

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

City of Amesbury, Massachusetts

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Mayor and Municipal Council
City of Amesbury, 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 City of Amesbury, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, (except for the Amesbury Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City'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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Opinion

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 City of Amesbury, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2019, (except for the Amesbury Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018) and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information and the Pension and OPEB schedules appearing on pages 64 to 69 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 March 20, 2020 on our consideration of the City'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's 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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson Heath

March 20, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Amesbury, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Amesbury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise 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, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions 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 sewer and water activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. 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 sewer and water operations.

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 sewer and water operations, both of which are considered to be major funds.

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 City'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.

2. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets and deferred outflows were short of liabilities and deferred inflows by \$(54,196,908) (i.e., net position resulting in a deficit), a change of \$(10,803,748) in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$8,570,792, a change of \$(2,485,451) in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$3,789,075, a change of \$(387,608) in comparison to the prior year.

3. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

	<u>NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 17,056	\$ 16,562	\$ 4,182	\$ 3,446	\$ 21,238	\$ 20,008
Capital assets	<u>61,431</u>	<u>64,135</u>	<u>37,704</u>	<u>39,288</u>	<u>99,135</u>	<u>103,423</u>
Total assets	78,487	80,697	41,886	42,734	120,373	123,431
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>30,376</u>	<u>4,797</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>31,168</u>	<u>4,937</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows	108,863	85,494	42,678	42,874	151,541	128,368
Other liabilities	5,683	3,942	158	200	5,841	4,142
Long-term liabilities outstanding	<u>173,047</u>	<u>126,695</u>	<u>20,705</u>	<u>21,519</u>	<u>193,752</u>	<u>148,214</u>
Total liabilities	178,730	130,637	20,863	21,719	199,593	152,356
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>5,952</u>	<u>3,462</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>6,145</u>	<u>3,676</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	184,682	134,099	21,056	21,933	205,738	156,032
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	47,199	49,938	21,363	20,808	68,562	70,746
Restricted	3,903	6,893	-	-	3,903	6,893
Unrestricted	<u>(126,921)</u>	<u>(105,436)</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>(126,662)</u>	<u>(105,303)</u>
Total net position	\$ <u>(75,819)</u>	\$ <u>(48,605)</u>	\$ <u>21,622</u>	\$ <u>20,941</u>	\$ <u>(54,197)</u>	\$ <u>(27,664)</u>

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Activities</u>		<u>Activities</u>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 3,061	\$ 3,076	\$ 7,080	\$ 7,145	\$ 10,141	\$ 10,221
Operating grants and contributions	20,446	16,675	-	-	20,446	16,675
General revenues:						
Property taxes	42,539	40,663	-	-	42,539	40,663
Excises	2,970	2,828	-	-	2,970	2,828
Penalties, interest and other taxes	139	213	-	-	139	213
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	2,613	2,480	-	-	2,613	2,480
Investment income	88	63	-	-	88	63
Miscellaneous	678	1,115	-	-	678	1,115
Total revenues	<u>72,534</u>	<u>67,113</u>	<u>7,080</u>	<u>7,145</u>	<u>79,614</u>	<u>74,258</u>
Expenses:						
General government	5,060	5,525	-	-	5,060	5,525
Public safety	13,471	10,200	-	-	13,471	10,200
Education	51,742	39,887	-	-	51,742	39,887
Public works	6,713	4,043	-	-	6,713	4,043
Health and human services	1,973	1,613	-	-	1,973	1,613
Culture and recreation	1,470	1,548	-	-	1,470	1,548
Intergovernmental	4,200	6,633	-	-	4,200	6,633
Interest on long-term debt	446	557	-	-	446	557
Sewer services	-	-	1,933	2,453	1,933	2,453
Water services	-	-	3,411	3,237	3,411	3,237
Total expenses	<u>85,075</u>	<u>70,006</u>	<u>5,344</u>	<u>5,690</u>	<u>90,419</u>	<u>75,696</u>
Change in net position	(12,541)	(2,893)	1,736	1,455	(10,805)	(1,438)
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	<u>(63,278)</u>	<u>(45,712)</u>	<u>19,886</u>	<u>19,486</u>	<u>(43,392)</u>	<u>(26,226)</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ (75,819)</u>	<u>\$ (48,605)</u>	<u>\$ 21,622</u>	<u>\$ 20,941</u>	<u>\$ (54,197)</u>	<u>\$ (27,664)</u>

Beginning net position was restated primarily due to the recalculation of OPEB liability and it was not practical to restate the previous year.

The largest portion of net position \$68,562,379 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 \$3,813,291 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is a deficit of \$(126,572,578), primarily resulting from the City's unfunded net pension liability and OPEB liabilities.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$(12,540,028). Key elements of this change are as follows:

Change in OPEB liability and related deferrals	\$ (9,081,758)
Change in net pension liability and related deferrals	(866,698)
Depreciation exceeding repayment of debt	1,930,828
Other factors	<u>(1,442,400)</u>
Total	\$ <u>(9,460,028)</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in an increase in net position of \$1,736,280. This increase resulted in part from a decrease in OPEB expense due to a reallocation of costs between governmental and business type activities.

4. **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF 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 a change of \$(2,485,451) for a combined ending fund balance of \$8,570,792. For general fund results, see the following section. Non-major governmental funds reported a change of \$(1,957,079) for combined fund balance of \$3,779,246. The change was primarily due to Street and Sidewalk Improvement cost of \$699,754 and Amesbury Elementary School Project cost of \$575,801, for which debt was issued in the prior years.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3,789,075, while total fund balance was \$4,791,546. 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>6/30/19</u>	<u>6/30/18</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% of Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance ¹	\$ 3,789,075	\$ 4,176,683	\$ (387,608)	6.0%
Total fund balance ²	\$ 4,791,546	\$ 5,319,918	\$ (528,372)	7.6%

¹ Includes General stabilization fund.

² Includes General and Smart Growth stabilization funds.

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$(528,372) during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Use of free cash as a funding source	\$ (1,066,721)
Revenues less than budget	(187,528)
Expenditures less than budget	989,826
Decrease in stabilization funds	(135,570)
Other	<u>(128,379)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (528,372)</u>

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

	<u>6/30/19</u>	<u>6/30/18</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization (unassigned)	\$ 1,147,742	\$ 1,232,662	\$ (84,920)
Smart growth stabilization (committed)	<u>479,705</u>	<u>530,355</u>	<u>(50,650)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,627,447</u>	<u>\$ 1,763,017</u>	<u>\$ (135,570)</u>

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 \$258,566, a change of \$125,672 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.

5. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in an overall change in appropriations of \$1,128,145. Major reasons for these amendments include:

- \$ 336,343 appropriated for the purpose of funding unforeseen costs in the School Department, funded by a transfer from stabilization
- \$ 100,000 appropriated for the purpose of increasing the Reserve Fund to cover unforeseen expenditures, funded by free cash
- \$ 381,000 appropriated to cover Snow and Ice expenditures in excess of the initial City Council appropriation, funded by free cash
- \$ 232,280 appropriated for the purpose of paying debt, funded by transfer from Receipts Reserved from Real Estate Proceeds

Property taxes were short of budget by \$666,914. According to the Recap, the total amount from raise and appropriate less reserved for overlay totals \$41,817,755. The total amount collected was \$41,126,442 or 98% which is within the statewide norm for tax collections. The balance has been recorded in tax liens.

Excise taxes came in \$195,855 in excess of budget due to higher than expected motor vehicle registration fees and hotel room tax.

Expenditures came in less than budgeted by \$614,343 (excluding budget only items) primarily due to closing out of unexpended capital articles for MIS information systems and other costs in the amount into unassigned fund balance.

Budget only line included use of reserve for abatements and exemptions of \$168,167 and snow and ice deficit carryover of \$207,316.

6. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$99,134,959 (net of accumulated depreciation), a net change of \$(4,287,374) from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the Amesbury Elementary School construction costs of \$575,801 and new capital leases totaling \$156,214.

Change in credit rating. The City is currently assigned an “AA” rating from Standard and Poor’s for general obligation debt.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonds and loans payable outstanding was \$28,936,191, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on capital assets and 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 City of Amesbury’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:

Chief Financial Officer
City of Amesbury
62 Friend Street
Amesbury, MA 01913

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 11,395,494	\$ 2,362,725	\$ 13,758,219
Investments	2,223,419	-	2,223,419
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	2,155,167	-	2,155,167
Excises	303,245	-	303,245
User fees	-	1,818,987	1,818,987
Ambulance	210,955	-	210,955
Intergovernmental	484,500	-	484,500
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	283,803	-	283,803
Capital Assets:			
Land and construction in progress	3,552,938	1,053,846	4,606,784
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>57,877,644</u>	<u>36,650,531</u>	<u>94,528,175</u>
Total assets	78,487,165	41,886,089	120,373,254
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	7,164,013	361,211	7,525,224
Related to OPEB	<u>23,211,824</u>	<u>431,378</u>	<u>23,643,202</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	30,375,837	792,589	31,168,426
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable	997,787	-	997,787
Accrued liabilities	3,174,186	158,680	3,332,866
Other liabilities	10,659	-	10,659
Notes payable	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	1,035,000	1,862,602	2,897,602
Capital leases	154,162	14,724	168,886
Compensated absences	61,262	8,914	70,176
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	11,590,000	14,448,589	26,038,589
Net pension liability	38,711,012	1,951,815	40,662,827
Total OPEB liability	120,184,482	2,233,553	122,418,035
Capital leases, net of current portion	146,758	15,357	162,115
Compensated absences, net of current portion	<u>1,163,968</u>	<u>169,355</u>	<u>1,333,323</u>
Total liabilities	178,729,276	20,863,589	199,592,865
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	2,600,814	131,133	2,731,947
Related to OPEB	<u>3,351,491</u>	<u>62,285</u>	<u>3,413,776</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,952,305	193,418	6,145,723
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	47,199,274	21,363,105	68,562,379
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	3,162,990	-	3,162,990
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	600,054	-	600,054
Expendable	140,247	-	140,247
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(126,921,144)</u>	<u>258,566</u>	<u>(126,662,578)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (75,818,579)	\$ 21,621,671	\$ (54,196,908)

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<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	\$ 5,059,622	\$ 795,334	\$ 503,589	\$ -	\$ (3,760,699)	\$ -	\$ (3,760,699)
Public safety	13,470,741	952,665	48,379	-	(12,469,697)	-	(12,469,697)
Education	51,742,248	723,734	18,314,678	-	(32,703,836)	-	(32,703,836)
Public works	6,713,111	34,261	1,370,955	-	(5,307,895)	-	(5,307,895)
Health and human services	1,973,355	119,671	143,467	-	(1,710,217)	-	(1,710,217)
Culture and recreation	1,470,158	435,062	64,433	-	(970,663)	-	(970,663)
Intergovernmental	4,200,426	-	-	-	(4,200,426)	-	(4,200,426)
Interest	445,652	-	-	-	(445,652)	-	(445,652)
Total Governmental Activities	85,075,313	3,060,727	20,445,501	-	(61,569,085)	-	(61,569,085)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:							
Sewer services	1,932,900	2,927,969	-	-	-	995,069	995,069
Water services	3,410,520	4,151,731	-	-	-	741,211	741,211
Total Business-Type Activities	5,343,420	7,079,700	-	-	-	1,736,280	1,736,280
Total	\$ 90,418,733	\$ 10,140,427	\$ 20,445,501	\$ -	(61,569,085)	1,736,280	(59,832,805)
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Property taxes					42,538,894	-	42,538,894
Excises					2,970,405	-	2,970,405
Penalties, interest and other taxes					138,865	-	138,865
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					2,613,394	-	2,613,394
Investment income					88,174	-	88,174
Miscellaneous					679,325	-	679,325
Total general revenues					49,029,057	-	49,029,057
Change in Net Position					(12,540,028)	1,736,280	(10,803,748)
NET POSITION:							
Beginning of year, as restated					(63,278,551)	19,885,391	(43,393,160)
End of year					\$ (75,818,579)	\$ 21,621,671	\$ (54,196,908)

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 6,891,495	\$ 4,503,999	\$ 11,395,494
Investments	1,627,447	595,972	2,223,419
Receivables:			
Property taxes	2,898,970	-	2,898,970
Excises	483,245	-	483,245
Ambulance	-	263,954	263,954
Intergovernmental	-	484,500	484,500
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>11,901,157</u>	\$ <u>5,848,425</u>	\$ <u>17,749,582</u>
LIABILITIES			
Warrants payable	\$ 997,787	\$ -	\$ 997,787
Accrued liabilities	2,718,950	305,225	3,024,175
Notes payable	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Other liabilities	10,659	-	10,659
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,727,396	1,805,225	5,532,621
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenues	3,382,215	263,954	3,646,169
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	-	600,054	600,054
Restricted	-	4,349,722	4,349,722
Committed	479,705	319,679	799,384
Assigned	522,766	-	522,766
Unassigned	3,789,075	(1,490,209)	2,298,866
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>4,791,546</u>	<u>3,779,246</u>	<u>8,570,792</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>11,901,157</u>	\$ <u>5,848,425</u>	\$ <u>17,749,582</u>

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

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

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances	\$	8,570,792
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 		61,430,582
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection. 		2,953,170
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB resulting from changes in assumptions, projected vs actual earnings, expected vs actual experience and change in proportion will be recognized as an increase of pension expense in future years. 		30,375,837
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB resulting from changes in assumptions, projected vs actual earnings, expected vs actual experience and change in proportion will be recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future years. 		(5,952,305)
<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. 		(150,011)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds 		
Bonds payable		(12,625,000)
Net pension liability		(38,711,012)
Net OPEB liability		(120,184,482)
Capital leases		(300,920)
Compensated absences		<u>(1,225,230)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>(75,818,579)</u></u>

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Property taxes	\$ 41,319,008	\$ -	\$ 41,319,008
Excise taxes	3,004,355	-	3,004,355
Penalties, interest and other taxes	138,865	-	138,865
Charges for services	94,634	2,374,252	2,468,886
Intergovernmental	14,956,427	5,545,261	20,501,688
Licenses and permits	500,161	-	500,161
Fines and forfeitures	60,702	-	60,702
Investment income	77,930	10,245	88,175
Contributions	-	32,702	32,702
Miscellaneous	430,504	121,458	551,962
	<u>60,582,586</u>	<u>8,083,918</u>	<u>68,666,504</u>
Total Revenues	60,582,586	8,083,918	68,666,504
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	1,906,071	1,145,657	3,051,728
Public safety	8,238,087	175,643	8,413,730
Education	35,144,019	4,966,425	40,110,444
Public works	3,870,970	1,281,072	5,152,042
Health and human services	1,123,882	483,299	1,607,181
Culture and recreation	851,830	191,682	1,043,512
Employee benefits	6,180,979	-	6,180,979
Debt service:			
Principal	1,133,000	-	1,133,000
Interest	399,701	-	399,701
Fiscal charges	15,426	52,363	67,789
Intergovernmental	4,200,426	-	4,200,426
	<u>63,064,391</u>	<u>8,296,141</u>	<u>71,360,532</u>
Total Expenditures	63,064,391	8,296,141	71,360,532
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,481,805)	(212,223)	(2,694,028)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Issuance of refunding bonds	-	3,005,000	3,005,000
Bond premium	-	202,719	202,719
Payment to refunded escrow	-	(3,155,356)	(3,155,356)
Capital lease issuance	156,214	-	156,214
Transfers in	1,797,219	-	1,797,219
Transfers out	-	(1,797,219)	(1,797,219)
	<u>1,953,433</u>	<u>(1,744,856)</u>	<u>208,577</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,953,433	(1,744,856)	208,577
Change in fund balance	(528,372)	(1,957,079)	(2,485,451)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	5,319,918	5,736,325	11,056,243
Fund Balance, at End of Year	<u>\$ 4,791,546</u>	<u>\$ 3,779,246</u>	<u>\$ 8,570,792</u>

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (2,485,451)								
<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="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Capital asset additions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">996,227</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital asset disposals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1,117,593)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(2,582,767)</td> </tr> </table> 		Capital asset additions	996,227	Capital asset disposals	(1,117,593)	Depreciation	(2,582,767)		
Capital asset additions	996,227								
Capital asset disposals	(1,117,593)								
Depreciation	(2,582,767)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 unavailable revenues. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,216,911</td> </tr> </table> 			1,216,911						
	1,216,911								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Issuance of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3,005,000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repayments or redemptions of bonds</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,213,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuance of leases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(156,214)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repayments of leases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300,595</td> </tr> </table> 		Issuance of debt	(3,005,000)	Repayments or redemptions of bonds	4,213,000	Issuance of leases	(156,214)	Repayments of leases	300,595
Issuance of debt	(3,005,000)								
Repayments or redemptions of bonds	4,213,000								
Issuance of leases	(156,214)								
Repayments of leases	300,595								
<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. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">21,838</td> </tr> </table> 			21,838						
	21,838								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Change in net pension liability</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(4,230,098)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change in pension and OPEB related deferred inflows and outflows of resources</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,223,734</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change in total OPEB liability</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(28,942,092)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change in compensated absences liability</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>6,882</u></td> </tr> </table> 		Change in net pension liability	(4,230,098)	Change in pension and OPEB related deferred inflows and outflows of resources	23,223,734	Change in total OPEB liability	(28,942,092)	Change in compensated absences liability	<u>6,882</u>
Change in net pension liability	(4,230,098)								
Change in pension and OPEB related deferred inflows and outflows of resources	23,223,734								
Change in total OPEB liability	(28,942,092)								
Change in compensated absences liability	<u>6,882</u>								
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>(12,540,028)</u>								

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 775,946	\$ 1,586,779	\$ 2,362,725
User fees	759,915	1,059,072	1,818,987
Total current assets	1,535,861	2,645,851	4,181,712
Noncurrent:			
Capital assets not being depreciated	331,418	722,428	1,053,846
Capital assets being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation	12,488,194	24,162,337	36,650,531
Total noncurrent assets	12,819,612	24,884,765	37,704,377
Total assets	14,355,473	27,530,616	41,886,089
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	112,879	248,332	361,211
Related to OPEB	135,754	295,624	431,378
Total deferred outflows of resources	248,633	543,956	792,589
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accrued liabilities	53,740	104,940	158,680
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds and loans payable	905,013	957,589	1,862,602
Capital leases	14,724	-	14,724
Compensated absences	2,221	6,693	8,914
Total current liabilities	975,698	1,069,222	2,044,920
Noncurrent:			
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	3,462,085	10,986,504	14,448,589
Net pension liability	609,942	1,341,873	1,951,815
Total OPEB liability	702,895	1,530,658	2,233,553
Capital leases, net of current portion	15,357	-	15,357
Compensated absences, net of current portion	42,190	127,165	169,355
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,832,469	13,986,200	18,818,669
Total liabilities	5,808,167	15,055,422	20,863,589
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	40,979	90,154	131,133
Related to OPEB	19,601	42,684	62,285
Total deferred inflows of resources	60,580	132,838	193,418
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	8,422,433	12,940,672	21,363,105
Unrestricted	312,926	(54,360)	258,566
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 8,735,359	\$ 12,886,312	\$ 21,621,671

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for services	\$ 2,927,969	\$ 4,151,731	\$ 7,079,700
Total Operating Revenues	2,927,969	4,151,731	7,079,700
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Salaries and benefits	619,306	1,342,629	1,961,935
Other operating expenses	805,445	765,254	1,570,699
Depreciation	626,157	1,038,815	1,664,972
Total Operating Expenses	2,050,908	3,146,698	5,197,606
Operating Income	877,061	1,005,033	1,882,094
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Intergovernmental revenue	263,432	-	263,432
Interest expense	(145,424)	(263,822)	(409,246)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	118,008	(263,822)	(145,814)
Change in Net Position	995,069	741,211	1,736,280
Net Position at Beginning of Year, as restated	7,740,290	12,145,101	19,885,391
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 8,735,359	\$ 12,886,312	\$ 21,621,671

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,028,380	\$ 4,374,393	\$ 7,402,773
Payments to vendor for goods and services	(805,445)	(765,254)	(1,570,699)
Payments of employees' wages and related benefits	(940,576)	(1,425,686)	(2,366,262)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,282,359	2,183,453	3,465,812
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(51,650)	-	(51,650)
Principal payments on bonds and leases	(717,128)	(1,188,203)	(1,905,331)
Interest expense	(177,014)	(273,733)	(450,747)
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(945,792)	(1,461,936)	(2,407,728)
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	336,567	721,517	1,058,084
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	439,379	865,262	1,304,641
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	\$ 775,946	\$ 1,586,779	\$ 2,362,725
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income	\$ 877,061	\$ 1,005,033	\$ 1,882,094
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	626,157	1,038,815	1,664,972
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows:			
User fees	100,410	222,662	323,072
Deferred outflows - related to pensions	(38,825)	(85,412)	(124,237)
Deferred outflows - related to OPEB	(135,754)	(295,624)	(431,378)
Compensated absences	6,617	(5,964)	653
Net pension liability	66,649	146,631	213,280
Total OPEB liability	(225,386)	145,804	(79,582)
Deferred inflows - related to pensions	(14,171)	(31,176)	(45,347)
Deferred inflows - related to OPEB	19,601	42,684	62,285
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 1,282,359	\$ 2,183,453	\$ 3,465,812
Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:			
Intergovernmental debt subsidies (MWPAT)	\$ 263,432	\$ -	\$ 263,432
Capital assets acquired through leases	30,081	-	30,081

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Pension Trust Fund (As of <u>December 31, 2018</u>)	Private Purpose Trust <u>Funds</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 2,050,267	\$ 113,010	\$ 75,901
Investments (at fair value):			
PRIT	53,019,769	-	-
Corporate equities	-	180,599	-
Corporate bonds	-	369,249	-
Certificates of deposit	-	242,504	-
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	-	887,082	-
Fixed income mutual funds	-	61,517	-
Total investments	<u>53,019,769</u>	<u>1,740,951</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	55,070,036	1,853,961	<u>\$ 75,901</u>
LIABILITIES			
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 75,901</u>
FIDUCIARY NET POSITION			
Restricted for pension	55,070,036	-	
Restricted for other purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>1,853,961</u>	
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 55,070,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,853,961</u>	

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Pension Trust Fund (For the Year Ended December 31, 2018)	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employers	\$ 3,981,489	\$ -
Plan members	1,594,378	-
Other systems and Commonwealth of Massachusetts	260,190	-
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>90,861</u>
Total contributions	5,836,057	90,861
Investment Income:		
Appreciation (Depreciation) in fair value of investments	(949,817)	24,736
Less: management fees	<u>(292,948)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net investment income	<u>(1,242,765)</u>	<u>24,736</u>
Total additions	4,593,292	115,597
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefit payments to plan members and beneficiaries	6,359,441	-
Refunds to plan members	27,379	-
Transfers to other systems	255,106	-
Administrative expenses	180,810	-
Other	<u>349,003</u>	<u>51,732</u>
Total deductions	<u>7,171,739</u>	<u>51,732</u>
Net increase (decrease)	(2,578,447)	63,865
FIDUCIARY NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSIONS AND OTHER PURPOSES		
Beginning of year	<u>57,648,483</u>	<u>1,790,096</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 55,070,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,853,961</u>

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

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Amesbury (the City) 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 City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Mayor and Municipal Council. 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. The component unit discussed below is included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of its relationship with the City.

In the Fiduciary Funds: The Amesbury Contributory Retirement System was established to provide retirement benefits primarily to employees and their beneficiaries. The System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund. Additional financial information of the System can be obtained by contacting the Amesbury Contributory Retirement System located at 62 Friend Street, Amesbury, Massachusetts 01913.

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. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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 and 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*. 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 government 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, certain expenditures such as debt service, claims and judgments, compensated absences, OPEB, and pension are recorded only when payment is due.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues 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 City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *sewer fund* is used to report the City's sewer enterprise fund operations.
- The *water fund* is used to report the City's water enterprise fund operations.

The *pension trust fund* accounts for the activities of the Employees Contributory Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.

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 *agency funds* account for fiduciary assets held by the City in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency funds report only assets and liabilities, and therefore, have no measurement focus. The agency fund consists of student activity funds, police detail, fire detail, and retirement payroll.

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. Effective November 7, 2016, legislation (referred to as the Municipal Modernization Act) expanded the listing of legal investments and now permits most debt related investments to have a maturity date from date of purchase of up to 3 years. The City's investments consist of corporate equities and bonds, U.S. Treasury and agency securities, fixed income mutual funds, and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit.

Investments for the Contributory Retirement System consist of investments in the state investment pool. Investments for the Trust Funds consist of corporate equities and bonds, U.S. Treasury and agency securities, fixed income mutual funds, and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Investments are carried at fair value except certificates of deposit which are reported at cost.

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 2019 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$4,290,493.

G. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. No significant inventory balances were on hand in governmental funds.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of at least five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition 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.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	40
Infrastructure	40
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5 - 10
Computer equipment	5

I. Compensated Absences

It is the City'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 and proprietary 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.

J. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net positions, long-term debt, and other long-term liabilities are reported.

K. 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 City 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 City's fund balance classification policies and procedures are as follows:

- 1) Nonspendable funds are either unspendable in the current form 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., the City Council).
- 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. Temporary fund balance deficits are reported as negative amounts in the unassigned classification in other governmental funds. Positive unassigned amounts are reported only in the general fund.

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

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consist 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 City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

L. 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

The Mayor presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by the Municipal Council, 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 City Council meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Municipal Council 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. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2019:

Nonmajor governmental funds:	
Streets and Sidewalks	\$ (476,091)
Elementary School project	(427,662)
Circuit Breaker	(195,312)
Lake Attitash cyanobacteria	(138,442)
SPED	(95,175)
Title I Grant	(33,845)
Council on Aging - Clinical Grant	(32,528)
Chapter 90 highway fund	(30,405)
Title II Grant	(25,626)
Other Deficit Funds	<u>(35,123)</u>
Total nonmajor governmental funds:	\$ <u><u>(1,490,209)</u></u>

The deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, bond proceeds, or 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. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the City'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."

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32, Section 23, limits the Contributory Retirement System's deposits "in a bank or trust company to an amount not exceeding ten percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company." The City and System do not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2019, \$6,560,108 of the City's bank balance of \$14,254,813 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized. The uninsured amount was covered under the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). As of December 31, 2018, \$1,727,209 of the System's

bank balance of \$2,106,102, respectively, 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 City's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment of the City:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Exempt From <u>Disclosure</u>	Rating as of Year-end				
			<u>AAA</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>A3</u>	<u>Baa1</u>
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 673,252	\$ -	\$ 673,252	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of deposits	552,212	552,212	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	840,828	-	-	275,787	203,889	161,690	199,462
Corporate equities	383,715	383,715	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds	140,083	140,083	-	-	-	-	-
Federal agency securities	<u>1,374,280</u>	-	<u>1,374,280</u>	-	-	-	-
Total investments	\$ <u>3,964,370</u>	\$ <u>1,076,010</u>	\$ <u>2,047,532</u>	\$ <u>275,787</u>	\$ <u>203,889</u>	\$ <u>161,690</u>	\$ <u>199,462</u>

Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 32, Section 23, limits the investment of System funds, to the extent not required for current disbursements, in the PRIT Fund or in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds in savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth, provided that no more than the established percentage of assets, is invested in any one security.

The System invests in PRIT, a state investment pool. Fair value of the System's investments is the same as the value of the pool share. The Pension Reserves Investment Trust was created under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 32, Section 22, in December 1983. The Pension Reserves Investment Trust is operated under contract with a private investment advisor, approved by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board. The Pension Reserves Investment Management Board shall choose an investment advisor by requesting proposals from advisors and reviewing such proposals based on criteria adopted under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 30B.

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 City and the System do not have policies for custodial credit risk.

Of the City's investments of \$3,964,370, \$3,714,371 are subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and/or held by the City's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The City manages this custodial credit risk with SIPC and excess SIPC.

The System's investments of \$53,019,769 were exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized. However, the investments were held in the State Investment Pool.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. Below is the list of investments any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities and mutual funds) that represent 5% or more of total investments.

Wells Fargo & Company Bond	\$ 203,889
BMW Bank North America Salt Lake CD	\$ 209,303

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32, Section 23 limits the amount the System may invest in any one issuer or security type, with the exception of the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. The System's investments are held in PRIT.

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 City and System do 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 City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>	
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>
Debt-related Securities:			
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 673,252	\$ 467,995	\$ 205,257
Corporate bonds	840,828	199,463	641,365
Federal agency securities	<u>1,374,280</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,374,280</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,888,360</u>	<u>\$ 667,458</u>	<u>\$ 2,220,902</u>

The System does not maintain investments that are sensitive to market interest rate fluctuations.

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 City and System do not have policies for foreign currency risk.

F. Fair Value

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 Fair Value Measurement and Application (GASB 72)*. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using:</u>		
	<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant observable inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level:			
Debt securities			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 673,252	\$ -	\$ 673,252
Federal agencies	1,374,280	-	1,374,280
Corporate bonds	840,828	-	840,828
Mutual funds	140,083	-	140,083
Equity securities			
Various sectors	<u>383,715</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>383,715</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,412,158</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,412,158</u>

The System has the following investments measured at net asset value per share (NAV) as of December 31, 2018:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency (If currently eligible)</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
External investment pool	\$ 53,019,769	\$ -	Monthly	30 days

5. **Property Taxes Receivable and Excise Taxes**

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on 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.

The day after the final tax bill is due, 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 City has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for every motor vehicle and trailer registered in the Commonwealth. The Registry of Motor Vehicles annually calculates the value of all registered motor vehicles for the purpose of excise assessment. The amount of motor vehicle excise tax due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

Boat vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for all water vessels, including documented boats and ships, used or capable of being used for transportation on water. A boat excise is assessed by the community where the vessel is moored. July 1 is the assessing date for all vessels, and the boat excise due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$10 per \$1,000 of value.

Property taxes and excise receivables at June 30, 2019 consist of the following, net of an estimated allowance for doubtful account in the government-wide financial statements:

	Gross Amount (fund basis)	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Amount (accrual basis)
Real estate taxes	\$ 797,002	\$ (210,000)	\$ 587,002
Personal property taxes	64,676	(46,000)	18,676
Tax liens	1,962,116	(196,000)	1,766,116
Other	<u>75,176</u>	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>67,176</u>
Total property taxes	\$ <u>2,898,970</u>	\$ <u>(460,000)</u>	2,438,970
Less current portion			<u>2,155,167</u>
Noncurrent taxes receivable			\$ <u>283,803</u>
Motor vehicle excise	\$ 441,415	\$ (150,000)	\$ 291,415
Boat excise	<u>41,830</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>11,830</u>
Total excises	\$ <u>483,245</u>	\$ <u>(180,000)</u>	\$ <u>303,245</u>

6. Water and Sewer User Charges

The City provides water and sewer services to residents. Water and sewer bills are based on usage and the City outsources the meter reading and billing to Pennichuck Corporation. The amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position consist of both billed and unbilled receivables.

7. Ambulance Receivable

Ambulance receivable on statement of net position includes an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$53,000

8. Transfers

The City reports interfund transfers between various funds. Most transfers result from budgetary or statutory actions, whereby funds are moved to accomplish various expenditure purposes. The following is an analysis of interfund transfers:

<u>Governmental Funds:</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 1,797,219	\$ -
Nonmajor Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds:		
Insurance receipts	-	18,000
Receipts reserved for real estate	-	232,280
Waterways improvement	-	7,500
Sale of cemetery lots	-	19,000
Ambulance receipts	-	980,000
Youth revolving fund	-	536,439
Permanent Funds:		
Cemetery	-	4,000
Subtotal Nonmajor Funds ⁽¹⁾	-	1,797,219
Grand Total	\$ <u>1,797,219</u>	\$ <u>1,797,219</u>

⁽¹⁾Transfers in and out were netted on page 16 to eliminate activity within the nonmajor governmental funds.

The transfers are used to either move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires the City to collect to the fund that statute or budget requires the City to expend, or use unrestricted revenues collected in the General fund to finance various programs and accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

The \$980,000 of ambulance receipts were transferred to the general fund to supplement the fire department budget, and the transfer from youth revolving fund of \$536,439 to the general fund was to supplement the youth department budget.

9. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 87,737	\$ 8,091	\$ -	\$ 95,828
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	6,022	271	(1,173)	5,120
Infrastructure	<u>22,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(940)</u>	<u>21,568</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	116,267	8,362	(2,113)	122,516
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(41,464)	(2,003)	-	(43,467)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(4,075)	(389)	939	(3,525)
Infrastructure	<u>(17,511)</u>	<u>(191)</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>(17,646)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(63,050)</u>	<u>(2,583)</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>(64,638)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	53,217	5,779	(1,118)	57,878
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	2,827	-	-	2,827
Construction in progress	<u>8,091</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>(8,091)</u>	<u>726</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>10,918</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>(8,091)</u>	<u>3,553</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 64,135</u>	<u>\$ 6,505</u>	<u>\$ (9,209)</u>	<u>\$ 61,431</u>
	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 62,213	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,213
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	1,102	81	(77)	1,106
Infrastructure	<u>163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>163</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	63,478	81	(77)	63,482
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(24,366)	(1,590)	-	(25,956)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(874)	(71)	77	(868)
Infrastructure	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,244)</u>	<u>(1,665)</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>(26,832)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	38,234	(1,584)	-	36,650
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,054	-	-	1,054
Construction in progress	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,054</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,054</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 39,288</u>	<u>\$ (1,584)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 37,704</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 821
Public safety	266
Education	957
Public works	299
Culture and recreation	<u>240</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,583</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Sewer	\$ 626
Water	<u>1,039</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,665</u>

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net position by the City that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, in accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and 75, are more fully discussed in the corresponding pension and OPEB notes.

11. Warrants & Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent 2019 expenditures paid after June 30, 2019.

12. Notes Payable

The City had the following notes outstanding at June 30, 2019:

	Interest Rate	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Balance at 6/30/19
Elementary School Feasibility Study	2.10%	06/28/19	01/24/20	\$ 500,000
Roads & Sidewalks	3.00%	01/25/19	01/24/20	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total				<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2019:

	Balance Beginning of Year	New Issues	Maturities	Balance End of Year
Elementary School Feasibility Study	\$ 100,000	\$ 500,000	\$ (100,000)	\$ 500,000
Roads & Sidewalks	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ (100,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>

13. Capital Lease Obligations

The City is the lessee of certain equipment under capital leases expiring in various years through 2021. Future minimum lease payments under capital leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
2020	\$ 162,845
2021	<u>150,855</u>
Total payments	313,700
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(12,780)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 300,920</u>

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>
2020	\$ 16,020
2021	<u>16,020</u>
Total payments	32,040
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(1,959)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 30,081</u>

14. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds and Loans Payable

The City 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. The City also has water pollution abatement and drinking water loans from the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust. General obligation bonds and loans payable currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/19
GOB Refunding 2014	08/15/21	2.00%	\$ 60,000
School building addition	08/01/25	3.00 - 4.00%	3,005,000
Public safety repair/remodel	12/15/28	3.00 - 3.50%	350,000
Municipal purpose 2014	08/15/34	2.00 - 4.00%	1,445,000
Municipal purpose 2016	09/01/35	2.00 - 4.00%	<u>7,765,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities			<u>\$ 12,625,000</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/19
General obligation bonds:			
Sewer treatment facility	08/01/28	3.00 - 4.00%	\$ 372,000
Water treatment facility	08/01/28	3.00 - 4.00%	193,000
Water treatment facility	12/15/28	3.00 - 3.50%	885,000
Water storage tank	12/15/28	3.00 - 3.50%	130,000
Sewer refunding 2014	08/15/23	2.00%	620,000
Water refunding 2014	08/15/23	2.00%	525,000
Water treatment upgrade	08/15/34	2.00 - 4.00%	640,000
Water storage tank	08/15/20	2.00 - 4.00%	<u>105,000</u>
Subtotal general obligation bonds			3,470,000
Loans Payable - Direct Borrowing:			
Sewer 98-93	08/01/20	4.50 - 5.625%	30,000
Sewer CW 01-13	08/01/22	3.00 - 5.25%	2,205,000
Sewer CW-02-17A	08/01/23	2.00 - 5.00%	595,000
Sewer CW-02-17B	08/01/23	2.00 - 5.00%	145,000
Sewer CW-02-17C	07/15/26	0.00%	400,099
Drinking water SRF	07/15/32	2.00%	7,345,782
Water treatment - MWPAT	07/15/30	2.00%	<u>2,120,310</u>
Subtotal loans payable - direct borrowing			<u>12,841,191</u>
Total Business-Type Activities			<u>\$ 16,311,191</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 1,035,000	\$ 412,859	\$ 1,447,859
2021	1,040,000	372,109	1,412,109
2022	1,035,000	331,734	1,366,734
2023	1,015,000	291,659	1,306,659
2024	1,020,000	253,859	1,273,859
2025 - 2029	3,800,000	819,152	4,619,152
2030 - 2034	2,710,000	371,435	3,081,435
2035 - 2036	970,000	30,920	1,000,920
Total	\$ 12,625,000	\$ 2,883,727	\$ 15,508,727

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>		<u>Loans Payable - Direct Borrowing</u>		<u>Total Principal</u>	<u>Total Interest</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>		
2020	\$ 520,000	\$ 209,955	\$ 1,342,602	\$ 175,862	\$ 1,862,602	\$ 385,817
2021	455,000	79,823	1,380,651	254,999	1,835,651	334,822
2022	440,000	67,948	1,398,980	219,918	1,838,980	287,866
2023	430,000	56,473	1,427,590	171,127	1,857,590	227,600
2024	390,000	45,798	871,493	135,937	1,261,493	181,735
2025 - 2029	955,000	123,069	3,701,575	452,401	4,656,575	575,470
2030 - 2034	230,000	26,948	2,718,300	102,235	2,948,300	129,183
2035	50,000	825	-	-	50,000	825
Total	\$ 3,470,000	\$ 610,839	\$ 12,841,191	\$ 1,512,479	\$ 16,311,191	\$ 2,123,318

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Total Balance <u>7/1/18</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Total Balance <u>6/30/19</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/19</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 13,833	\$ 3,005	\$ (4,213)	\$ 12,625	\$ (1,035)	\$ 11,590
Net pension liability, as restated	34,481	4,230	-	38,711	-	38,711
Total OPEB liability, as restated	91,242	28,942	-	120,184	-	120,184
Capital lease	446	156	(301)	301	(154)	147
Accrued employee benefits	1,233	-	(8)	1,225	(61)	1,164
Total	\$ <u>141,235</u>	\$ <u>36,333</u>	\$ <u>(4,522)</u>	\$ <u>173,046</u>	\$ <u>(1,250)</u>	\$ <u>171,796</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,043	\$ 565	\$ (1,138)	\$ 3,470	\$ (520)	\$ 2,950
Loans payable - direct borrowing	14,388	-	(1,547)	12,841	(1,343)	11,498
Subtotal	18,431	565	(2,685)	16,311	(1,863)	14,448
Net pension liability, as restated	1,739	213	-	1,952	-	1,952
Total OPEB liability, as restated	2,605	-	(371)	2,234	-	2,234
Capital lease	49	30	(49)	30	(15)	15
Accrued employee benefits	178	-	-	178	(9)	169
Total	\$ <u>23,002</u>	\$ <u>808</u>	\$ <u>(3,105)</u>	\$ <u>20,705</u>	\$ <u>(1,887)</u>	\$ <u>18,818</u>

15. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net position by the City that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB will be recognized as expense in future years and is more fully described in the corresponding pension OPEB notes. *Unavailable revenues* are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet in connection with receivables for which revenues are not considered available to liquidate liabilities for the current year.

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 City 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, 2019:

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 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 various special revenue and capital project 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 City's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes special article appropriations approved by City Council, Smart Growth stabilization funds set aside by City Council vote for future capital acquisitions and improvements.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various City 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 or temporary deficits in other funds.

Following is a breakdown of the City's fund balances at June 30, 2019:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ 600,054	\$ 600,054
Total Nonexpendable	-	600,054	600,054
Restricted			
Bonded projects:			
Public safety building	-	109,395	109,395
EEA Riverwalk	-	206,609	206,609
Other bonded projects	-	64,261	64,261
Special Revenue funds:			
Ambulance receipts	-	846,735	846,735
Youth revolving fund	-	486,209	486,209
School Choice	-	83,875	83,875
Circuit Breaker	-	72,946	72,946
School tuition	-	61,470	61,470
Planning Board escrow	-	818,417	818,417
Quality of life fund	-	36,875	36,875
Cabelvision Educational	-	107,118	107,118
Receipts Reserved for Real Estate	-	367,720	367,720
Other revolving funds	-	947,846	947,846
Expendable permanent funds	-	140,246	140,246
Total Restricted	-	4,349,722	4,349,722
Committed			
Smart Growth Stabilization ⁽¹⁾	479,705	-	479,705
Capital project funds:			
Mass Works Water Street	-	103,182	103,182
Restoration of monuments	-	24,017	24,017
Lake Gardner improvements	-	22,741	22,741
40R planning projects	-	20,580	20,580
Other capital project funds	-	149,159	149,159
Total Committed	479,705	319,679	799,384
Assigned			
Encumbrances	149,904	-	149,904
Assigned for FY20 expenditures	372,862	-	372,862
Total Assigned	522,766	-	522,766
Unassigned⁽²⁾			
	3,789,075	(1,490,209)	2,298,866
Total Unassigned	3,789,075	(1,490,209)	2,298,866
Total Fund Balance	\$ 4,791,546	\$ 3,779,246	\$ 8,570,792

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

(2) Includes General Stabilization fund balance of \$1,147,742.

17. Retirement System – Amesbury Contributory Retirement System

The City follows the provisions of *GASB Statement No. 67 Financial Reporting for Pension Plans* and *GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

A. Plan Description

The System is a member of the Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System (MA System) and is governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Because of the significance of its operational and financial relationship with the City, the System is included as a pension trust fund in the City's basic financial systems.

Substantially all employees of the City (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) and the Amesbury Housing Authority are members of the Amesbury 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 is governed by a five-member board. The five members include two appointed by the City, two elected by the members and retirees, and a fifth member chosen by the other four members with the approval of the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions.

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at January 1, 2018 (the latest actuarial valuation):

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	230
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	79
Active plan members	<u>279</u>
Total	<u>588</u>
Number of participating employers	2

Participant Retirement Benefits

The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest 3-year average annual rate of regular

compensation for those hired prior to April 2, 2012 and the highest five-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those first becoming members of the Massachusetts System on or after that date. However, 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%, 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. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and group classification.

If a participant was a member prior to February 1, 2012, a retirement allowance may be received at any age, upon attaining 20 years of service. The plan also provides for retirement at age 55 if the participant was a member prior to January 1, 1978, with no minimum vesting requirements. If the participant was a member on or after January 1, 1978 and a member of Groups 1 or 2, then a retirement allowance may be received if the participant (1) has at least 10 years of creditable service, (2) is age 55, (3) voluntarily left City employment on or after that date, and (4) left accumulated annuity deductions in the fund. Members of Group 4 have no minimum vesting requirements, however, must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

A participant who became a member on or after April 2, 2012 is eligible for a retirement allowance upon 10 years creditable service and reaching ages 60 or 55 for Groups 1 and 2, respectively. Participants in Group 4 must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

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.

Participant Refunds

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with at least 10 years of service or involuntarily withdrawing, receive 100% of the regular interest that has accrued on those accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with less than 10 years of service get credited interest each year at a rate of 3%.

Participants 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 on or 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%

For those members entering a Massachusetts System on or after April 2, 2012 in Group 1, the contribution rate will be reduced to 6% when at least 30 years of creditable service has been attained.

Employer Contributions

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). The City's contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$3,869,917, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the System as reflected in the accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 conform to generally accepted accounting principles for public employee retirement systems (PERS). The more significant accounting policies of the System are summarized below:

Basis of Accounting - Contributory retirement system financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the members provide services to the employer. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Investments

Investment Policy

Investments are reported at fair value in accordance with PERAC requirements. System assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses, was (2.29)%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Net Pension Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, 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.

C. Net Pension Liability of Participating Employers

The net pension liability is based on an actuarial valuation dated January 1, 2018 and reported as of December 31, 2018.

The components of the net pension liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Net Pension Liability of Employers

Total pension liability	\$ 96,905,211
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(55,070,036)</u>
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 41,835,175</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	56.8%

Actuarial Assumptions

A summary of the actuarial assumptions as of the latest actuarial valuation is shown below:

Valuation Date	<u>January 1, 2018</u>
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.75%
Projected salary increases	4%
Inflation rate	3%
Post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment	3% of first \$12,000

Actuarial valuation of the ongoing Systems involves estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2018 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which was for the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

Mortality rates were based on the following:

- Pre-retirement and beneficiary – reflects RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality with Scale MP-2014, fully generational.
- Post-retirement – reflects RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality tables set forward five years for males and three for females for members of Groups 1 and 2 and set forward three years for males and six for females for members of Group 4, fully generational.
- Disability – reflects RP-2000 Mortality table set forward six years for members of Groups 1 and 2 and set forward two years for members of Group 4. Generational adjusting is based on Scale MP-2014.

Target Allocations

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	17.5%	7.62%
International Equities	15.5%	7.80%
Emerging International Equities	6.0%	9.31%
Subtotal Global Equity	39.0%	
Core Bonds	5.0%	4.37%
20+ Yr. Treasury STRIPS	2.0%	3.50%
TIPS	5.0%	4.00%
Subtotal Core Fixed Income	12.0%	
Value-Added Fixed Income	10.0%	7.58%
Private Equity	12.0%	11.15%
Real Estate	10.0%	6.59%
Timberland	4.0%	7.00%
Portfolio Completion (PCS)	13.0%	6.83%
Grand Total	100.0%	8.10%

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed 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 City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>1% Decrease (6.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.75%)</u>
December 31, 2017	\$ 50,765,291	\$ 40,662,827	\$ 32,055,719

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

At June 30, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$40,662,827 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2017, the City's proportion was 97.198%.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$5,033,214. In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred (Inflows) of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,277,735	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	(107,743)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,183,125	(2,614,048)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>64,364</u>	<u>(10,156)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,525,224</u>	<u>\$ (2,731,947)</u>

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

Year ended June 30:	<u>Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources</u>
2020	\$ 1,836,539
2021	944,982
2022	744,789
2023	1,267,330
2024	<u>(363)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,793,277</u>

18. 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 contributing entity 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) establish 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, 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>Membership 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, 2018 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018 rolled forward to June 30, 2018. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- 7.35% investment rate of return, (b) 3.50% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.00% cost of living increase on the first \$13,000 per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.0% to 7.5% depending on length of service.
- Experience study is dated July 21, 2014 and encompasses the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2011.
- Mortality rates were based on the following:
 - Pre-retirement – reflects RP-2014 White Collar Employees Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 (gender distinct).
 - Post-retirement – reflects RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 (gender distinct).
 - Disability – assumed to be in accordance with the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale MP-2016 (gender distinct).

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, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	39.00%	5.00%
Portfolio completion strategies	13.00%	3.70%
Core fixed income	12.00%	0.90%
Private equity	12.00%	6.60%
Real estate	10.00%	3.80%
Value added fixed income	10.00%	3.80%
Timber/natural resources	<u>4.00%</u>	3.40%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

E. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.35%. 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 as of June 30, 2018. 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 6.35%</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate 7.35%</u>	<u>1% Increase to 8.35%</u>
June 30, 2018	\$ 29,482,300	\$ 23,711,289	\$ 18,771,300

G. Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributing entity and is required by statute to make all actuarial 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. City Proportions

In fiscal year 2018 (the most recent measurement period), the City's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability was \$55,017,084 based on a proportionate share of 0.232029%. As required by GASB 68, the City has recognized its portion of the Commonwealth's contribution of approximately \$3,050,679 as both a revenue and expenditure in the general fund, and its portion of the collective pension expense of approximately \$5,575,185 as both a revenue and expense in the governmental activities.

19. Other Post-Employment Benefits (GASB 75)

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, replaces the requirements of *Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. This Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discounted projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service.

All the following OPEB disclosures are based on a measurement date of June 30, 2019.

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The City provides post-employment healthcare benefits for retired employees through the City's plan. The City provides health insurance coverage through the Massachusetts Interlocal Insurance Association. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The OPEB plan is not administered through a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75.

Benefits Provided

The City provides medical and prescription drug insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All active employees who retire from the City and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

Funding Policy

The City's funding policy includes financing the implicit subsidy on a pay-as-you-go basis, as required by statute.

Plan Membership

At July 1, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	510
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	<u>532</u>
Total	<u><u>1,042</u></u>

B. Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.00%
Discount rate	2.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.50%
Participation rate	80%

The discount rate was based employer current and future benefit payments, municipal bond rate, and current asset level at June 30, 2019.

Mortality rates were based on the following:

- Pre-retirement general: RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.
- Pre-retirement teachers: RP-2014 Morality Table for White Collar Employees projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.

- Post-retirement general: RP-2014 Morality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.
- Post-retirement teachers: RP-2014 Morality Table for White Collar Health Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.
- Disabled general: RP-2014 Morality Table for Blue Collar Health Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females, set forward 1 year.
- Disabled teachers: RP-2014 Mortality Table for White Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the latest experience studies of the Massachusetts PERAC issued in 2014 and their most recent analysis of retiree mortality during 2015 and 2016.

C. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.75%. The discount rate was determined by an index rate for 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds.

D. Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$122,418,035 was measured as of June 30, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

E. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The following summarizes the changes in the total OPEB liability for the past year:

	Total OPEB <u>Liability</u>
Balances, beginning of year, as restated	\$ 93,848,085
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	3,631,289
Interest	3,585,576
Difference between expected and actual plan experience	(4,238,359)
Changes of assumptions	29,354,120
Benefit payments	<u>(3,762,676)</u>
Net Changes	<u>28,569,950</u>
Balances, end of year	\$ <u><u>122,418,035</u></u>

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.75% in 2017 to 2.75% in 2019, claims for retired teachers in the GIC were age graded in compliance with ASOP 6, and an update of the percentage of employees assumed to elect coverage in retirement.

F. Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

1% <u>Decrease</u>	Current Discount Rate	1% <u>Increase</u>
\$ 143,031,701	\$ 122,418,035	\$ 106,722,293

G. Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1%	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1%
	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	\$ 104,431,216	\$ 122,418,035	\$ 145,394,159

H. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred (Inflows) of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized an OPEB expense of \$12,103,200. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows and (inflows) of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred (Inflows) of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (3,413,776)
Change in assumptions	<u>23,643,202</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 23,643,202</u>	<u>\$ (3,413,776)</u>

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

Year Ended June 30:

2020	\$ 4,886,335
2021	4,886,335
2022	4,886,335
2023	4,886,335
2024	<u>684,086</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,229,426</u>

20. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Legal Issues - On an ongoing basis, there are typically pending legal issues in which the City is involved. The City's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of these issues would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Abatements - There are several cases pending before the Appellate Tax Board in regard to alleged discrepancies in property assessments. According to City

Counsel, the probable outcome of these cases at the present time is indeterminate, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

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 City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Encumbrances – At year-end, the City’s general fund had \$149,904 in encumbrances that will be honored in the next fiscal year.

21. Tax Increment Financing Agreements

The City provides property tax abatements authorized under Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Chapter 23A, Section 3E, *Economic Opportunity Areas*, and MGL Chapter 59, Section 5, Clause 51, *Property; exemptions*. The purpose of the program is to provide property tax assessment relief to stimulate job creation in distressed areas, attract new businesses, encourage business expansion, and increase overall economic development in Massachusetts. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) agreements are utilized as tools; by which the difference between the beginning assessed value of the property and the value added by new construction or rehabilitation is exempted from taxation. A TIF Zone must be in an area approved by the Economic Assistance Coordinating Council (EACC) as an *Economic Opportunity Area* (EOA) or found to be an area “presenting exceptional opportunities for economic development” by the Director of Economic Development. Certification of the TIF Plan is issued by the EACC after the plan is accepted by municipal vote.

Property tax revenues were reduced by \$135,500 during the fiscal year under agreements entered into by the City.

22. Subsequent Events

Debt

Subsequent to June 30, 2019, the City has incurred the following additional debt:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Bond anticipation note	\$ 1,432,899	2.50%	01/24/20	01/22/21

23. Beginning Net Position Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2018) net position of the City has been restated as follows:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business- Type Activities</u>
As previously reported	\$ (48,604,752)	\$ 20,940,558
Reclassification of NPL	1,055,162	(1,055,167)
OPEB prior period adjustment	<u>(15,728,961)</u>	<u>-</u>
As restated	<u>\$ (63,278,551)</u>	<u>\$ 19,885,391</u>

Fund Basis Financial Statements:

	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Water Fund</u>
As previously reported	\$ 8,023,684	\$ 12,916,874
Reclassification of NPL	<u>(283,394)</u>	<u>(771,773)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 7,740,290</u>	<u>\$ 12,145,101</u>

24. New Pronouncement

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. This statement establishes guidance on how to address the categorization of fiduciary activities for financial reporting and how fiduciary activities are to be reported, and may require reclassification of certain funds.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$ 41,985,922	\$ 41,985,922	\$ 41,319,008	\$ (666,914)
Excise taxes	2,808,500	2,808,500	3,004,355	195,855
Penalties, interest and other taxes	204,500	204,500	138,865	(65,635)
Intergovernmental	11,755,709	11,755,709	11,905,748	150,039
Charges for services	88,700	88,700	94,634	5,934
Licenses and permits	479,500	479,500	500,161	20,661
Fines and forfeitures	71,500	71,500	60,703	(10,797)
Investment income	30,500	30,500	56,199	25,699
Miscellaneous	277,500	277,500	435,130	157,630
Total Revenues	57,702,331	57,702,331	57,514,803	(187,528)
EXPENDITURES				
Council	93,000	95,390	92,749	2,641
Mayor	216,909	217,909	201,930	15,979
Administration and finance	302,609	303,109	300,408	2,701
Assessors	209,707	209,707	202,551	7,156
Treasurer/collector	223,839	223,839	202,263	21,576
Legal	110,300	150,300	140,813	9,487
Municipal information systems	294,558	309,558	293,355	16,203
Central supplies	68,100	68,100	65,476	2,624
Clerk	177,080	177,330	170,137	7,193
Elections	39,582	39,582	29,409	10,173
Conservation commission	47,510	47,510	47,482	28
Planning board	2,800	2,800	2,121	679
Zoning appeals board	600	600	493	107
Community/economic development	321,337	323,167	318,628	4,539
Energy and environmental affairs	111,325	111,325	107,446	3,879
Other assessments	7,000	8,000	7,088	912
Municipal buildings	159,700	175,166	161,458	13,708
Police	4,251,853	4,262,113	4,227,700	34,413
Fire	3,528,283	3,552,379	3,534,698	17,681
Building inspection	301,741	301,741	285,262	16,479
Weights and measures	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Harbormaster	12,500	12,500	12,500	-
Amesbury public schools	31,613,694	31,976,142	31,976,142	-
Regional school assessment	1,259,821	1,325,821	1,324,928	893
Department of public works	1,399,636	1,454,125	1,418,243	35,882
Snow and ice	208,686	610,039	572,602	37,437
Street lighting	198,000	228,000	207,426	20,574
Refuse collection and disposal	1,241,754	1,342,510	1,241,030	101,480
Health Inspection Services	166,866	166,866	163,379	3,487
Council on aging	159,113	159,326	139,576	19,750
Youth services	436,439	436,439	355,126	81,313
Veterans	528,185	528,605	465,801	62,804
Library	846,940	846,940	843,703	3,237
Debt service	1,605,625	1,568,625	1,548,127	20,498
State assessment	2,794,051	2,800,730	2,875,498	(74,768)
Employee benefits	5,901,227	5,901,227	5,901,227	-
Liability insurance	298,300	329,990	279,752	50,238
Budget reserve	75,000	-	-	-
Capital	232,280	282,280	236,220	46,060
Special articles	-	47,300	30,000	17,300
Budget only	398,478	375,483	-	375,483
Total Expenditures	59,848,928	60,977,073	59,987,247	989,826
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,146,597)	(3,274,742)	(2,472,444)	802,298
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES				
Use of unassigned fund balance	349,378	1,066,721	-	(1,066,721)
Use of assigned fund balance	-	263,502	-	(263,502)
Transfers in	1,797,219	1,944,519	1,954,819	10,300
Excess of expenditures and other uses over revenues and other sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (517,625)	\$ (517,625)

See independent auditors' report

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – General Fund Budget and Actual Comparison Schedule

1. Budgetary Accounting

A. 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.

B. 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)	\$ 60,582,586	\$ 63,064,391
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP Basis)	<u>1,953,433</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	62,536,019	63,064,391
To reverse unbudgeted amounts GASB 24 Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System	(3,050,679)	(3,050,679)
Add end of year carryforwards	-	149,904
To reverse stabilization activity	135,569	-
To reverse gross up for lease	(156,214)	(156,214)
Other miscellaneous adjustments	<u>4,927</u>	<u>(20,155)</u>
Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 59,469,622</u>	<u>\$ 59,987,247</u>

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (GASB 68)**

**JUNE 30, 2019
(Unaudited)**

Amesbury Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	97.198%	\$40,662,828	\$ 14,364,837	283.10%	56.80%
June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	97.210%	\$36,219,448	\$ 13,575,817	260.90%	60.70%
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	97.101%	\$38,539,328	\$ 13,560,595	284.20%	56.00%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	96.882%	\$38,807,120	\$ 13,009,625	298.30%	54.50%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	96.905%	\$34,074,527	\$ 11,951,824	285.10%	58.00%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Total Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	0.232029%	\$ -	\$ 55,017,084	\$ 55,017,084	\$ 16,295,086	-	54.84%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	0.232041%	\$ -	\$ 53,103,421	\$ 53,103,421	\$ 15,756,670	-	54.25%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	0.231899%	\$ -	\$ 51,847,743	\$ 51,847,743	\$ 15,747,027	-	52.73%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	0.233639%	\$ -	\$ 47,871,783	\$ 47,871,783	\$ 14,810,115	-	55.38%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	0.234419%	\$ -	\$ 37,264,050	\$ 37,264,050	\$ 14,373,387	-	61.64%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (GASB 68)

**JUNE 30, 2019
(Unaudited)**

Amesbury Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Contractually Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Contractually Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	\$ 3,869,917	\$ 3,869,917	\$ -	\$ 14,364,837	26.9%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	\$ 3,730,823	\$ 3,730,823	\$ -	\$ 13,575,817	27.5%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ 3,550,401	\$ 3,550,401	\$ -	\$ 13,560,595	26.2%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	\$ 3,415,222	\$ 3,415,222	\$ -	\$ 13,009,625	26.3%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ 3,317,591	\$ 3,317,591	\$ -	\$ 11,951,824	27.8%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Contractually Determined Contribution Provided by Commonwealth</u>	<u>Contractually Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	\$ 3,080,679	\$ 3,080,679	\$ -	\$ 16,295,086	18.9%
June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	\$ 2,866,898	\$ 2,866,898	\$ -	\$ 15,756,670	18.2%
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ 2,607,893	\$ 2,607,893	\$ -	\$ 15,747,027	16.6%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	\$ 2,387,626	\$ 2,387,626	\$ -	\$ 14,810,115	16.1%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ 2,197,394	\$ 2,197,394	\$ -	\$ 14,373,387	15.3%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**AMESBURY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS**

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability (GASB 67)

(Unaudited)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 1,764,093	\$ 1,726,490	\$ 1,660,087	\$ 1,596,238	\$ 1,430,806
Interest on unfunded liability - time value of \$	7,226,085	6,869,060	6,714,485	7,040,701	6,789,264
Change in assumptions	-	-	-	(414,546)	-
Experience (gain) and loss	-	2,753,393	-	2,330,523	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(6,990,929)	(6,576,342)	(6,321,333)	(5,966,793)	(5,140,286)
Interest on benefit payments	-	-	-	(241,254)	(207,834)
	<u>1,999,249</u>	<u>4,772,601</u>	<u>2,053,239</u>	<u>4,344,869</u>	<u>2,871,950</u>
Net change in total pension liability					
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>94,905,961</u>	<u>90,133,360</u>	<u>88,080,121</u>	<u>83,735,252</u>	<u>80,863,302</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>96,905,210</u>	<u>94,905,961</u>	<u>90,133,360</u>	<u>88,080,121</u>	<u>83,735,252</u>
Plan fiduciary net position*					
Contributions - employer	3,981,489	3,847,747	3,655,691	3,525,137	3,423,564
Contributions - member	1,594,378	1,493,691	1,501,924	1,480,049	1,412,991
Net investment (loss) income	(1,242,765)	8,338,251	3,493,201	322,438	3,102,777
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(6,990,929)	(6,576,342)	(6,321,333)	(5,966,793)	(5,140,286)
Administrative expense	(180,810)	(154,221)	(150,842)	(142,225)	129,258
Other	260,190	255,896	252,079	221,844	105,263
	<u>(2,578,447)</u>	<u>7,205,022</u>	<u>2,430,720</u>	<u>(559,550)</u>	<u>3,033,567</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position					
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>57,648,483</u>	<u>50,443,461</u>	<u>48,012,741</u>	<u>48,572,291</u>	<u>45,538,724</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>55,070,036</u>	<u>57,648,483</u>	<u>50,443,461</u>	<u>48,012,741</u>	<u>48,572,291</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 41,835,174</u>	<u>\$ 37,257,478</u>	<u>\$ 39,689,899</u>	<u>\$ 40,067,380</u>	<u>\$ 35,162,961</u>

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

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**AMESBURY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS**

Schedules of Net Pension Liability, Contributions, and Investment Returns (GASB 67)

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Net Pension Liability

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Total pension liability	\$ 96,905,211	\$ 94,905,962	\$ 90,133,360	\$ 88,080,121	\$ 83,735,252
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>55,070,036</u>	<u>57,648,483</u>	<u>50,443,461</u>	<u>48,012,741</u>	<u>48,572,291</u>
Net pension liability	\$ <u>41,835,175</u>	\$ <u>37,257,479</u>	\$ <u>39,689,899</u>	\$ <u>40,067,380</u>	\$ <u>35,162,961</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	56.8%	60.7%	56.0%	54.5%	58.0%
Covered payroll	\$ 14,778,943	\$ 13,965,453	\$ 13,965,453	\$ 13,428,320	\$ 12,333,598
Participating employer net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	283.1%	266.8%	284.2%	298.4%	285.1%

Schedule of Contributions

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 3,981,489	\$ 3,837,747	\$ 3,655,691	\$ 3,525,137	\$ 3,423,564
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>3,981,489</u>	<u>3,837,747</u>	<u>3,655,691</u>	<u>3,525,137</u>	<u>3,423,564</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>				
Covered payroll	\$ 14,778,943	\$ 13,965,453	\$ 13,965,453	\$ 13,428,320	\$ 12,333,598
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26.9%	27.5%	26.2%	26.3%	27.8%

Schedule of Investment Returns

Year Ended December 31

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Annual money weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	(2.29)%	17.29%	7.38%	0.69%	7.71%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**CITY OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

Schedules of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (GASB 75)

(Unaudited)

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 3,631,289	\$ 2,139,493
Interest on unfunded liability - time value of money	3,585,576	2,862,526
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(4,238,359)	-
Changes of assumptions	29,354,120	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(3,762,676)</u>	<u>(2,715,008)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	28,569,950	2,287,011
Total OPEB liability - beginning, as restated	<u>93,848,085</u>	<u>75,539,551</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 122,418,035</u>	<u>\$ 77,826,562</u>

Covered employee payroll	30,195,173	33,220,978
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	405.42%	234.27%

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

See notes to the City's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.