

ROSELLI, CLARK & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

**TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH,
MASSACHUSETTS**

Basic Financial Statements
and
Additional Information

Year Ended June 30, 2022



TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Town Council
Town of North Attleborough, Massachusetts

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of North Attleborough, Massachusetts, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 (except for the North Attleborough Electric Department, which is as of December 31, 2021) and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended (except for the North Attleborough Electric Department, which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of North Attleborough Electric Department, which represents approximately 40%, 47% and 71%, respectively, of the total assets, net position and revenues of the Town's business-type activities. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the North Attleborough Electric Department, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the basic financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the basic financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and the schedules listed under the required supplementary information section in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers these to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required By *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 13, 2023 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Roselli, Clark and Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
March 13, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As the management of the Town of North Attleborough, Massachusetts (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with their review of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

- The Town's assets and deferred outflows of financial resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of financial resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by nearly \$68.4 million (total net position) at June 30, 2022. The Town's total net position decreased by approximately \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2022.
- The Town continues to report a deficit in its unrestricted net position in its governmental activities. This deficit approached \$158.3 million at June 30, 2022. This deficit is due primarily to the recording of liabilities associated with the net OPEB and pension liabilities, which totaled over \$167.7 million at June 30, 2022 in the aggregate. These liabilities are applied to the Town's unrestricted net position and represent actuarial estimates of future postemployment benefits payable by the Town for retiree medical insurance and pensions.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of approximately \$48.2 million, which was approximately \$10.1 million higher than the prior year. The Town reported positive changes in fund balances in each of its reported major governmental funds in fiscal year 2022.
- Of the ending fund balance in the governmental funds at June 30, 2022, approximately \$18.6 million is available for spending at the government's discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.
- At June 30, 2022, unassigned fund balance for the general fund represented approximately 19% percent of total fiscal year 2022 general fund expenditures.
- The Town's total combined long-term debt in its governmental activities and business-type activities increased approximately \$3.7 million in fiscal year 2022. The Town issued approximately \$9.5 million in general obligation bonds in fiscal year 2022 with a true interest cost of approximately 2.6%. The Town's total long-term debt was approximately \$57.9 million at June 30, 2022.
- The Town expects to receive approximately \$8.2 million from the federal government under the Corona Virus State & Local Fiscal Recover Funds of the American Rescue Plan Act in a series of installments beginning in early fiscal year 2022. The use of these monies is less limited than the funding the Town received under the CARES Act and based on current guidance must be obligated by December 31, 2024 and expended by December 31, 2026.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, education, health and human services, culture and recreation, fringe benefits and debt service. The business-type activities of the Town include sewer, water, solid waste and electric light enterprise funds.

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

Accounting guidelines distinguish fund balance between amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories, and other amounts that are classified based on the relative strength of the constraints that control the purposes for which specific amounts can be spent. Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts will be reported in the following classifications:

- Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted – amounts constrained by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.
- Committed – amounts constrained by the Town using its highest level of decision-making authority.
- Assigned – amounts a government intends to use for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned – amounts that are not constrained will be reported in the general fund of in other major governmental funds, if negative.

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.

Reconciliations are provided in the basic financial statements to help the reader understand the differences.

The Town maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and capital project funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. This schedule has been prepared as required supplementary information and can be found along with the corresponding notes in this report.

Proprietary Funds – Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town utilizes the proprietary funds to report activities of its enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water, solid waste and electric department activities.

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

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

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town’s progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to its employees as well as a budget to actual comparison for the current year’s general fund operations.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The condensed comparative statements of net position for the two most recent years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021 (a)	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021 (a)
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 64,469,114	\$ 48,276,168	\$ 83,235,976	\$ 83,851,453	\$ 147,705,090	\$ 132,127,621
Capital assets, net	<u>81,052,525</u>	<u>79,638,598</u>	<u>110,044,415</u>	<u>109,995,009</u>	<u>191,096,940</u>	<u>189,633,607</u>
Total Assets	<u>145,521,639</u>	<u>127,914,766</u>	<u>193,280,391</u>	<u>193,846,462</u>	<u>338,802,030</u>	<u>321,761,228</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>35,215,399</u>	<u>35,751,417</u>	<u>3,641,813</u>	<u>4,303,226</u>	<u>38,857,212</u>	<u>40,054,643</u>
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	185,076,066	197,427,047	44,391,121	45,619,746	229,467,187	243,046,793
Other liabilities	<u>16,397,323</u>	<u>10,173,362</u>	<u>8,362,116</u>	<u>10,162,591</u>	<u>24,759,439</u>	<u>20,335,953</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>201,473,389</u>	<u>207,600,409</u>	<u>52,753,237</u>	<u>55,782,337</u>	<u>254,226,626</u>	<u>263,382,746</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>36,638,300</u>	<u>11,538,556</u>	<u>18,395,088</u>	<u>17,025,398</u>	<u>55,033,388</u>	<u>28,563,954</u>
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	68,153,980	68,806,559	75,798,652	73,192,975	143,952,632	141,999,534
Restricted	32,749,182	17,802,792	25,954,306	27,753,731	58,703,488	45,556,523
Unrestricted	<u>(158,277,813)</u>	<u>(142,082,133)</u>	<u>24,020,921</u>	<u>24,395,247</u>	<u>(134,256,892)</u>	<u>(117,686,886)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (57,374,651)</u>	<u>\$ (55,472,782)</u>	<u>\$ 125,773,879</u>	<u>\$ 125,341,953</u>	<u>\$ 68,399,228</u>	<u>\$ 69,869,171</u>

(a) The balances in current and other assets and deferred inflows of resources were revised to conform to current year presentation.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's total net position decreased nearly \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2022. The net position in governmental activities decreased approximately \$1.9 million, while the net position in business-type activities increased over \$0.4 million.

The largest portion the Town's overall net position (nearly \$144.0 million) of reflects its investment in capital assets, less any related debt (netted down by those amounts expected to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth) used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional significant portion of the Town's total net position (over \$58.7 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The remaining category represents unrestricted net position, which currently has a deficit balance of approximately \$134.3 million. This deficit balance is primarily the result of the reporting of over \$172.5 million in net OPEB and pension liabilities in the Town's governmental and business-type activities. The Town expects that its deficit in unrestricted net position will continue to increase for the foreseeable future primarily due to OPEB.

The condensed comparative statements of activities for the two most recent years are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 6,880,436	\$ 6,219,294	\$ 42,886,152	\$ 40,245,591	\$ 49,766,588	\$ 46,464,885
Operating grants and contributions	38,499,910	43,496,339	841,088	-	39,340,998	43,496,339
Capital grants and contributions	1,393,371	2,795,004	-	1,023,279	1,393,371	3,818,283
General revenues:						
Property taxes	64,585,884	62,496,717	-	-	64,585,884	62,496,717
Excise taxes	5,683,361	5,028,161	-	-	5,683,361	5,028,161
Intergovernmental	3,161,955	3,055,029	-	-	3,161,955	3,055,029
Interest income (loss), net and other	(64,943)	878,604	(475,589)	2,002,352	(540,532)	2,880,956
Total Revenues	120,139,974	123,969,148	43,251,651	43,271,222	163,391,625	167,240,370
Expenses:						
General government	7,681,758	6,854,133	-	-	7,681,758	6,854,133
Public safety	19,463,183	22,232,680	-	-	19,463,183	22,232,680
Education	85,724,012	92,330,375	-	-	85,724,012	92,330,375
Public works	4,151,504	4,696,889	-	-	4,151,504	4,696,889
Health and human services	1,874,050	1,515,085	-	-	1,874,050	1,515,085
Culture and recreation	2,686,970	1,998,741	-	-	2,686,970	1,998,741
Interest expense	633,378	572,743	-	-	633,378	572,743
Utility services	-	-	42,646,713	40,275,234	42,646,713	40,275,234
Total Expenses	122,214,855	130,200,646	42,646,713	40,275,234	164,861,568	170,475,880
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	(2,074,881)	(6,231,498)	604,938	2,995,988	(1,469,943)	(3,235,510)
Transfers	173,012	267,266	(173,012)	(267,266)	-	-
Change in Net Position	(1,901,869)	(5,964,232)	431,926	2,728,722	(1,469,943)	(3,235,510)
Net Position:						
Beginning of year	(55,472,782)	(49,508,550)	125,341,953	122,613,231	69,869,171	73,104,681
End of year	\$ (57,374,651)	\$ (55,472,782)	\$ 125,773,879	\$ 125,341,953	\$ 68,399,228	\$ 69,869,171

Governmental Activities – Total revenues in fiscal year 2022 in the Town’s governmental activities decreased over \$3.8 million, or 3.1%, from the prior fiscal year. The largest contributor to this decrease was a nearly \$8.4 million decrease in intergovernmental revenues associated with the Commonwealth’s contributions to the MTRS on behalf of the Town.

The Town’s largest revenue source is property taxes, which represented approximately 54% and 50% of total fiscal year 2022 and 2021 revenues, respectively. Property taxes increased nearly \$2.1 million, or 3.3%, in fiscal year 2022 due to normal property tax increases and new growth. Operating grants and contributions represented approximately 32% and 35% of total fiscal year 2022 and 2021 revenues, respectively. Operating grants and contributions decreased nearly \$5.0 million in fiscal year 2022, which, as previously noted, was due primarily to a nearly \$8.4 million decrease in intergovernmental revenues associated with the Commonwealth’s contributions to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. No other revenue sources were greater than 10% of total revenues in fiscal years 2022 or 2021.

Total expenses in fiscal year 2022 in the Town’s governmental activities decreased nearly \$8.0 million, which was due primarily to a nearly \$8.4 million decrease in MTRS pension expense, which was previously noted. Additionally, noncash personnel expenses related to the Town’s OPEB plan decreased nearly \$3.5 million year-over-year. These decreases were offset by normal budgeted increases in the Town’s general governmental operations.

Education represents the largest expense category for the Town. In total, education expenses represented approximately 70% and 71%, respectively, of total fiscal year 2022 and 2021 expenses. Public safety expenses represented approximately 16% and 17%, respectively, of total fiscal year 2022 and 2021 expenses. No other expense types were greater than 10% of total expenses in fiscal years 2022 or 2021.

Business-Type Activities – Total business-type activities revenues approached \$43.3 million in fiscal year 2022, which was consistent with the prior year. Expenses in the business-type activities increased nearly \$2.4 million in fiscal year 2022, primarily as the result of higher operating costs in the electric department.

Government Funds Financial Analysis

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

Governmental Funds – The focus of the Town’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town’s financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental funds balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance surplus of nearly \$48.2 million, which was approximately \$10.1 million greater than the prior year. The Town reported positive changes in fund balances in each of its reported major governmental funds in fiscal year 2022. Of the ending fund balances, approximately \$18.6 million is available for spending at the government’s discretion as unassigned fund balance. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was approximately \$18.6 million, while total general fund balance exceeded \$21.9 million. As a measure of the general fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance at year end represents approximately 19% of total fiscal year 2022 general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 22% of that same amount.

The Town issued approximately \$5.6 million in general obligation bonds in fiscal year 2022, which together with a nearly \$0.5 million premium is reported as other financing sources in the Town’s capital projects fund. The capital projects fund balance increased over \$4.9 million in fiscal year 2022 to approximately \$13.7 million due to the receipt of these bond proceeds, free cash transfers of over \$4.9 million and the timing of capital expenditures.

The nonmajor governmental funds reported an increase in fund balance of over \$3.0 million in fiscal year 2022, which was primarily a function of timing of expenditures versus receipts.

Proprietary Funds – The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Fiduciary Fund – The Town’s fiduciary fund is comprised of its pension and two OPEB trust funds and private purpose trust funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were primarily due to the Town's use of approximately \$3.2 million in free cash and transfers of over \$2.9 million to fund capital articles and cover an approximate \$352,000 deficit in its snow and ice budget.

A reconciliation of these differences is found in the required supplementary information.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town's investment in capital assets, which includes land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022 totaled approximately \$191.1 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This is an increase of nearly \$1.5 million from the prior year as fiscal year 2022 capital additions exceeded depreciation expense.

Additional information on the Town capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt – The Town's total general obligation bond and notes payable debt increased nearly \$3.7 million in fiscal year 2022 to approximately \$57.9 million at June 30, 2022. The Town issued approximately \$9.5 million in general obligation bonds in fiscal year 2022 with a true interest cost of approximately 2.6%. Scheduled repayments on principal balances of long-term debt exceeded \$5.8 million in fiscal year 2022.

The Town also holds a proportionate share of debt of other governmental units that provide services within the Town's boundaries. Debt service from such arrangements is assessed annually to the Town.

In connection with the Town's fiscal year 2022 general obligation bond issuance, Standard & Poor's Financial Services raised the Town's credit rating to AA+, which is its second highest credit rating for long-term debt.

Additional information on the Town's debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

- Net state aid for fiscal year 2023 is expected to exceed \$19.2 million.
- The Town enters fiscal year 2023 with the following financial reserves:
 - Certified free cash of over \$8.0 million;
 - General stabilization funds of approximately \$7.2 million;
 - Betterment stabilization funds of approximately \$0.1 million; and
 - Capital stabilization funds of approximately \$1.5 million.
- Inflation is expected to affect the Town in a number of ways including higher energy costs, increased capital acquisition costs and operating expenses.
- The Town's real estate tax base is made up predominantly of residential taxes, which in setting the 2023 tax rate was approximately 82% of the entire property tax levy. The Town also relies to a moderate degree on its commercial, industrial and personal property real estate tax base which comprise the remainder of the levy. In addition, Chapter 580 of the Acts of 1980, more commonly referred to as Proposition 2 ½, limits the Town's ability to increase taxes in any one year by more than 2 ½% of the previous year's tax levy. The Town typically taxes at or near its levy limit.

- Property values within the Town have been steadily increasing. Many neighborhoods' property values are at all-time highs.

The above items were considered when the Town Council approved its fiscal year 2023 budget in a June 2022 Town Council meeting. The Town set its fiscal year 2023 property tax rate on November 22, 2022.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Town Accountant, Town of North Attleborough, Massachusetts, 43 South Washington Street, North Attleborough, Massachusetts 02760.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,320,398	\$ 34,853,817	\$ 82,174,215
Investments	12,204,008	34,249,740	46,453,748
Receivables, net of allowances:			
Property taxes	2,077,866	-	2,077,866
Departmental, user charges and other	1,367,889	5,401,100	6,768,989
Intergovernmental	1,115,962	5,298,772	6,414,734
Leases	344,655	-	344,655
Prepaid items	-	172,048	172,048
Inventories	38,336	1,246,734	1,285,070
Net other postemployment benefits asset	-	2,013,765	2,013,765
Land	9,446,948	258,957	9,705,905
Construction in-progress	-	173,284	173,284
Depreciable capital assets, net	<u>71,605,577</u>	<u>109,612,174</u>	<u>181,217,751</u>
Total Assets	<u>145,521,639</u>	<u>193,280,391</u>	<u>338,802,030</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Other postemployment benefits	24,720,087	570,490	25,290,577
Pensions	<u>10,495,312</u>	<u>3,071,323</u>	<u>13,566,635</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>35,215,399</u>	<u>3,641,813</u>	<u>38,857,212</u>

(continued)

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 5,016,764	\$ 3,570,955	\$ 8,587,719
Accrued payroll and withholdings	5,326,103	100,153	5,426,256
Refunds payable	169,182	671,257	840,439
Accrued interest	149,892	123,043	272,935
Deposits and escrows	283,735	-	283,735
Unearned revenues	1,559,249	-	1,559,249
Other liabilities	418,931	-	418,931
Short-term note payable	-	213,327	213,327
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	3,473,467	3,683,381	7,156,848
Due in more than one year	185,076,066	44,391,121	229,467,187
Total Liabilities	<u>201,473,389</u>	<u>52,753,237</u>	<u>254,226,626</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable revenues - Town of Plainville	-	5,138,341	5,138,341
Unavailable revenues - rate stabilization reserve	-	8,734,256	8,734,256
Leased property	344,655	-	344,655
Other postemployment benefits	21,485,146	1,253,816	22,738,962
Pensions	14,808,499	3,268,675	18,077,174
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>36,638,300</u>	<u>18,395,088</u>	<u>55,033,388</u>
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	68,153,980	75,798,652	143,952,632
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	2,479,185	-	2,479,185
Expendable permanent funds	818,650	-	818,650
Capital projects	13,749,378	-	13,749,378
Depreciation fund	-	24,022,393	24,022,393
Insurance fund	-	1,931,913	1,931,913
Other purposes	15,701,969	-	15,701,969
Unrestricted	(158,277,813)	24,020,921	(134,256,892)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (57,374,651)</u>	<u>\$ 125,773,879</u>	<u>\$ 68,399,228</u>

(concluded)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 7,681,758	\$ 1,520,257	\$ 235,364	\$ 330,359	\$ (5,595,778)		\$ (5,595,778)
Public safety	19,463,183	3,543,135	1,751,222	-	(14,168,826)		(14,168,826)
Education	85,724,012	1,190,909	35,698,893	-	(48,834,210)		(48,834,210)
Public works	4,151,504	57,213	25,600	763,012	(3,305,679)		(3,305,679)
Health and human services	1,874,050	251,932	654,409	200,000	(767,709)		(767,709)
Culture and recreation	2,686,970	316,990	121,727	100,000	(2,148,253)		(2,148,253)
Interest expense	633,378	-	12,695	-	(620,683)		(620,683)
Total Governmental Activities	122,214,855	6,880,436	38,499,910	1,393,371	(75,441,138)		(75,441,138)
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer	5,396,269	4,865,964	800,823	-		270,518	270,518
Water	5,152,216	4,420,185	40,265	-		(691,766)	(691,766)
Solid Waste	2,654,936	3,122,739	-	-		467,803	467,803
Electric Light	29,443,292	30,477,264	-	-		1,033,972	1,033,972
Total Business-Type Activities	42,646,713	42,886,152	841,088	-		1,080,527	1,080,527
Total Primary Government	\$ 164,861,568	\$ 49,766,588	\$ 39,340,998	\$ 1,393,371		1,080,527	(74,360,611)
General Revenues:							
Property taxes					64,585,884	-	64,585,884
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes					5,683,361	-	5,683,361
Grants and contributions not restricted to to specific programs					3,161,955	-	3,161,955
Penalties and interest on taxes					305,922	-	305,922
Unrestricted investment income (loss), net					(370,865)	(475,589)	(846,454)
Transfers, net					173,012	(173,012)	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					73,539,269	(648,601)	72,890,668
Change in Net Position					(1,901,869)	431,926	(1,469,943)
Net Position:							
Beginning of year					(55,472,782)	125,341,953	69,869,171
End of year					\$ (57,374,651)	\$ 125,773,879	\$ 68,399,228

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,211,908	\$ 14,565,294	\$ 10,543,196	\$ 47,320,398
Investments	8,361,810	-	3,842,198	12,204,008
Receivables, net of allowances:				
Property taxes	2,077,866	-	-	2,077,866
Departmental, user charges and other	776,701	-	591,188	1,367,889
Intergovernmental	366,626	-	749,336	1,115,962
Leases	-	-	344,655	344,655
Inventories	38,336	-	-	38,336
Total Assets	<u>33,833,247</u>	<u>14,565,294</u>	<u>16,070,573</u>	<u>64,469,114</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 33,833,247</u>	<u>\$ 14,565,294</u>	<u>\$ 16,070,573</u>	<u>\$ 64,469,114</u>
Liabilities:				
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 3,100,938	\$ 815,916	\$ 1,099,910	\$ 5,016,764
Accrued payroll and withholdings	5,223,112	-	102,991	5,326,103
Refunds payable	169,182	-	-	169,182
Deposits and escrows	283,735	-	-	283,735
Unearned revenues	92,135	-	1,467,114	1,559,249
Other liabilities	418,931	-	-	418,931
Total Liabilities	<u>9,288,033</u>	<u>815,916</u>	<u>2,670,015</u>	<u>12,773,964</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Leased properties	-	-	344,655	344,655
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	1,826,664	-	-	1,826,664
Unavailable revenues - other	776,701	-	591,188	1,367,889
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,603,365</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>935,843</u>	<u>3,539,208</u>
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	38,336	-	2,479,185	2,517,521
Restricted	68,510	13,749,378	9,985,530	23,803,418
Committed	-	-	-	-
Assigned	3,214,123	-	-	3,214,123
Unassigned	18,620,880	-	-	18,620,880
Total Fund Balances	<u>21,941,849</u>	<u>13,749,378</u>	<u>12,464,715</u>	<u>48,155,942</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 33,833,247</u>	<u>\$ 14,565,294</u>	<u>\$ 16,070,573</u>	<u>\$ 64,469,114</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS OF
JUNE 30, 2022**

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 48,155,942
Capital assets used in governmental activities in the statement of net position are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	81,052,525
Certain receivables and revenues are deferred in the governmental funds as they are not current financial resources. These revenues are accrued under the economic resources basis of accounting.	3,194,553
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources to be recognized in future expense are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows of resources - other postemployment benefits	24,720,087
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	10,495,312
Deferred inflows of resources - other postemployment benefits	(21,485,146)
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	<u>(14,808,499)</u>
Net effect of reporting deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(1,078,246)
Interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt in the statement of net position but not in the funds until due.	(149,892)
Long-term liabilities not currently due and payable are reported in the statement of net position and not in the funds:	
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(147,672,352)
Net pension liability	(20,049,198)
Compensated absences	(295,703)
Bonds and notes payable	<u>(20,532,280)</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities	<u>(188,549,533)</u>
Net Position — Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (57,374,651)</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:				
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 64,340,999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,340,999
Intergovernmental	31,711,893	-	10,953,200	42,665,093
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	5,515,063	-	-	5,515,063
Licenses and permits	606,731	-	-	606,731
Penalties and interest on taxes	305,922	-	-	305,922
Fines and forfeitures	43,594	-	-	43,594
Departmental and other revenues	714,553	-	5,532,013	6,246,566
Contributions and donations	-	-	390,143	390,143
Investment income (loss), net	(362,339)	-	(8,526)	(370,865)
Total Revenues	<u>102,876,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,866,830</u>	<u>119,743,246</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	4,310,184	259,220	1,181,850	5,751,254
Public safety	11,516,604	1,178,978	1,658,916	14,354,498
Education	54,727,312	1,647,872	7,557,370	63,932,554
Public works	1,752,226	2,053,599	674,410	4,480,235
Health and human services	911,908	-	600,727	1,512,635
Culture and recreation	1,339,793	549,271	577,305	2,466,369
Pension and fringe benefits	14,310,338	-	-	14,310,338
State and county charges	5,561,599	-	-	5,561,599
Debt service:				
Principal	2,875,000	-	-	2,875,000
Interest	589,734	-	-	589,734
Total Expenditures	<u>97,894,698</u>	<u>5,688,940</u>	<u>12,250,578</u>	<u>115,834,216</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>4,981,718</u>	<u>(5,688,940)</u>	<u>4,616,252</u>	<u>3,909,030</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from general obligation bonds	-	5,570,000	-	5,570,000
Premium from issuance of general obligation bonds	-	487,280	-	487,280
Transfers in	2,283,668	4,941,758	23,968	7,249,394
Transfers out	(5,115,510)	(362,260)	(1,598,612)	(7,076,382)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(2,831,842)</u>	<u>10,636,778</u>	<u>(1,574,644)</u>	<u>6,230,292</u>
Change in Fund Balances	2,149,876	4,947,838	3,041,608	10,139,322
Fund Balances:				
Beginning of the year	19,791,973	8,801,540	9,423,107	38,016,620
End of the year	<u>\$ 21,941,849</u>	<u>\$ 13,749,378</u>	<u>\$ 12,464,715</u>	<u>\$ 48,155,942</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Change in Fund Balances — Total Governmental Funds \$ 10,139,322

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital asset activity in the current fiscal year included:

Capital asset additions	6,243,178	
Depreciation expense	(4,829,251)	
	1,413,927	
Net effect of reporting capital activity		1,413,927

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. 396,729

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to the governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither has any effect on net position. Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Differences in the treatment of long-term debt transactions in the current fiscal year included:

Issuance of long-term debt	(5,570,000)	
Premiums received on long-term borrowings	(487,280)	
Repayments of long-term debt	2,875,000	
	(3,182,280)	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt activity		(3,182,280)

Some revenues/expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide/require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues/expenses in the governmental funds:

Net other postemployment benefits liability	(9,690,150)	
Net pension liability	(1,168,637)	
Compensated absences	232,864	
Accrued interest	(43,644)	
	(10,669,567)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities		(10,669,567)

Change in Net Position — Governmental Activities \$ (1,901,869)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022**

	Business-Type Activities				
	Sewer	Water	Solid Waste	Electric Light (a)	Total
Assets:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,573,686	\$ 3,521,669	\$ 3,815,788	\$ 21,942,674	\$ 34,853,817
Investments	62,332	-	-	34,187,408	34,249,740
Receivables, net of allowances:					
User charges and other	1,714,176	1,876,602	473,247	1,337,075	5,401,100
Intergovernmental	17,616	-	-	125,777	143,393
Due from the Town of Plainville	305,977	-	-	-	305,977
Prepaid items	-	-	-	172,048	172,048
Inventories	-	-	-	1,246,734	1,246,734
Total Current Assets	7,673,787	5,398,271	4,289,035	59,011,716	76,372,809
Noncurrent Assets:					
Intergovernmental receivables	17,038	-	-	-	17,038
Due from the Town of Plainville	4,832,364	-	-	-	4,832,364
Net other postemployment benefits asset	608,643	-	-	1,405,122	2,013,765
Land	4,188	151,654	3,492	99,623	258,957
Construction in-progress	-	-	-	173,284	173,284
Depreciable capital assets, net	55,520,612	37,622,191	332,828	16,136,543	109,612,174
Total Noncurrent Assets	60,982,845	37,773,845	336,320	17,814,572	116,907,582
Total Assets	68,656,632	43,172,116	4,625,355	76,826,288	193,280,391
Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Other postemployment benefits	88,553	222,136	29,570	230,231	570,490
Pensions	565,128	381,000	141,719	1,983,476	3,071,323
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	653,681	603,136	171,289	2,213,707	3,641,813

(continued)

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022**

	Business-Type Activities				
	Sewer	Water	Solid Waste	Electric Light (a)	Total
Liabilities:					
Current Liabilities:					
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 204,749	\$ 267,589	\$ 207,380	\$ 2,891,237	\$ 3,570,955
Accrued payroll and withholdings	40,711	48,301	11,141	-	100,153
Customer deposits and refunds payable	-	-	-	671,257	671,257
Accrued interest	65,886	53,182	1,725	2,250	123,043
Compensated absences	1,429	4,292	327	344,700	350,748
Short-term note payable	-	213,327	-	-	213,327
Post-closure landfill monitoring	-	-	92,500	-	92,500
Current portion of long-term debt	2,204,858	875,275	100,000	60,000	3,240,133
Total Current Liabilities	<u>2,517,633</u>	<u>1,461,966</u>	<u>413,073</u>	<u>3,969,444</u>	<u>8,362,116</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences	2,655	7,970	608	100,600	111,833
Customer deposits	-	-	-	1,110,129	1,110,129
Customer advances for construction	-	-	-	103,898	103,898
Post-closure landfill monitoring	-	-	1,368,500	-	1,368,500
Net other postemployment benefits liability	-	1,326,992	176,645	-	1,503,637
Net pension liability	1,019,668	708,888	264,549	3,314,850	5,307,955
Long-term debt	27,255,666	7,569,503	-	60,000	34,885,169
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>28,277,989</u>	<u>9,613,353</u>	<u>1,810,302</u>	<u>4,689,477</u>	<u>44,391,121</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>30,795,622</u>	<u>11,075,319</u>	<u>2,223,375</u>	<u>8,658,921</u>	<u>52,753,237</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable revenues - Town of Plainville	5,138,341	-	-	-	5,138,341
Regulatory rate stabilization reserve	-	-	-	8,734,256	8,734,256
Other postemployment benefits	101,886	193,067	25,700	933,163	1,253,816
Pensions	754,527	605,649	199,781	1,708,718	3,268,675
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>5,994,754</u>	<u>798,716</u>	<u>225,481</u>	<u>11,376,137</u>	<u>18,395,088</u>
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	27,748,349	31,524,533	236,320	16,289,450	75,798,652
Restricted for depreciation	-	-	-	24,022,393	24,022,393
Restricted for insurance	-	-	-	1,931,913	1,931,913
Unrestricted	4,771,588	376,684	2,111,468	16,761,181	24,020,921
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 32,519,937</u>	<u>\$ 31,901,217</u>	<u>\$ 2,347,788</u>	<u>\$ 59,004,937</u>	<u>\$ 125,773,879</u>

(concluded)

(a) As of December 31, 2021.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Business-Type Activities				Total
	Sewer	Water	Solid Waste	Electric Light (a)	
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 4,376,992	\$ 4,374,727	\$ 3,109,221	\$ 30,191,377	\$ 42,052,317
Other operating revenues	488,972	45,458	13,518	285,887	833,835
Total Operating Revenues	4,865,964	4,420,185	3,122,739	30,477,264	42,886,152
Operating Expenses:					
Payroll and personnel costs	625,745	2,402,151	381,721	3,865,020	7,274,637
Operating costs	2,149,345	1,476,211	2,257,355	23,889,567	29,772,478
Depreciation	2,013,980	997,757	8,098	1,643,171	4,663,006
Total Operating Expenses	4,789,070	4,876,119	2,647,174	29,397,758	41,710,121
Operating Income (Loss)	76,894	(455,934)	475,565	1,079,506	1,176,031
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):					
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	-	-	-	(33,388)	(33,388)
Intergovernmental revenues	800,823	40,265	-	-	841,088
Investment income (loss), net	1,155	663	4,185	(481,592)	(475,589)
Interest expenses	(607,199)	(276,097)	(7,762)	(12,146)	(903,204)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	194,779	(235,169)	(3,577)	(527,126)	(571,093)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	271,673	(691,103)	471,988	552,380	604,938
Transfers:					
Transfers in	190,588	-	-	-	190,588
Transfers out	-	-	-	(363,600)	(363,600)
Total Transfers	190,588	-	-	(363,600)	(173,012)
Change in Net Position	462,261	(691,103)	471,988	188,780	431,926
Net Position:					
Beginning of the year	32,057,676	32,592,320	1,875,800	58,816,157	125,341,953
End of the year	<u>\$ 32,519,937</u>	<u>\$ 31,901,217</u>	<u>\$ 2,347,788</u>	<u>\$ 59,004,937</u>	<u>\$ 125,773,879</u>

(a) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Business-Type Activities				
	Sewer	Water	Solid Waste	Electric Light (a)	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Receipts from user charges	\$ 4,249,824	\$ 4,235,806	\$ 3,167,670	\$ 28,616,000	\$ 40,269,300
Receipts from other operating revenues	488,972	45,458	13,518	285,887	833,835
Payments to employees	(1,541,685)	(1,556,975)	(371,488)	(3,985,029)	(7,455,177)
Payments to vendors	(2,055,215)	(1,314,308)	(2,352,267)	(24,265,047)	(29,986,837)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,141,896	1,409,981	457,433	651,811	3,661,121
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financial Activities:					
Intergovernmental receipts	813,999	40,265	-	-	854,264
Transfers in	190,588	-	-	-	190,588
Transfers out	-	-	-	(363,600)	(363,600)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Noncapital Financing Activities	1,004,587	40,265	-	(363,600)	681,252
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Customer advances for construction	-	-	-	(476,712)	(476,712)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	2,910,000	1,000,000	-	-	3,910,000
Proceeds from the issuance of short-term debt	-	213,327	-	-	213,327
Premiums received on debt issuances	169,771	69,778	-	-	239,549
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(461,112)	(2,835,224)	(214,414)	(1,201,662)	(4,712,412)
Principal repayments on long-term debt	(2,014,107)	(770,000)	(110,000)	(60,000)	(2,954,107)
Interest payments	(585,720)	(271,240)	(9,660)	(13,271)	(879,891)
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Capital and Related Financing Activities	18,832	(2,593,359)	(334,074)	(1,751,645)	(4,660,246)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:					
Investment income	1,155	663	4,185	1,295,682	1,301,685
Investment of operating cash	28,599	-	-	(11,935)	16,664
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Investing Activities	29,754	663	4,185	1,283,747	1,318,349
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,195,069	(1,142,450)	127,544	(179,687)	1,000,476
Cash and Cash Equivalents:					
Beginning of the year	3,378,617	4,664,119	3,688,244	22,122,361	33,853,341
End of the year	\$ 5,573,686	\$ 3,521,669	\$ 3,815,788	\$ 21,942,674	\$ 34,853,817

(continued)

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Business-Type Activities				
	Sewer	Water	Solid Waste	Electric Light (a)	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 76,894	\$ (455,934)	\$ 475,565	\$ 1,079,506	\$ 1,176,031
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:					
Depreciation expense	2,013,980	997,757	8,098	1,643,171	4,663,006
Changes in assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities:					
Receivables and other current assets	(127,168)	(138,921)	58,449	673,912	466,272
Warrants payable and other current liabilities	99,178	169,951	(4,494)	(2,506,414)	(2,241,779)
Accrued and deferred benefits payable	(920,988)	837,128	(80,185)	(238,364)	(402,409)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,141,896</u>	<u>\$ 1,409,981</u>	<u>\$ 457,433</u>	<u>\$ 651,811</u>	<u>\$ 3,661,121</u> <i>(concluded)</i>

(a) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (a)</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,048,601	\$ 396,119
Investments at fair value:		
Fixed income securities	2,528,785	202,221
Equity securities	37,149,533	-
Mutual funds	118,344,127	-
Other investments	21,455,709	-
Receivables	<u>4,651</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>181,531,406</u>	<u>598,340</u>
Liabilities:		
Warrants and accounts payable	<u>7,576</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>7,576</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position:		
Restricted for pensions	168,731,659	-
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	12,792,171	-
Held in trust for private purposes	<u>-</u>	<u>598,340</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 181,523,830</u>	<u>\$ 598,340</u>

(a) Refer to Note III to the financial statements.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (a)</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ 11,302,820	\$ -
Employee contributions	2,899,544	-
Other contributions	<u>411,207</u>	<u>278,347</u>
Total contributions	<u>14,613,571</u>	<u>278,347</u>
Investment income:		
Interest and dividends	2,433,592	9,567
Net change in fair value of investments	21,440,355	-
Less investment management fees	<u>(972,829)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net investment income (loss)	<u>22,901,118</u>	<u>9,567</u>
Other income	<u>19,879</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Additions	<u>37,534,568</u>	<u>287,914</u>
Deductions:		
Benefits and refunds to Plan members:		
Benefits to retirees and survivors	15,698,494	-
Member refunds	338,928	-
Transfers and reimbursements to other systems	987,564	-
Administrative expenses:		
Operations payroll and related personnel costs	116,783	-
Other administrative expenses	120,968	-
Public assistance	<u>-</u>	<u>33,202</u>
Total Deductions	<u>17,262,737</u>	<u>33,202</u>
Change in Net Position	20,271,831	254,712
Net Position:		
Beginning of the year	<u>161,251,999</u>	<u>343,628</u>
End of the year	<u>\$ 181,523,830</u>	<u>\$ 598,340</u>

(a) Refer to Note III to the financial statements.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of North Attleborough (the “Town”) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to state and local governments. GAAP is prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which is the primary standard-setting body for state and local government entities. The following is a summary of the more significant policies and practices used by the Town.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is located in Bristol County and is centrally located between the cities of Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts and Providence, Rhode Island. The Town borders the State of Rhode Island. The Town was incorporated in 1887.

The Town is governed by a nine-member elected Town Council, each serving two-year terms, with an appointed Town Manager who oversees the Town’s day-to-day operations. The Town provides governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including education, public safety, public works, health and human services, culture and recreation and general governmental services. Additionally, the Town owns and operates sewer, water, solid waste and electricity operations; each of which are funded through user charges and treated as business enterprises in these basic financial statements.

Component units, while separate entities, are in substance part of the governmental operations if the significance of their operations and/or financial relationship with the Town meet certain criteria. The North Attleborough Contributory Retirement System (the “Retirement System”) is a component unit of the Town. The Retirement System was established to provide benefits to Town employees and employees of the North Attleborough Housing Authority. While legally separate, the Retirement System provides services almost entirely to the Town and is presented as if it were part of the primary government through a method of inclusion known as blending. The Retirement System, which has a December 31, 2021 year end, is reported as a pension trust in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

The North Attleborough Electric Department, (the “Electric Department” or “Electric Light”), which provides electrical services to the Town’s inhabitants, is required to be included as a component unit of the Town. Electric Department accounts for its operations on a calendar year basis. The net position and results of Electric Department’s operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been included in the Town’s proprietary funds financial statements. The Electric Department issued stand-alone audited financial statements from another auditor, which can be obtained from the Electric Department. The Electric Department is located at 275 Landry Avenue, North Attleborough, Massachusetts 02760.

In addition, the Town is a member community of the Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical School. This joint venture assesses each of the eleven member communities its share of the operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2022, the Town's assessment was approximately \$3.6 million. There is no equity interest reported in these financial statements. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the school's administrative office located at 147 Pond Street, Franklin, Massachusetts 02038.

B. Government-Wide and Fund 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 and its component units. The effect of material 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.

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

Major Fund Criteria – Major funds must be reported if both of the following criteria are met:

- 1) The total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10% of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), and
- 2) The total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5% of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

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

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is 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. The effect of material interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., 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. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due, certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

The Town applies the susceptible to accrual criteria to intergovernmental revenues. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept, there are two types of revenues. In the first, monies must be expended for a specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid; therefore, revenues are recognized as expenditures are incurred. In the second, funds are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues when cash is received, or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. State aid is accrued as revenue in the year that the funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "Commonwealth").

The Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are both material and collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Investment income associated with the current fiscal period is susceptible to accrual and has been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

The Electric Department's rates are proposed by the Electric Department and approved by the Board of Electric Commissioners. The rates may be changed once every three months. Rate schedules are filed with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities ("DPU"). While the DPU exercises general supervisory authority over the Electric Department, rates are not subject to DPU approval. Rates must be set such that net earnings from operations do not exceed 8% of the cost of the utility plant. Rates include a purchased power cost adjustment, which allows an adjustment of rates charged to customers in order to recover all changes in capacity and fuel costs from stipulated base cost.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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.

Capital Project Funds – is used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays.

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

Special Revenue Funds – are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Permanent Funds – are used to account for financial resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

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 the liabilities are incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are user charges and fees, while operating expenses consist of salaries, ordinary maintenance, assessments, indirect costs and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The Town reports its sewer, water, solid waste and electric light enterprise funds as major proprietary funds.

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity and cannot be used to support the governmental programs. The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds – is used to account for the activities of the Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefits to retired Town and Electric Department employees, and to accumulate funds for future payments of other postemployment benefits, or OPEB, for retirees such as health and life insurance.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds – are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations or other governments. This fund is used primarily for public assistance and scholarships.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments – The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments for the Town and its component unit are reported at fair value. When actively quoted observable prices are not available, the Town generally uses either implied pricing from similar investments or valuation models based on net present values

of estimated future cash flows (adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors).

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. This hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- *Level 1* – Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical investments at the measurement date.
- *Level 2* – Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the investment through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument’s anticipated life.
- *Level 3* – Inputs reflect the Town’s best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the investment at the measurement date.

The remaining investments not categorized under the fair value hierarchy as shown as being valued at either amortized cost or at net asset value (“NAV”). These are investments in nongovernmental entities for which readily determinable fair value is not available, such as member units or an ownership interest in partners’ capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed. Investments at NAV are commonly calculated by subtracting the fair value of liabilities from the fair value of assets.

Receivables – Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed on January 1 every year. Bills are sent semiannually with quarterly due dates of August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes up to the maximum statutory rate per annum. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

Real estate taxes and water, sewer and other user fees are secured through a lien process within sixty days after the due date and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectible balances for these receivables is not reported. All personal property tax, excise tax and other departmental receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances comprised of those outstanding amounts greater than five years old.

The Town has entered into loan agreements with the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (“MCWT”). The Town expects to be subsidized by MCWT in future years on a periodic basis for principal and interest costs relative to governmental and business-type activities until maturity of these agreements. The Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt and these amounts have been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements under the applicable governmental and business-type activities. In addition, a receivable has also been reflected for the principal amount of the subsidies.

Inventories and Prepaid Items – In general, inventories are considered to be expenditures at the time of purchase. With respect to the Electric Department, materials and supplies are inventories of parts and accessories purchased for use in Electric Department’s operations. Materials and supplies inventory are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and may be recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, library materials and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$10,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected lives of greater than two years. 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.

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

Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 – 40 years
Vehicles, machinery and equipment	5 – 10 years
Infrastructure	30 – 75 years

Additionally, the statutory provision for depreciation of Electric Department utility plant is computed on the straight-line basis are rates between 3% and 5% of the cost of plant in service at the beginning of the year, exclusive of land and land rights. The Electric Department depreciates its capital assets using a 3.5% rate, which approximates GAAP based on the average age of the utility plant assets and was approved by the DPU.

Interfund Balances – Activity between funds that are representative of lending arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either due to/from other funds or advances to/from other funds. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as due to/from other funds.

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

Interfund Transfers – During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as transfers in and transfers out in the individual fund statements. Transfers between and within governmental and fiduciary funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of activities.

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as transfers, net.

Investment Income – Excluding the permanent funds, investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by state law. Investment income of the proprietary funds may be voluntarily assigned to the general fund.

Compensated Absences – It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Compensated absence liabilities related to both governmental and business-type activities are normally paid from the funds reporting payroll and related expenditures. Amounts related to these benefits are 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.

Unearned Revenues – Amounts collected in advance from federal and state grants are reported as unearned revenues, if material.

Long-Term Debt – Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net position. Premiums received on a debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are exclusively reported as general government expenditures regardless of whether they are withheld from the actual proceeds.

Risk Financing – The Town insures for workers’ compensation, health, unemployment benefits, casualty, theft and other losses. Uninsured losses are recorded as expenditures when incurred.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports deferred outflows of resources in its government-wide financial statements relative to its net OPEB and pension liabilities, which it expects to amortize into expense over the next five years. The Town does not report deferred outflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports deferred inflows of resources in its government-wide financial statements relative to future expected receipts under long-term leases, which it expects to recognize over the term of the lease agreements, net OPEB and pension liabilities, which it expects to amortize against expense over the next five years, as well as certain Electric Department, sewer and water transactions. The Town reports unavailable revenues as deferred inflows of resources in its governmental funds financial statements, which it will recognize as revenues when these items become available.

Net Position – In the government-wide financial statements, net position reported as “net investment in capital assets” includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the principal balance of outstanding debt used to acquire capital assets. Unspent proceeds of capital related debt are not considered to be capital related debt.

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific use. Net position has been restricted for the following:

Nonexpendable perpetual funds represent the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Expendable perpetual funds represent the spendable portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Capital projects represent funds restricted for use in capital outlays.

Depreciation fund represents funds restricted for capital purposes or to offset future power costs to stabilize rates of the Electric Department.

Insurance fund represent funds restricted for future insurance expenses of the Electric Department.

Other purposes represent assets that are restricted by donors or the Town for specific governmental programs and uses, revolving funds and federal and state grants.

Fund Equity – The Town presents fund balances in its governmental funds financial statements using classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent in which the Town is required to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent.

Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as described below:

Nonspendable represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of an endowment.

Restricted represents amounts that have constraints placed either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the Town to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Town Meeting action, and can be modified or rescinded through these actions.

Assigned represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned represents amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a negative unassigned fund balance amount.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed. When unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) are available for use it is the Town's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned, and then unassigned as they are needed.

E. Use of Estimates

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

II. Detailed Notes to All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

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

State laws and regulations require the Town to invest funds only in pre-approved investment instruments which include but are not necessarily limited to bank deposits, money markets, certificates of deposit, U.S. obligations, repurchase agreements and Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (the "MMDT"), which is administered by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits.

Primary Government

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town's investment policy states that no more than 25% of the Town's deposits may comprised of unsecured bank deposits. At June 30, 2022, the Town maintained approximately \$14.9 million in uninsured deposits. Depository insurance is provided by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"); some institutions carry additional depository insurance provided by the Depositors Insurance Fund.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investments – In the case of investments, this is the risk that in the event of the invested party not being able to provide required payments to investors, ceasing to exist, or filing of bankruptcy, the Town may not be able to recover the full amount of its principal investment and/or investment earnings. The Town's investment policy contains provisions related to custodial credit risk. All the Town's investments are registered in its name and cannot be pledged or assigned. The Town is not exposed to custodial credit risk on its investments.

Fair Value Measurements: Investments – The following table presents the Town’s investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in at June 30, 2022 (inclusive of investments held by the Electric Department, which are as of December 31, 2021):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 9,128,525	\$ 9,128,525	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Governmental agency obligations	323,043	-	323,043	-
Corporate bonds	36,136,054	-	36,136,054	-
Total debt securities	45,587,622	9,128,525	36,459,097	-
Equity securities:				
Mutual funds	1,741,038	1,024,159	716,879	-
Total investments measured at fair value	52,098,391	\$ 14,922,415	\$ 37,175,976	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT	7,295,341			
Total investments	\$ 59,393,732			

Short-term investments in the MMDT are measured at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments – This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In general, the longer the maturity of an investment, the more sensitive it is to changes in market interest rates. The Town’s investment policy requires that it manage the duration of its investments to mitigate interest rate risk.

The following table presents the Town’s investments and maturities at June 30, 2022 (inclusive of investments held by the Electric Department, which are as of December 31, 2021):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Time Until Maturity (in years)		
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 9,451,568	\$ 548,073	\$ 8,903,495	\$ -
Corporate fixed income securities	36,136,054	2,351,416	24,486,769	9,297,869
Total investments with maturities	45,587,622	\$ 2,899,489	\$ 33,390,264	\$ 9,297,869
Other Investments:				
Equity securities	1,741,038			
Mutual funds	4,769,731			
MMDT	7,295,341			
Total Town investments	\$ 59,393,732			

Concentration of Credit Risk: Investments – The Town’s investment policy limits its ability to have concentrations in certain investments and permits it to have unlimited investments in others including the MMDT, U.S. Treasury and agency obligation investments. The Town’s investment policy seeks to minimize this risk by diversifying its investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from one type of security or issuer will be minimalized. At June 30, 2022, approximately 16% of the Town’s investments were in the form of U.S. Treasury notes or other U.S. governmental agency obligations and 12% was invested with the MMDT. No other individual investment represented more than 5% of the Town’s total investments.

Credit Risk: Investments – All the Town’s investments in debt securities are classified as investment grade by Moody’s Investors Service.

Retirement System (December 31, 2021)

Custodial Credit Risk: Deposits – All of the Retirement System’s bank deposits were fully insured by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investments – All of the Retirement System’s investments are registered in its name and cannot be pledged or assigned. The Retirement System is not exposed to custodial credit risk on its investments.

Fair Value Measurements: Investments – The following table presents the Retirement System’s investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in at December 31, 2021:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Securities	\$ 36,432,654	\$ 36,432,654	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Funds:				
Domestic equity mutual funds	58,355,821	19,766,483	38,589,338	-
International equity mutual funds	8,326,253	8,326,253	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds	<u>27,403,243</u>	<u>9,563,750</u>	<u>17,839,493</u>	-
Total investments measured at fair value	<u>130,517,971</u>	<u>\$ 74,089,140</u>	<u>\$ 56,428,831</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Mutual funds	14,766,711			
Private equity funds	<u>21,455,709</u>			
Total investments	<u>\$ 166,740,391</u>			
Investments Measured at NAV by Asset Class	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments		
Mutual funds	\$ 14,766,711	\$ -		
Private equity funds	<u>21,455,709</u>	<u>1,373,400</u>		
	<u>\$ 36,222,420</u>	<u>\$ 1,373,400</u>		

Investments measured at NAV include comingled/pooled funds in private equity or venture funds, real estate and mutual funds investing in international equities. The Retirement System is a general partner in private equity, venture capital fund or similar investment vehicles. The value of these investments are recorded at values determined in good faith by the general partners of the private equity and venture capital firms after consideration of pertinent information, including current financial position and operative results, price-earnings multiples and available market prices of similar companies' securities, the nature of the securities, marketability, restrictions on disposition and other appropriation and do not necessarily represent amounts which might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot reasonably be determined until individual securities are liquidated. In addition, fair values of real estate funds are generally based on independent, third-party appraisals. By their very nature, these investments are illiquid and typically cannot be resold or redeemed. Distributions from each fund will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. It is expected that the underlying assets for the funds will be liquidated over an average of ten years.

Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuations used in many of the Retirement System's investments measured at NAV, estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for positions in privately held companies or the real estate existed at December 31, 2021. These differences could have a material adverse effect on the Retirement System's financial statements.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments – The Retirement System does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Investments – The Retirement System follows the investment guidance set forth under Massachusetts General Law (“MGL”) and Massachusetts Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission, or PERAC. The following individual investments held by the Retirement System each exceeded 5% of total investments at December 31, 2021:

Rhumblin S&P 500 Fund	12.2%
Aristole Value Equity Fund	11.9%
Loomis, Sayles & Company Large Cap Growth Fund	10.9%
Rhumblin Core Bond Fund	10.7%
Brandes Core Fixed Income Fund	5.7%
Vontobel Internal Equity Fund	5.4%
Lazard International Strategic Equity Portfolio	5.0%

No other individual investment represented more than 5% of the Retirement System's total investments.

Credit Risk: Investments – The Retirement System does not maintain any individual fixed income security whose credit worthiness was rated by a recognized credit rating agency.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2022 for the Town’s individual and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, were as follows:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Real estate taxes	\$ 1,098,354	\$ -	\$ 1,098,354
Personal property taxes	154,187	(74,000)	80,187
Tax liens	899,325	-	899,325
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	1,205,701	(429,000)	776,701
Departmental and other	1,581,188	(990,000)	591,188
Intergovernmental	1,115,962	-	1,115,962
Leases	<u>344,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>344,655</u>
	<u>\$ 6,399,372</u>	<u>\$ (1,493,000)</u>	<u>\$ 4,906,372</u>

Receivables as of June 30, 2022 for the Town’s proprietary funds (the Electric Department’s balances are as of December 31, 2021) were as follows:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Sewer user charges	\$ 1,714,176	\$ -	\$ 1,714,176
Water user charges	1,876,602	-	1,876,602
Solid waste user charges	473,247	-	473,247
Electric Light user charges	1,575,075	(238,000)	1,337,075
Due from Plainville	5,138,341	-	5,138,341
Due from MCWT	34,654	-	34,654
Other intergovernmental	<u>125,777</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,777</u>
	<u>\$ 10,937,872</u>	<u>\$ (238,000)</u>	<u>\$ 10,699,872</u>

Governmental funds report unavailable revenues in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. The following table identifies the components of unavailable revenues in the governmental funds:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 927,339	\$ -	\$ 927,339
Tax liens	899,325	-	899,325
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	776,701	-	776,701
Departmental and other	<u>-</u>	<u>591,188</u>	<u>591,188</u>
	<u>\$ 2,603,365</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,329</u>	<u>\$ 3,809,694</u>

The sewer enterprise reports unavailable revenues in the amount of \$5,138,341 in its statement of net position relative to an intermunicipal agreement with the Town of Plainville at June 30, 2022. Under the terms of this agreement, the Town of Plainville pays the Town for its proportionate share of certain debt in the name of the Town for shared debt associated with certain infrastructure upgrades. The sewer enterprise is recognizing these deferrals over the same period as the debt instruments, which run through fiscal year 2045.

Leases Receivable – The Town leases property to a number of lessors with lease terms as long as four years. Existing long-term leases run through fiscal year 2025. The net present value of future receipts from leased property totaled \$344,655 at June 30, 2022 using a discount rate of 2.21% and is reported as leases receivable in the Town’s nonmajor governmental funds. The Town reported lease revenues of \$109,953 and interest income on these leases of \$10,047 in fiscal year 2022. In addition, the Town received \$10,000 in variable consideration related to these leases that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

C. Interfund Transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Transfers Out	Transfers In				Total	
	General Fund	Capital Projects	Governmental Funds	Enterprise Funds		
General fund	\$ -	\$ 4,925,000	\$ -	\$ 190,510	\$ 5,115,510	(1)
Capital project funds	338,292	-	23,968	-	362,260	(2)
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,581,776	16,758	-	78	1,598,612	(3)
Enterprise funds	<u>363,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>363,600</u>	(4)
	<u>\$ 2,283,668</u>	<u>\$ 4,941,758</u>	<u>\$ 23,968</u>	<u>\$ 190,588</u>	<u>\$ 7,439,982</u>	

- (1) General fund transferred \$4,925,000 to capital projects to fund capital articles and paid \$190,510 in debt service on behalf of the sewer enterprise fund.
- (2) Return of unspent funds.
- (3) Primarily transfers from special revenues to the general fund to supplement the Town's operating budget.
- (4) Electric department transfer to the general fund as a payment in lieu of taxes.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 (the Electric Department's activity is for the year ended December 31, 2021) was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<i><u>Governmental Activities:</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 8,968,548	\$ 478,400	\$ -	\$ 9,446,948
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	77,034,464	1,822,846	-	78,857,310
Infrastructure	75,122,859	1,348,652	-	76,471,511
Machinery and equipment	20,488,925	2,411,447	(65,848)	22,834,524
Vehicles	<u>3,565,599</u>	<u>181,833</u>	<u>(165,215)</u>	<u>3,582,217</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>176,211,847</u>	<u>5,764,778</u>	<u>(231,063)</u>	<u>181,745,562</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(43,962,942)	(1,712,296)	-	(45,675,238)
Infrastructure	(44,056,210)	(1,529,595)	-	(45,585,805)
Machinery and equipment	(14,797,424)	(1,256,440)	65,848	(15,988,016)
Vehicles	<u>(2,725,221)</u>	<u>(330,920)</u>	<u>165,215</u>	<u>(2,890,926)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(105,541,797)</u>	<u>(4,829,251)</u>	<u>231,063</u>	<u>(110,139,985)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>70,670,050</u>	<u>935,527</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,605,577</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 79,638,598</u>	<u>\$ 1,413,927</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 81,052,525</u>
<i><u>Business-Type Activities: Combined</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 258,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 258,957
Construction in-progress	<u>80,853</u>	<u>92,431</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,284</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>339,810</u>	<u>92,431</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>432,241</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Electric plant	54,772,396	1,110,324	(510,839)	55,371,881
Buildings and improvements	3,678,938	212,863	-	3,891,801
Infrastructure	155,290,152	3,064,981	-	158,355,133
Machinery and equipment	4,903,014	232,906	-	5,135,920
Vehicles	<u>1,072,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,115)</u>	<u>1,055,352</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>219,716,967</u>	<u>4,621,074</u>	<u>(527,954)</u>	<u>223,810,087</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Electric plant	(38,101,913)	(1,643,171)	509,746	(39,235,338)
Buildings and improvements	(1,464,097)	(109,392)	-	(1,573,489)
Infrastructure	(65,682,764)	(2,651,823)	-	(68,334,587)
Machinery and equipment	(3,907,696)	(195,103)	-	(4,102,799)
Vehicles	<u>(905,298)</u>	<u>(63,517)</u>	<u>17,115</u>	<u>(951,700)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(110,061,768)</u>	<u>(4,663,006)</u>	<u>526,861</u>	<u>(114,197,913)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>109,655,199</u>	<u>(41,932)</u>	<u>(1,093)</u>	<u>109,612,174</u>
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 109,995,009</u>	<u>\$ 50,499</u>	<u>\$ (1,093)</u>	<u>\$ 110,044,415</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i>Business-Type Activities: Sewer</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,188
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	2,061,335	-	-	2,061,335
Infrastructure	100,409,037	428,100	-	100,837,137
Machinery and equipment	1,134,918	33,012	-	1,167,930
Vehicles	333,145	-	-	333,145
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>103,938,435</u>	<u>461,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,399,547</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(826,892)	(67,563)	-	(894,455)
Infrastructure	(44,829,549)	(1,878,967)	-	(46,708,516)
Machinery and equipment	(887,636)	(55,183)	-	(942,819)
Vehicles	(320,878)	(12,267)	-	(333,145)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(46,864,955)</u>	<u>(2,013,980)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(48,878,935)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>57,073,480</u>	<u>(1,552,868)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,520,612</u>
Total sewer capital assets, net	<u>\$ 57,077,668</u>	<u>\$ (1,552,868)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 55,524,800</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities: Water</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 151,654	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151,654
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,438,667	134,903	-	1,573,570
Infrastructure	54,881,115	2,636,881	-	57,517,996
Machinery and equipment	3,708,357	63,440	-	3,771,797
Vehicles	716,051	-	(17,115)	698,936
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>60,744,190</u>	<u>2,835,224</u>	<u>(17,115)</u>	<u>63,562,299</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(584,781)	(37,142)	-	(621,923)
Infrastructure	(20,853,215)	(772,856)	-	(21,626,071)
Machinery and equipment	(2,960,321)	(136,509)	-	(3,096,830)
Vehicles	(561,149)	(51,250)	17,115	(595,284)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(24,959,466)</u>	<u>(997,757)</u>	<u>17,115</u>	<u>(25,940,108)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>35,784,724</u>	<u>1,837,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,622,191</u>
Total water capital assets, net	<u>\$ 35,936,378</u>	<u>\$ 1,837,467</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 37,773,845</u>

(continued)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i>Business-Type Activities: Solid Waste</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,492
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	178,936	77,960	-	256,896
Machinery and equipment	59,739	136,454	-	196,193
Vehicles	23,271	-	-	23,271
Total capital assets being depreciated	261,946	214,414	-	476,360
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(52,424)	(4,687)	-	(57,111)
Machinery and equipment	(59,739)	(3,411)	-	(63,150)
Vehicles	(23,271)	-	-	(23,271)
Total accumulated depreciation	(135,434)	(8,098)	-	(143,532)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	126,512	206,316	-	332,828
Total solid waste capital assets, net	\$ 130,004	\$ 206,316	\$ -	\$ 336,320
<i>Business-Type Activities: Electric Light</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 99,623	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,623
Construction in-progress	80,853	92,431	-	173,284
Total capital assets not being depreciated	180,476	92,431	-	272,907
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Distribution plant	40,166,081	620,051	(116,679)	40,669,453
General plant	14,606,315	490,273	(394,160)	14,702,428
Total capital assets being depreciated	54,772,396	1,110,324	(510,839)	55,371,881
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Distribution plant	(28,360,443)	(1,260,031)	116,679	(29,503,795)
General plant	(9,741,470)	(383,140)	393,067	(9,731,543)
Total accumulated depreciation	(38,101,913)	(1,643,171)	509,746	(39,235,338)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	16,670,483	(532,847)	(1,093)	16,136,543
Total Electric Light capital assets, net	\$ 16,850,959	\$ (440,416)	\$ (1,093)	\$ 16,409,450

(concluded)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities' functions/programs as follows:

General government	\$ 224,348
Public safety	695,449
Education	2,074,124
Public works	1,742,157
Culture and recreation	93,173
	<u>\$ 4,829,251</u>

E. Purchased Power Working Capital

The Electric Department maintains a purchased power working capital account with Energy New England, its power supply agent. The implementation of the Working Capital Program began August 1, 1985 and was originally administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (“MMWEC”). Under the terms of the Working Capital Program, the Electric Department approved certain working capital amendments to various power purchase agreements, which require the power supply agent to hold a set amount of capital from which it may pay the Electric Department’s power obligations when they are due. The fund is replenished as needed from our monthly invoice payments. The income earned and allocated to the Electric Department remains in the account. The balance in this fund was \$2,621,986 at December 31, 2021.

The Electric Department also has deposits with the MMWEC in the amount of \$80,326 at December 31, 2021.

F. Temporary Debt

The Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary basis to fund the following:

Current Operating Costs – Prior to collection of revenues, expenditures may be financed through the issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes.

Capital Projects and Other Approved Costs – Projects may be temporarily funded through the issuance of bond anticipation notes (“BANS”) or grant anticipation notes. In certain cases, prior to the issuance of these temporary notes, the governing body must take the necessary legal steps to authorize the issuance of the general obligation bonds. Temporary notes may not exceed the aggregate amount of bonds authorized or the grant award amount.

Temporary notes are general obligations of the Town and carry maturity dates that are limited by state law. Interest expenditures and expenses for temporary borrowings are accounted for in the general fund and enterprise funds, respectively. The following summarizes the Town’s temporary borrowings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
MCWT interim note	0.00%	3/29/2025	\$ -	\$ 213,327	\$ -	\$ 213,327

In fiscal year 2022, the Town executed a \$4,541,545 interim loan agreement with the MCWT in its water enterprise fund, which is expected to mature and convert into a twenty-year, 2.0% term loan in March 2025. The proceeds of this interim loan are intended to fund a PFAS remediation project to the Adamsdale well. At June 30, 2022, the Town had the ability to draw an additional \$4,328,218 under this interim loan agreement.

G. Long-Term Obligations

The Town issues general obligation bonds and notes to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds and notes have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. Additionally, the Town incurs various other long-term obligations primarily related to personnel costs.

The following reflects the current year activity (the Electric Department's activity is for the year ended December 31, 2021) in the long-term liability accounts:

Description of Issue	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 17,350,000	\$ 5,570,000	\$ (2,875,000)	\$ 20,045,000	\$ 3,265,000
Unamortized bond premiums	-	487,280	-	487,280	104,971
Compensated absences	528,567	-	(232,864)	295,703	103,496
Net OPEB liability	160,343,557	42,332,496	(55,003,701)	147,672,352	-
Net pension liability	22,264,921	25,337,652	(27,553,375)	20,049,198	-
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 200,487,045	\$ 73,727,428	\$ (85,664,940)	\$ 188,549,533	\$ 3,473,467
<i>Business-Type Activities - Sewer:</i>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 5,650,000	\$ 2,910,000	\$ (780,000)	\$ 7,780,000	\$ 935,000
Direct borrowings and placements	22,744,860	-	(1,234,107)	21,510,753	1,249,935
Unamortized bond premiums	-	169,771	-	169,771	19,923
Compensated absences	11,564	-	(7,480)	4,084	1,429
Net OPEB liability (asset)	474,021	80,468	(1,163,132)	(608,643)	-
Net pension liability	1,137,008	1,338,688	(1,456,028)	1,019,668	-
Total Sewer	30,017,453	4,498,927	(4,640,747)	29,875,633	2,206,287
<i>Business-Type Activities - Water:</i>					
General obligation bonds	8,145,000	1,000,000	(770,000)	8,375,000	865,000
Unamortized bond premiums	-	69,778	-	69,778	10,275
Compensated absences	14,369	-	(2,107)	12,262	4,292
Net OPEB liability	569,750	1,209,688	(452,446)	1,326,992	-
Net pension liability	893,764	930,297	(1,115,173)	708,888	-
Total Water	9,622,883	3,209,763	(2,339,726)	10,492,920	879,567
<i>Business-Type Activities - Solid Waste:</i>					
General obligation bonds	210,000	-	(110,000)	100,000	100,000
Post-closure landfill monitoring	1,553,500	-	(92,500)	1,461,000	92,500
Compensated absences	8,880	-	(7,945)	935	327
Net OPEB liability	198,418	168,904	(190,677)	176,645	-
Net pension liability	285,664	341,957	(363,072)	264,549	-
Total Solid Waste	2,256,462	510,861	(764,194)	2,003,129	192,827
<i>Business-Type Activities - Electric Light:</i>					
General obligation bonds	180,000	-	(60,000)	120,000	60,000
Customer deposits	1,020,735	89,394	-	1,110,129	-
Customer advances for construction	580,610	-	(476,712)	103,898	-
Compensated absences	426,332	18,968	-	445,300	344,700
Net OPEB liability (asset)	(1,042,846)	1,007,767	(1,370,043)	(1,405,122)	-
Net pension liability	4,904,594	3,645,883	(5,235,627)	3,314,850	-
Total Electric Light	6,069,425	4,762,012	(7,142,382)	3,689,055	404,700
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 47,966,223	\$ 12,981,563	\$ (14,887,049)	\$ 46,060,737	\$ 3,683,381

The governmental activities liabilities will be liquidated by the general fund. The business-type liabilities will be liquidated by the respective enterprise funds.

General obligation bonds and notes payable outstanding at June 30, 2022 (December 31, 2021 for the Electric Department) were as follows:

Description of Issue	Interest Rates	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General obligation bonds	1.00 - 5.00%	\$ 17,350,000	\$ 5,570,000	\$ (2,875,000)	\$ 20,045,000
<i>Business-Type Activities - Sewer:</i>					
General obligation bonds	2.00 - 5.00%	\$ 5,650,000	\$ 2,910,000	\$ (780,000)	\$ 7,780,000
MCWT notes	2.00%	22,744,860	-	(1,234,107)	21,510,753
Total Sewer		28,394,860	2,910,000	(2,014,107)	29,290,753
<i>Business-Type Activities - Water:</i>					
General obligation bonds	2.00 - 5.00%	8,145,000	1,000,000	(770,000)	8,375,000
<i>Business-Type Activities - Solid Waste:</i>					
General obligation bonds	2.50 - 5.00%	210,000	-	(110,000)	100,000
<i>Business-Type Activities - Electric Light:</i>					
General obligation bonds	2.50 - 5.00%	180,000	-	(60,000)	120,000
Total Business-Type Activities		\$ 36,929,860	\$ 3,910,000	\$ (2,954,107)	\$ 37,885,753

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities	
	General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 3,265,000	\$ 739,830
2024	2,580,000	606,701
2025	2,265,000	499,424
2026	2,115,000	407,369
2027	1,895,000	318,724
2028 - 2032	5,725,000	809,055
2033 - 2037	1,710,000	160,937
2038 - 2042	490,000	29,149
Total	\$ 20,045,000	\$ 3,571,189

Business-Type Activities: Combined				
Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 568,415	\$ 1,249,935	\$ 300,199
2024	1,665,000	486,796	1,235,952	275,188
2025	1,570,000	417,353	1,169,014	255,715
2026	1,505,000	355,611	1,097,452	239,602
2027	1,255,000	300,263	978,214	224,474
2028 - 2032	4,555,000	961,130	4,540,098	927,377
2033 - 2037	2,595,000	406,099	4,554,849	611,958
2038 - 2042	1,270,000	87,063	4,923,395	266,665
2043 - 2045	-	-	1,761,844	7,922
	<u>\$ 16,375,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,582,730</u>	<u>\$ 21,510,753</u>	<u>\$ 3,109,100</u>

Business-Type Activities: Sewer				
Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 935,000	\$ 276,303	\$ 1,249,935	\$ 300,199
2024	790,000	238,674	1,235,952	275,188
2025	770,000	206,336	1,169,014	255,715
2026	765,000	175,747	1,097,452	239,602
2027	560,000	149,407	978,214	224,474
2028 - 2032	2,075,000	487,917	4,540,098	927,377
2033 - 2037	1,270,000	207,100	4,554,849	611,958
2038 - 2042	615,000	50,224	4,923,395	266,665
2043 - 2045	-	-	1,761,844	7,922
	<u>\$ 7,780,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,708</u>	<u>\$ 21,510,753</u>	<u>\$ 3,109,100</u>

Business-Type Activities: Water				
Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 865,000	\$ 281,512	\$ -	\$ -
2024	815,000	245,122	-	-
2025	800,000	211,017	-	-
2026	740,000	179,864	-	-
2027	695,000	150,856	-	-
2028 - 2032	2,480,000	473,213	-	-
2033 - 2037	1,325,000	198,999	-	-
2038 - 2042	655,000	36,839	-	-
	<u>\$ 8,375,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,777,422</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(continued)

Year Ending June 30,	Business-Type Activities: Solid Waste			
	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 100,000	\$ 4,600	\$ -	\$ -

Year Ending December 31,	Business-Type Activities: Electric Light			
	General Obligation Bonds		Direct Borrowings and Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 60,000	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -
2023	60,000	3,000	-	-
	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(concluded)

Authorized and unissued debt at June 30, 2022 included:

Project	Amount
McKeon plant PFAS removal	\$ 10,000,000
High School outdoor athletics complex	5,000,000
Police headquarters HVAC replacement	2,300,000
Water related items	1,518,000
Sewer related items	1,000,000
Town wide telephone systems	1,000,000
Safety and security improvements	250,000
	<u>\$ 21,068,000</u>

H. Fund Balances

The components of fund balances as listed in aggregate in the governmental funds balance sheet at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,479,185	\$ 2,479,185
Inventory	38,336	-	-	38,336
Restricted:				
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	818,653	818,653
General government	-	2,650,758	1,274,782	3,925,540
Public safety	-	3,982,293	3,057,892	7,040,185
Education	-	2,710,144	3,635,420	6,345,564
Public works	-	2,255,707	229,894	2,485,601
Health and human services	-	-	257,355	257,355
Culture and recreation	-	2,150,476	711,534	2,862,010
Debt service and other	68,510	-	-	68,510
Assigned:				
Public safety	120,222	-	-	120,222
Education	588,232	-	-	588,232
Other purposes	182,669	-	-	182,669
Subsequent year's articles/budget	2,323,000	-	-	2,323,000
Unassigned:				
Unrestricted	9,815,510	-	-	9,815,510
General stabilization	7,204,486	-	-	7,204,486
Capital stabilization	1,536,115	-	-	1,536,115
Betterment stabilization	64,769	-	-	64,769
	<u>\$ 21,941,849</u>	<u>\$ 13,749,378</u>	<u>\$ 12,464,715</u>	<u>\$ 48,155,942</u>

Stabilization Funds – The Town maintains three stabilization funds – general, capital and betterment stabilization funds. Each stabilization fund requires a two-thirds vote from the Town Council to release these reserved funds. The Town reports each of these stabilization funds as components of unassigned fund balance in the general fund.

Encumbrances – The Town’s encumbrance policy regarding the general fund is to (1) classify encumbrances that arise from the issuance of purchase orders resulting from normal purchasing activity approved by the Town Controller as assigned, and (2) classify encumbrances that result from an action of the Town Council as committed. Encumbrances of funds already restricted or committed are included within the classification of those fund balances and not reported separately. The Town reports \$891,123 of encumbrances from normal purchasing activity in the general fund as assigned. There are no encumbrances reported in any other fund.

I. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations and Deficits

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Town did not report any expenditures in excess of appropriation.

At June 30, 2022, the Town did not report any material deficit fund balances.

III. Other Information

A. Retirement System

Pension Plan Description – The Town contributes to the Retirement System, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan for the Town, Electric Department and Housing Authority. The Retirement System was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Retirement System is administered by a retirement board and is part of the reporting entity. Stand-alone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were issued and are available by submitting a request to the Retirement System at 500 East Washington Street, North Attleborough, Massachusetts 02760.

Membership in the Retirement System consisted of the following at December 31, 2021:

Active members	540
Inactive members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	332
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	<u>336</u>
	<u>1,208</u>

Benefit Terms – Membership in the Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time employees and nonseasonal, part-time employees who, in general, regularly work more than twenty hours per week. Teachers and certain administrative personnel employed by the school district participate in a separate pension plan administered by the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System, which is the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Members of the Retirement System do not participate in the federal Social Security retirement system.

Massachusetts contributory retirement system benefits are uniform throughout the Commonwealth. The Retirement System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a participant’s highest three-year or five-year average annual rate of regular compensation, depending on the participant’s date of hire. Benefit payments are based upon a participant’s age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and job classification.

The most common benefits paid by the Retirement System include normal retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits.

- Normal retirement generally occurs at age 65. However, participants may retire after twenty years of service or at any time after attaining age 55, if hired prior to April 2, 2012 or at any time after attaining age 60 if hired on or after April 2, 2012. Participants with hire dates subsequent to January 1, 1978 must have a minimum of ten years’ creditable service in order to retire at age 55. Participants become vested after ten years of creditable service. Benefits commencing before age 65 are provided at a reduced rate. Members working in certain occupations may retire with full benefits earlier than age 65.

- Ordinary disability retirement is where a participant is permanently incapacitated from a cause unrelated to employment. Accidental disability retirement is where the disability is the result of an injury or illness received or aggravated in the performance of duty. The number of benefits to be received in such cases is dependent upon several factors, including the age at which the disability retirement occurs, the years of creditable service, average compensation and veteran status.
- Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of participants whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted to members of Massachusetts retirement systems granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increases in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth during those years have been the financial responsibility of the Commonwealth. Beginning in 1998, the funding of cost-of-living amounts became the responsibility of the participating units like the Retirement System.

Contributions Requirements – Under current MGL participating employers are assessed their share of the total retirement cost based on the entry age, normal actuarial cost method. The Retirement System is required to be fully funded by June 30, 2040.

The Town and Electric Department contributed \$4,404,059 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2022, which equaled its actuarially-determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 17% in fiscal year 2022.

Net Pension Liability – At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$25,357,153 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability reported by the Retirement System for the Town at December 31, 2021 (used for fiscal year-end June 30, 2022) is \$25,278,530. The difference between these two figures is attributable to the difference in fiscal year ends between the Town and the Electric Department, which results in a one-year lag.

The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022 and rolled back to December 31, 2021, the measurement date. There were no material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the last actuarial valuation. The Retirement System reduced the discount rate used in its latest valuation to 7.0% from 7.25% and revised its mortality tables; there were no other significant changes to actuarial assumptions in the latest actuarial valuation report.

The Town's proportion of the net pension liability is based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the Retirement System relative to the projected contributions of all employers. The Town and Electric Department's proportion was approximately 98.4% at December 31, 2021, which was consistent with its proportionate share at December 31, 2020.

Fiduciary Net Position – The elements of the Retirement System's basic financial statements (that is, all information about the Retirement System's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fiduciary net position) can be found in the Retirement System's full financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, which can be obtained by contacting the Retirement Board.

Actuarial Valuation – The measurement of the Retirement System’s total pension liability is developed by an independent actuary. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2022 and rolled back to December 31, 2021. The significant actuarial assumptions used in this actuarial valuation included:

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value
Investment rate of return	7.0% per annum (previously 7..25%)
Projected salary increases	3.5% per annum (previously 3.0%)
Cost of living adjustments	3% on the first \$14,000 of benefits
Group 1 and 2 mortality rates	Healthy: Pub-2010 General Employee, Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 (previously Scale MP-2019) Disabled: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 (previously Scale MP-2019)
Group 4 mortality rates	Healthy: Pub-2010 Safety Employee, Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 (previously Scale MP-2019) Disabled: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 (previously Scale MP-2019)

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 returns (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in the Retirement System’s target allocation as of December 31, 2021 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Policy Range	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	50.0%	6.11%
International equity - developed markets	11.0%	6.49%
International equity - emerging markets	4.0%	8.12%
Core fixed income	12.5%	0.38%
High-yield fixed income	7.5%	2.48%
Real estate	15.0%	3.72%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0% (previously 7.25%). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions were made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made in accordance with MGL. Based on those assumptions, the Retirement System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis – The following presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (inclusive of the Electric Department) calculated using the current discount rate as well as the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is 1% lower or higher than the current rate:

Current Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability At		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
7.00 - 7.25%	\$ 48,143,625	\$ 25,357,153	\$ 6,367,592

B. Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System

Teachers and certain administrative employees of the Town’s school department participate in the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (“MTRS”), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. Like the Retirement System, MTRS was established under Chapter 32 of MGL. The Commonwealth’s legislature has the authority to amend or modify the MTRS’s funding policies.

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor to the MTRS and is legally responsible by statute for all actuarially determined employer contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined under GAAP.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commonwealth contributed \$6,116,918 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. The Town’s proportionate share of the collective MTRS net pension liability at this reporting date was 0.35%, which was based on the actual, actuarially determined contribution made by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town as a percentage of the total annual contribution made by the Commonwealth on behalf of all employers.

The net pension liability assumed by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town at June 30, 2022 was \$79,438,058. The pension expense assumed by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Town for fiscal year 2022 was \$6,374,573. The Town recognized \$6,374,573 in intergovernmental revenue and pension expense relative to this arrangement.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits previously described, the Town provides health and life insurance benefits (other postemployment benefits, or OPEB) to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries in accordance with Section 20 of Chapter 32B of MGL (hereinafter referred to as the “OPEB Plans”).

The Town and Electric Department operate separate OPEB Plans, while all benefits are provided through the Town’s insurance program. Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by collective bargaining agreements, state law and Town ordinance. Neither OPEB Plan issue stand-alone financial reports since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the OPEB Plans.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of June 30, 2022 (December 31, 2021 in the case of the Electric Department):

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Electric Department</u>
Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefits	793	38
Active employees	<u>880</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u><u>1,673</u></u>	<u><u>74</u></u>

Contributions – The contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the Town are established by and may be amended by the Town. Town retirees, excluding teachers, contribute between 17% and 25% of monthly health insurance premiums. Retired teachers contribute between 10% and 15% of monthly health insurance premiums. Employees of the Electric Department contribute 25% of monthly health insurance premiums. Retired Electric Department employees aged over 65 years contribute 12% of monthly health insurance premiums and 33% of the monthly health insurance premium when aged under 65 years. All retirees contribute 25% of life insurance premiums.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town’s average contribution rate was approximately 13% of covered payroll.

Net OPEB Liability – The Town’s net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 using an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021. The Electric Department’s net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2021 using an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The components of the net OPEB liability reported by the Town at June 30, 2021 and Electric Department at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Electric Department</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 153,808,252	\$ 6,146,143
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(5,240,906)</u>	<u>(7,551,265)</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u><u>\$ 148,567,346</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,405,122)</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	3.4%	122.9%

The total OPEB liabilities for the separate OPEB Plans was determined using the following key actuarial assumptions in the most recent actuarial valuations applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Town

Valuation date	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value at June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.5% per annum
Single equivalent discount rate	5.74%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense (previously 4.75%)
Healthcare cost trend	9.0% for fiscal year 2022, grading down to an ultimate trend rate of 3.63% in fiscal year 2060 (previously 4.5%)
Pre-retirement mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees (White Collar Mortality Table for teachers) projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females (for non-teachers only)
Post-retirement mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants (White Collar Mortality Table for teachers) projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females (for non-teachers only)
Disabled mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants (White Collar Mortality Table for teachers) projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females (for non-teachers only)

Electric Department

Valuation date	January 1, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value at December 31, 2021
Inflation	2.5% per annum
Single equivalent discount rate	5.75%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense (previously 6.0%)
Healthcare cost trend	4.5% per annum
Pre-retirement mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females
Post-retirement mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females
Disabled mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016, set forward 1 year for females

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rates of return on the OPEB Plans’ investments were determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were as reflected in the following table:

Asset Class	Town OPEB Plan		Electric Department OPEB	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity - large cap	21.75%	4.42%	53.50%	4.42%
Domestic equity - small/mid cap	14.75%	4.81%	8.25%	4.81%
International equity - developed markets	11.75%	4.91%	4.50%	4.91%
International equity - emerging markets	6.25%	5.58%	0.00%	n/a
Domestic fixed income	22.50%	1.00%	33.50%	1.00%
International fixed income	4.75%	1.04%	0.00%	n/a
Alternatives	13.25%	5.98%	0.00%	n/a
Real estate	4.50%	6.25%	0.00%	n/a
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>0.50%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.25%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	
Real rate of return		3.94%		3.32%
Inflation assumption		<u>2.50%</u>		<u>2.50%</u>
Total nominal rate of return		6.44%		5.82%
Investment expense		<u>0.25%</u>		<u>0.25%</u>
Net investment return		<u>6.19%</u>		<u>5.57%</u>

Town Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the Town’s total OPEB liability was 5.74% (previously 4.75%). The discount rate reflects a blend of the expected net investment return for funded periods (6.19%) and the twenty-year municipal bond index rate of return of 4.09% for unfunded periods.

Electric Department Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.75% at December 31, 2021 (previously 6.0%), which was consistent with its assumed net investment return. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan’s funding policy.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability – The following table summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2022 (the Electric Department’s activity is for the year ended December 31, 2021):

	Town OPEB Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(a) - (b)</i>
Balances — beginning of year	\$ 166,842,521	\$ 5,256,775	\$ 161,585,746
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,391,128	-	4,391,128
Interest	7,990,312	-	7,990,312
Changes in assumptions	6,362,225	-	6,362,225
Experience differences	(25,674,031)	-	(25,674,031)
Employer contributions	-	6,898,761	(6,898,761)
Net investment income (loss)	-	(810,727)	810,727
Benefit payments	(6,103,903)	(6,103,903)	-
Net changes	(13,034,269)	(15,869)	(13,018,400)
Balances — end of year	<u>\$ 153,808,252</u>	<u>\$ 5,240,906</u>	<u>\$ 148,567,346</u>

	Electric Department OPEB Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB (Asset)
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(a) - (b)</i>
Balances — beginning of year	\$ 5,698,490	\$ 6,741,336	\$ (1,042,846)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	128,401	-	128,401
Interest	343,003	-	343,003
Changes in assumptions	199,850	-	199,850
Employer contributions	-	223,601	(223,601)
Net investment income	-	809,929	(809,929)
Benefit payments	(223,601)	(223,601)	-
Net changes	447,653	809,929	(362,276)
Balances — end of year	<u>\$ 6,146,143</u>	<u>\$ 7,551,265</u>	<u>\$ (1,405,122)</u>

Sensitivity Analyses – The following presents the Town’s and Electric Department’s net OPEB liability (asset) as well as what the Town’s and Electric Department’s net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or higher than the current discount rate:

	Current Discount Rate	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) At		
		1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
Town of North Attleborough	5.74%	\$ 171,682,160	\$ 148,567,346	\$ 129,988,699
Electric Department	5.75%	(488,913)	(1,405,122)	(2,125,172)

The following presents the Town’s and Electric Department’s net OPEB liability (asset) as well as what the Town’s and Electric Department’s net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower or higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Current Trend Rate	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) At		
		1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
Town of North Attleborough	9.00%	\$ 128,115,792	\$ 148,567,346	\$ 174,317,672
Electric Department	4.50%	(2,218,694)	(1,405,122)	(379,408)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2022 (the Electric Department’s activity is for the year ended December 31, 2021), the Town recognized OPEB expense of approximately \$17.2 million and the Electric Department recognized an OPEB benefit of approximately \$119,000. Combined deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB at June 30, 2022 were reported as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 119,185	\$ 21,735,069
Changes of assumptions	23,938,093	178,043
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,233,299	825,850
	<u>\$ 25,290,577</u>	<u>\$ 22,738,962</u>

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

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	
2023	\$ 4,164,230
2024	1,374,218
2025	684,033
2026	(642,205)
2027	(3,028,661)
	<u>\$ 2,551,615</u>

Investment Policy – The Town adopted an investment policy for its OPEB Plan in April 2014 while the Electric Department’s investment policy was adopted in April 2017. Both investment policies seek to pursue an investment strategy that reduces risk through the prudent diversification of the portfolio across a broad selection of distinct investment asset classes.

Investment Rate of Return – The annual money-weighted rate of return on investments expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for changing amounts actually invested. The money-weighted rates of return for the two OPEB Plans as reported at the end of this fiscal year were as follows:

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Electric Department</u>
Money-weighted rate of return	-23.50%	12.01%

D. Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

The Town reports pension and other postemployment benefits trusts funds in a single column in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position in the fiduciary funds. Neither the Town’s nor the Electric Department’s OPEB Plan issue stand-alone financial statements.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position of the Town’s pension and other employee benefit trusts funds at June 30, 2022 was comprised as follows:

	<u>North Attleborough Contributory Retirement (1)</u>	<u>Town OPEB Trust</u>	<u>Electric Light OPEB Trust (1)</u>	<u>Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds</u>
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(a) + (b) + (c)</i>
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,994,193	\$ 26,522	\$ 27,886	\$ 2,048,601
Investments at fair value:				
Fixed income securities	-	-	2,528,785	2,528,785
Equity securities	36,432,654	716,879	-	37,149,533
Mutual funds	108,852,028	4,497,505	4,994,594	118,344,127
Other investments	21,455,709	-	-	21,455,709
Receivables	4,651	-	-	4,651
Total Assets	<u>168,739,235</u>	<u>5,240,906</u>	<u>7,551,265</u>	<u>181,531,406</u>
Liabilities:				
Warrants and accounts payable	7,576	-	-	7,576
Total Liabilities	<u>7,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,576</u>
Net Position:				
Restricted for pensions	168,731,659	-	-	168,731,659
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	-	5,240,906	7,551,265	12,792,171
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 168,731,659</u>	<u>\$ 5,240,906</u>	<u>\$ 7,551,265</u>	<u>\$ 181,523,830</u>

(1) As of December 31, 2021.

The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position of the Town's pension and other employee benefit trusts funds as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 was comprised as follows:

	North Attleborough Contributory Retirement (1)	Town OPEB Trust	Electric Light OPEB Trust (1)	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (a)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a) + (b) + (c)
Additions:				
Employer contributions	\$ 4,404,059	\$ 6,898,761	\$ -	\$ 11,302,820
Employee contributions	2,675,943	-	223,601	2,899,544
Other contributions	411,207	-	-	411,207
Total contributions	7,491,209	6,898,761	223,601	14,613,571
Investment income:				
Interest and dividends	1,759,940	400,253	273,399	2,433,592
Net change in fair value of investments	22,040,255	(1,192,838)	592,938	21,440,355
Less investment management fees	(898,279)	(18,142)	(56,408)	(972,829)
Total net investment income	22,901,916	(810,727)	809,929	22,901,118
Other income	19,879	-	-	19,879
Total Additions	30,413,004	6,088,034	1,033,530	37,534,568
Deductions:				
Benefits and refunds to Plan members:				
Benefits to retirees and survivors	9,370,990	6,103,903	223,601	15,698,494
Member refunds	338,928	-	-	338,928
Transfers and reimbursements to other systems	987,564	-	-	987,564
Administrative expenses:				
Operations payroll and related personnel costs	116,783	-	-	116,783
Other administrative expenses	120,968	-	-	120,968
Total Deductions	10,935,233	6,103,903	223,601	17,262,737
Change in Net Position	19,477,771	(15,869)	809,929	20,271,831
Net Position:				
Beginning of the year	149,253,888	5,256,775	6,741,336	161,251,999
End of the year	<u>\$ 168,731,659</u>	<u>\$ 5,240,906</u>	<u>\$ 7,551,265</u>	<u>\$ 181,523,830</u>

(1) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

E. Risk Financing

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability; torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

The Electric Department has a program to self-insure for general liability claims. The Electric Department is responsible for the payment of the first \$500,000 for each claim incurred. Claims that exceed this amount are covered by reinsurance, which is an excess liability policy with a limit of \$25 million per occurrence. No accrual has been made in the accompanying financial statements as no significant claims have been submitted.

F. Commitments and Contingencies

General – The Town is party to certain legal claims, which are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigation matters is not always predictable with assurance. Although the amount of liability at June 30, 2022 cannot be determined, management believes that the resulting liability, if any, should not materially affect the basic financial statements of the Town at June 30, 2022.

Appellate Tax Board – The Town has pending cases filed with the Massachusetts Appellate Tax Board of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (“ATB”). In total, the assessed property values for ATB cases totaled nearly \$57 million at June 30, 2022, all of which pertained to commercial real estate. No provision has been made in the government-wide financial statements in the event that the Town is unsuccessful in ATB.

Grant Compliance – Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Arbitrage – The Town is subject to certain Federal arbitrage laws in accordance with long-term borrowing agreements. Failure to comply with the rules could result in the payment of penalties. The Town does not believe it has failed to comply with any of these agreements.

MMWEC Participation – The Electric Department is a participant and contingently liable in certain projects of the MMWEC.

MMWEC is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, created as a means to develop a bulk power supply for its Members and other utilities. MMWEC is authorized to construct, own or purchase ownership interests in, and to issue revenue bonds to finance electric facilities (“Projects”). MMWEC has acquired ownership interests in electric facilities operated by other utilities and also owns and operates its own electric facilities. MMWEC operates the Stony Brook Intermediate Project and the Stony Brook Peaking Project, both fossil-fueled power plants. MMWEC has the Nuclear Mix No 1 Project, Nuclear Project Three, Nuclear Project Four, Nuclear Project Five and Project Six, which comprise an 11.6% ownership interest in the Seabrook Station nuclear generating unit operated by NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC and a 4.8% ownership interest in the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit, operated by Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc. The operating license for Seabrook Station extends to March 15, 2050. The operating license for the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit extends to November 25, 2045.

MMWEC sells all of the capability (“Project Capability”) of each of its Projects to its Members and other utilities (“Project Participants”) under Power Sales Agreements (“PSAs”). The Electric Department has entered into PSAs with MMWEC. Under the PSAs the Department is required to make certain payments to MMWEC payable solely from the Municipal Light Department revenues. Among other things, the PSAs require each Project Participant to pay its pro rata share of MMWEC’s costs related to the Project, which costs include debt service on the revenue bonds issued by MMWEC to finance the Project. In addition, should a Project Participant fail to make any payment when due, other Project Participants of that Project may be required to increase (step-up) their payments and correspondingly their Participant’s share of the Project’s Project Capability. Project Participants have covenanted to fix, revise, and collect rates at least sufficient to meet their obligations under the PSAs. Each Participant is unconditionally obligated to make

payments due to MMWEC whether or not the Project(s) is completed or operating and notwithstanding the suspension or interruption of the output of the Project(s).

Pursuant to the PSAs, the MMWEC Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the costs associated with decommissioning the plants, which costs are being funded through monthly Project billings. Also, the Millstone and Seabrook Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the uninsured costs of a nuclear incident that might be imposed under the Price-Anderson Act (the “Act”). Originally enacted in 1957, the Act has been renewed several times. In July 2005, as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress extended the Act until the end of 2025.

MMWEC is involved in various legal actions. In the opinion of MMWEC management, the outcome of such litigation or claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the MMWEC.

G. Transactions Between Town and Electric Department

The Electric Department provides electrical service to the Town for all schools, municipal buildings and street lighting at average rates per kilowatt-hour, which approximates those billed to other customers. Electric Department revenues from Town billings were approximately \$1.8 million in calendar year 2021. Included in the accompanying statements of net position of the Electric Department are amounts due from the Town of \$43,000 at December 31, 2021.

The Town provides police details, insurance coverage and other items to the Electric Department. These expenses amounted to approximately \$1.8 million in calendar year 2021.

At December 31, 2021, the Electric Department owed the Town approximately \$71,100, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in its statement of net position.

The Electric Department also made payments in lieu of property taxes to the Town in the amounts of \$363,600 during calendar year 2021.

IV. Implementation of Accounting Pronouncements

A. Current Year Implementations

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement redefined the manner in which long-term leases are accounted and reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard required the Town to increase its beginning balances in accounts receivable and deferred inflows of resources in the amounts of \$454,608 in its nonmajor governmental funds.

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement established accounting requirements for interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period. As amended, the provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Town’s financial statements.

In June 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The objective of this Statement was to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Town’s financial statements.

B. Future Year Implementations

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to standardize the reporting of conduit debt obligations by issuers by clarifying the existing definition of conduit debt obligation, among other matters. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting for subscription-based information technology arrangements to government end users based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, as amended. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2023). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No 62*. The objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent and comparable information for decision making or assessing accountability. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023 (fiscal year 2024). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to update the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023 (fiscal year 2025). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

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TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN PENSION PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	98.4%	\$ 25,357	\$ 26,081	97.2%	86.8%
2021	98.6%	29,486	26,417	111.6%	84.1%
2020	98.4%	38,084	25,657	148.4%	77.4%
2019	98.6%	41,181	24,799	166.1%	72.7%
2018	98.4%	13,464	23,444	57.4%	89.5%
2017	98.5%	23,074	22,581	102.2%	81.3%
2016	98.5%	24,075	22,374	107.6%	79.7%
2015	98.0%	19,200	22,243	86.3%	82.9%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION PLAN

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 4,334	\$ 4,334	\$ -	\$ 26,081	16.6%
2021	4,114	4,114	-	26,417	15.6%
2020	3,898	3,898	-	25,657	15.2%
2019	3,788	3,788	-	24,799	15.3%
2018	3,746	3,746	-	23,443	16.0%
2017	3,614	3,614	-	22,581	16.0%
2016	1,900	1,900	-	22,374	8.5%
2015	1,791	1,791	-	22,243	8.1%

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM PENSION PLAN

**SCHEDULE OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S PROPORTIONATE
SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**
(dollar amounts are in thousands)

For the Year Ended June 30, *	Commonwealth's Proportion of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Town's Proportion of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Commonwealth's Proportionate Share of the MTRS Net Pension Liability	Commonwealth's Actuarially Determined Contribution	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	100%	0%	\$ 79,438	\$ 6,117	62.0%
2021	100%	0%	119,514	6,504	50.7%
2020	100%	0%	98,418	5,635	53.9%
2019	100%	0%	92,872	5,150	54.8%
2018	100%	0%	89,058	4,808	54.3%
2017	100%	0%	91,875	4,621	52.7%
2016	100%	0%	87,281	8,264	55.4%

* Amounts determined for the previous year ended June 30.

Contributions to the MTRS are the responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Accordingly, the Town has not recognized any portion of the net pension liability relative to Town employees covered under the MTRS pension plan.

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:						
Service cost	\$ 4,391	\$ 3,473	\$ 3,297	\$ 3,566	\$ 2,614	\$ 2,886
Interest	7,990	8,017	6,675	6,719	6,207	6,393
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	(2,518)	-
Experience differences	(25,674)	-	(540)	-	5,539	-
Changes in assumptions	6,362	15,928	8,101	16,199	(223)	-
Benefit payments	(6,104)	(5,671)	(5,214)	(4,192)	(3,868)	(3,948)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(13,035)	21,747	12,319	22,292	7,751	5,331
Total OPEB Liability:						
Beginning of year	166,843	145,096	132,777	110,485	102,734	97,403
End of year (a)	<u>\$ 153,808</u>	<u>\$ 166,843</u>	<u>\$ 145,096</u>	<u>\$ 132,777</u>	<u>\$ 110,485</u>	<u>\$ 102,734</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:						
Contributions	\$ 6,899	\$ 6,435	\$ 5,968	\$ 4,791	\$ 4,394	\$ 4,381
Net investment income (loss)	(811)	951	63	150	114	98
Benefit payments	(6,104)	(5,671)	(5,214)	(4,192)	(3,868)	(3,947)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(16)	1,715	817	749	640	532
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:						
Beginning of year	5,257	3,542	2,725	1,976	1,336	804
End of year (b)	<u>\$ 5,241</u>	<u>\$ 5,257</u>	<u>\$ 3,542</u>	<u>\$ 2,725</u>	<u>\$ 1,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,336</u>
Net OPEB Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 148,567</u>	<u>\$ 161,586</u>	<u>\$ 141,554</u>	<u>\$ 130,052</u>	<u>\$ 108,509</u>	<u>\$ 101,398</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%
Covered payroll	\$ 58,780	\$ 62,316	\$ 60,501	\$ 60,501	\$ 58,738	\$ 53,773
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	252.8%	259.3%	234.0%	215.0%	184.7%	188.6%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TOWN OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 11,454	\$ 10,276	\$ 12,530	\$ 11,623	\$ 10,051	\$ 9,832
Contributions in relation to the actuarially-determined contribution	<u>(7,662)</u>	<u>(6,438)</u>	<u>(5,968)</u>	<u>(4,791)</u>	<u>(4,394)</u>	<u>(4,381)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 3,792</u>	<u>\$ 3,838</u>	<u>\$ 6,562</u>	<u>\$ 6,832</u>	<u>\$ 5,657</u>	<u>\$ 5,451</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 58,780	\$ 62,316	\$ 60,501	\$ 60,501	\$ 53,773	\$ 53,773
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.04%	10.33%	9.86%	7.92%	8.17%	8.15%

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date	July 1, 2021
Asset valuation method	Market value of the assets as of the reporting date
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Inflation	2.5% per annum
Single equivalent discount rate	5.74% per annum (previously 4.75%)
Healthcare cost trend rates	9.0% in 2022, grading down to an ultimate rate of 3.63% (previously 4.5%)

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	-23.50%	26.86%	1.91%	5.94%	7.19%	8.45%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
ELECTRIC LIGHT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:					
Service cost	\$ 128	\$ 122	\$ 102	\$ 99	\$ 126
Interest	343	335	319	314	301
Experience differences	-	51	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	200	66	(190)	(156)	-
Benefit payments	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(217)</u>	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(190)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>448</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>237</u>
Total OPEB Liability:					
Beginning of year	<u>5,698</u>	<u>5,341</u>	<u>5,308</u>	<u>5,228</u>	<u>4,991</u>
End of year (a)	<u>\$ 6,146</u>	<u>\$ 5,698</u>	<u>\$ 5,341</u>	<u>\$ 5,308</u>	<u>\$ 5,228</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:					
Contributions	\$ 223	\$ 217	\$ 266	\$ 177	\$ 675
Net investment income (loss)	810	843	1,027	(286)	535
Benefit payments	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(217)</u>	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(190)</u>
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>810</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>(286)</u>	<u>1,020</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:					
Beginning of year	<u>6,741</u>	<u>5,898</u>	<u>4,803</u>	<u>5,089</u>	<u>4,069</u>
End of year (b)	<u>\$ 7,551</u>	<u>\$ 6,741</u>	<u>\$ 5,898</u>	<u>\$ 4,803</u>	<u>\$ 5,089</u>
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability — End of Year (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (1,405)</u>	<u>\$ (1,043)</u>	<u>\$ (557)</u>	<u>\$ 505</u>	<u>\$ 139</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	122.86%	118.30%	110.43%	90.49%	97.34%
Covered payroll	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,187	\$ 3,239	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,053
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	-32.60%	-24.91%	-17.20%	16.06%	4.55%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
ELECTRIC LIGHT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN**

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 128	\$ 71	\$ 62	\$ 133	\$ 189
Contributions in relation to the actuarially-determined contribution	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(217)</u>	<u>(266)</u>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(675)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (95)</u>	<u>\$ (146)</u>	<u>\$ (204)</u>	<u>\$ (44)</u>	<u>\$ (486)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,185	\$ 3,239	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,053
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	5.2%	5.2%	8.2%	5.6%	22.1%

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date	January 1, 2020
Asset valuation method	Market value as of the reporting date
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Salary increases	3.0% per annum
Inflation	2.5% per annum
Single equivalent discount rate	5.57% per annum (previously 6.0%)
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.5% per annum

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses	12.01%	14.30%	21.23%	-5.61%	12.41%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years. However, until a full ten-year trend is completed, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Encumbrances	Actual	Positive (Negative) Variance
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Amounts		Budgetary Adjusted	
Revenues:						
Property taxes, net of tax refunds	\$ 64,382,992	\$ 64,382,992	\$ 64,576,899		\$ 64,576,899	\$ 193,907
Intergovernmental	24,676,323	24,676,323	25,337,320		25,337,320	660,997
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	4,752,264	4,752,264	5,515,063		5,515,063	762,799
Licenses and permits	472,750	472,750	606,731		606,731	133,981
Penalties and interest on taxes	232,500	232,500	305,922		305,922	73,422
Fines and forfeitures	42,800	42,800	43,594		43,594	794
Departmental and other revenues	776,815	776,815	714,553		714,553	(62,262)
Investment income	27,000	27,000	(1,599)		(1,599)	(28,599)
Total Revenues	95,363,444	95,363,444	97,098,483		97,098,483	1,735,039
Expenditures:						
General government	5,700,329	5,778,072	4,522,031	\$ 56,563	4,578,594	1,199,478
Public safety	12,699,104	12,748,834	11,516,604	120,222	11,636,826	1,112,008
Education	49,203,871	49,203,871	48,352,739	588,232	48,940,971	262,900
Public works	1,950,269	2,302,309	2,133,900	33,019	2,166,919	135,390
Health and human services	1,146,321	1,146,321	911,908	8,153	920,061	226,260
Culture and recreation	1,422,022	1,422,021	1,339,793	815	1,340,608	81,413
Pension and fringe benefits	16,052,996	15,972,753	13,885,338	84,119	13,969,457	2,003,296
State and county charges	5,800,828	5,800,828	5,561,599	-	5,561,599	239,229
Debt service	3,762,050	3,774,745	3,655,244	-	3,655,244	119,501
Total Expenditures	97,737,790	98,149,754	91,879,156	\$ 891,123	92,770,279	5,379,475
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	2,437,121	2,598,416	3,008,561		3,008,561	410,145
Transfers out	(2,530,000)	(5,479,524)	(5,479,524)		(5,479,524)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(92,879)	(2,881,108)	(2,470,963)		(2,470,963)	410,145
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(2,467,225)	(5,667,418)	\$ 2,748,364		\$ 1,857,241	\$ 7,524,659
Other Budgetary Items:						
Prior year encumbrances	465,530	465,530				
Free cash	1,989,000	5,189,193				
Other items	12,695	12,695				
Total Other Budgetary Items	2,467,225	5,667,418				
Net Budget	\$ -	\$ -				

See notes to required supplementary information.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

An annual budget is legally adopted for the general fund. Generally, financial orders are initiated by the Town Manager, recommended by the Town Finance Committee and approved by the Town Council. At the close of each fiscal year, unencumbered appropriation balances lapse and revert to unassigned fund balance.

The Town’s general fund is prepared using the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting as prescribed by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, which is not GAAP. The “actual” results column of the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity – Budgetary Basis is presented on a budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget. A complete reconciliation is provided below:

	Basis of Accounting Differences	Fund Perspective Differences	Total
Revenues — budgetary basis			\$ 97,098,483
Revenue recognition	\$ (235,900)	\$ -	(235,900)
Stabilization revenue	-	(360,740)	(360,740)
On behalf payments	<u>6,374,573</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,374,573</u>
Revenues — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 6,138,673</u>	<u>\$ (360,740)</u>	<u>\$ 102,876,416</u>
Expenditures — budgetary basis			\$ 91,879,156
Transfer treatment for budget	\$ -	\$ (359,031)	(359,031)
On behalf payments	<u>6,374,573</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,374,573</u>
Expenditures — GAAP basis	<u>\$ 6,374,573</u>	<u>\$ (359,031)</u>	<u>\$ 97,894,698</u>
Net Transfers — budgetary basis			\$ (2,470,963)
Transfer treatment for budget	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (360,879)</u>	<u>(360,879)</u>
Net Transfers — GAAP basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (360,879)</u>	<u>\$ (2,831,842)</u>