

**TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS**

**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2009**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<b>INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT</b>	1
<b>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS</b>	3
<b>BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:</b>	
<b>Government-Wide Financial Statements:</b>	
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12
<b>Fund Financial Statements:</b>	
<b>Governmental Funds:</b>	
Balance Sheet	13
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Assets	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues and Other Sources, and Expenditures and Other Uses - Budget and Actual - General Fund	17
<b>Proprietary Funds:</b>	
Statement of Net Assets	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets	19
Statement of Cash Flows	20
<b>Fiduciary Funds:</b>	
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets	21
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets	22
<b>Notes to Financial Statements</b>	23
<b>REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</b>	
Schedule of Funding Progress	46



# MELANSON HEATH & COMPANY, PC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
MANAGEMENT ADVISORS

10 New England Business Center Drive • Suite 112  
Andover, MA 01810-1096  
(978) 749-0005 • Fax (987) 749-0006  
[www.melansonheath.com](http://www.melansonheath.com)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen  
Town of Whitman, Massachusetts

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 Whitman, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Whitman's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Whitman, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis, appearing on the following pages, and the supplementary information appearing on page 46, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management

regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

*Melanson, Heath + Company P.C.*

Andover, Massachusetts  
May 13, 2010

## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

As management of the Town of Whitman, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Whitman for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are expressed in thousands.

### **A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

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

**Proprietary funds.** Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

**B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$ 62,688 (i.e., net assets), a change of \$ (1,859) in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 7,470, a change of \$ (505) in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$ 341, a change of \$ (233) in comparison with the prior year.
- Total bonds payable at the close of the current fiscal year was \$ 8,895, a change of \$ (817) in comparison to the prior year.

**C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 15,084	\$ 10,891	\$ 6,691	\$ 6,151	\$ 21,775	\$ 17,042
Capital assets	21,784	23,093	34,951	35,700	56,735	58,793
Total assets	<u>36,868</u>	<u>33,984</u>	<u>41,642</u>	<u>41,851</u>	<u>78,510</u>	<u>75,835</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	2,933	2,615	6,845	7,461	9,778	10,076
Other liabilities	5,475	928	569	284	6,044	1,212
Total liabilities	<u>8,408</u>	<u>3,543</u>	<u>7,414</u>	<u>7,745</u>	<u>15,822</u>	<u>11,288</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net	19,436	20,477	28,011	28,239	47,447	48,716
Restricted	3,740	3,941	-	-	3,740	3,941
Unrestricted	<u>5,284</u>	<u>6,023</u>	<u>6,217</u>	<u>5,867</u>	<u>11,501</u>	<u>11,890</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 28,460</u>	<u>\$ 30,441</u>	<u>\$ 34,228</u>	<u>\$ 34,106</u>	<u>\$ 62,688</u>	<u>\$ 64,547</u>

**CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,189	\$ 3,478	\$ 2,741	\$ 5,735	\$ 4,930
Operating grants and contributions	882	1,001	-	22	882	1,023
Capital grants and contributions	273	-	-	-	273	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes	16,621	16,461	-	-	16,621	16,461
Excises	1,368	1,729	-	-	1,368	1,729
Penalties and interest on taxes	146	249	-	-	146	249
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	2,535	2,729	190	199	2,725	2,928
Investment income	125	340	32	157	157	497
Other	130	52	-	-	130	52
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>24,337</u>	<u>24,750</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>3,119</u>	<u>28,037</u>	<u>27,869</u>
<b>Expenses:</b>						
General government*	4,972	4,395	-	-	4,972	4,395
Public safety	5,595	5,451	-	-	5,595	5,451
Education	11,130	12,843	-	-	11,130	12,843
Public works	3,339	2,985	-	-	3,339	2,985
Human services	479	430	-	-	479	430
Culture and recreation	630	626	-	-	630	626
Interest on long-term debt	95	102	-	-	95	102
Intergovernmental	172	172	-	-	172	172
Water	-	-	2,116	1,668	2,116	1,668
Sewer	-	-	1,368	1,675	1,368	1,675
<b>Total expenses</b>	<u>26,412</u>	<u>27,004</u>	<u>3,484</u>	<u>3,343</u>	<u>29,896</u>	<u>30,347</u>
Change in net assets before transfers	(2,075)	(2,254)	216	(224)	(1,859)	(2,478)
Transfers in (out)	<u>94</u>	<u>(275)</u>	<u>(94)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase(Decrease) in net assets	(1,981)	(2,529)	122	51	(1,859)	(2,478)
Net assets - beginning of year	<u>30,441</u>	<u>32,970</u>	<u>34,106</u>	<u>34,055</u>	<u>64,547</u>	<u>67,025</u>
Net assets - end of year	<u>\$ 28,460</u>	<u>\$ 30,441</u>	<u>\$ 34,228</u>	<u>\$ 34,106</u>	<u>\$ 62,688</u>	<u>\$ 64,547</u>

\* Including Employee Benefits

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net assets were \$ 62,688, a change of \$ (1,859) from the prior year.

The largest portion of net assets \$ 47,447 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net assets \$ 3,740 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets \$ 11,501 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

**Governmental activities.** Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ (1,981). Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund expenditures in excess of revenues	\$ (1,518)
Nonmajor governmental fund revenues over expenditures	926
Depreciation in excess of debt service expense	(1,531)
Other	<u>142</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ (1,981)</u></u>

**Business-type activities.** Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ 122. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Water operations	\$ (231)
Sewer operations	<u>353</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 122</u></u>

#### **D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS**

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

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 7,470, a change of \$ (505) in comparison with the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund expenditures and transfers out in excess of revenues and transfers in	\$ (994)
Special revenue fund revenues and transfers in in excess of expenditures and transfers out	477
Other	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>\$ (505)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$ 341, while total fund balance was \$ 538. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 1.4 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 2.2 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the general fund changed by \$ (994) during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Use of fund balance and other sources	\$ (5)
Revenues less than budget	(352)
Expenditures less than budget	274
Excess of prior year encumbrances in excess of current year	(412)
General fund transfer of closed articles to Capital Stabilization fund	(685)
Other	<u>186</u>
Total	<u>\$ (994)</u>

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

Unrestricted net assets of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$ 6,217, a change of \$ 350 in comparison with the prior year.

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

#### **E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in an overall change in appropriations of \$ 9. Major reasons for these amendments include:

- \$ 9 appropriated for the lease/purchase and equipping police cruiser.

#### **F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

**Capital assets.** Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year end amounted to \$ 56,735 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$ (2,057) from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure.

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

- Sewer system renovations

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

**Change in credit rating.** During the fiscal year, the Moody's credit rating of A2 did not change.

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$ 8,895, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to the financial statements.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Whitman's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Town Manager  
Town of Whitman  
54 South Avenue - P.O. Box 426  
Whitman, MA 02382-0426

## TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

## STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 10,686,738	\$ 3,645,774	\$ 14,332,512
Investments	2,249,572	-	2,249,572
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	496,037	-	496,037
Excises	123,014	-	123,014
User fees	217,472	1,463,060	1,680,532
Departmental and other	396,354	-	396,354
Intergovernmental	57,074	82,504	139,578
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	857,521	-	857,521
Intergovernmental	-	1,500,029	1,500,029
Capital assets not being depreciated	1,869,408	889,882	2,759,290
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>19,914,503</u>	<u>34,061,563</u>	<u>53,976,066</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>36,867,693</b>	<b>41,642,812</b>	<b>78,510,505</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current:			
Warrants payable	204,132	-	204,132
Due to other governments	-	323,812	323,812
Accrued liabilities	266,089	140,279	406,368
Notes payable	5,000,000	95,254	5,095,254
Other current liabilities	4,564	9,911	14,475
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	200,910	619,585	820,495
Other liabilities	165,208	-	165,208
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	1,849,175	6,225,541	8,074,716
Other liabilities, net of current portion	<u>717,789</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>717,789</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>8,407,867</b>	<b>7,414,382</b>	<b>15,822,249</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	19,436,412	28,011,062	47,447,474
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	3,490,723	-	3,490,723
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	16,577	-	16,577
Expendable	232,650	-	232,650
Unrestricted	<u>5,283,464</u>	<u>6,217,368</u>	<u>11,500,832</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ <u>28,459,826</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>34,228,430</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>62,688,256</u></b>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net(Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
General government	\$ 1,702,080	\$ 417,343	\$ 46,058	\$ -	\$ (1,238,679)	\$ -	\$ (1,238,679)
Public safety	5,595,008	651,442	33,276	-	(4,910,290)	-	(4,910,290)
Education	11,130,116	-	752,020	-	(10,378,096)	-	(10,378,096)
Public works	3,339,365	1,115,987	23	272,720	(1,950,635)	-	(1,950,635)
Health and human services	479,166	8,878	11,564	-	(458,724)	-	(458,724)
Culture and recreation	629,878	63,042	39,010	-	(527,826)	-	(527,826)
Employee benefits	3,270,067	-	-	-	(3,270,067)	-	(3,270,067)
Interest	94,447	-	-	-	(94,447)	-	(94,447)
Intergovernmental	172,240	-	-	-	(172,240)	-	(172,240)
Total Governmental Activities	26,412,367	2,256,692	881,951	272,720	(23,001,004)	-	(23,001,004)
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Water services	2,116,367	1,877,055	-	-	-	(239,312)	(239,312)
Sewer services	1,367,669	1,600,538	-	-	-	232,869	232,869
Total Business-Type Activities	3,484,036	3,477,593	-	-	-	(6,443)	(6,443)
Total	\$ 29,896,403	\$ 5,734,285	\$ 881,951	\$ 272,720	(23,001,004)	(6,443)	(23,007,447)
<b>General Revenues and Transfers:</b>							
Property taxes					16,621,499	-	16,621,499
Excises					1,368,770	-	1,368,770
Penalties, interest and other taxes					145,923	-	145,923
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					2,535,127	189,957	2,725,084
Investment income					124,598	32,492	157,090
Miscellaneous					129,971	-	129,971
Transfers, net					94,000	(94,000)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					21,019,888	128,449	21,148,337
Change in Net Assets					(1,981,116)	122,006	(1,859,110)
<b>Net Assets:</b>							
Beginning of year					30,440,942	34,106,424	64,547,366
End of year					\$ 28,459,826	\$ 34,228,430	\$ 62,688,256

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2009

<b>ASSETS</b>	<u>General</u>	<u>Town Hall &amp; Police Station Renovations</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,277,586	\$ 4,993,000	\$ 4,416,152	\$ 10,686,738
Investments	-	-	2,249,572	2,249,572
Receivables:				
Property taxes	1,529,187	-	-	1,529,187
Excises	249,591	-	-	249,591
User fees	217,472	-	-	217,472
Departmental and other	-	-	450,179	450,179
Intergovernmental	57,074	-	-	57,074
Due from other funds	-	-	<u>272,720</u>	<u>272,720</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,330,910</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 4,993,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,388,623</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 15,712,533</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
Liabilities:				
Warrants payable	\$ 204,132	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204,132
Accrued liabilities	260,924	-	-	260,924
Deferred revenues	2,050,391	-	450,179	2,500,570
Notes payable	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Due to other funds	272,720	-	-	272,720
Other liabilities	<u>4,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,564</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,792,731</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>450,179</b>	<b>8,242,910</b>
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances and continuing appropriations	197,404	-	-	197,404
Perpetual (unexpendable) permanent funds	-	-	16,577	16,577
Unreserved:				
Undesignated, reported in:				
General fund	340,775	-	-	340,775
Capital project funds	-	(7,000)	-	(7,000)
Special revenue funds	-	-	6,689,217	6,689,217
Permanent funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>232,650</u>	<u>232,650</u>
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>538,179</u></b>	<b><u>(7,000)</u></b>	<b><u>6,938,444</u></b>	<b><u>7,469,623</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,330,910</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 4,993,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,388,623</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 15,712,533</u></b>

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS  
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND  
BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL  
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009

<b>Total governmental fund balances</b>	\$ 7,469,623
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	21,783,911
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	2,144,539
• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(5,165)
• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, capital lease payable, and other post employment benefits are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(2,933,082)</u>
<b>Net assets of governmental activities</b>	<u>\$ 28,459,826</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General Funds	Town Hall & Police Station Renovations	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 16,465,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,465,530
Excises	1,374,829	-	-	1,374,829
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	145,923	-	-	145,923
Charges for services	1,285,361	-	813,393	2,098,754
Intergovernmental	3,335,236	-	354,561	3,689,797
Licenses and permits	157,938	-	-	157,938
Investment income	95,333	-	29,264	124,597
Miscellaneous	<u>129,968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,968</u>
Total Revenues	22,990,118	-	1,197,218	24,187,336
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government	1,492,745	-	4,543	1,497,288
Public safety	5,267,950	7,000	131,683	5,406,633
Education	11,120,926	-	-	11,120,926
Public works	2,643,228	-	6,471	2,649,699
Health and human services	457,817	-	16,942	474,759
Culture and recreation	379,967	-	111,492	491,459
Employee benefits	2,677,484	-	-	2,677,484
Debt service	295,835	-	-	295,835
Intergovernmental	<u>172,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>172,240</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>24,508,192</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>271,131</u>	<u>24,786,323</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,518,074)	(7,000)	926,087	(598,987)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers in	1,687,888	-	891,648	2,579,536
Transfers out	<u>(1,164,274)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,321,262)</u>	<u>(2,485,536)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>523,614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(429,614)</u>	<u>94,000</u>
Change in fund balance	(994,460)	(7,000)	496,473	(504,987)
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	<u>1,532,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,441,971</u>	<u>7,974,610</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 538,179</u>	<u>\$ (7,000)</u>	<u>\$ 6,938,444</u>	<u>\$ 7,469,623</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,  
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

<b>NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ (504,987)</b>																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Capital outlay purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">455,290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1,731,619)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on disposals of capital outlay</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(32,360)</td> </tr> </table> </li>   <li>• Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (e.g., property taxes) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">149,915</td> </tr> </table> </li>   <li>• The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Repayments of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200,910</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital leases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">73,840</td> </tr> </table> </li>   <li>• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">478</td> </tr> </table> </li>   <li>• Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as OPEB liability, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>OPEB Liability</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(592,583)</u></td> </tr> </table> </li> </ul>		Capital outlay purchases	455,290	Depreciation	(1,731,619)	Loss on disposals of capital outlay	(32,360)		149,915	Repayments of debt	200,910	Capital leases	73,840		478	OPEB Liability	<u>(592,583)</u>
Capital outlay purchases	455,290																
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	478																
OPEB Liability	<u>(592,583)</u>																
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$ <u>(1,981,116)</u></b>																

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues and other sources:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 16,406,362	\$ 16,406,362	\$ 16,406,362	\$ -
Excise taxes	1,600,750	1,600,750	1,374,829	(225,921)
Interest, penalties, and other taxes	144,251	144,251	145,923	1,672
Licenses and permits	152,899	152,899	157,938	5,039
Intergovernmental	2,858,109	2,858,109	2,702,651	(155,458)
Charges for services	1,322,577	1,322,577	1,285,361	(37,216)
Investment income	159,000	159,000	95,333	(63,667)
Other revenues	11,000	11,000	129,968	118,968
Transfers in	1,680,077	1,683,247	1,687,888	4,641
Other sources	-	5,418	5,418	-
Total Revenues	<u>24,335,025</u>	<u>24,343,613</u>	<u>23,991,671</u>	<u>(351,942)</u>
<b>Expenditures and other uses:</b>				
General government	1,652,780	1,604,141	1,462,359	141,782
Public safety	5,243,591	5,328,744	5,255,904	72,840
Education	10,542,988	10,475,425	10,372,501	102,924
Public works	2,235,224	2,235,224	2,372,660	(137,436)
Health and human services	461,492	499,681	473,809	25,872
Culture and recreation	380,450	387,898	383,846	4,052
Debt service	296,501	296,501	295,835	666
Intergovernmental	169,520	169,520	172,240	(2,720)
Employee benefits	2,745,472	2,739,472	2,673,373	66,099
Transfers out	477,626	477,626	477,626	-
Other uses	129,381	129,381	129,381	-
Total Expenditures	<u>24,335,025</u>	<u>24,343,613</u>	<u>24,069,534</u>	<u>274,079</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (77,863)</u>	<u>\$ (77,863)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

## TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 950,029	\$ 2,695,745	\$ 3,645,774
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	797,311	665,749	1,463,060
Intergovernmental receivables	82,504	-	82,504
Total current assets	1,829,844	3,361,494	5,191,338
Noncurrent:			
Intergovernmental receivables	1,500,029	-	1,500,029
Capital assets not being depreciated	2,046	887,836	889,882
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	9,535,338	24,526,225	34,061,563
Total noncurrent assets	11,037,413	25,414,061	36,451,474
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	12,867,257	28,775,555	41,642,812
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Current:			
Due to other governments	323,812	-	323,812
Accrued liabilities	113,184	27,095	140,279
Notes payable	-	95,254	95,254
Other current liabilities	-	9,911	9,911
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	369,585	250,000	619,585
Total current liabilities	806,581	382,260	1,188,841
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	5,525,541	700,000	6,225,541
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,525,541	700,000	6,225,541
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	6,332,122	1,082,260	7,414,382
<b><u>NET ASSETS</u></b>			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,642,255	24,368,807	28,011,062
Unrestricted	2,892,880	3,324,488	6,217,368
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	\$ 6,535,135	\$ 27,693,295	\$ 34,228,430

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 1,877,055	\$ 1,600,538	\$ 3,477,593
Total Operating Revenues	1,877,055	1,600,538	3,477,593
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>			
Personnel	273,680	236,539	510,219
Non personnel	1,333,848	194,445	1,528,293
Depreciation	182,122	799,753	981,875
Capital outlay	37,862	97,027	134,889
Total Operating Expenses	1,827,512	1,327,764	3,155,276
Operating Income (Loss)	49,543	272,774	322,317
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</b>			
Intergovernmental revenue	189,957	-	189,957
Investment income	8,152	24,340	32,492
Interest expense	(288,855)	(39,905)	(328,760)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	(90,746)	(15,565)	(106,311)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(41,203)	257,209	216,006
<b>Transfers:</b>			
Transfers in	-	272,626	272,626
Transfers out	(189,853)	(176,773)	(366,626)
Change in Net Assets	(231,056)	353,062	122,006
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	6,766,191	27,340,233	34,106,424
Net Assets at End of Year	\$ 6,535,135	\$ 27,693,295	\$ 34,228,430

See notes to financial statements.

## TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
<b><u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u></b>			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,801,918	\$ 1,450,034	\$ 3,251,952
Payments to vendors	(1,172,410)	(289,723)	(1,462,133)
Payments to employees	<u>(273,680)</u>	<u>(236,539)</u>	<u>(510,219)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	355,828	923,772	1,279,600
<b><u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u></b>			
Intergovernmental revenues	263,526	-	263,526
Transfer in	-	272,626	272,626
Transfer out	<u>(189,853)</u>	<u>(176,773)</u>	<u>(366,626)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	73,673	95,853	169,526
<b><u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u></b>			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets, net of disposals	(29,532)	(204,096)	(233,628)
Principal payments on bonds and notes	(360,793)	(255,000)	(615,793)
Proceeds of notes	-	95,254	95,254
Interest expense	<u>(295,577)</u>	<u>(43,850)</u>	<u>(339,427)</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(685,902)	(407,692)	(1,093,594)
<b><u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u></b>			
Investment income	<u>8,152</u>	<u>24,340</u>	<u>32,492</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>8,152</u>	<u>24,340</u>	<u>32,492</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(248,249)	636,273	388,024
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>1,198,278</u>	<u>2,059,472</u>	<u>3,257,750</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	\$ <u><u>950,029</u></u>	\$ <u><u>2,695,745</u></u>	\$ <u><u>3,645,774</u></u>
<b><u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:</u></b>			
Operating income	\$ 49,543	\$ 272,774	\$ 322,317
Adjustments to reconcile operating income(loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation	182,122	799,753	981,875
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
User fees	(75,137)	(150,505)	(225,642)
Warrants payable	199,300	883	200,183
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>867</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ <u><u>355,828</u></u>	\$ <u><u>923,772</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,279,600</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 220,364	\$ 222,648
Investments	<u>76,892</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	297,256	222,648
 <b><u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u></b>		
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>222,648</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>222,648</u>
 <b><u>NET ASSETS</u></b>		
Net assets	<u>\$ 297,256</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS  
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
<b>Additions:</b>	
Investment income (loss):	\$ <u>(13,764)</u>
Total additions	(13,764)
<b>Deductions:</b>	
Other	<u>21,661</u>
Total deductions	<u>21,661</u>
Net (decrease)	(35,425)
<b>Net assets:</b>	
Beginning of year	<u>332,681</u>
End of year	\$ <u><u>297,256</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

# TOWN OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

## Notes to Financial Statements

### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2009, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB-39 criteria of component units.

#### B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

##### Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

##### Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded

from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

- The *Town Hall and the Police Station Renovation fund* accounts for renovations of the Town Hall and Police Station.

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

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *water fund* is used to account for the operation of Town wells and the Town Water System.
- The *sewer fund* is used to account for the operation of Town sewer lines and treatment plants.

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

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

#### D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

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

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

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

#### *E. Investments*

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

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

#### *F. Property Tax Limitations*

The Town has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2009 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$ 316,539.

#### *G. Inventories*

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

#### *H. Capital Assets*

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for enterprise funds only) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as

assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$ 10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	30 - 75
Vehicles	5
Machinery, equipment and furnishings	5

*I. Long-Term Obligations*

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

*J. Fund Equity*

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

*K. Use of Estimates*

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenues and

expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

## **2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability**

### **A. Budgetary Information**

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the Reserve Fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

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

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

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

### **B. Budgetary Basis**

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

### **C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation**

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

accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison with budgetary data.

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

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>	<u>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 22,990,118	\$ 24,508,192
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>1,687,888</u>	<u>1,164,274</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	24,678,006	25,672,466
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(59,168)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(489,930)
Add end of year appropriation carryforwards to expenditures	-	77,254
To record raising of prior years' snow and ice deficit	-	129,381
To reverse nonbudgeted activity	-	(687,052)
To record use of other sources	5,418	-
To reverse the effect of non- budgeted State contributions for teachers' retirement	<u>(632,585)</u>	<u>(632,585)</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 23,991,671</u>	<u>\$ 24,069,534</u>

*D. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations*

Expenditures exceeding appropriations during the current fiscal year were as follows:

Public Works	\$ (137,436)
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*E. Deficit Fund Equity*

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2009:

Town Hall/Police Station Renovations

\$ ( 7,000)

The deficit in this fund will be eliminated through future bond proceeds.

### **3. Cash and Short-Term Investments**

*Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits.* Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess."

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

As of June 30, 2009, \$ 9,795,920 of the Town's bank balance of \$ 14,657,997 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured, uncollateralized, and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department not in the Town's name. However, \$ 7,633,012 of the exposed balance was on deposit with Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT).

### **4. Investments**

#### **A. Credit Risk**

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

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>				
			<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Aa2</u>	<u>Baa2</u>	<u>Baa1</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Corporate bonds	\$ 392	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 125	\$ 262	\$ -
Corporate equities	74	74	-	-	-	-	-
Federal agency securities	1,285	-	1,285	-	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit	515	-	-	-	-	-	515
Mutual funds	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,327</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 1,285</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 262</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>

**B. Custodial Credit Risk**

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. As of June 30, 2009, none of the Town's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk. The Town does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

Of the Town's investment of \$ 2,326,464, the government has a custodial credit risk exposure of \$ 1,676,619 because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The Town manages this custodial credit risk with SIPC and excess SIPC.

**C. Concentration of Credit Risk**

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities and mutual funds) that represent 5% or more of total investments are as follows:

Federal Farm Credit Bank	\$ 125,000
Federal Home Loan Bank	427,954
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	205,295
Federal National Mortgage Assoc.	526,810
International Lease Fin. Mtn.	124,359
Verizon Penn Notes	261,933

**D. Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal

investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>		
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>
Debt Related Securities:				
Federal agency securities	\$ 1,285	\$ -	\$ 1,209	\$ 76
Corporate Bonds	392	-	392	-
Certificates of deposit	515	102	413	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,192</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ 2,014</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>

*E. Foreign Currency Risk*

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

**5. Taxes Receivable**

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

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

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2009 consist of the following (in thousands):

Real Estate		
2009	\$ 450	
2008	155	
2007	5	
2006	5	
Prior	<u>8</u>	
		623
Personal Property		
2009	4	
2008	4	
2007	3	
2006	4	
Prior	<u>15</u>	
		30
Tax Liens		473
Foreclosures		384
Deferrals		<u>19</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,529</u>

**6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**

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

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
Property taxes	\$ 176	\$ -
Excises	127	-
Departmental	54	-
User fees	-	115

**7. Intergovernmental Receivables**

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2009.

**8. Interfund Fund Receivables/Payables**

Although self-balancing funds are maintained, most transactions flow through the general fund. In order to obtain accountability for each fund, interfund receivable and payable accounts must be utilized. The following is an

analysis of the June 30, 2009 balances in interfund receivable and payable accounts:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due From Other Funds</u>	<u>Due To Other Funds</u>
General fund	\$ -	\$ 272,720
Special Revenue Funds:		
Chapter 90	<u>272,720</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 272,720</u>	<u>\$ 272,720</u>

## 9. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 8,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,797
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	3,053	106	(2)	3,157
Vehicles	1,998	84	(36)	2,046
Infrastructure	<u>33,383</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,649</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	47,231	456	(38)	47,649
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(3,376)	(489)	-	(3,865)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(2,278)	(213)	2	(2,489)
Vehicles	(1,083)	(143)	4	(1,222)
Infrastructure	<u>(19,271)</u>	<u>(887)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,158)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(26,008)</u>	<u>(1,732)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(27,734)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	21,223	(1,276)	(32)	19,915
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,754	-	-	1,754
Art and historical treasure	<u>115</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>115</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,869</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,869</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 23,092</u>	<u>\$ (1,276)</u>	<u>\$ (32)</u>	<u>\$ 21,784</u>

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 4,445	\$ 372	\$ -	\$ 4,817
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	270	-	-	270
Vehicles	299	46	-	345
Infrastructure	<u>43,729</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,675</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	48,743	1,364	-	50,107
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,969)	(116)	-	(2,085)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(139)	(40)	-	(179)
Vehicles	(218)	(36)	-	(254)
Infrastructure	<u>(12,738)</u>	<u>(790)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,528)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(15,064)</u>	<u>(982)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,046)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	33,679	382	-	34,061
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	637	-	-	637
Construction in progress	<u>1,384</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>(1,384)</u>	<u>253</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>2,021</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>(1,384)</u>	<u>890</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 35,700</u>	<u>\$ 635</u>	<u>\$ (1,384)</u>	<u>\$ 34,951</u>

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

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General government	\$ 184
Public safety	346
Education	9
Public works	1,050
Culture and recreation	138
Health and Human Services	<u>5</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,732</u>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>	
Water	\$ 182
Sewer	<u>800</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 982</u>

## 10. Warrants Payable

Warrants payable represent 2009 expenditures paid by July 15, 2009.

**11. Deferred Revenue**

Governmental funds report *deferred revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

The balance of the General Fund *deferred revenues* account is equal to the total of all June 30, 2009 receivable balances, except for receivable balances related to the regional school district and housing authority.

**12. Anticipation Notes Payable**

The Town had the following notes outstanding at June 30, 2009:

	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Date of <u>Issue</u>	Date of <u>Maturity</u>	Balance at <u>6/30/09</u>
Bond anticipation	0.55%	04/01/09	12/31/09	\$ 95,254
Bond anticipation	1.75%	05/08/09	05/07/10	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total				<u>\$ 5,095,254</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2009:

	Balance Beginning <u>of Year</u>	New <u>Issues</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	Balance End of <u>Year</u>
MWPAT	\$ -	\$ 95,254	\$ -	\$ 95,254
Town Hall and Police Station Renovations	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,095,254</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,095,254</u>

**13. Capital Lease Obligations**

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital and operating leases expiring in various years through 2011. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2009:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
2010	\$ 178,827
2011	<u>130,953</u>
Total minimum lease payments	309,780
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(19,367)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 290,413</u>

#### 14. Long-Term Debt

##### A. General Obligation Bonds

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

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of <u>6/30/09</u>
General obligation - police, fire, town hall	06/15/20	4.34%	\$ 1,975,000
MWPAT and DW	08/01/19	5.17%	42,348
MWPAT and DW	08/01/24	5.17%	<u>32,737</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 2,050,085</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of <u>6/30/09</u>
General obligation -water	06/15/20	4.34%	\$ 465,000
MWPAT and DW - water	08/01/22	4.92%	4,052,696
MWPAT and DW - water	08/01/20	5.23%	1,377,430
Sewer refunding bonds	01/15/13	3.375%	<u>950,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			<u>\$ 6,845,126</u>

*B. Future Debt Service*

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 200,910	\$ 90,136	\$ 291,046
2011	190,936	81,855	272,791
2012	190,936	73,709	264,645
2013	190,936	65,368	256,304
2014	190,936	56,909	247,845
2015-2019	914,429	154,085	1,068,514
2020-2024	169,028	5,781	174,809
2025	<u>1,974</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>2,023</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,050,085</u>	<u>\$ 527,892</u>	<u>\$ 2,577,977</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ 619,585	\$ 313,785	\$ 933,370
2011	618,794	288,820	907,614
2012	622,866	261,772	884,638
2013	623,565	234,529	858,094
2014	413,741	189,359	603,100
2015-2019	2,278,039	627,599	2,905,638
2020-2023	<u>1,668,536</u>	<u>127,446</u>	<u>1,795,982</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,845,126</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,310</u>	<u>\$ 8,888,436</u>

*C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities*

During the year ended June 30, 2009, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Total Balance <u>7/1/08</u>	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance <u>6/30/09</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/09</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 2,251	\$ -	\$ (201)	\$ 2,050	\$ (201)	\$ 1,849
Other:						
Capital leases	364	90	(164)	290	(165)	125
OPEB	-	593	-	593	-	593
Subtotal	<u>364</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>(164)</u>	<u>883</u>	<u>(165)</u>	<u>718</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 2,615</u>	<u>\$ 683</u>	<u>\$ (365)</u>	<u>\$ 2,933</u>	<u>\$ (366)</u>	<u>\$ 2,567</u>
	Total Balance <u>7/1/08</u>	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance <u>6/30/09</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/09</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 7,461	\$ -	\$ (616)	\$ 6,845	\$ (620)	\$ 6,225
Totals	<u>\$ 7,461</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (616)</u>	<u>\$ 6,845</u>	<u>\$ (620)</u>	<u>\$ 6,225</u>

## 15. Restricted Net Assets

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

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

## 16. Reserves of Fund Equity

“Reserves” of fund equity are established to segregate fund balances which are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The following types of reserves are reported at June 30, 2009:

Reserved for Encumbrances and Continuing Appropriations - An account used to segregate that portion of fund balance committed for expenditure of financial resources upon vendor performance.

Reserved for Permanent Perpetual Funds - Represents the principal of the nonexpendable trust fund investments. The balance cannot be spent for any purpose; however, it may be invested and the earnings may be spent.

**17. Subsequent Events**

Debt

Subsequent to June 30, 2009, the Town has incurred the following additional debt:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>
MWPAT bond	\$ 740,000	0.55%	12/31/09

**18. Commitments and Contingencies**

Outstanding Lawsuits - There are several pending lawsuits in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of such claims would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

In addition, the Town is involved in a dispute with the City of Brockton over wastewater treatment plant charges. The Town has engaged in negotiations with the City of Brockton and the matter is currently pending.

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

**19. Pension Plan**

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions for State and Local Government Employees*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and the State legislature has the authority to grant cost-of-living increases. The System issues a publicly available financial report which can be obtained through the Plymouth County Retirement System at 10 Cordage Park Circle, Suite 234, Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360.

A. Plan Description

The Town contributes to the Plymouth County Retirement System (the "System"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by a county retirement board. The System provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan and grant cost-of-living increases to the State legislature. The System issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained through the Plymouth County Retirement System at 10 Cordage Park Circle, Suite 234, Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360.

B. Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the System its share of the remaining system-wide actuarially determined contribution plus administration costs which are apportioned among the employers based on active covered payroll. The contributions of plan members and the Town are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Town's contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$ 1,125,222, \$ 1,081,481, and \$ 953,013, respectively, which were equal to its annual required contributions for each of these years. The payroll for employees covered by the System for the year ended June 30, 2009 was unknown.

C. Teachers

As required by State statutes, teachers of the Town are covered by the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS is funded by contributions from covered employees and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Town is not required to contribute.

All persons employed on at least a half-time basis, who are covered under a contractual agreement requiring certification by the Board of Education are eligible, and must participate in the MTRS.

Based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' retirement laws, employees covered by the pension plan must contribute a percentage of gross earnings into the pension fund. The percentage is determined by the participant's date of entry into the system and gross earnings, up to \$ 30,000, as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7% *
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8% *
July 1, 1996 - June 30, 2001	9% *
Beginning July 1, 2001	11%

\*Effective January 1, 1990, all participants hired after January 1, 1979, who have not elected to increase to 11%, contribute an additional 2% of salary in excess of \$ 30,000.

The Town's current year covered payroll for teachers and administrators was unavailable.

In fiscal year 2009, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$ 632,585 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. This is included in the education expenditures and intergovernmental revenues in the general fund.

## 20. **Post-Employment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits**

### **Other Post-Employment Benefits**

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

#### A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the Town provides post-employment health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of July 1, 2008, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 112 retirees and 100 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

*B. Benefits Provided*

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

*C. Funding Policy*

Retirees contribute 25% of the cost of the health plan, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

*D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation*

The Town's fiscal 2009 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2009, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2008.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 1,177,566
Interest on net OPEB obligation	-
Adjustment to ARC	-
Annual OPEB cost	<u>1,177,566</u>
Contributions made	<u>(584,983)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	592,583
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>-</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u>\$ 592,583</u>

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

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2009	\$ 1,177,566	50%	\$ 592,583

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2009 is recorded as a component of the "other long-term liabilities" line item.

*E. Funded Status and Funding Progress*

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2008, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 13,690,122
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 13,690,122</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 4,921,115</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>278.2%</u>

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

*F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*

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

In the July 1, 2008 actuarial valuation the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the Town has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of 10% which decreases to a 5% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after ten years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis.

This has been calculated assuming the amortization payment increases at a rate of 4.5%.

**21. Risk Management**

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and have been no material settlements in excess of coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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

**June 30, 2009  
 (Unaudited)**

**Other Post-Employment Benefits**

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Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 13,690,122	\$ 13,690,122	0.0%	\$ 4,921,115	278.2%

See Independent Auditors' Report.