

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

Additional Offices:

Nashua, NH
Manchester, NH
Greenfield, MA
Ellsworth, ME

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 Sharon, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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 Sharon, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Funding Progress, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, and the Schedule of Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 13, 2016 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson Heath

January 13, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Sharon, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all 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 is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and human services, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities include water activities.

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

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide

financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term 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.

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water operations.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among various functions. Specifically, internal service funds are used to account for self-insured employee health programs. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water operations, which is considered to be a major fund.

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

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$64,041,791 (i.e., net position), a change of \$3,433,421 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$39,714,666, a change of \$26,390,131 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$3,504,822, a change of \$2,513,417 in comparison to the prior year.
- Total long-term debt (i.e., bonds payable) at the close of the current fiscal year was \$76,008,666, a change of \$19,886,303 in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

	<u>NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 53,399	\$ 25,654	\$ 5,613	\$ 3,287	\$ 59,012	\$ 28,941
Capital assets	<u>143,091</u>	<u>142,092</u>	<u>10,054</u>	<u>9,894</u>	<u>153,145</u>	<u>151,986</u>
Total assets	196,490	167,746	15,667	13,181	212,157	180,927
Long-term liabilities outstanding	128,459	72,269	3,244	2,395	131,703	74,664
Other liabilities	<u>16,054</u>	<u>13,803</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>16,413</u>	<u>13,969</u>
Total liabilities	144,513	86,072	3,603	2,561	148,116	88,633
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	94,027	89,594	7,254	7,624	101,281	97,218
Restricted	10,000	9,535	-	-	10,000	9,535
Unrestricted	<u>(52,050)</u>	<u>(17,455)</u>	<u>4,810</u>	<u>2,996</u>	<u>(47,240)</u>	<u>(14,459)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 51,977</u>	<u>\$ 81,674</u>	<u>\$ 12,064</u>	<u>\$ 10,620</u>	<u>\$ 64,041</u>	<u>\$ 92,294</u>

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 8,055	\$ 6,718	\$ 4,417	\$ 3,203	\$ 12,472	\$ 9,921
Operating grants and contributions	15,146	16,828	-	-	15,146	16,828
Capital grants and contributions	2,509	2,881	-	-	2,509	2,881
General revenues:						
Property taxes	58,731	56,343	-	-	58,731	56,343
Excises	2,909	2,780	-	-	2,909	2,780
Penalties and interest on taxes	505	285	-	-	505	285
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,464	1,385	-	-	1,464	1,385
Investment income	238	121	-	-	238	121
Other	1,446	345	-	-	1,446	345
Total revenues	<u>91,003</u>	<u>87,686</u>	<u>4,417</u>	<u>3,203</u>	<u>95,420</u>	<u>90,889</u>
Expenses:						
General government	2,156	2,145	-	-	2,156	2,145
Public safety	6,564	7,309	-	-	6,564	7,309
Education	56,331	56,561	-	-	56,331	56,561
Public works	5,107	5,177	-	-	5,107	5,177
Human services	855	972	-	-	855	972
Culture and recreation	1,547	1,577	-	-	1,547	1,577
Employee benefits	13,606	12,167	-	-	13,606	12,167
Interest on long-term debt	2,285	2,050	-	-	2,285	2,050
Intergovernmental	776	760	-	-	776	760
Miscellaneous	8	-	-	-	8	-
Water operations	-	-	2,704	2,598	2,704	2,598
Total expenses	<u>89,235</u>	<u>88,718</u>	<u>2,704</u>	<u>2,598</u>	<u>91,939</u>	<u>91,316</u>
Change in net assets before transfers	1,768	(1,032)	1,713	605	3,481	(427)
Transfers in (out)	<u>(49)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	1,719	(1,032)	1,713	605	3,432	(427)
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	<u>50,258</u>	<u>82,706</u>	<u>10,351</u>	<u>10,015</u>	<u>60,609</u>	<u>92,721</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 51,977</u>	<u>\$ 81,674</u>	<u>\$ 12,064</u>	<u>\$ 10,620</u>	<u>\$ 64,041</u>	<u>\$ 92,294</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$64,041,791, a change of \$3,433,421 from the prior year.

The largest portion of net position \$101,280,771 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position \$10,000,183 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position reflects a deficit balance of \$(47,239,163) caused primarily by unfunded post-employment benefits and unfunded pension liability (see Notes 19 and 20).

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,719,759. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ 3,323,639
Major public safety building fund - accrual basis	24,769,454
Nonmajor fund - accrual basis	2,945,363
Internal service fund operating results	1,032,987
Principal debt service in excess of depreciation expense	2,160,561
Issuance of new debt	(25,500,100)
Change in other post employment benefits liability	(5,664,299)
Change in net pension liability	(156,510)
Other GAAP accruals	<u>(1,191,336)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,719,759</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,713,662 which is due to operating costs exceeding user fee revenue.

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources.

Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$39,714,666, a change of \$26,390,131 in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operating results	\$ 3,323,639
Major public safety building fund operating results	23,440,024
Nonmajor fund operating results	<u>(373,532)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 26,390,131</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3,504,822, while total fund balance was \$5,569,554. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/15</u>	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>Change</u>	% of Total General Fund Expenditures
Unassigned fund balance*	\$ 3,504,822	\$ 991,405	\$ 2,513,417	4.7%
Total fund balance	\$ 5,569,554	\$ 2,245,915	\$ 3,323,639	7.5%

* These figures include the general stabilization fund

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$3,323,639 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenues in excess of budget	\$ 2,143,565
Expenditures less than budget	452,788
Use of free cash and overlay surplus as a funding source	(400,028)
Shortfall of tax collection	383,190
Expenditures current year encumbrances in excess of prior year	536,818
Change in stabilization	77,600
Other	<u>129,706</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,323,639</u>

Included in the total general fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/15</u>	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 478,123	\$ 400,523	\$ 77,600

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$4,810,366, a change of \$1,814,467 in comparison to the prior year.

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

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no major differences between the original budget and the final amended budget.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$153,144,506 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$1,158,662 from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, and machinery and equipment.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- \$1,329,430 – Public safety building
- \$1,055,000 – Public ways

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

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$76,008,666, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Sharon'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:

Office of Finance Director
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts
90 Main Street
Sharon, Massachusetts 02067

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 39,721,411	\$ 4,422,707	\$ 44,144,118
Investments	8,765,321	-	8,765,321
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	1,254,939	-	1,254,939
Excises	119,882	-	119,882
User fees	198,817	1,178,512	1,377,329
Intergovernmental and other	1,310,392	-	1,310,392
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	646,410	-	646,410
Betterments	22,118	-	22,118
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	65,372,173	1,929,982	67,302,155
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	77,718,484	8,123,867	85,842,351
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,359,958</u>	<u>11,659</u>	<u>1,371,617</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	196,489,905	15,666,727	212,156,632
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable	1,812,308	135,346	1,947,654
Accrued liabilities	4,429,832	-	4,429,832
Other current liabilities	2,194,763	-	2,194,763
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	7,421,797	219,900	7,641,697
Compensated absence	111,030	2,499	113,529
Landfill closure	25,000	-	25,000
Capital lease	59,687	-	59,687
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	65,786,969	2,580,000	68,366,969
Compensated absence, net of current portion	2,109,564	47,485	2,157,049
Landfill closure, net of current portion	400,000	-	400,000
Capital lease, net of current portion	386,613	-	386,613
Accrued other post employment benefits	26,842,093	334,854	27,176,947
Net pension liability	<u>32,932,773</u>	<u>282,328</u>	<u>33,215,101</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	144,512,429	3,602,412	148,114,841
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	94,026,822	7,253,949	101,280,771
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	9,544,771	-	9,544,771
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	43,070	-	43,070
Expendable	412,342	-	412,342
Unrestricted	<u>(52,049,529)</u>	<u>4,810,366</u>	<u>(47,239,163)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 51,977,476</u>	<u>\$ 12,064,315</u>	<u>\$ 64,041,791</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 2,156,133	\$ 2,058,121	\$ 193,302	\$ -	\$ 95,290	\$ -	\$ 95,290
Public safety	6,563,463	920,815	82,785	-	(5,559,863)	-	(5,559,863)
Education	56,330,900	3,485,086	14,692,103	1,950,626	(36,203,085)	-	(36,203,085)
Public works	5,106,766	886,968	1,000	557,900	(3,660,898)	-	(3,660,898)
Health and human services	854,571	91,667	28,032	-	(734,872)	-	(734,872)
Culture and recreation	1,546,980	395,261	148,858	-	(1,002,861)	-	(1,002,861)
Employee benefits	13,606,057	217,369	-	-	(13,388,688)	-	(13,388,688)
Interest	2,285,209	-	-	-	(2,285,209)	-	(2,285,209)
Intergovernmental	775,364	-	-	-	(775,364)	-	(775,364)
Miscellaneous	<u>8,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,256)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,256)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	89,233,699	8,055,287	15,146,080	2,508,526	(63,523,806)	-	(63,523,806)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water services	<u>2,703,859</u>	<u>4,417,521</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,713,662</u>	<u>1,713,662</u>
Total	<u>\$ 91,937,558</u>	<u>\$ 12,472,808</u>	<u>\$ 15,146,080</u>	<u>\$ 2,508,526</u>	(63,523,806)	1,713,662	(61,810,144)
General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers:							
Property taxes					58,730,891	-	58,730,891
Excises					2,908,589	-	2,908,589
Penalties, interest, and other taxes					505,013	-	505,013
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					1,463,802	-	1,463,802
Investment income					238,247	-	238,247
Miscellaneous					1,445,710	-	1,445,710
Transfers, net					<u>(48,687)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(48,687)</u>
Total general revenues					<u>65,243,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,243,565</u>
Change in Net Position					1,719,759	1,713,662	3,433,421
Net Position:							
Beginning of year, as restated					<u>50,257,717</u>	<u>10,350,653</u>	<u>60,608,370</u>
End of year					<u>\$ 51,977,476</u>	<u>\$ 12,064,315</u>	<u>\$ 64,041,791</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>General</u>	<u>Public Safety Building Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 6,448,442	\$ 23,440,024	\$ 9,832,945	\$ 39,721,411
Investments	5,379,787	-	487,345	5,867,132
Receivables:				
Property taxes	2,065,762	-	-	2,065,762
Excises	142,970	-	-	142,970
Departmental	600	-	27,768	28,368
Intergovernmental	94,170	-	1,779,962	1,874,132
Other assets	822	-	-	822
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 14,132,553</u>	<u>\$ 23,440,024</u>	<u>\$ 12,128,020</u>	<u>\$ 49,700,597</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,195,532	\$ -	\$ 611,793	\$ 1,807,325
Accrued liabilities	3,726,758	-	-	3,726,758
Other liabilities	1,651,550	-	513	1,652,063
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,573,840	-	612,306	7,186,146
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,989,159	-	810,626	2,799,785
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	-	-	43,070	43,070
Restricted	412,316	23,440,024	7,848,853	31,701,193
Committed	367,774	-	2,816,186	3,183,960
Assigned	1,284,642	-	-	1,284,642
Unassigned	3,504,822	-	(3,021)	3,501,801
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>5,569,554</u>	<u>23,440,024</u>	<u>10,705,088</u>	<u>39,714,666</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 14,132,553</u>	<u>\$ 23,440,024</u>	<u>\$ 12,128,020</u>	<u>\$ 49,700,597</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 39,714,666
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	143,090,657
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	2,027,421
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.	2,563,374
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(703,074)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and OPEB liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(103,142,753)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certain changes in the net pension liability, which are deferred to future reporting periods, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(31,572,815)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 51,977,476</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>General</u>	Public Safety <u>Building Fund</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 59,953,209	\$ -	\$ 464,774	\$ 60,417,983
Excises	2,899,108	-	-	2,899,108
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	505,013	-	-	505,013
Charges for services	1,955,391	-	5,268,072	7,223,463
Intergovernmental	10,296,701	-	4,041,365	14,338,066
Licenses and permits	539,280	-	-	539,280
Fines and forfeitures	71,965	-	-	71,965
Investment income	238,084	-	83	238,167
Miscellaneous	<u>140,254</u>	<u>581,000</u>	<u>753,210</u>	<u>1,474,464</u>
Total Revenues	76,599,005	581,000	10,527,504	87,707,509
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,265,145	-	208,097	2,473,242
Public safety	6,491,298	1,329,430	429,363	8,250,091
Education	38,380,923	-	7,080,194	45,461,117
Public works	3,644,800	-	3,248,568	6,893,368
Health and human services	602,540	-	106,181	708,721
Culture and recreation	1,092,055	-	469,399	1,561,454
Employee benefits	12,541,732	-	-	12,541,732
Debt service	8,095,447	-	8,255	8,103,702
Intergovernmental	<u>775,364</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>775,364</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>73,889,304</u>	<u>1,329,430</u>	<u>11,550,057</u>	<u>86,768,791</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	2,709,701	(748,430)	(1,022,553)	938,718
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Bond proceeds	-	23,419,000	2,081,100	25,500,100
Transfers in	853,310	769,454	(536,769)	1,085,995
Transfers out	<u>(239,372)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(895,310)</u>	<u>(1,134,682)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>613,938</u>	<u>24,188,454</u>	<u>649,021</u>	<u>25,451,413</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	3,323,639	23,440,024	(373,532)	26,390,131
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>2,245,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,078,620</u>	<u>13,324,535</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 5,569,554</u>	<u>\$ 23,440,024</u>	<u>\$ 10,705,088</u>	<u>\$ 39,714,666</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES
 EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	26,390,131																											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table style="margin-left: 40px; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Capital outlay purchases</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">4,982,032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3,983,636)</td> </tr> </table> • Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. (1,677,567) • The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position: <table style="margin-left: 40px; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Repayments of debt</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">6,144,197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuance of debt</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(25,500,100)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repayment of capital lease</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">57,609</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Addition to capital lease</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(129,237)</td> </tr> </table> • In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due. (333,959) • Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table style="margin-left: 40px; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Compensated absences</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">533,111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net OPEB obligation</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(5,664,299)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> </table> • Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities. 1,032,987 • Certain changes in the net pension liability, which are deferred to future reporting periods, are not reported in the governmental funds. (156,510) 			Capital outlay purchases		4,982,032	Depreciation		(3,983,636)	Repayments of debt		6,144,197	Issuance of debt		(25,500,100)	Repayment of capital lease		57,609	Addition to capital lease		(129,237)	Compensated absences		533,111	Net OPEB obligation		(5,664,299)	Landfill		25,000
Capital outlay purchases		4,982,032																											
Depreciation		(3,983,636)																											
Repayments of debt		6,144,197																											
Issuance of debt		(25,500,100)																											
Repayment of capital lease		57,609																											
Addition to capital lease		(129,237)																											
Compensated absences		533,111																											
Net OPEB obligation		(5,664,299)																											
Landfill		25,000																											
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>1,719,759</u>																											

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES,
AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	Variance with Final Budget
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>		<u>Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Taxes	\$ 59,570,019	\$ 59,570,019	\$ 59,570,019	\$ -
Excise	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,899,108	99,108
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	284,160	284,160	505,013	220,853
Charges for services	359,500	359,500	1,955,391	1,595,891
Intergovernmental	10,297,071	10,297,071	10,296,701	(370)
Licenses and permits	507,900	507,900	539,280	31,380
Fines and forfeits	129,700	129,700	71,965	(57,735)
Investment income	121,300	121,300	238,084	116,784
Miscellaneous	-	-	137,654	137,654
Transfers in	853,310	853,310	853,310	-
Use of overlay surplus	400,028	400,028	400,028	-
Fund balance reserve for excluded debt	25,293	25,293	25,293	-
Other sources	30,472	30,472	30,472	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	75,378,753	75,378,753	77,522,318	2,143,565
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	2,414,285	2,414,285	2,265,556	148,729
Public safety	6,538,903	6,538,903	6,512,340	26,563
Education	38,869,070	38,869,070	38,791,127	77,943
Public works	3,678,531	3,678,531	3,676,268	2,263
Health and human services	621,016	621,016	587,464	33,552
Culture and recreation	1,117,180	1,117,180	1,094,930	22,250
Debt service	8,218,391	8,218,391	8,207,903	10,488
Intergovernmental	785,078	785,078	775,364	9,714
Employee benefits	12,821,927	12,821,927	12,700,641	121,286
Transfers out	314,372	314,372	314,372	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	75,378,753	75,378,753	74,925,965	452,788
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,596,353	\$ 2,596,353

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 4,422,707	\$ -
Investments	-	2,898,189
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	1,178,512	-
Other receivables	-	212,862
Total current assets	5,601,219	3,111,051
Noncurrent:		
Capital assets:		
Land and construction in progress	1,929,982	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	8,123,867	-
Total noncurrent assets	10,053,849	-
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	11,659	-
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	15,666,727	3,111,051
LIABILITIES		
Current:		
Accounts payable	135,346	4,983
Accrued liabilities	-	542,694
Current portion of long-term liabilities:		
Bonds payable	219,900	-
Compensated absence	2,499	-
Total current liabilities	357,745	547,677
Noncurrent:		
Bonds payable, net of current portion	2,580,000	-
Compensated absence, net of current portion	47,485	-
Net OPEB obligation	334,854	-
Net pension liability	282,328	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,244,667	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,602,412	547,677
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	7,253,949	-
Unrestricted	4,810,366	2,563,374
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 12,064,315	\$ 2,563,374

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 4,414,787	\$ -
Employee and employer contributions	-	10,506,230
Miscellaneous	<u>2,734</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Revenues	4,417,521	10,506,230
Operating Expenses:		
Operating expenses	2,187,729	-
Depreciation	453,661	-
Employee benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>9,473,323</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,641,390</u>	<u>9,473,323</u>
Operating Income	1,776,131	1,032,907
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Interest expense	(62,469)	-
Investment income	<u>-</u>	<u>80</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(62,469)</u>	<u>80</u>
Change in Net Position	1,713,662	1,032,987
Net Position at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>10,350,653</u>	<u>1,530,387</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 12,064,315</u>	<u>\$ 2,563,374</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u> Internal Service <u>Fund</u>
	Water <u>Fund</u>	
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 4,409,455	\$ 10,809,982
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(1,958,104)</u>	<u>(9,492,194)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	2,451,351	1,317,788
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>		
Proceeds of bonds	530,400	-
Interest expense	(62,469)	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	<u>(613,928)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(145,997)	-
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>		
Investment income	-	80
Investment purchases (sales)	<u>148,348</u>	<u>(2,898,189)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	<u>148,348</u>	<u>(2,898,109)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	2,453,702	(1,580,321)
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>1,969,005</u>	<u>1,580,321</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 4,422,707</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:</u>		
Operating income	\$ 1,776,131	\$ 1,032,907
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	453,661	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
User fees	(71,493)	-
Other receivables	63,427	303,752
Warrants and accounts payable	135,346	4,983
Accrued liabilities	7,351	(23,854)
Accrued other post employment benefits	85,587	-
Net pension liability	<u>1,341</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 2,451,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,788</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2015

	Private Purpose Trust <u>Funds</u>	Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust <u>Fund</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 94,026	\$ -	\$ -
Investments	20,197	50,033	298,972
Cash held by others	-	-	50,135
Accounts receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,501</u>
Total Assets	114,223	50,033	387,608
 <u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>387,608</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>387,608</u>
 <u>NET POSITION</u>			
Total net assets	\$ <u><u>114,223</u></u>	\$ <u><u>50,033</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MA

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Private Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>	Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust <u>Fund</u>
Additions:		
Contributions	\$ 4,915	\$ -
Investment income	397	33
Miscellaneous revenues	300	-
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total additions	5,612	50,033
Net position:		
Beginning of year	<u>108,611</u>	<u>-</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 114,223</u>	<u>\$ 50,033</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2015, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is 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. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *public safety building fund* accounts for funds used in the construction of the new public safety facility at the current police and department of public works property.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

- Water operations

The *self-insured employee health program* is reported as an internal service fund in the accompanying financial statements.

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

The *other post-employment benefits trust fund* is used to account for assets that are dedicated to providing benefits to retirees. These funds reduce the unfunded actuarial liability of healthcare and other post-employment benefits. Contributions to this fund are irrevocable.

The *agency funds* account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency funds report only assets and liabilities, and therefore, have no measurement focus.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the general fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments for the Trust Funds consist of marketable securities, bonds, and short-term money market investments. Investments are carried at market value.

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2015 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$920,298.

G. Capital Assets

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

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	30 - 75
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

H. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance". Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position".

Fund Balance - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods.

The Town's fund balance classification policies and procedures are as follows:

- 1) Nonspendable funds are either unspendable in the current form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or can never be spent (i.e., perpetual care).

- 2) Restricted funds are used solely for the purpose in which the fund was established. In the case of special revenue funds, these funds are created by statute or otherwise have external constraints on how the funds can be expended.
- 3) Committed funds are reported and expended as a result of motions passed by the highest decision making authority in the government (i.e., Town Meeting).
- 4) Assigned funds are used for specific purposes as established by management. These funds, which include encumbrances, have been assigned for specific goods and services ordered but not yet paid for. This account also includes fund balance (free cash) voted to be used in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 5) Unassigned funds are available to be spent in future periods.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

K. Use of Estimates

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

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting,

establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the Reserve Fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Proprietary Funds. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

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

B. Budgetary Basis

The general fund final appropriation appearing on the "Budget and Actual" page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general and proprietary funds is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>	<u>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 76,599,005	\$ 73,889,304
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>853,310</u>	<u>239,372</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	77,452,315	74,128,676
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(383,190)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(415,598)
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	952,416
To record use of overlay surplus	400,028	-
To record use of fund balance for excluded debt	25,293	-
To remove the effects of non-budgeted stabilization fund	(2,600)	75,000
Reclassification	<u>30,472</u>	<u>185,471</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 77,522,318</u>	<u>\$ 74,925,965</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2015:

<u>Special Revenue Funds:</u>	
274 special education program improvement	\$ (468)
Fire donation	<u>(2,553)</u>
	<u>\$ (3,021)</u>

The deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, bond proceeds, and transfers from other funds.

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned.

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2015, \$14,263,185 of the Town's bank balances of \$45,419,345 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized.

4. **Investments**

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below (in thousands) is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment of the Town. (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>	
				<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Not Rated</u>
U.S. Treasury bonds	\$ 459		\$ -	\$ 459	\$ -
Certificates of deposits	7,900	N/A	7,900	-	-
Corporate bonds	120		-	-	120
Corporate equities	191	N/A	191	-	-
Mutual funds	47	N/A	47	-	-
Federal agency securities	<u>418</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 9,135</u>		<u>\$ 8,138</u>	<u>\$ 877</u>	<u>\$ 120</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have policies for custodial credit risk.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. The Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>		
			<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Debt-related Securities:					
U.S. Treasury bonds	\$ 459	\$ 51	\$ 330	\$ 78	\$ -
Certificates of deposit	7,900	5,476	2,424	-	-
Corporate bonds	120	31	89	-	-
Corporate equities	191	-	-	-	191
Mutual funds	47	-	-	-	47
Federal agency securities	418	51	317	50	-
Total	<u>\$ 9,135</u>	<u>\$ 5,609</u>	<u>\$ 3,160</u>	<u>\$ 128</u>	<u>\$ 238</u>

E. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not have policies for foreign currency risk.

5. Taxes Receivable

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

Fourteen days after the due date for the final tax bill for real estate taxes, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2015 consist of the following (in thousands):

Real Estate		
2015	\$ 477	
2014	12	
2013	<u>2</u>	491
Personal Property		
2015	12	
2014	11	
2013	1	
Prior	<u>2</u>	26
Tax Liens		717
Deferred Taxes		<u>832</u>
Total		<u>\$ 2,066</u>

6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The receivables reported in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements reflect the following estimated allowances for doubtful accounts (in thousands):

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
Property taxes	\$ 165	\$ -
Excises	\$ 23	\$ -
Utilities	\$ -	\$ 20
Other	\$ 584	\$ -

7. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2015.

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 82,566	\$ 1,700	\$ -	\$ 84,266
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	16,300	643	-	16,943
Infrastructure	<u>22,472</u>	<u>1,775</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,247</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	121,338	4,118	-	125,456
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(27,341)	(2,518)	-	(29,859)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(11,624)	(924)	-	(12,548)
Infrastructure	<u>(4,789)</u>	<u>(541)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,330)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(43,754)</u>	<u>(3,983)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(47,737)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	77,584	135	-	77,719
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	20,885	-	-	20,885
Construction in progress	<u>43,623</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,487</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>64,508</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,372</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 142,092</u>	<u>\$ 999</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 143,091</u>

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,104
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	16,659	-	-	16,659
Infrastructure	<u>4,199</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,813</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	21,962	614	-	22,576
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(655)	(28)	-	(683)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(12,965)	(328)	-	(13,293)
Infrastructure	<u>(378)</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(476)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,998)</u>	<u>(454)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,452)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	7,964	160	-	8,124
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	<u>1,930</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,930</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,930</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,930</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 9,894</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,054</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 86
Public safety	333
Education	2,419
Public works	821
Health and human services	228
Culture and recreation	<u>96</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,983</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	<u>\$ 454</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 454</u>

9. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net assets by the Town that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets.

The following is a summary of deferred outflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2015:

	<u>Entity-wide Basis</u>	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>
Net difference between projected and actual pension investment earnings	\$ 1,359,958	\$ 11,659

10. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent 2015 expenditures paid after July 15, 2015.

11. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital and operating leases expiring in various years through 2024. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2015:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>
2016	\$ 75,052
2017	75,052
2018	75,052
2019	75,051
2020	47,047
Thereafter	<u>164,664</u>
Total minimum lease payments	511,918
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(65,618)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 446,300</u>

12. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/15</u>
Municipal purpose loan	1/15/2018	4.60%	\$ 900,000
Municipal purpose loan	3/15/2018	4.44%	990,000
Septic loan	8/1/2018	0.00%	43,472
Septic loan	8/1/2019	0.00%	65,194
Municipal purpose loan	5/1/2021	4.27%	2,610,000
Municipal purpose loan	3/15/2022	3.99%	4,470,000
Municipal purpose loan of 2005	9/15/2025	4.00%	2,020,000
Municipal purpose loan of 2006	2/1/2026	4.00%	6,600,000
General obligation land acquisition	8/15/2017	6.25%	1,670,000
General obligation	8/30/2031	2.81%	19,880,000
General obligation	5/1/2027	1.81%	1,955,000
General obligation	10/15/2034	3.00%	6,505,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	<u>25,500,100</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 73,208,766</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/15</u>
Water improvements	5/1/2027	1.81%	\$ 655,000
General obligation	10/15/2034	3.00%	1,450,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	<u>694,900</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			<u>\$ 2,799,900</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 7,421,797	\$ 2,467,840	\$ 9,889,637
2017	6,361,697	2,207,627	8,569,324
2018	6,116,697	1,959,338	8,076,035
2019	5,236,697	1,721,985	6,958,682
2020	5,015,829	1,552,319	6,568,148
2021 - 2025	20,656,049	5,463,661	26,119,710
2026 - 2030	14,675,000	2,544,799	17,219,799
2031 - 2035	<u>7,725,000</u>	<u>632,191</u>	<u>8,357,191</u>
Total	<u>\$ 73,208,766</u>	<u>\$ 18,549,760</u>	<u>\$ 91,758,526</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 219,900	\$ 78,336	\$ 298,236
2017	210,000	72,983	282,983
2018	205,000	66,807	271,807
2019	200,000	60,706	260,706
2020	185,000	55,408	240,408
2021 - 2025	840,000	212,146	1,052,146
2026 - 2030	555,000	112,292	667,292
2031 - 2035	<u>385,000</u>	<u>32,128</u>	<u>417,128</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,799,900</u>	<u>\$ 690,806</u>	<u>\$ 3,490,706</u>

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Total Balance <u>7/1/14</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Total Balance <u>6/30/15</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/15</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 53,853	\$ 25,500	\$ (6,144)	\$ 73,209	\$ (7,422)	\$ 65,787
Other:						
Compensated absences	2,754	-	(533)	2,221	(111)	2,110
Landfill closure	450	-	(25)	425	(25)	400
Capital lease	374	129	(57)	446	(59)	387
Accrued other post-employment benefits	21,178	7,789	(2,125)	26,842	-	26,842
Net pension liability	<u>31,416</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,933</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 110,025</u>	<u>\$ 34,935</u>	<u>\$ (8,884)</u>	<u>\$ 136,076</u>	<u>\$ (7,617)</u>	<u>\$ 128,459</u>

	Total Balance <u>7/1/14</u>	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance <u>6/30/15</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/15</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 2,270	\$ 695	\$ (165)	\$ 2,800	\$ (220)	\$ 2,580
Other:						
Compensated absences	43	7	-	50	(3)	47
Accrued other post-employment benefits	249	104	(18)	335	-	335
Net pension liability	269	13	-	282	-	282
Totals	<u>\$ 2,831</u>	<u>\$ 819</u>	<u>\$ (183)</u>	<u>\$ 3,467</u>	<u>\$ (223)</u>	<u>\$ 3,244</u>

13. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid in future years, the Town reports a portion of these postclosure care costs as a liability in the financial statements in each period for the number of years remaining.

The landfill is closed and the Town has recognized a liability of \$425,000 based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2015. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

14. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net assets by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities.

The following is a summary of deferred inflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2015:

	<u>Fund Basis</u>	
	<u>Governmental Funds</u>	
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor</u>
Unavailable revenues	\$ 1,989,159	\$ 810,626

15. Restricted Net Position

The accompanying entity-wide financial statements report restricted net position when external constraints from grantors or contributors are placed on net position.

Permanent fund restricted net position is segregated between nonexpendable and expendable. The nonexpendable portion represents the original restricted principal contribution, and the expendable represents accumulated earnings which are available to be spent based on donor restrictions.

16. **Governmental Funds - Balances**

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2015:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance classification includes general fund reserves for prepaid expenditures and nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances funded by bond issuances, various special revenue funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing, special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting, and various special revenue funds.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period.

Unassigned - Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2015:

	General Fund	Public Safety Building Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable				
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,070	\$ 43,070
Total Nonspendable	-	-	43,070	43,070
Restricted				
Reserve for excluded debt	412,316	-	-	412,316
Special revenue funds	-	-	6,731,605	6,731,605
Capital project fund	-	23,440,024	704,907	24,144,931
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	412,341	412,341
Total Restricted	412,316	23,440,024	7,848,853	31,701,193
Committed				
Special articles				
General government	181,131	-	-	181,131
Employee benefits	186,643	-	-	186,643
Special revenue funds	-	-	2,816,186	2,816,186
Total Committed	367,774	-	2,816,186	3,183,960
Assigned				
Encumbrances				
General government	8,326	-	-	8,326
Public safety	23,765	-	-	23,765
Education	505,902	-	-	505,902
Public works	6,583	-	-	6,583
Health and human services	2,643	-	-	2,643
Culture and recreation	19,597	-	-	19,597
Employee benefits	17,826	-	-	17,826
Reserve for overlay surplus	75,000	-	-	75,000
Reserved for expenditures	625,000	-	-	625,000
Total Assigned	1,284,642	-	-	1,284,642
Unassigned				
General fund	3,026,699	-	-	3,026,699
Stabilization	478,123	-	-	478,123
Capital project fund	-	-	(3,021)	(3,021)
Total Unassigned	3,504,822	-	(3,021)	3,501,801
Total Fund Balances	\$ 5,569,554	\$ 23,440,024	\$ 10,705,088	\$ 39,714,666

17. Transfers

Transfers between Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities do not offset by \$48,687. This is due to transfers between Governmental Activities and Other Post-Employment Benefits funds of \$50,000 and agency funds of \$1,313.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Legal Issues - There are several pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the

potential future settlement of such claims would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

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

19. Post-Employment Healthcare and Life Insurance Benefits

Other Post-Employment Benefits

GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, requires governments to account for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense on the Statement of Activities when a future retiree earns their post-employment benefits, rather than when they use their post-employment benefit. To the extent that an entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a post-employment benefit liability is recognized on the Statement of Net Position over time.

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the Town provides post-employment healthcare and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of July 1, 2014, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 403 retirees and 831 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

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

C. Funding Policy

Retirees contribute 10% - 40% of the cost of the health plan, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2015 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2015, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 6,511,171
Interest on net OPEB obligation	857,082
Adjustment to ARC	<u>524,625</u>
Annual OPEB cost	7,892,878
Contributions made	<u>(2,142,992)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	5,749,886
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>21,427,061</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 27,176,947</u></u>

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2015	\$ 6,511,171	0%	\$ 27,176,947
2014	\$ 5,266,544	0%	\$ 21,427,061
2013	\$ 5,133,358	0%	\$ 17,312,021

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2015 is recorded as a component of the "other long-term liabilities" line item.

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2014, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 71,321,396
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 71,321,396</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 41,276,472</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>172.8%</u>

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

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

In the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the Town has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of 7%, which decreases to a 5% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after ten years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis. This has been calculated assuming level dollar amortization over 30 years at transition.

20. Retirement System

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

A. Plan Description

Substantially all employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the Norfolk Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS). Eligible employees must participate in the System. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the System, contribution percentages and benefits paid. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. Additional information is disclosed in the System's annual financial reports publically available from the System located at 614 High Street, Suite 201, Dedham, Massachusetts 02027-0310.

B. Benefits Provided

The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and group classification. Members become vested after 10 years of creditable service. A retirement allowance may be received upon reaching age 65 or upon attaining 20 years of service. The plan also provides for early retirement at age 55 if the participant (1) has a record of 10 years of creditable service, (2) was on the Town payroll on January 1, 1978, (3) voluntarily left Town employment on or after that date, and (4) left accumulated annuity deductions in the fund. A retirement allowance consists of two parts: an annuity and a pension. A member's accumulated total deductions and a portion of the interest they generate constitute the annuity. The difference between the total retirement allowance and the annuity is the pension. The average retirement benefit is approximately 80-85% pension and 15-20% annuity.

Per Chapter 176 of the Acts of 2011, for members who retire on or after April 2, 2012, if in the 5 years of creditable service immediately preceding retirement, the difference in the annual rate of regular compensation between any 2 consecutive years exceeds 100 percent, the normal yearly amount of the retirement allowance shall be based on the average annual rate of regular compensation received by the member during the period of 5 consecutive years preceding retirement.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. In addition, depending upon the number of years of creditable service, such employees are entitled to receive zero, fifty, or one hundred percent of the regular interest which has accrued upon those deductions. However, effective July 1, 2010, members voluntarily withdrawing with less than 10 years of service get credited interest each year at a rate of 3% and do not forfeit any interest previously earned on contributions.

C. Contributions

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

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

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

The Town's contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$3,098,701, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

D. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

At June 30, 2015, the Town reported a liability of \$33,215,101 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability

used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2014, the Town's proportion was 6.404452 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town recognized pension expense of \$3,596,000. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ <u>1,371,617</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>1,371,617</u></u>

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

Year ended June 30:

2016	\$ 342,904
2017	342,904
2018	342,904
2019	<u>342,905</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>1,371,617</u></u>

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

COLA	3% of the first \$15,000
Salary increases	4% per year, including longevity
Investment rate of return	8.25%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-200 mortality table (sex-distinct, healthy employees for actives and healthy annuitants for retirees) projected with scale BB and Generational Mortality. Disabled mortality is the healthy retiree table ages set forward 2 years.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	32.00%	7.70%
International equity	17.50%	6.40%
Fixed income	19.00%	1.90%
Real estate	9.00%	5.20%
Private equity	8.50%	11.90%
Hedge funds	9.00%	5.50%
Real assets	5.00%	5.50%

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.25 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (7.25%) or 1 percentage-point higher (9.25%) than the current rate:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>1% Decrease (7.25%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (8.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (9.25%)</u>
6/30/2015	\$ 41,683,491	\$ 33,215,101	\$ 25,937,014

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

21. Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS)

A. Plan Description

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

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

B. Benefits Provided

MTRS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) establishes uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory PERS. These requirements provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For employees hired after April 1, 2012, retirement allowances are calculated on the basis of the last five years or any five consecutive years, whichever is greater in terms of compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service, and group classification. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Legislature.

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

The MTRS' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the MGL. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies.

The annuity portion of the MTRS retirement allowance is funded by employees, who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets.

C. Contributions

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

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

D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2014 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014 rolled forward to June 30, 2014. The total pension liability for the June 30, 2013 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014, rolled back to June 30, 2013. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- (a) 8.0% investment rate of return, (b) 3.5% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.0% cost of living increase per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.0% to 7.5% depending on length of service.
- Mortality rates were as follows:
 - Pre-retirement - reflects RP-2000 Employees table adjusted for “white-collar” employment projected 22 years with Scale AA (gender distinct)
 - Post-retirement - reflects RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table adjusted for large annuity amounts and projected 17 years with Scale AA (gender distinct)
 - Disability – reflects RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table adjusted for large annuity amounts and projected 17 years with Scale AA (gender distinct) set forward 3 years for males.

Investment assets of the MTRS are with the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan

investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the PRIT Fund's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>	
		<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Global equity	43.0%	7.2%	7.70%
Core fixed income	13.0%	2.5%	2.00%
Hedge funds	10.0%	5.5%	4.75%
Private equity	10.0%	8.8%	9.00%
Real estate	10.0%	6.3%	6.00%
Value added fixed income	10.0%	6.3%	6.30%
Timber/natural resources	4.0%	5.0%	5.00%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>		

E. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and the Commonwealth's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on those assumptions, the net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

F. Sensitivity Analysis

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>1% Decrease to 7%</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate 8%</u>	<u>1% Increase to 9%</u>
June 30, 2013	\$ 21,426,000	\$ 17,234,000	\$ 13,672,000
June 30, 2014	\$ 20,247,000	\$ 15,896,000	\$ 12,200,000

G. Special Funding Situation

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

H. Town Proportions

In fiscal year 2014 (the most recent measurement period), the Commonwealth's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability and pension expense that is associated with the Town was \$66,484,812 and \$4,619,019 respectively, based on a proportionate share of .418239%. As required by GASB 68, the Town has recognized its portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities.

22. Self-Insurance

The Town self-insures against claims for workers compensation, unemployment, and most employee health coverage. Annual estimated requirements for claims are provided in the Town's annual operating budget.

Workers Compensation

The Town contracts with an insurance consultant for claims processing of the Town's workers compensation policy, which has no excess liability coverage for any employees. The Workers Compensation claims liability represents an estimate of future costs based on a historical analysis of similar claims for all employees excluding public safety. The Town is unable to make any reasonable estimate of its liability for public safety employees.

Health Insurance

The Town contracts with an insurance carrier for excess liability coverage and an insurance consultant for claims processing. Under the terms of its insurance coverage, the Town is liable for claims up to \$100,000 per individual. The claims liability represents an estimate of claims incurred but unpaid at year-end, based on past historical costs and claims paid subsequent to year-end.

Changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the year ended June 30, 2015 are as follows:

	<u>Health Coverage</u>
Claims liability, beginning of year	\$ 566,548
Claims incurred/recognized in fiscal year 2015	9,473,323
Claims paid in fiscal year 2015	<u>(9,497,177)</u>
Claims liability, end of year	<u>\$ 542,694</u>

23. 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; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and have been no material settlements in excess of coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

24. Beginning Fund Balance Reclassification

The Town's major governmental funds for fiscal year 2015, as defined by GASB Statement 34, have changed from the previous fiscal year. Accordingly, the following reconciliation is provided:

	Fund Equity 6/30/14 (as previously <u>reported</u>)	<u>Reclassification</u>	Fund Equity 6/30/14 (as restated)
Nonmajor funds	\$ 11,110,481	\$ (31,861)	\$ 11,078,620
Major chapter 90 fund	<u>(31,861)</u>	<u>31,861</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,078,620</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,078,620</u>

25. Beginning Net Position Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2014) net position of the Town has been restated as follows:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
		Water <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
As previously reported	\$ 81,674,023	\$ 10,619,981	\$ 92,294,004
GASB 68 implementation	<u>(31,416,306)</u>	<u>(269,328)</u>	<u>(31,685,634)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 50,257,717</u>	<u>\$ 10,350,653</u>	<u>\$ 60,608,370</u>

**TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)**

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
07/01/14	\$ -	\$ 71,321,396	\$ 71,321,396	0.0%	\$ 41,276,472	172.8%
07/01/12	\$ -	\$ 70,047,919	\$ 70,047,919	0.0%	\$ 36,066,932	194.2%
07/01/10	\$ -	\$ 51,261,193	\$ 51,261,193	0.0%	\$ 32,012,340	160.1%
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 45,886,431	\$ 45,886,431	0.0%	\$ 31,016,752	147.9%

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

<u>Norfolk County Retirement System:</u>	<u>2015</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement date	6.404452%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement date	\$ 33,215,101
Covered-employee payroll for the most recent measurement date	\$ 16,148,680
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	205.68%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.1%

<u>Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System:</u>	
Proportion of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement date	0.418239%
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement date	\$ -
Commonwealth of Massachusetts' total proportionate share of the net pension liability that is associated with the Town	<u>66,484,812</u>
Total net pension liability associated with the Town	<u>\$ 66,484,812</u>
Covered-employee payroll for the most recent measurement date	\$ 25,644,299
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.64%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**JUNE 30, 2015
(Unaudited)**

<u>Norfolk County Retirement System:</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution for the current fiscal year	\$ 3,098,701
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(3,098,701)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered-employee payroll for the current fiscal year	\$ 16,148,680
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	19.19%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.