the balance of bonds of \$245,400 is classified as current because it is due within the next fiscal year. In addition, other items included as long-term liabilities are \$440,000 for landfill closure and monitoring, \$839,000 for compensated absences and \$3.7 million for other post employment benefits.

Business-type activities long-term liabilities include \$375,000 in bonds payable, \$11,700 liability for compensated absences and \$135,815 for other post employment benefits. Remaining bonds payable of \$75,000 is classified as current because it is due during the next fiscal year.

The largest portion of the Town's combined net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding of \$30.4 million. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's combined net position \$3.1 million represents resources that are subject to restrictions placed on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$1.2 million may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town reported a balance of \$58,000 in the unrestricted governmental activities net position, and a balance of \$1.1 million in the unrestricted business-type activities net position.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2013

Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$797,000 during fiscal year 2013. Business-type activities decreased net assets by \$277,000. A summary of revenues and major functional expenditures is presented below.

	FY 2013 Governmental <u>Activities</u>	FY 2012 Governmental <u>Activities</u>	FY 2013 Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	FY 2012 Business-Type <u>Activities</u>
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,082,637	\$ 1,192,348	\$ 889,267	\$ 757,554
Operating grants and contributions	5,533,645	4,686,127		
Capital grants and contributions	66,600	139,000		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	13,500,014	13,222,899		
Excise taxes	852,137	830,842		
Penalties and interest	192,472	176,449		
Grants and contributions not				
restricted	868,296	857,044		
Investment income	2,406	3,830	1,122	983
Miscellaneous	61,920	61,920		
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(62,794)	(31,696)		
Transfers, net	265,000	(35,778)	(300,000)	
Total revenues and transfers	22,362,333	21,102,985	590,389	758,537
Expenses:				
General government	5,083,202	5,255,529		
Public safety	3,567,437	2,685,496		
Education	11,428,370	11,121,718		
Public works	2,057,213	1,620,138	867,333	845,445
Health and human services	442,772	390,466		
Culture and recreation	410,674	442,154		
Interest on long-term debt	72,658	87,100		
State and county charges	96,918	108,483	_	**
Total expenses	23,159,244	21,711,084	867,333	845,445
Change in net position	\$ (796,911)	<u>\$ (608,099)</u>	<u>\$ (276,944)</u>	<u>\$ (86,908)</u>

Key elements of the changes in nets assets are as follows:

Revenues:

- ♦ Property taxes represent approximately 60.4% of the Town's governmental activity revenue. Property tax growth represents a combination of an annual increase, allowed in the levy under Proposition 2 ½, and new growth.
- Operating grants and contributions make up the second largest revenue representing approximately 24.8% of the Town's governmental activity revenue. Included in this amount are intergovernmental revenues from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the federal government classified as program revenues.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2013

Expenses:

- ♦ Employee wages increased nominally, resulting from negotiated step and general wage increases.
- General government expenses include \$746,952 for other post employment benefits.
- ♦ The public safety expenses increased due to fire grant expenses incurred during the current year
- ◆ The education expenses increased during the current year due to higher salaries and wages.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. Fund balance for governmental funds is reported in a classification hierarchy which is based upon the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which the amounts in those funds can be spent. These classifications are non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance.

In particular, *unassigned fund balance* represents the residual fund balance which has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to a purpose within that fund. The general fund is the only fund which should report a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Any negative unassigned fund balance represents expenditures incurred for specific purposes which exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for that purpose.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5.5 million, an increase of about \$14,000 from the prior year. The governmental funds' combined ending fund balances were reported in the following classifications: restricted fund balance of \$2.20 million, committed fund balance of \$1.85 million, assigned fund balance of \$0.03 million and unassigned fund balance of \$1.4 million.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, the general fund reported aggregate fund balance of \$3.3 million, a decrease of about \$213,000 from the previous year. Committed fund balance of \$1.85 million and assigned fund balance of \$34,475 represent 56% and 1% of total general fund balance respectively. Unassigned fund balance of \$1.4 million represents 43% of total general fund balance. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. General fund unassigned fund balance represents approximately 7.2% and of total general fund expenditures, while total general fund balance represents 16.6% of the same amounts.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town adopts an annual budget for its general fund, solid waste fund, and water fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and solid waste fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2013

The difference between the original general fund expenditure budget of \$20,477,864 and the final amended expenditure budget of \$19,333,378 can be briefly summarized as follows:

♦ Encumbrances and continuing appropriations (warrant articles) of \$1,155,000 were reduced from the original budget into future periods, and other transfers and legislative adjustments of \$15,500 were recorded during the year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

The Town annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming fiscal year and a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that is used as a guide for future capital expenditures.

Capital assets - The Town's investment in capital assets for governmental activities as of June 30, 2013 amounts to \$23.7 million, which is net of accumulated depreciation of \$23.9 million. The Town's investment in capital assets for business-type activities as of June 30, 2013, amounts to \$8.5 million, which is net of accumulated depreciation of \$4.8 million. Capital asset investment includes land; buildings; improvements; equipment, machinery and vehicles; and infrastructure. The table below represents a summary of the Town's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation by category (in thousands):

Capital assets	<u>Government</u>	al Activities	Business-typ	e Activities
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Land Construction in progress	\$ 3,684	\$ 3,617	\$ 626	\$ 626
Construction in progress Buildings and related improvements	4,584	4,914	15	17
Improvements other than buildings Equipment, machinery, vehicles	851 1,138	919 964	131	79
Infrastructure	13,410	13,078	<u>_7,756</u>	<u>_7,945</u>
	<u>\$ 23,667</u>	<u>\$ 23,492</u>	<u>\$ 8,528</u>	<u>\$ 8,667</u>

The Town's major changes to governmental activities capital assets during 2013 consisted of purchases of equipment and vehicles approximating \$475,000, infrastructure improvements of \$945,000 and contributions of land of \$66,600.

The business-type activities added \$70,000 of equipment and machinery during the year.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total bonded debt outstanding of \$1.5 million and \$450,000 for the governmental and business-type activities, respectively. All debt is a general obligation of the Town. The Town maintains an A2 rating from Moody's Investor Service.

Requests for Information - This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town of Halifax, Attn: Town Accountant, 499 Plymouth Street., Halifax, MA 02338-1338.



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

		F	<u>'rima</u>	ry Governme	nt	
	G	overnmental Activities		ısiness-type Activities		Totals
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,344,650	\$	1,077,594	\$	7,422,244
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles		3,552,228		219,878		3,772,106
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	***************************************	23,667,452		8,528,122		32,195,574
Total assets	\$	33,564,330	\$	9,825,594	<u>\$</u>	43,389,924
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Accounts payable	\$	1,126,659	\$	29,899	\$	1,156,558
Accrued interest payable		17,400		7,900		25,300
Provision for refund of paid taxes		410,233				410,233
Other liabilities		5,670				5,670
Noncurrent liabilities						
Due within one year		265,400		75,000		340,400
Due in more than one year	********	6,220,972		522,515		6,743,487
Total liabilities		8,046,334		635,314		8,681,648
<u>NET POSITION</u>						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		22,362,452		8,078,122		30,440,574
Restricted		3,097,443				3,097,443
Unrestricted		58,101		1,112,158		1,170,259
Total net position		25,517,996		9,190,280		34,708,276
Total liabilities and net position	\$	33,564,330	\$	9,825,594	<u>\$</u>	43,389,924

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) R	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	s in Net Position
			Operating	Capital	4	Primary Government	ţ
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals
Primary government Governmental activities				The state of the s	MANAGEMENT AND	The state of the s	
General government	\$ 5,083,202	\$ 104.122	\$ 1.141.766	009 99	\$ (3.770.714)	<i>y</i>	\$ (2.770.71A)
Public safety		. 4	' -		_	÷	
Education	11,428,370	137,309	2,998,348		(8.292.713)		(8 292 713)
Public works	2,057,213	343,335	146.549		(1.567.329)		(1 567 329)
Health and human services	442,772	50,510	119,400		(272,862)		(272,862)
Culture and recreation	410,674	47.174	28,952		(334,548)		(334.548)
Interest on long-term debt	72,658		54,841		(17.817)		(17.817)
State and county charges	96.918				(96,918)		(96.918)
Total governmental activities	23,159,244	1,082,637	5,533,645	99,99	(16,476,362)	PP-PP-SAGAN-VALAGO.	(16,476,362)
Water	222 298	17C 000				70010	
Total business-type activities	867,333	889 767	**************************************	- PORPAGA CRISTIANA		21,934	21.934
					***	+02,12	+62,12
l otal primary government	\$ 24,026,577	\$ 1.971,904	\$ 5,533,645	\$ 66,600	(16,476,362)	21,934	(16,454,428)
	General revenues						
	Property taxes and	Property taxes and payments in lieu			13,500,014		13,500,014
	Excise taxes				852,137		852,137
	Penalties and interest	rest on taxes			192,472		192,472
	Grants and contributi	outions not restricted t	ons not restricted to specific programs		868,296		868,296
	Investment income	ย			2,406	1,122	3,528
	Miscellaneous				61,920		61,920
	Loss on disposal of capital assets	apital assets			(62,794)		(62,794)
	Transfers in				300,000		300,000
	Transfers out				(35,000)	(300,000)	(335,000)
	Total general r	Total general revenues, special items and transfers	and transfers		15,679,451	(298,878)	15,380,573
	Change in net position	Ę			(796,911)	(276,944)	(1.073.855)
	Net position - beginning of year	ing of year			26,314,907	9,467,224	35,782,131
	Net position - end of year	year			\$ 25,517,996	\$ 9,190,280	\$ 34,708,276

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

ASSETS	General <u>Fund</u>		id Waste <u>Fund</u>	Road Repair <u>Fund</u>	Other Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,507,223	\$	574,076	\$ (432,048)	\$ 1,695,399	\$ 6,344,650
Receivables	2,425,219	ψ	48,438	1,226,220	277,251	3,977,128
Total assets		\$	622,514	\$ 794,172	\$ 1,972,650	\$ 10,321,778
Total assets	\$ 6,932,442	3	022,314	<u>3 794,172</u>	3 1,972,030	\$ 10,321,776
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Accounts payable	\$ 833,535	S	17,182	\$	\$ 275,942	\$ 1,126,659
Provision for refund of paid taxes	410,233		,			410,233
Other liabilities	5,670					5,670
Total liabilities	1,249,438		17,182		275,942	1,542,562
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred revenue	2,359,555		48,438	794,172	77,271	3,279,436
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,359,555		48,438	794,172	77,271	3,279,436
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted			556,894		1,647,906	2,204,800
Committed	1,850,856		,			1,850,856
Assigned	34,475					34,475
Unassigned	1,438,118				(28,469)	1,409,649
Total fund balances	3,323,449		556,894		1,619,437	5,499,780
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 6,932,442	<u>\$</u>	622,514	\$ 794,172	\$ 1,972,650	\$ 10,321,778
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement Total fund balances of governmental funds Capital assets used in governmental activities are not fin		e diffe	erent becau	se:		\$ 5,499,780
and not reported in funds.						23,667,452
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for curre and are deferred in funds.	nt-period expendit	lures				3,279,436
Reporting of assets on a full accrual basis requires an est uncollectable accounts.	timate for					(424,900)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the curre	ent period and are	not				
included in funds. Reporting of liabilities on full accrual basis requires asso	nciated interest he	aceru	ed			(6,486,372)
reported net of subsidies.			,			(17,400)
Net position of governmental activities						\$ 25,517,996

TOWN OF HALIFAX, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

n.		<u>General</u>	s	olid Waste <u>Fund</u>	Road Repair <u>Fund</u>	Go	Other overnmental <u>Funds</u>	Ge	Total overnmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues	_	12 200 (#0	•		•	•			
Property taxes and payments in lieu	\$	13,390,678	\$		\$	\$		\$	13,390,678
Excise taxes		906,984					71.275		906,984
Licenses and permits		125,794					74,375		200,169
Penalties and interest		204,058		120			3,465		207,523
Investment income		2,406		438			403		3,247
Charges for services		212,157		320,835			149,989		682,981
Contributions		01.001					22,629		22,629
Departmental and other		91,304			0.4.4.4		68,771		160,075
Intergovernmental		4,974,840			945,434		1,407,390		7,327,664
Total revenues		19,908,221		321,273	945,434		1,727,022		22,901,950
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government		4,268,271					39,538		4,307,809
Public safety		2,564,517					1,087,431		3,651,948
Education		10,657,545					563,975		11,221,520
Public works		1,133,502		306,417	945,434		25,672		2,411,025
Human services		397,005					34,333		431,338
Culture and recreation		329,687					71,307		400,994
State and county assessments		96,918							96,918
Debt service		610,658					20,400		631,058
Total expenditures		20,058,103		306,417	945,434		1,842,656		23,152,610
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(149,882)		14,856			(115,634)		(250,660)
Other financing sources (uses)									
Transfers in from other funds		78,654					406,506		485,160
Transfers out to other funds		(141,506)		(6,166)			(72,488)		(220,160)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(62,852)		(6,166)			334,018		265,000
Revenues and other financing sources over									
(under) expenditures and other financing uses		(212,734)		8,690			218,384		14,340
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,536,183		548,204			1,401,053		5,485,440
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$</u>	3,323,449	\$	556,894	\$	\$	1,619,437	\$	5,499,780

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Revenues and other financing sources over (under)	
expenditures and other financing uses	

14,340

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, however, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense in the Statement of Activities.

Contributions of land	66,600
Capital outlays during the fiscal year, net of disposals	1,420,887
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(62,794)
Depreciation recorded for the fiscal year	(1.248.869)

Revenues are recognized on the modified accrual basis of accounting in the fund financial statements, but are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in the government-wide financial statements.

Net change in deferred revenue	(765,023)
Net change in allowance for uncollectible accounts	(43,400)

The issuance and repayment of long-term debt are recorded as other financing sources or uses in the fund financial statements, but have no effect on net assets in the government-wide financial statements. Also, governmental funds report issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items as expenditures when paid, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized on a government-wide basis.

Principal payments on long-term debt 555,400

The fund financial statements record interest on long-term debt when due and revenue from related subsidies when received.

The government-wide financial statements report interest on long-term debt when incurred and revenue on subsidies when earned.

Net change in accrued interest expense 3,000

Certain liabilities are not funded through the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements, however, these liabilities are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The net change in these liabilities is reflected as an expense in the Statement of Activities. Changes in liabilities are as follows:

Landfill closure and monitoring liability	20,000
Other post employment benefits liability	(746,952)
Compensated absences	(10,100)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ (796,911)

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u> Water <u>Enterprise/Totals</u>	
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,077,594	
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	219,878	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	8,528,122	
Total assets	\$ 9,825,594	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable	\$ 29,899	
Accrued interest payable	7,900	
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due within one year	75,000	
Due in more than one year	522,515	
Total liabilities	635,314	
<u>NET POSITION</u>		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	8,078,122	
Unrestricted	1,112,158	
Total net position	9,190,280	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 9,825,594	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Business-	Type Activities
	Water	
	Enter	prise Totals
Operating revenues		
Charges for service	\$	841,288
Total operating revenues		841,288
Operating expenses		
Salaries, wages and employee benefits		350,335
Expenses		285,391
Depreciation and amortization		208,462
Total operating expenses		844,188
Operating loss		(2,900)
Non operating revenues (expenses)		
Investment income		1,122
Other income - water tower lease		47,979
Interest expense		(23,145)
Total non operating revenue (expenses), net		25,956
Other financing uses		
Transfers out		(300,000)
Total other financing uses		(300,000)
Change in net position		(276,944)
Net position at beginning of year		9,467,224
Net position at end of year	\$	9,190,280

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		s-Type Activities Water
	Ente	rprise/Totals
Cash flows from operating activities	_	
Receipts from customers and users	\$	850,945
Payments to vendors		(288,437)
Payments to employees, including fringe benefits		(317,755)
Net cash provided by operating activities		244,753
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Water tower lease		47,979
Net cash provided by non capital financing activities		47,979
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Principal payments on bonds and notes		(75,000)
Purchase of capital assets		(69,951)
Interest expense		(24,345)
Transfer out		(300,000)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(469,296)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income		1,122
Net cash provided by investing activities		1,122
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(175,442)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,253,036
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,077,594
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Operating loss	\$	(2,900)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		208,462
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
User fees receivable, net of allowance for collectibles		9,657
Accounts payable		(3,046)
Accrued compensated absences		100
Other post employment benefits		32,480
Total adjustments		247,653
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	244,753

Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2013

	OPEB Trust Fund	Private Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>	Agency Accounts
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 70,784</u>	\$ 6,972	\$298,208
Total assets	\$ 70,784	\$ 6,972	\$298,208
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$	<u>\$</u>	\$298,208
Total liabilities			298,208
NET POSITION Held in trust	70,784	6,972	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 70,784	\$ 6,972	\$298,208

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	OPEB Trust Fund		Private Purpose Trust Funds	
Additions: Interest	\$	6	\$	2
Transfers		35,000	-	
Change in net position	3	35,006		2
Net position at beginning of year		35,778		6,970
Net position at end of year	\$	70,784	\$	6,972

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Note 1. Organization and Reporting Entity

A. Organization

The Town of Halifax, Massachusetts (the "Town"), was incorporated in 1734. The Town operates under a Town Meeting form of government. The Town's major operations include education, police and fire protection, parks, library and recreation, public works and general administrative services. In addition, the Town owns and operates a water system, and a recycling facility.

B. Reporting Entity

General

The accompanying financial statements present the Town of Halifax (the primary government) and its component units. Component units are included in the reporting entity if their operational and financial relationships with the Town are significant. Pursuant to these criteria, the Town of Halifax did not identify any component units requiring inclusion in the accompanying financial statements.

Joint Ventures

The Town has entered into joint ventures with other municipalities to pool resources and share the costs, risks, and rewards of providing goods or services to venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the general public or specific recipients. The following is a list of the Town's joint ventures, their purpose, and the annual assessment paid by the Town. Financial statements may be obtained from each the joint ventures by contacting each of them directly. The Town does not have an equity interest in the joint venture.

Joint venture and address	Purpose	FY 2013 Assessment
Silver Lake Regional School District	•	
130 Pembroke Street, Kingston, MA		*
Mayflower Municipal Health Group		
P.O. Box 3390, Plymouth, MA		
Plymouth County Retirement	To provide employee pension benefits	\$ 840,177
Association		
Plymouth, MA		*
Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority	To provide regional transportation	\$ 48,817
45 High St., Boston, MA	services	

The Silver Lake Regional School District (the District) is governed by an elected School Committee. The Town is indirectly liable for debt and other expenditures of the District and is assessed annually for its share of the operating and capital costs.

Related Organizations

The Halifax Housing Authority is a public body, politic and corporate organized and existing under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 121B and thus, the Town has no accountability for this organization. The Board of Commissioners, four who are elected and the fifth appointed by the Commonwealth are legally responsible for the overall operation.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The Town's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Although the Town has the option to apply FASB pronouncements issued after that date to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, the Town has chosen not to do so. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town is discussed below.

The Town's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Town's funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Town's education, police and fire protection, parks, library and recreation, public works, schools, and general administrative services are classified as governmental activities. The Town's water operations are classified as business-type activities.

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column and are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Town's net position is reported in three parts: invested in capital assets (net of related debt), restricted net position, and unrestricted net position. The Town first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town's functions and business-type activities. Gross expenses (including depreciation) are reduced on the Statement of Activities by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function or a business-type activity. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The net costs (by function or business-type activity) are normally covered by general revenue.

Certain costs, such as pension benefits, property, liability and health insurance, state assessments, among others are not allocated among the Town's functions and are included in general government expenses in the Statement of Activities.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in the Town's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Town are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, deferred inflows, liabilities, deferred outflows, fund balances, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

The following fund types are used by the Town:

Governmental Funds:

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental funds of the Town:

Major Funds

- General fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Solid waste fund is used to account for activity related to the Town's residential curbside pickup and recycling programs.
- Road repair fund is used to account for activity related to roadway projects reimbursed by the Commonwealth in accordance with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 90, Section 34.

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

- <u>Special revenue funds</u> are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.
- Debt service funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to the expenditure for principal and interest and the accumulation of funds for the periodic payment of principal and interest on general long-term debt also for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years. Currently, the Town does not utilize a debt service fund.
- <u>Capital projects funds</u> are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction major capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by business-type/proprietary funds). Although the water fund is treated as an enterprise fund, the Town has elected to include the water fund capital project separately as a capital project fund.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

<u>Permanent funds</u> are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted to the
extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the
governmental programs.

Proprietary Funds:

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector. The following is a description of the proprietary funds of the Town:

- Enterprise funds are required to be used to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges or establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs. Although debt related to the water fund is not secured solely with water fund net revenues, the Town has decided to report it as an enterprise fund.
- <u>Internal service funds</u> are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by an activity to other departments, funds or component units of the Town on a cost-reimbursement basis. Currently, the Town does not utilize internal service funds.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore are not available to support Town programs. The reporting focus is on net position and changes in net position and is reported using accounting principles similar to proprietary funds. The following is a description of the fiduciary funds:

- <u>Private purpose trust funds</u> account for resources legally held in trust for the benefit of
 persons and organizations other than the Town. Since these funds cannot be used for
 providing Town services, they are excluded from the Town's government-wide financial
 statements.
- Agency funds are used to hold funds on behalf of parties other than the Town, including
 federal and state agencies and public school student activities and Other Post Employment
 Benefit ("OPEB") funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve
 measurement of results of operations.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in either the governmental or business-type activities categories. Nonmajor funds by category are summarized into a single column. GASBS No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. The Town may electively add funds, as major funds, which have specific community focus. The nonmajor funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

The Town's fiduciary funds are presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type (private purpose and agency). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, etc.) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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., measurement 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 property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after fiscal 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.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town has not adopted formal deposit and investment policies. The Town Treasurer manages funds pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws.

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Position, and proprietary funds Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand and savings accounts.

Investments are reported at fair value, which is determined using selected bases. Short-term investments with maturity dates of not more than ninety days from date of purchase are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Managed funds are reported at estimated fair value as determined by the respective fund managers based on quoted sales prices of the underlying securities. Cash and certificates of deposit are reported at carrying value, which reasonably estimates fair value. Additional cash and investment information, and fair values are presented in these notes.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

D. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

E. Receivables

Receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received, net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. The Town classifies outstanding personal property taxes and motor vehicle and boat excise three years or more years old as uncollectible for financial reporting purposes. The Town estimates 3% of outstanding water and 50% of ambulance charges to be uncollectible. Additionally, the Town considers ambulance charges three years or more years old as uncollectible for financial reporting purposes. Outstanding real estate taxes and septic betterments are secured by tax liens, and therefore considered to be fully collectable.

F. Capital Assets

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical cost was used to value the majority of the assets acquired prior to June 30, 2002.

Prior to July 1, 2002, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. These assets (back to July 1, 1980) have been valued at estimated historical cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

	Buildings	40 years
\triangleright	Building and land improvements	20 years
\triangleright	Machinery and Equipment	5 - 10 years
	Infrastructure	50 years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

G. Long-term Obligations

The accounting treatment of long-term obligations depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term obligations to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. Long-term obligations consist primarily of notes and bonds payable, other post employment benefits, accrued compensated absences, and post closure monitoring costs for municipal landfills.

Long-term obligations for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary funds is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

H. Compensated Absences

The Town's policies and provisions of bargaining unit contracts regarding vacation and sick time permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term obligations in the government-wide statements. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources, while the proprietary funds report the liability as it is incurred.

I. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt—Consists of capital assets including restricted capital
 assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds,
 mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or
 improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net position—Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position—Remaining net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance can be classified in the following components:

Nonspendable fund balance – consists of amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

- Restricted fund balance consists of amounts upon which constraints have been placed on their use either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance consist of amounts which can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of Town Meeting.
- Assigned fund balance consist of amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose. Intent is expressed by either the governing body, or the officials directly responsible for departmental appropriations.
- Unassigned fund balance represents the residual classification for the general fund. It represents amounts that have not been assigned to other funds and 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 were designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure made 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.

J. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results will differ from those estimates.

K. Total Columns

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

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Property Tax Calendar and Limitations

Real and personal property taxes are based on values assessed as of each January 1 and are normally due on the subsequent November 1 and May 1. By law, all taxable property in the Commonwealth must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Taxes due and unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to lien, interest and penalties. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for which taxes have not been paid. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

A statewide property tax limitation statute known as "Proposition 2 ½ "limits the property tax levy to an amount equal to 2 ½ % of the value of all taxable property in the Town. A secondary limitation is that no levy in a fiscal year may exceed the preceding year's allowable tax levy by more than 2 ½ %, plus taxes levied on certain property newly added to the tax rolls ("new growth"). Certain Proposition 2 ½ taxing limitations can be overridden by a town-wide referendum vote.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

B. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The Town must establish its property tax rate each year so that the resulting property tax levy will comply with the limits required by Proposition 2 ½ and also constitute that amount which will equal the sum of (a) the aggregate of all annual appropriations for expenditures and transfers, plus (b) provision for the prior fiscal year's deficits, if any, less (c) the aggregate of all non-property tax revenue and transfers projected to be received by the Town, including available surplus funds.

The budgets for all departments and operations of the Town, except that of the public schools, are prepared under the direction of the Board of Selectmen. The School Department budget is prepared under the direction of the School Committee. Original and supplemental appropriations are acted upon by vote of Town Meeting. All general fund and enterprise fund functions are budgeted, the town does not have legally adopted annual budgets for its special revenue funds. Budgets for various special revenue funds utilized to account for specific grant programs are established in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth or other grantor agencies.

C. Fund Equities

Operations of the various Town funds for the fiscal year were funded in accordance with the General Laws of Massachusetts. The Town classifies fund equity in the fund financial statements as either nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes. The residual is reported as unassigned fund balance. As of June 30, 2013, the classification of the Town's fund balances can be detailed as follows:

	General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Restricted:				_
General government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,773	\$ 220,773
Public safety			423,104	423,104
Education			56,840	56,840
Public works		556,894	486,128	1,043,022
Human services			114,672	114,672
Culture & recreation			54,991	54,991
Debt service	<u> </u>		<u>291,398</u>	291,398
subtotal	₩.	556,894	1,647,906	2,204,800
Committed:				
General government	412,823			412,823
Public safety	144,494			144,494
Education	20,000			20,000
Public works	1,193,181			1,193,181
Human services	12,867			12,867
Culture & recreation	67,491	-		<u>67,491</u>
subtotal	1,850,856	-	-	1,850,856
Assigned:				
General government	7,734			7,734
Education	26,241			26,241
Culture & recreation	500	-	_	500
subtotal	34,475	-		34,475
Unassigned	1,438,118	NATIONAL AND THE PROPERTY OF T	(28,469)	<u>1,409,649</u>
Total	<u>\$.3,323,449</u>	<u>\$ 556,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,619,437</u>	<u>\$ 5,499,780</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

When applicable other assigned fund balances represent appropriations of existing fund balance to fund the fiscal year 2014 operating budget. At the annual Town meeting for the fiscal year 2014 budget, \$486,820 and \$110,000 of free cash and overlay surplus were appropriated for specific purposes. These amounts have been classified above as committed fund balance for the intended purpose.

The Town's stabilization funds are reported with the General fund since the fund is designed to maintain funds set aside by town meeting votes, and is not funded by a specific revenue source. In accordance with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 40, Section 5B, for the purpose of creating one or more stabilization funds, towns may appropriate in any year an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, 10% of the amount raised in the preceding fiscal year by taxation of real estate and personal property and the aggregate amount in such funds may not exceed 10% of the equalized valuation. At annual or special town meeting the Town with two-thirds vote may create a stabilization fund, specify or change the purpose of any stabilization fund, and appropriate into or out of any such fund. The Town's stabilization funds and year end balances are as follows:

Stabilization fund	\$ 826,956
Water protection stabilization fund	\$ 132,750

As of June 30, 2013 the Town reported fund deficits from other funds as listed below:

Fund Name	Fund Type	Fund Deficit
PSAP support & incentive grant	Special revenue fund	\$ 23,595
Kindergarten full day grant	Special revenue fund	<u>4,874</u>
		\$ 28,469

Fund deficits identified above that relate to cost reimbursement grants and will be covered by subsequent billings to awarding agencies. Receivables offset by deferred revenue have been recorded in the fund basis financial statements.

D. Restricted Net Position

Certain net position reported as special revenue funds in the Town's fund basis Balance Sheet including the receipts reserved for appropriation from proceeds of sale of real estate and insurance reimbursements are classified as unrestricted net position because they are available for appropriation to fund the general operations of the Town.

Restricted net position on the government-wide statement of net position consist of the following:

Capital Project Fund Balances	\$ 565,387
Special Revenue Fund Balances:	
Road repair fund	1,226,220
Solid Waste fund	556,894
Cemetery perpetual care fund	257,628
Other special revenue funds	491,314
Total restricted net position	<u>\$ 3,097,443</u>

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Note 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 44, Section 54 and 55, place certain limitations on cash deposits and investments available to the Town. Authorized deposits include demand deposits, term deposits, and certificates of deposit in trust companies, national banks, savings banks, and certain other financial institutions. Deposits may not exceed certain levels without collateralization of the excess by the financial institution involved. The Town may also invest in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof, and having a maturity from date of purchase of one year or less. The Town may also invest in repurchase agreements guaranteed by such government securities with maturity dates of not more than ninety days from date of purchase. The Town may invest in units of the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), an external investment pool managed by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonably approximates fair value.

The Town maintains deposits in authorized financial institutions. In the case of deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. The Town does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At June 30, 2013 deposits totaled \$8,004,487 (inclusive of \$109,513 cash equivalents – see below) and had a carrying amount of \$7,798,208. Of the deposit amounts, \$7,377,136 was exposed to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2013 as it was uninsured and uncollateralized. The difference between deposit amounts and carrying amounts generally represents outstanding checks and deposits in transit.

The Town does not have a formal investment policy; however, the Town's only investments consist of \$109,513 invested in money market mutual funds and certificates of deposits which are classified as a cash equivalent.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates that will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair market value to changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Obligations of the U.S. Government and certain of its agencies are not considered to have credit risk. Equity securities and equity mutual funds are not rated as to credit risk

Concentration of credit risk – The risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

Foreign currency risk – The risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 5. Receivables

The Town reports the aggregate amount of receivables in the accompanying Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet. In addition, governmental funds report, on the Balance Sheet, deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Unearned revenues, if any, are also reported on the Statement of Net Position.

The Town includes the following receivables for individual major and non-major governmental funds, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible amounts and amounts deferred and unearned:

Receivable type	Gross <u>Amount</u>	Allowance for <u>Uncollectible</u>	Net <u>Amount</u>	Deferred <u>Revenue</u>
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 665,923	\$ 3,810	\$ 662,113	\$ 600,259
Tax liens, deferrals and foreclosures	738,633		738,633	738,633
Motor vehicle and boat excise	146,526	23,190	123,336	146,526
Charges for service – ambulance fees	795,769	397,900	397,869	795,769
Septic betterments	77,271		77,271	77,271
Departmental and other	48,438		48,438	48,438
Intergovernmental				
Commonwealth- fire grant	199,980		199,980	
Commonwealth highway awards	1,226,220		1,226,220	794,172
Commonwealth – other	78,368		78,368	78,368
Totals on a governmental fund basis	<u>3,977,128</u>	<u> </u>		<u>\$ 3,279,436</u>
Totals on an entity wide basis	\$ 3,977,128	\$424,900	\$ 3,552,228	

Receivables for the Town's business-type activities consist of the following:

Receivable type	Gross	Allowance for	Net	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Uncollectible</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Water rates and charges	\$ 98,678	\$ 2,960	\$ 95,718	
Unbilled water rates	128,000	3,840		
Totals	<u>\$ 226,678</u>	<u>\$ 6,800</u>	<u>\$ 219,878</u>	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Note 6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013, was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balances</u>	
Governmental activities					
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	\$ 3,617,170	\$ 66,600	\$ -	\$ 3,683,770	
Capital assets being depreciated:	, ,	,	•	, ,	
Buildings and related improvements	12,110,093			12,110,093	
Improvements other than buildings	1,408,018			1,408,018	
Equipment, machinery & vehicles	3,255,913	475,453	353,422	3,377,944	
Infrastructure	26,014,080	945,434	-	26,959,514	
Sub-total	42,788,104	1,420,887	353,422	43,855,569	
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and related improvements	7,196,046	329,604		7,525,650	
Improvements other than buildings	489,421	67,310		556,731	
Equipment, machinery & vehicles	2,292,245	238,040	290,628	2,239,657	
Infrastructure	12,935,934	613,915		13,549,849	
Sub-total	22,913,646	1,248,869	<u>290,628</u>	23,871,887	
Governmental capital assets, net	<u>\$ 23,491,628</u>	<u>\$ 238,618</u>	<u>\$ (62,794)</u>	<u>\$ 23,667,452</u>	
	Beginning <u>Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balances	
Business-type activities	XII	,		·	
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 626,301	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 626,301	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings and related improvements	47,853			47,853	
Equipment, machinery & vehicles	336,912	69,951	-	406,863	
Infrastructure	12,300,994			12,300,994	
Sub-total	12,685,759	69,951	-	12,755,710	
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and related improvements	31,119	960		32,079	
Equipment, machinery & vehicles	257,925	17,868	-	275,793	
Infrastructure	4,356,383	<u>189,634</u>		4,546,017	
Sub-total	4,645,427	208,462		4,853,889	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 8,666,633</u>	<u>\$ (138,511)</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ 8,528,122</u>	

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

Governmental activities: General government Public safety Education Public works Health and human services		31,341 238,902 190,850 765,162 12,334
Culture and recreation		10,280
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,248,869</u>
Business-type activities: Water/Total depreciation expense	<u>\$</u>	208,462

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Note 7. Interfund Balances and Activity

There are no amounts due to or from governmental funds. Interfund transfers, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Business-type Enterprise Fund	OPEB Trust Fund
Amounts transferred from receipts reserved for appropriation and revolving funds to fund operating budget	\$ 72,488	\$ -	\$ (72,488)	\$ -	\$ -
General fund transfer and business-type enterprise transfer to special revenue funds for a capital project	(100,000)		400,000	(300,000)	
General fund transfers to special revenue fund General fund transfers to fiduciary OPEB	(6,506)		6,506	(300,000)	
Trust Fund Amounts transferred from other funds to fund	(35,000)				35,000
indirect costs appropriated in general fund, net Totals on governmental fund basis Amounts transferred from other funds to fund	<u>6,166</u> (62,852)	<u>(6,166)</u> (6,166)	334,018	(300,000)	35,000
indirect costs appropriated in general fund, net Net activity of Stabilization funds included in	66,669			(66,669)	
General fund on governmental fund basis and not on budgetary basis	100,000		(100,000)		
Totals on budgetary basis	<u>\$ 103,817</u>	\$ (6,166)	<u>\$ 234,018</u>	\$ (366,669)	\$ 35,000

Note 8. Deferred inflows of resources

As of June 30, 2013, the Town reported aggregate deferred inflows of resources of \$3,279,436 in the governmental funds. This amount represents deferred revenues associated with receivables as detailed in Note 5 above.

Note 9. Long-term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2013:

Purpose	Balance July 01, 2012	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2013	Current Portion
Governmental activities:					
MWPAT, Septic Betterment, dtd 8/1/02,					
subsidized interest, due 2021	\$ 93,400	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 83,000	\$ 10,400
MWPAT, Pool Program, dtd 11/16/05, 0%,					
due 2025	140,000		10,000	130,000	10,000
School Refurbishment Refunding Bond, dtd					
12/15/03, 2.8% - 4.0%, matures 2012	305,000		305,000		
Landfill capping, dtd 9/15/07, 3.8% - 5.0%,					
due 2023	995,000		95,000	900,000	90,000
Police Station Construction, dtd 4/1/01,					
4.0% - 4.7%, due 2016	540,000		135,000	405,000	<u> 135,000</u>
Total bonds payable	2,073,400	-	555,400	1,518,000	245,400
Landfill closure and monitoring liability	480,000		20,000	460,000	20,000
Other post employment benefits	2,922,720	1,114,183	367,231	3,669,672	20,000
Compensated absences	828,600	10,100	507,251	838,700	-
•	020,000				
Total governmental activities noncurrent				*	
liabilities	<u>\$ 6,304,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,283</u>	<u>\$ 942,631</u>	<u>\$ 6,486,372</u>	<u>\$ 265,400</u>

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

	Balance <u>July 01, 2012</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>June 30, 2013</u>	Current <u>Portion</u>
Business-type activities: Water bond, 4.53%, matures 2016	\$525,000	\$	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$450,000</u>	\$ 75,000
Total bonds payable	525,000		75,000	450,000	75,000
Other post employment benefits Compensated absences	103,335 11,600	32,480 100		135,815 11,700	
Total business-type activities noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 639,935</u>	<u>\$ 32,580</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ 597,515</u>	\$ 75,000

Long-term debt

The outstanding Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) bonds above are recorded at the gross amount outstanding, as the Town is obligated to repay the full amount outstanding including interest; however, it is anticipated that approximately 33.7 % of the debt service payments relating to the septic bonds will be subsidized by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts via contract payments to MWPAT (and MWPAT available earnings). These payments are recorded as revenue and expenses in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements; however, these payments are not included in the budgetary basis supplementary information because it is not part of the local budget.

The annual requirements to amortize all general obligation bonds and loans outstanding as of June 30, 2013, including interest, are as follows:

	Gov	ernmental Acti	<u>vities</u>	Busines	i	
Year Ending <u>June 30,</u>	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ 245,400	\$ 58,929	\$ 304,329	\$ 75,000	\$ 21,075	\$ 96,075
2015	245,400	48,894	294,294	75,000	17,700	92,700
2016	245,400	38,162	283,562	75,000	14,250	89,250
2017	110,400	26,732	137,132	75,000	10,725	85,725
2018	110,400	22,097	132,497	75,000	7,163	82,163
2019 - 2023	561,000	48,632	609,632	75,000	3,600	78,600
Totals	<u>\$ 1,518,000</u>	<u>\$ 243,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,761,446</u>	<u>\$450,000</u>	<u>\$ 74,513</u>	<u>\$ 524,513</u>

The Town is subject to a dual level general debt limit—the normal debt limit and the double debt limit. Such limits are equal to 5% and 10%, respectively of the valuation of taxable property in the Town as last equalized by the Commonwealth's Department of Revenue. Debt may be authorized up to the normal debt limit without state approval. Authorizations under the double debt limit, however, require the approval of the Commonwealth. Additionally, there are many categories of general obligation debt that are exempt from the debt limit but are subject to other limitations.

Unissued debt authorizations consist of the following at June 30, 2013:

	Year(s)	
<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Repair, renovate and paint water tower	2012	<u>\$ 700,000</u>
Total authorized and unissued		<u>\$ 700,000</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

The Town pays assessments, which include debt service payments to other local governmental units providing services on behalf of the Town (commonly referred to as overlapping debt.) The Town is indirectly liable, through its assessments to these governments, for this debt. However, the debt is not considered against the Town's debt limits or reported on the Town's Statement of Net Position. The Town pays assessments to the Silver Lake Regional School District and to Plymouth County that may include indirect debt service payments.

Lease obligations

A. Operating leases

The Town has entered into a number of operating leases to support governmental activities, some of which are non-cancelable but otherwise are subject to annual appropriation. The annual minimum required lease payments for non-cancelable operating leases are immaterial as of June 30, 2013.

B. Capital leases

In accordance with Massachusetts General Laws, the Town may enter into lease agreements for a period not to exceed five years and subject to annual appropriation. The Town does not have any material capital lease obligation outstanding as of June 30, 2013.

Note 10. Temporary Borrowings

Under state law and by authorization of the Board of Selectmen, the Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary (short-term) basis to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of tax anticipation notes (TANs),
- Capital project costs incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANs),
- Federal and state aided capital projects and other program expenditures prior to receiving reimbursement through issuance of federal and state aid anticipation notes (FANs and SANs).

Temporary loans are general obligations of the Town and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures for temporary borrowings are accounted for in the General Fund.

The Town had no temporary borrowings at anytime during the year ended June 30, 2013.

Proceeds from bond anticipation notes are not considered permanent funding sources; the Town may have deficit fund balances in the Capital Projects Fund. Deficits, if any, will be funded through long-term borrowing.

Note 11. Employee Benefits

A. Retirement Benefits

Plan Description

The Town of Halifax, Massachusetts contributes for eligible employees to the Plymouth County Retirement Association (the Association), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Plymouth County Retirement Association. The Association

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Association is governed by the applicable provisions of Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Law (M.G.L.) and other applicable statutes. Oversight is provided by a five member board. The Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Plymouth County Retirement Association, 10 Cordage Park Circle, Suite 234, Plymouth, MA 02360. Teachers are covered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Teachers Retirement System (TRS), to which the Town does not contribute.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 5-11% of their annual covered salary and the Town is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The Town's current year contribution which was equal to its required contribution (gross) is \$856,825, representing approximately 1.6% of the system wide employer assessments. The System offered a 2% discount to member Towns if the entire fiscal year assessment was paid by July 1st. The Town's discount was \$16,648 for a net payment of \$840,177. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by M.G.L. The Town's contributions to the System for the years ending June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$763,459 and \$720,586 respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

As noted above, the Town does not contribute to TRS. Contributions to the TRS are made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the Town. Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States require the Town to record such "on behalf payments" as revenue and expenditures in the financial statements. Accordingly, \$1,125,298 of pension benefits paid by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the Town is included in the accompanying Statement of Activities as general operating contributions and expense and in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance as general fund intergovernmental revenue and general expenditures. These on-behalf payments are not part of the local budget and therefore, are not included in the accompanying budgetary basis statements.

B. Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave as they provide services. The cost of vacation and sick leave benefits is recorded as an expenditure of the applicable fund when incurred. Vacation and sick pay accumulates for various groups of employees based upon personnel by-laws and their respective collective bargaining agreements. Accumulated unused sick leave is due to certain employees upon termination of employment and has been recorded as a liability in the accompanying Statement of Net Position for both governmental and business-type activities.

C. Other Post Employment Benefits

Plan Description

The Town administers a single employer defined benefit plan which provides health and prescription drug benefits to substantially all retired employees and their spouses (plan members). Eligibility to retire under the Town's plan is based upon meeting one of the following conditions:

- i. At least 10 years of creditable service are eligible at age 55;
- ii. At least 20 years of creditable serve are eligible at any age.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

The number of participants as of June 30, 2011, the effective date of the OPEB valuation, was 186 which includes retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents of 61 and active members of 125. Benefits were paid to retirees, beneficiaries and dependents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and are paid on a pay as you go basis. These benefits are provided for and amended under various provisions of Massachusetts General Law, terms of collective bargaining agreements and Town ordinances.

Funding Policy

The contribution rates of retirees are established by collective-bargaining agreements, Massachusetts General Law, and Town ordinances. The required contribution is based on pay as you go financing requirements. For fiscal year 2013, the Town contributed approximately \$367,000 to health, dental and life insurance programs on behalf of retirees. All benefits are provided through a third-party insurance carrier that administers, assumes, and pays all claims. The Town contributes at least 50% of the insurance premiums with the remainder funded through retiree contributions.

The Town has accepted provisions of MGL Chapter 32B, Section 20 which allow for the Town to establish a separate OPEB liability trust fund. During fiscal year 2013, the Town transferred \$35,000 from the overlay surplus to the trust fund. At the May 2013 Annual Town Meeting, the Town voted to appropriate \$7,500 from undesignated fund balance to the trust fund. This amount has been reported as committed fund balance in the General fund as of June 30, 2013.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's annual other post employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the fiscal year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation.

	Governmental Activities	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Annual required contribution (ARC)/OPEB cost Contributions made	\$ 1,114,183 (367,231)	\$ 32,480
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	746,952 	32,480 103,335
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$3,669,672	<u>\$ 135,815</u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2013 and the two preceding years were as follows:

Governmental Activities:

		Percentage of	
Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB	Annual OPEB	Net OPEB
Ended	Cost	Cost Contributed	Obligation
6/30/2013	\$ 1,114,183	32.03%	\$ 3,669,672
6/30/2012	\$ 1,067,208	31.57%	\$ 2,922,720
6/30/2011	\$ 1,065,286	31.63%	\$ 2,192,482

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities:

		Percentage of	
Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB	Annual OPEB	Net OPEB
Ended	<u>Cost</u>	Cost Contributed	Obligation
6/30/2013	\$ 32,480	00.00%	\$ 135,815
6/30/2012	\$31,111	00.00%	\$ 103,335
6/30/2011	\$ 24,075	00.00%	\$ 72,224

Funding Status and Schedule of Funding Progress

The unfunded actuarial liability was determined using the level dollar thirty year open amortization basis.

illioitization c	accion,						
	(a)		(b) Actuarial	(b) – (a)	(b) / (a)	(c)	[(b)-(a)]/(c) UAAL as a
Actuarial	Actuar	ial	Accrued	Unfunded			Percentage
Valuation	Value	of	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
<u>Date</u>	Assets	<u>s</u>	(AAL)	(UAAL)	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Payroll</u>
1/1/2011	\$ 30,	,000	\$ 11,244,212	\$ 11,214,212	0.27%	N/A	N/A
1/1/2010	\$	-	\$ 10,977,707	\$ 10,977,707	0.00%	\$ 8,009,000	137.1%
7/1/2009	\$	-	\$ 10,711,202	\$ 10,711,202	0.00%	\$ 7,664,000	139.8%
7/1/2008	\$	-	\$ 10,247,192	\$ 10,247,192	0.00%	\$ 7,334,100	139.7%

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 in the required supplementary information following 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 the 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 employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The following assumptions and methods were utilized in the July1, 2011:

- Actuarial Cost Method: Projected Unit Credit
- Investment Rate of Return: 4.00% per annum, pay as you go scenario
- Healthcare Trend Rates:

Fiscal year	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u> 2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Medical	10.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Dental	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

- General Inflation Assumption: 3.5% per annum
- Compensation Increases: 4.5% per annum
- Actuarial Value of Assets: Market Value
- Amortization of UAAL: Level dollar amortization over 30 years at transition
- Remaining Amortization Period: 27 years at July 1, 2011

Note 12. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to place a final cover on its landfill site and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years thereafter. The landfill has stopped accepting solid waste and pursuant to a Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection consent order, the Town has placed a final cover on its landfill.

As of June 30, 2013, \$460,000 has been reported on the Town's statement of net position as an estimated liability for post-closure monitoring costs of the landfill, through 2036. Actual costs may change due to the finalizing of regulations with regulatory authorities, changing technology, and inflation.

Note 13. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions, injuries to employees, unemployment claims and natural disasters. The Town carries commercial insurance for all risk except health insurance and unemployment claims.

The Town belongs to the Mayflower Municipal Health Group (Group), formed pursuant to Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32B to provide employee insurance benefits. Employees and the Town both pay premiums to the Fund based upon a 50% (Town) and 50% (Employee). The Town budgets, annually, in the general fund for its estimated share of contributions. The Group reinsures itself for claims in excess of \$275,000 per person annually. Net position of the Group at June 30, 2013 was \$33,223,000.

The Town is self insured for unemployment compensation. The liability for the unemployment compensation program was not material at June 30, 2013.

Note 14. Commitments and Contingencies

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note 15. Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements

The following are pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which the Town believes are applicable to its financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

Pronouncements Implemented in the Current Year

The GASB issued Statement #60, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. This pronouncement's objective is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to service concession arrangements (SCA), which are types of public-private or public-public partnerships through the use of infrastructure or another public asset in exchange for significant consideration. The standards in this statement currently do not apply to the Town and therefore did not impact the Town's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. This pronouncement modifies requirements for the inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity. The Town doesn't believe this pronouncement will impact the Town's financial statements. The standards in this statement currently do not apply to the Town and therefore did not impact the Town's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. This pronouncement will continue the codification of all generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments into a single source.

The GASB issued Statement #63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. The requirements of this statement will improve financial reporting by standardizing the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's net position. It alleviates uncertainty about reporting those financial statements elements by providing guidance where none previously existed. The Town implemented the applicable requirements for fiscal year 2013.

The GASB issued Statement #65, Item Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The Town implemented the applicable requirements for fiscal year 2013.

Pronouncements for Future Years

The GASB issued Statement #66, Technical Corrections-2012-an amendment of GASB Statements #10 and #62, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. The objective of this statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements #54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and # 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA pronouncements. Also it amends No. 62 by modifying the specific guidance on accounting for (1) operating lease payments, (2) purchase of a loan or a group of loans, and (3) service fees. The requirements of this statement resolve conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting and thereby enhance the usefulness of the financial statements. The Town doesn't believe this pronouncement will have a material effect upon the Town's financial statements.

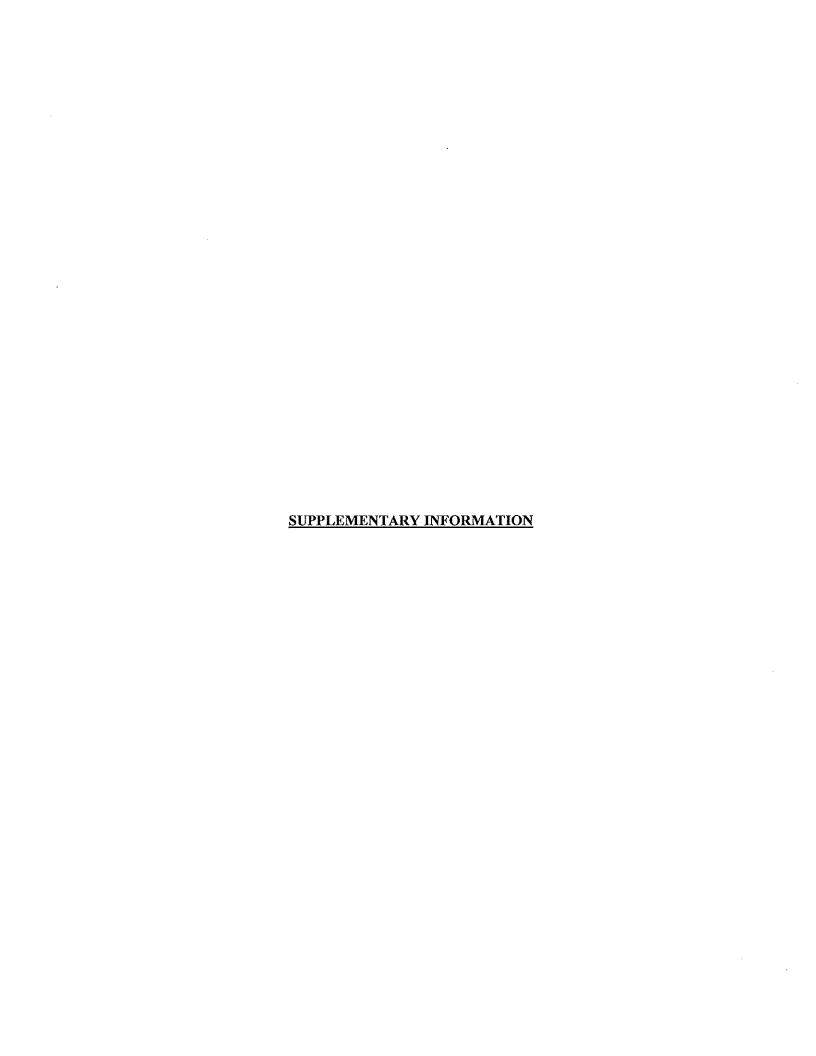
Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

The GASB issued Statement #67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans-an amendment of GASB Statement #25, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting and disclosure of state and local governmental pension plans. This statement replaces the requirements of Statements #25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, and #50, Pension Disclosures, as they relate to pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements that meet certain criteria. This statement does not apply to the Town and as such the Town doesn't believe this pronouncement will impact the Town's financial statements.

The GASB issued <u>Statement #68</u>, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2015. The pronouncement requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long term obligation for pension benefits as a liability and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual cost of pension benefits. It also enhances accountability and transparency through revised and additional note disclosures and required supplementary information. The pronouncement will have an effect upon the Town's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #69, Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2015. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. As used in this Statement, the term government combinations includes a variety of transactions referred to as mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations. The Town doesn't believe this pronouncement will impact the Town's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. This Statement requires a government that extends a nonexchange financial guarantee to recognize a liability when qualitative factors and historical data, if any, indicate that it is more likely than not that the government will be required to make a payment on the guarantee. The amount of the liability to be recognized should be the discounted present value of the best estimate of the future outflows expected to be incurred as a result of the guarantee. The Town doesn't believe this pronouncement will impact the Town's financial statements.



Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Funding Progress for the Town's Retiree Benefit Plan June 30, 2013

Funding Status and Schedule of Funding Progress

The schedule of funding progress 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. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability was determined using the level dollar thirty year amortization basis.

	(a)		(b) Actuarial	(b) – (a)	(b) / (a)	(c)	[(b)-(a)]/(c) UAAL as a
Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuar Value <u>Asset</u>	of	Accrued Liability <u>(AAL)</u>	Unfunded AAL <u>(UAAL)</u>	Funded <u>Ratio</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	Percentage of Covered <u>Payroll</u>
1/1/2011	\$ 30	0,000	\$ 11,244,212	\$ 11,214,212	0.27%	N/A	N/A
1/1/2010	\$	-	\$ 10,977,707	\$ 10,977,707	0.00%	\$ 8,009,000	137.1%
7/1/2009	\$	-	\$ 10,711,202	\$ 10,711,202	0.00%	\$ 7,664,000	139,8%
7/1/2008	\$	-	\$ 10,247,192	\$ 10,247,192	0.00%	\$ 7,334,100	139.7%

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.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of the 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 employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The valuation reflected a closed group, and does not reflect any new entrants after the valuation date of July 1, 2011. The valuation assumed retiree contributions increased with the same trend rate as health care claims. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are as follows:

• Actuarial Cost Method: Projected Unit Credit

• Investment Rate of Return: 4.0% per annum

Healthcare Trend Rates:

Fiscal year	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u> 2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Medical	10.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Dental	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%

General Inflation Assumption: 3.5% per annum

Compensation Increases: 4.5% per annum

Actuarial Value of Assets: Market Value

• Amortization of UAAL: Level dollar amortization over 30 years at transition

• Remaining Amortization Period: 27 years at July 1, 2011

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Revenues		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fina P	nce with al Budget ositive egative)
Property taxes	\$	13,362,380	\$	13,362,380	\$	13,655,510	\$	293,130
Excise taxes	Ψ	775,000	Ψ	775,000	Ψ	906,984	Ψ	131,984
Licenses, fees and permits		148,610		148,610		125,794		(22,816)
Penalties and interest		155,200		155,200		204,058		48,858
Investment interest		3,300		3,300		2,134		(1,166)
Charges for services		226,390		226,390		212,157		(14,233)
Departmental and other		80,000		80,000		91,304		11,304
Intergovernmental		3,859,250		3,859,250		3,849,542		(9,708)
Total revenues		18,610,130		18,610,130	,	19,047,483	•	437,353
Expenditures								
General government		3,647,564		3,378,086		3,209,642		168,444
Public safety		2,630,084		2,618,956		2,564,517		54,439
Education		10,716,033		10,684,791		10,657,545		27,246
Public works		2,021,890		1,176,459		1,133,502		42,957
Human services		392,859		402,559		397,005		5,554
Culture and recreation		347,030		348,760		329,687		19,073
State and county assessments		113,027		113,027		96,918		16,109
Debt service		609,377		610,740		610,658		82
Total expenditures		20,477,864		19,333,378	_	18,999,474		333,904
Revenues over (under) expenditur		(1,867,734)		(723,248)		48,009		771,257
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in from other funds		79,947		95,450		145,323		49,873
Transfers out to other funds		(35,000)		(39,982)		(41,506)		(1,524)
Total other financing source		44,947		55,468		103,817		48,349
Revenues and other financing sour	ces	over						
(under) expenditures and other		(1,822,787)		(667,780)		151,826	<u>\$</u>	819,606
Fund balance, beginning of year					_	3,340,312		
Fund balance, end of year					<u>\$</u>	3,492,138		
Other budget items								
Free cash appropriations		331,965		331,965				
Bond premium		-,		- ,				
Overlay surplus		176,648		176,648				
Carryover encumbrances		1,314,174		159,167				
Total other budget items		1,822,787		667,780				
-	- -	1,022,707	<u></u>	007,700				
Net budget	\$		\$					

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Solid Waste Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

D.	,	Original <u>Budget</u>	-	Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	F	riance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues								
Charges for services	\$	125,315	\$	125,315	\$	320,835	\$	195,520
Investment interest		450	_	450		438		(12)
Total revenues		125,765		125,765		321,273		195,508
Expenditures								
Public works/Total		341,767		340,190		306,417		33,773
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(216,002)		(214,425)		14,856		229,281
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers out to other funds		(6,166)		(6,166)		(6,166)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(6,166)		(6,166)		(6,166)		
Revenues and other financing sources over								
(under) expenditures and other financing uses		(222,168)		(220,591)		8,690	<u>\$</u>	229,281
Fund balance, beginning of year						548,204		
Fund balance, end of year					<u>\$</u>	556,894		
Other budget items								
Carryover encumbrances				(1,577)				
Solid Waste Retained Earnings		222,168		222,168				
Total other budget items		222,168		220,591				
Net budget	\$		\$					

Notes to Supplementary Information June 30, 2013

Note 1. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The Town must establish its property tax rate each year so that the resulting property tax levy will comply with the limits required by Proposition 2 ½ and also constitute that amount which will equal the sum of (a) the aggregate of all annual appropriations for expenditures and transfers, plus (b) provision for the prior fiscal year's deficits, if any, less (c) the aggregate of all non-property tax revenue and transfers projected to be received by the Town, including available surplus funds.

The budgets for all departments and operations of the Town, except that of the public schools, are prepared under the direction of the Board of Selectmen. The School Department budget is prepared under the direction of the School Committee. Original and supplemental appropriations are acted upon by vote of Town Meeting. All general fund and enterprise fund functions are budgeted, the town does not have legally adopted annual budgets for its special revenue funds. Budgets for various special revenue funds utilized to account for specific grant programs are established in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth or other grantor agencies.

Budgets are prepared on a basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The "actual" results column of the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budgetary Basis, are presented on a "budget basis" to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget. The major differences between the budget and GAAP basis is that all budgeted revenues are recorded when cash is received, except for real estate and personal property taxes, which are recorded as revenues when levied (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP). A reconciliation of the budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, is presented below:

	Revenues	Expenditures	Other Financing Sources (Uses)
As reported on a budgetary basis	\$ 19,047,483	\$ 18,999,474	\$ 103,817
Net activity of stabilization funds Adjustment for water fund indirect costs	272		(100,000)
paid from general fund		(66,669)	(66,669)
Adjustment of property tax revenues to	(2((022)		
modified accrual basis	(264,832)		
State funded teacher's pension	1,125,298	<u>1,125,298</u>	**
As reported on a GAAP basis	<u>\$ 19,908,221</u>	\$ 20,058,103	<u>\$ (62,852)</u>

There are no differences between the budgetary-basis and GAAP-basis results for the Solid Waste Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.