

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Report on Examination of
Basic Financial Statements
and Additional Information
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Report on Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting and
On Compliance and Other Matters
Year Ended June 30, 2015

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Dighton, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Dighton, Massachusetts, (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes

in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of the Town's proportionate share of net pension liability and the Town's contributions to pension plan, the funding and contribution progress for other postemployment benefits, and budgetary comparison information as listed in the 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 it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Implementation of New Accounting Standards

As disclosed in the Note III to the financial statements, the Town implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*, during the fiscal year 2015. Our opinion was not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 2, 2015, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contract, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
November 2, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As the management of the Town of Dighton, 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, 2015. 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 found in this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by approximately \$8.0 million (*total net position*).
- The Town's total net position increased by approximately \$1.0 million, or 14.0%, year to year. This was primarily a result of governmental activities increasing by nearly \$1.0 million while business-type activities were flat year to year. The increase in governmental activities was primarily due to favorable revenues as compared to budget of approximately \$1.1 million and favorable expenditures as compared to budget of \$0.2 million in the general fund. The business-type sewer activity operations were consistent with expectations.
- 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 \$5.9 million, an increase of approximately \$1.4 million over the prior year. The favorable revenue and expenditure variances discussed above were the cause for this increase. Of the ending fund balance approximately \$3.6 million is *available for spending* at the government's discretion as *unassigned fund balance*. The remainder is earmarked for specific expenditures.
- The Town's total long-term debt decreased by approximately \$10,000 during the fiscal year as a result of regular scheduled maturities.

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 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, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the end result reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental 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 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 of 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:

- Restricted—amounts constrained by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation
- Committed—amounts constrained by a government 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 at all will be reported in the general fund or in other major 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.

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 the Ambulance Fund. 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. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the singular enterprise fund for sewer 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.

New Significant Accounting Standards Implemented – In fiscal year 2014-2015 the Town adopted two new statements of financial accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards board (GASB) that relate to pension activity:

- Statement No. 68, “*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27,*” and
- Statement No. 71, “*Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*”

Statement No. 68 (Statement) establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting, but not funding or budgetary standards, for the Town’s defined benefit pension plans. This statement replaces the requirements of prior GASB statements impacting account and disclosure of pensions.

The significant impact to the Town of implementing Statement No. 68 is the reporting of the Town’s unfunded pension liability on the Town’s full accrual basis of accounting government-wide financial statements. There are also new note disclosure requirements and supplementary schedules required by the Statement.

In order to implement the Statement, a prior period adjustment was made to the Town’s July 1, 2014 net position. This prior period adjustment decreased the Town’s net position by \$5,358,874 and reflects the reporting of: 1) net pension liabilities and 2) deferred outflows of resources.

The adoption of Statement No. 68 has no impact on the Town’s governmental fund financial statements, which continue to report expenditures equal to the amount of the Town’s actuarially determined contribution (formerly referred to as the “annual required contribution”). The calculation of pension contributions is also unaffected by this Statement.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability and contributions to its pension plan, the Town’s progress in funding its obligation to provide other postemployment benefits to its employees as well as the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The following represents the condensed statement of net position:

	<u>Governmental activities</u>		<u>Business-type activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
<u>Assets</u>						
Current and other assets	\$ 7,837,448	\$ 6,753,262	\$ 708,993	\$ 637,246	\$ 8,546,441	\$ 7,390,508
Capital assets, net	6,907,196	7,735,109	1,695,315	1,745,352	8,602,511	9,480,461
Total assets	14,744,644	14,488,371	2,404,308	2,382,598	17,148,952	16,870,969
Deferred outflows of resources	271,174	-	-	-	271,174	-
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Long-term liabilities	9,122,519	3,139,842	6,444	6,444	9,128,963	3,146,286
Other liabilities	320,736	249,148	3,156	2,302	323,892	251,450
Total liabilities	9,443,255	3,388,990	9,600	8,746	9,452,855	3,397,736
Deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Net Position</u>						
Net investment in capital assets	6,614,958	7,351,623	1,695,315	1,745,352	8,310,273	9,096,975
Restricted	1,540,133	1,366,710	-	-	1,540,133	1,366,710
Unrestricted	(2,582,528)	2,381,048	699,393	628,500	(1,883,135)	3,009,548
Net Position	\$ 5,572,563	\$ 11,099,381	\$ 2,394,708	\$ 2,373,852	\$ 7,967,271	\$ 13,473,233

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 increased by approximately \$1.0 million or, 14.0%, year to year. This was primarily a result of governmental activities increasing by just under \$1.0 million while business-type activities were flat year to year. The increase in governmental activities was primarily due to favorable revenues as compared to budget of approximately \$1.1 million and favorable expenditures as compared to budget of \$0.2 million in the general fund.

By far the largest portion (\$8.3 million) of the Town's overall net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. 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 (\$1.5 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The deficit balance of approximately \$1.9 million in *unrestricted net position* is in large part a result of the Town recording its net pension liability of approximately \$5.6 million in fiscal year 2015 due to the implementation of GASB Statement 68.

The following represents the condensed statement of changes in net position:

	Governmental activities		Business activities		Total	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,594,765	\$ 1,376,829	\$ 318,978	\$ 314,661	\$ 1,913,743	\$ 1,691,490
Operating grants and contributions	170,170	238,712	-	-	170,170	238,712
Capital grants and contributions	353,932	715,095	-	-	353,932	715,095
General revenues:						
Property taxes	14,001,505	13,885,567	-	-	14,001,505	13,885,567
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	794,016	746,955	-	-	794,016	746,955
Other	1,235,416	1,285,868	1,173	1,594	1,236,589	1,287,462
Total revenues	18,149,804	18,249,026	320,151	316,255	18,469,955	18,565,281
Expenses						
General government	2,049,935	1,609,856	-	-	2,049,935	1,609,856
Public safety	3,802,120	3,446,137	-	-	3,802,120	3,446,137
Education	8,798,997	9,462,640	-	-	8,798,997	9,462,640
Public works	1,619,910	1,614,391	-	-	1,619,910	1,614,391
Health and human services	554,664	601,831	-	-	554,664	601,831
Culture and recreation	365,270	335,121	-	-	365,270	335,121
Interest expense	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Sewer	-	-	299,295	259,384	299,295	259,384
Total expenses	17,190,896	17,070,976	299,295	259,384	17,490,191	17,330,360
Change in net position before transfers	958,908	1,178,050	20,856	56,871	979,764	1,234,921
Transfers	-	44,135	-	(44,135)	-	-
Change in net position	958,908	1,222,185	20,856	12,736	979,764	1,234,921
Net position, beginning of year	11,099,381	9,877,196	2,373,852	2,361,116	13,473,233	12,238,312
Restatement for capital assets	(1,126,852)	-	-	-	(1,126,852)	-
Restatement for net pension liability	(5,358,874)	-	-	-	(5,358,874)	-
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	4,613,655	9,877,196	2,373,852	2,361,116	6,987,507	12,238,312
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 5,572,563</u>	<u>\$ 11,099,381</u>	<u>\$ 2,394,708</u>	<u>\$ 2,373,852</u>	<u>\$ 7,967,271</u>	<u>\$ 13,473,233</u>

Governmental Activities – During 2015, Town property taxes made up approximately 77.1% of total revenues, up from 76.1 in the prior year. Actual taxes were up approximately \$0.1 million and consistent with what would be expected under proposition 2 ½. No other revenues were greater than 10% of total revenues in 2015 or 2014.

The Town continues to commit significant resources towards education as 51.2% of total expenditures are related to this critical activity. This is lower than the prior year amount of 55.4%. Public Safety expenses were 22.1% of total expenses, which is greater than the prior year ratio of 20.2%. This was primarily due to increases in benefits allocated to Public Safety. General government expenses made up 11.9% of expenditures, up from 9.4% in 2014; this increase is attributable to salary increases. No other expense types were greater than 10% of total expenses in 2015 or 2014.

Business-type Activities – Major revenue sources consist of revenue from users which represented approximately 99.6% of total revenues. The remaining revenue represents mostly amounts received from investment income sources.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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 approximately \$5.9 million. This represents an increase of \$1.4 million over the previous year as revenues and expenditures both ended with favorable budget variances. Of the ending fund balance approximately \$3.6 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 \$3.6 million, while total general fund balance reached approximately \$3.8 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 represents approximately 22.1% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 23.2% of that same amount.

The Town's Ambulance Fund, which is presented as a Major Fund, has a restricted ending fund balance of approximately \$0.9 million, up from approximately \$0.7 million in the prior year.

The Town's aggregate nonmajor funds amount to \$1.3 million and include the Town's Special, Capital and Trust funds.

Proprietary Funds – The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. At the end of the year, net position of the sewer fund was nearly \$2.4 million.

Fiduciary Fund – The Town's fiduciary fund is comprised of the Town's Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund and agency funds. The agency funds are primarily to record transactions relative to developer performance bonds and water liens collected on behalf of the Dighton Water District.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were insignificant.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2015, amounted to approximately \$8.6 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system improvements, machinery and equipment and reflects a decrease of nearly \$0.9 million, net of depreciation.

The Town has undergone a limited amount of capital improvements over the past several years. These generally included capital replacement of existing building and infrastructure components and modernization of vehicle and equipment assets. Additional information on the Town capital assets can be found in Note II, Section D of this report.

Long-Term Debt – At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total debt outstanding of nearly \$0.1 million. This entire amount represents general obligation bonds and Title V notes payable of governmental activities. The business-type activity had no outstanding debt during the year. The Town’s total long-term debt had a decrease of approximately \$10,000 during the fiscal year. This was a result of regular scheduled maturities.

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.

Additional information on the Town’s debt can be found in Note II, Sections F and G of this report.

Capital Lease Obligations – At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had capital lease obligations of nearly \$0.3 million in the governmental activities, which relate to fire department.

The Town’s total capital lease obligations had a net decrease of approximately \$0.1 million during the fiscal year. This was a result of minimum lease payments due.

Additional information on the Town’s capital lease obligations can be found in Note II, Section E of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

- The Town’s property tax base is made up predominantly of residential taxes, which in 2015 was approximately 76.5% of the entire levy. The Town also relies to a moderate degree on its commercial, industrial and personnel property real estate tax base which comprise the remainder of the levy. This is not anticipated to fluctuate significantly for 2016. 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 tax levy.
- The Town anticipates state aid for 2016 to remain consistent with the prior year.
- The Town’s housing market has stabilized, but prices are still well below their 2005 peaks. The region has begun showing some consistent improvements on housing valuations over the prior year. As the economy rebounds, the Town expects its housing market to participate ratably in the rebound. Yet, the extent, timing or certainty of any material housing rebound can’t be reasonably estimated.

The above items were considered when the Town accepted its budget for fiscal year 2016 at the May 2015 Town Meeting, and the Town anticipates its tax rate to be set by December 2015.

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 Hall, 979 Somerset Avenue, Dighton, Massachusetts, 02175.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,536,209	\$ 547,915	\$ 6,084,124
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	471,472	-	471,472
User fees	-	161,078	161,078
Departmental and other	1,321,260	-	1,321,260
Intergovernmental	140,499	-	140,499
Tax foreclosures	368,008	-	368,008
Capital assets, not being depreciated	2,832,365	68,245	2,900,610
Capital assets, net of depreciation	4,074,831	1,627,070	5,701,901
Total Assets	14,744,644	2,404,308	17,148,952
Deferred Outflows of Resources	271,174	-	271,174
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	253,935	3,156	257,091
Bond anticipation notes payable	66,801	-	66,801
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due in one year or less	168,161	3,222	171,383
Due in more than one year	8,954,358	3,222	8,957,580
Total Liabilities	9,443,255	9,600	9,452,855
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	6,614,958	1,695,315	8,310,273
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent funds	23,107	-	23,107
Loans	212,798	-	212,798
Other purposes	1,304,228	-	1,304,228
Unrestricted	(2,582,528)	699,393	(1,883,135)
Total Net Position	\$ 5,572,563	\$ 2,394,708	\$ 7,967,271

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

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
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>							
General government	\$ 2,049,935	\$ 639,280	\$ 3,763	\$ 141,087	\$ (1,265,805)		\$ (1,265,805)
Public safety	3,802,120	534,709	15,097	11,500	(3,240,814)		(3,240,814)
Education	8,798,997	-	-	-	(8,798,997)		(8,798,997)
Public works	1,619,910	210,408	41,071	175,817	(1,192,614)		(1,192,614)
Health and human services	554,664	203,656	34,541	-	(316,467)		(316,467)
Culture and recreation	365,270	6,712	75,698	25,528	(257,332)		(257,332)
Total Governmental Activities	17,190,896	1,594,765	170,170	353,932	(15,072,029)		(15,072,029)
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>							
Sewer	299,295	318,978	-	-		19,683	19,683
Total Primary Government	\$ 17,490,191	\$ 1,913,743	\$ 170,170	\$ 353,932	(15,072,029)	19,683	(15,052,346)
<u>General Revenues:</u>							
					14,001,505	-	14,001,505
					794,016	-	794,016
					993,227	-	993,227
					226,046	-	226,046
					16,143	1,173	17,316
					16,030,937	1,173	16,032,110
					958,908	20,856	979,764
					4,613,655	2,373,852	6,987,507
					\$ 5,572,563	\$ 2,394,708	\$ 7,967,271

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2015**

	General	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,346,267	\$ 867,094	\$ 1,322,848	\$ 5,536,209
Receivables, net of allowance				
Property taxes	468,642	-	2,830	471,472
Other	969,664	120,196	185,723	1,275,583
Due from other government	53,758	-	86,741	140,499
Tax foreclosures	368,008	-	-	368,008
Total Assets	<u>5,206,339</u>	<u>987,290</u>	<u>1,598,142</u>	<u>7,791,771</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 5,206,339</u>	<u>\$ 987,290</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,142</u>	<u>\$ 7,791,771</u>
Liabilities				
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 207,734	\$ -	\$ 46,201	\$ 253,935
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	66,801	66,801
Total Liabilities	<u>207,734</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,002</u>	<u>320,736</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,029,646	-	5,455	1,035,101
Unavailable revenue - excise taxes	127,951	-	-	127,951
Unavailable revenue - loans	-	-	183,098	183,098
Unavailable revenue - other	75,515	120,196	-	195,711
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,233,112</u>	<u>120,196</u>	<u>188,553</u>	<u>1,541,861</u>
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	-	-	23,107	23,107
Restricted	-	867,094	1,273,480	2,140,574
Committed	177,963	-	-	177,963
Assigned	2,800	-	-	2,800
Unassigned	3,584,730	-	-	3,584,730
Total Fund Balances	<u>3,765,493</u>	<u>867,094</u>	<u>1,296,587</u>	<u>5,929,174</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,206,339</u>	<u>\$ 987,290</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,142</u>	<u>\$ 7,791,771</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

JUNE 30, 2015

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 5,929,174
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	6,907,196
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures	1,587,538
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources to be recognized in future pension expense are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	271,174
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the government funds: Bonds and notes payable Capital lease obligations Landfill monitoring Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits Net pension liability	(95,072) (292,238) (246,300) (319,596) (2,533,058) <u>(5,636,255)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 5,572,563</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	General	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net	\$ 14,208,535	\$ -	\$ 81,929	\$ 14,290,464
Intergovernmental	783,790	-	299,661	1,083,451
Motor vehicle and other excises	996,437	-	-	996,437
License and permits	358,948	-	-	358,948
Departmental and other revenue	559,057	461,890	330,941	1,351,888
Penalties and interest on taxes	226,046	-	-	226,046
Fines and forfeitures	18,116	-	-	18,116
Investment income	12,222	-	3,921	16,143
Contributions and donations	-	-	236,591	236,591
Total Revenues	<u>17,163,151</u>	<u>461,890</u>	<u>953,043</u>	<u>18,578,084</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,446,148	-	306,338	1,752,486
Public safety	2,592,247	-	229,622	2,821,869
Education	8,798,947	-	50	8,798,997
Public works	1,390,052	-	64,593	1,454,645
Health and human services	254,025	-	211,758	465,783
Culture and recreation	247,420	-	94,576	341,996
Pensions and other fringes	1,339,356	-	-	1,339,356
State and county tax assessments	151,584	-	-	151,584
Debt service:				
Principal payback	10,490	-	-	10,490
Total Expenditures	<u>16,230,269</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>906,937</u>	<u>17,137,206</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>932,882</u>	<u>461,890</u>	<u>46,106</u>	<u>1,440,878</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	399,076	34,954	101,686	535,716
Transfers out	(136,640)	(339,351)	(59,725)	(535,716)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>262,436</u>	<u>(304,397)</u>	<u>41,961</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,195,318	157,493	88,067	1,440,878
Fund Balances - Beginning	2,570,175	709,601	1,208,520	4,488,296
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 3,765,493</u>	<u>\$ 867,094</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,587</u>	<u>\$ 5,929,174</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

JUNE 30, 2015

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Fund Balances **\$ 1,440,878**

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. This amount represents the net amount of depreciation expense in excess of capital outlay. The amounts are represented here as reconciling items:

Capital outlays	\$ 762,036
Depreciation expense	<u>(463,096)</u>

Net effect of reporting capital assets	298,940
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The issuance of long-term debt 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 has any effect on net position. Also governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the Statement of Activities. The net amount presented here as a reconciling item represents the following differences:

Repayments of capital lease obligations	91,248
Repayments of bonds and notes	<u>10,490</u>

Net effect of reporting long-term debt	101,738
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Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. The amount presented represents the following differences derived from unavailable revenue. (428,280)

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:

Landfill monitoring	15,400
Compensated absences	(78,521)
Other postemployment benefits	(385,040)
Net pension liability	<u>(6,207)</u>

Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities	<u>(454,368)</u>
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities **\$ 958,908**

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015**

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Sewer</u>
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 547,915
User fees, net of allowance	161,078
Total current assets	<u>708,993</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, not being depreciated	68,245
Capital assets, net of depreciation	1,627,070
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,695,315</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,404,308</u>
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Warrants payable and other liabilities	3,156
Compensated absences	3,222
Total current liabilities	<u>6,378</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	3,222
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,222</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>9,600</u>
Net Position:	
Net investments in capital assets	1,695,315
Unrestricted	699,393
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 2,394,708</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	Business-type Activities - <u>Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Sewer</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Usage charges	\$ 310,439
Other fees	8,539
Total Operating Revenues	<u>318,978</u>
Operating Expenses:	
Operating costs	244,240
Depreciation	55,055
Total Operating Expenses	<u>299,295</u>
Total Operating Income	<u>19,683</u>
Nonoperating Income (Expenses):	
Interest income	<u>1,173</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), net	<u>1,173</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	20,856
Transfers out	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	20,856
Net Position - Beginning	<u>2,373,852</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u><u>\$ 2,394,708</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Sewer</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from users	\$ 326,632
Payments to vendors	(156,932)
Payments to employees	(86,454)
	83,246
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(5,018)
	(5,018)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Investment income	1,173
	1,173
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	79,401
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Beginning of year	468,514
End of year	\$ 547,915
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ 19,683
Depreciation	55,055
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables, net	7,654
Liabilities, net	854
	854
Net Cash Provided From Operating Activities	\$ 83,246

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,139	\$ 368,803
Investments	103,598	-
Receivables:		
Water district user fee tax liens	-	65,463
Total Assets	<u>104,737</u>	<u>434,266</u>
Liabilities:		
Warrants and other payables	-	40,954
Planning board deposits	-	320,164
Other liabilities	-	73,148
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>434,266</u>
Net Position:		
Held in trust for:		
Other postemployment benefits	<u>104,737</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 104,737</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	<u>Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund</u>
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 274,245
Employee	132,830
Total contributions	<u>407,075</u>
Investment income:	
Interest and dividends	4,137
Net investment earnings	<u>4,137</u>
Total Additions	<u>411,212</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Life and health insurance premiums paid for retirees	<u>332,075</u>
Total Deductions	<u>332,075</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	79,137
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>25,600</u>
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 104,737</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of 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 governmental entities. The following is a summary of the more significant policies and practices used by the Town:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is located south of Boston in Bristol County. It was established as a Town in 1712. The Town is governed by an elected three-member Board of Selectmen. The board members serve three-year terms. The Town provides governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, rubbish disposal, public education in grades K-12, water and sewer services, street maintenance, and parks and recreational facilities.

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. Pursuant to these criteria there are no component units required to be included in the financial statements.

The Town is a member community of the Dighton-Rehoboth Regional School District that provides educational services to two area communities. This joint venture assesses each community its share of operational and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In fiscal year 2015, the Town's share of the operating and debt service expenses was \$8,596,433. There is no equity interest reported in these financial statements. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the District's administrative office located at 2700 Regional Road, North Dighton, MA 02764.

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 non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *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 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 funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

- 1) The total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least ten percent 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 and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least five percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Additionally, 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*. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is 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*. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements.

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 interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when payment is 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 considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year and are material. 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 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.

Ambulance Fund – is used to account for the fees generated from the operations of the fire department’s ambulance service that are designated to fund and supplement operating costs of the department.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds – consist of other special revenue, capital projects 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.

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

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 *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 are user charges and fees, while operating expenses consist of salaries, ordinary maintenance, indirect costs and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Sewer Enterprise Fund – accounts for user charges collected to finance costs associated with maintaining the related infrastructure within the Town boundaries by which the sewer activities are processed.

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity for others that may not be used for governmental programs.

The government reports the following fiduciary funds:

Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund – is used to accumulate funds for future payments of other postemployment benefits for retirees such as health and life insurance.

Agency Fund – is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity. This fund is primarily used for developer deposits and water liens collected on behalf of the Dighton Water District (a legally separate, non-Town utility service provider). Agency funds apply the accrual basis of accounting but do not have a measurement focus.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or 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 are reported at fair value.

Receivables – Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed on January 1 every year. Bills are sent quarterly and are due on August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1, or thirty days subsequent to the mailing date. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes to the statutory rate per annum. The Town is allowed to take delinquent tax accounts into tax title fourteen days subsequent to the mailing of demand of delinquent taxes. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy.

Sewer user charges are assessed semi-annually based upon metered water consumption as provided by the Dighton Water District.

Real estate taxes and sewer user fees may be secured through a lien process 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.

Inventories and Prepaid Items – Inventories, which are not material to the basic financial statements, are considered to be expenditures at the time of purchase. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure (e.g. roads, utility mains, and similar items), 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 are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities, if material is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 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-process) are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	40 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Infrastructure	40-50 years

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 – 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 and permanent funds is retained in the respective funds.

Compensated Absences – It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits. Amounts related to sick-pay benefits are carried forward from year to year. Compensation to employees varies depending upon union or employment contracts, with employee payments options including at year end or upon retirement. Compensated absence liabilities related to both governmental and business-type activities are normally paid from the funds reporting the 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.

Long-term Obligations – Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond anticipation notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of long-term debt issued is reported as other financing sources. 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.

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 has one item that is reported on the government-wide statement of net position which relate to outflows from changes in the net pension liability. The deferred pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future years as more fully described in Note III, subsection A.

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 has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item *unavailable revenue* is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from four sources: property taxes, excise, Title V septic betterment loans and other. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts 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 permanent funds represent the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

Loans represent the balance of Title V septic loan paybacks from Town residents restricted for future debt service payback of existing Title V notes payable issued by the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust.

Other purposes represent assets that are restricted by donors for specific governmental programs and uses.

Fund Equity – In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in 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 – non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as described below:

Non-spendable represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e. inventory or prepaid) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact as the corpus of the 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 constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision making authority, which consists of the Town Meeting members through Town Meeting Votes. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town Meeting removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (through Town Meeting Votes) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Town has by ordinance authorized the Town Accountant to assign fund balance. The Town Meeting may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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.

The Town has not established financial policies with respect to maintaining minimum fund balance amounts.

Stabilization Funds – The Town maintains a general stabilization fund which may be used for any municipal purpose upon a two-thirds vote of the Town Meeting. The balance of the fund totals \$1,100,962 at June 30, 2015 and is reported as 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 Accountant as assigned, and (2) classify encumbrances that result from an action of the Town Meeting 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 \$152,796 of encumbrances from Town Meeting votes in the general fund as committed and \$2,800 of encumbrances from normal purchasing activity as assigned at June 30, 2015. Encumbrances are not reported in any other fund.

The following table reflects the Town's fund equity categorizations:

	General	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Nonexpendable trust funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,107	\$ 23,107
Restricted:				
General government	-	-	458,438	458,438
Public safety	-	867,094	-	867,094
Culture and recreation	-	-	279,998	279,998
Community preservation	-	-	427,268	427,268
Other purposes	-	-	107,776	107,776
Committed:				
General government	46,076	-	-	46,076
Public safety	70,000	-	-	70,000
Public works	32,508	-	-	32,508
Health and human services	4,212	-	-	4,212
Unemployment	25,167	-	-	25,167
Assigned:				
General government	2,800	-	-	2,800
Unassigned	3,584,730	-	-	3,584,730
	<u>\$ 3,765,493</u>	<u>\$ 867,094</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,587</u>	<u>\$ 5,929,174</u>

E. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations and Deficits

During the fiscal year, the Town incurred an appropriation deficit of \$273,702 as a result of incurring excess snow and ice removal costs above budget. Expenditures did not exceed appropriations for the legally adopted budget within the General Fund for any other functions.

F. 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 that 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 State Treasurer’s Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust investment pool (“the MMDT”). In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits. Repurchase agreements cannot be for a period of over ninety days, and the underlying security must be a United States obligation. During the fiscal year, the Town did not enter into any repurchase agreements.

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 does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk relative to cash holdings. At year-end, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$6,166,529 and the bank balance was \$6,047,350. Of the Town's bank balance, \$5,907,383 was covered by either federal depository insurance or by the depositors’ insurance fund; and the remainder was uninsured.

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 does not have a formal investment policy related to custodial credit risk. The Town’s mutual fund and MMDT investments totaling \$103,598 and \$287,537, respectively, are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk – The Town does not have formal investment policies that limit investment maturities as a way of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Town does not place a limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Credit Risk – The Town has not adopted a formal policy related to credit risk.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the Town’s individual major and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Receivables:			
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 468,642	\$ -	\$ 468,642
Tax liens	768,823	-	768,823
Excise	127,951	-	127,951
Community preservation surcharge	2,830	-	2,830
Ambulance	343,417	(223,221)	120,196
Departmental and other	75,515	-	75,515
Title V betterment loans	183,098	-	183,098
Intergovernmental	140,499	-	140,499
Total	<u>\$ 2,110,775</u>	<u>\$ (223,221)</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,554</u>

Receivables as of year-end for Town's proprietary funds are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Receivables:			
Sewer user fees	\$ 161,078	\$ -	\$ 161,078
Total	<u>\$ 161,078</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 161,078</u>

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connections with receivables for revenues that are considered unavailable to liquidate liabilities of the current period. The following identifies the components of deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Receivable type:			
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$ 263,448	\$ -	\$ 263,448
Tax liens	766,198	2,625	768,823
Excise	127,951	-	127,951
Community preservation surcharge	-	2,830	2,830
Ambulance	-	120,196	120,196
Departmental and other	75,515	-	75,515
Title V betterment loans	-	183,098	183,098
Total	<u>\$ 1,233,112</u>	<u>\$ 308,749</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,861</u>

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Transfers Out	Transfers In			Total
	General Fund	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 34,954	\$ 101,686	\$ 136,640 (1)
Ambulance Fund	339,351	-	-	339,351 (2)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	59,725	-	-	59,725 (2)
Total	<u>\$ 399,076</u>	<u>\$ 34,954</u>	<u>\$ 101,686</u>	<u>\$ 535,716</u>

(1) Transfer to Nonmajor funds to fund various projects

(2) Transfers to General Fund to supplement operating budgets.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><u>Governmental Activities:</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,781,233	\$ 123,878	\$ (1,126,853)	\$ 2,778,258
Construction in Process	-	54,107	-	54,107
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>3,781,233</u>	<u>177,985</u>	<u>(1,126,853)</u>	<u>2,832,365</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,375,765	170,853	-	1,546,618
Improvements other than buildings	116,567	75,461	-	192,028
Infrastructure	2,505,158	194,388	-	2,699,546
Machinery and equipment	1,373,902	64,811	-	1,438,713
Vehicles	3,000,326	78,538	(76,283)	3,002,581
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>8,371,718</u>	<u>584,051</u>	<u>(76,283)</u>	<u>8,879,486</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,098,398)	(39,631)	-	(1,138,029)
Improvements other than buildings	(113,043)	(3,860)	-	(116,903)
Infrastructure	(489,660)	(130,117)	-	(619,777)
Machinery and equipment	(810,403)	(102,239)	-	(912,642)
Vehicles	(1,906,338)	(187,249)	76,283	(2,017,304)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,417,842)</u>	<u>(463,096)</u>	<u>76,283</u>	<u>(4,804,655)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>3,953,876</u>	<u>120,955</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,074,831</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,735,109</u>	<u>\$ 298,940</u>	<u>\$ (1,126,853)</u>	<u>\$ 6,907,196</u>
<i><u>Business-Type Activities - Sewer:</u></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 68,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,245
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>68,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,245</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	3,026,722	5,018	-	3,031,740
Machinery and equipment	11,562	-	-	11,562
Vehicles	20,000	-	-	20,000
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>3,058,284</u>	<u>5,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,063,302</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(1,357,131)	(53,898)	-	(1,411,029)
Machinery and equipment	(4,046)	(1,157)	-	(5,203)
Vehicles	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,381,177)</u>	<u>(55,055)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,436,232)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>1,677,107</u>	<u>(50,037)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,627,070</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,745,352</u>	<u>\$ (50,037)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,695,315</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	
General government	\$ 20,908	Sewer	\$ 55,055
Public safety	232,900		
Public works	189,070	Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 55,055</u>
Health and human services	5,275		
Culture and recreation	14,943		
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 463,096</u>		

E. Leases

Assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fire Pumper Truck	\$ 518,062
Fire Ambulance	237,004
Less: accumulated depreciation	(504,846)
Total	<u>\$ 250,220</u>

The future minimum lease payments and the present value of the minimum lease payments at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2016	\$ 104,726
2017	104,726
2018	52,636
2019	<u>52,636</u>
Total minimum lease payments	314,724
Less: amounts representing interest	<u>(22,486)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 292,238</u>

F. Temporary Debt

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

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

Capital Projects and Other Approved Costs – Projects may be temporarily funded through the issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANS) or grant anticipation notes (GANS). 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 District and carry maturity dates not in excess of one year and are interest bearing and will be paid through future issuance of general obligation bonds. Temporary notes outstanding at June 30, 2015, are payable as follows:

Type	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	July 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2015
BAN	0.00%	N/A	\$ 58,170	\$ 8,631	\$ -	\$ 66,801
Total Notes Payable			<u>\$ 58,170</u>	<u>\$ 8,631</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,801</u>
Total Business-Type Notes			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Notes Payable			<u>\$ 58,170</u>	<u>\$ 8,631</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,801</u>

The BAN outstanding at June 30, 2015 was issued for Title V septic betterment loans to residents.

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 relative to associated personnel costs.

State law permits the Town, under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, to authorize indebtedness up to a limit of 5.0 percent of its equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being “inside the debt limit.” In addition, the Town may authorize debt in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being “outside the debt limit”.

The following reflects the current year activity in the long-term liability accounts:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Governmental Activities:					
Bond and note debt	\$ 105,562	\$ -	\$ (10,490)	\$ 95,072	\$ 10,362
Capital lease obligations	383,486	-	(91,248)	292,238	94,460
Landfill monitoring	261,700	-	(15,400)	246,300	15,400
Compensated absences	241,076	114,681	(36,161)	319,596	47,939
Other postemployment benefits	2,148,018	584,285	(199,245)	2,533,058	-
Net pension liability *	5,358,874	866,673	(589,292)	5,636,255	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 8,498,716</u>	<u>\$ 1,565,639</u>	<u>\$ (941,836)</u>	<u>\$ 9,122,519</u>	<u>\$ 168,161</u>
Business-type Activities: Sewer					
Compensated absences	6,444	-	-	6,444	3,222
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 6,444</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,444</u>	<u>\$ 3,222</u>

* = Restated due to GASB 68 implementation (See Note III, Subsection F)

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

The following is a summary of outstanding long-term debt obligations for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Description of Issue	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Maturities	Ending Balance
<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
MCWT (Title V) Loans	0.00%	\$ 105,562	\$ -	\$ (10,490)	\$ 95,072
Total Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 105,562</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (10,490)</u>	<u>\$ 95,072</u>

Payments on outstanding bonds and notes due in future years consist of the following:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities						Totals
	Principal			Interest			
	Gross	Subsidy	Net	Gross	Subsidy	Net	
2016	\$ 10,362	\$ -	\$ 10,362	\$ 1,785	\$ (1,785)	\$ -	\$ 10,362
2017	10,362	-	10,362	1,398	(1,398)	-	10,362
2018	10,362	-	10,362	994	(994)	-	10,362
2019	10,362	-	10,362	589	(589)	-	10,362
2020	10,362	-	10,362	193	(193)	-	10,362
2021-2025	16,640	-	16,640	-	-	-	16,640
2026-2030	16,640	-	16,640	-	-	-	16,640
2031-2035	9,982	-	9,982	-	-	-	9,982
Total	<u>\$ 95,072</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,072</u>	<u>\$ 4,959</u>	<u>\$ (4,959)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,072</u>

The following represents authorized and unissued debt as of June 30, 2015:

Project	Amount
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>	
Title V Loans	\$ 133,442
Police Headquarters & Community Center	<u>3,270,723</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>3,404,165</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>	
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>-</u>
Total Authorized and Unissued Debt	<u>\$ 3,404,165</u>

III. Other Information

A. Retirement System

Plan Description – The Town contributes to the Bristol County Retirement System (BCRS), a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under MGL Chapter 32 and is administered by the Bristol County Retirement Board (BCRB). Standalone audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 were issued and may be obtained by writing to the Bristol County Retirement System, 645 County Street, Taunton, MA 02780.

Membership – Membership in the Retirement System as of December 31, 2014, was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,041
Active plan members	3,119
Disabled plan members	277
Inactive plan members	<u>714</u>
Total	<u>6,151</u>

Benefit Terms – The Retirement System provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth’s state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund directly. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Board and are borne by the System.

Membership in the Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time employees and non-seasonal, part-time employees who, in general, regularly work more than twenty hours per week. Members of the Retirement System do not participate in the federal Social Security retirement system.

Massachusetts contributory retirement system benefits are uniform from retirement system to retirement system. 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.

Contributions Requirements – The Town has elected provisions of Chapter 32, Section 22D (as amended) of Massachusetts General Laws, which require that a funding schedule be established to fully fund the pension plan by June 30, 2040. Under provisions of this law, participating employers are assessed their share of the total retirement cost based on the entry age, normal actuarial cost method.

The Town contributed \$589,292 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2015, which equaled the actuarially-determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. The Town’s contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 21.1% in fiscal year 2015.

Net Pension Liability – At June 30, 2015, the Town reported a liability of \$5,636,255 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2014 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. These figures were updated by the independent actuary to December 31, 2014. There were no material changes made in this update

to the actuarial assumptions (see below) nor were there any material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the actuarial valuation.

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's proportion was approximately 1.973% at December 31, 2014, which was consistent with the proportion measured at January 1, 2014.

Pension Expense – The Town recognized \$595,499 in pension expense in the statement of activities in fiscal year 2015.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2015, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual Experience	\$ —	\$ —
Changes of assumptions	—	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	271,174	—
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	—
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 271,174</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are expected to be recognized in the Town's pension expense as follows (dollar amounts are in thousands):

Year ended June 30,	
2016	\$ 67,793
2017	67,794
2018	67,793
2019	67,794

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, 2014. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2014 actuarial valuation included:

Actuarial cost method:	Individual entry age normal
Amortization method:	Payments increasing at 4.5%
Remaining amortization period:	15 years
Asset valuation method:	Market value as reported by PERAC

Investment rate of return:	8.0%
Projected salary increases:	3.0% per year
Cost of living adjustments:	3% of the lesser of the pension amount and \$16,000 per year
Mortality rates:	Pre-retirement rates reflect the RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale AA from 2010. The post-retirement rates reflect the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with Scale AA from 2010
Disabled life mortality:	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward two years

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 real rates of return (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 real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2014 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Equity	46.5%	7.8%
Fixed income	24.5%	5.0%
Private equity	8.5%	11.3%
Real estate funds	7.5%	6.3%
Hedge funds	5.0%	7.1%
Infrastructure	5.0%	8.0%
Timber	3.0%	7.5%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension was 8.00%. 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 at rates equal to the actuarially-determined contribution rates and the member rate. 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 calculated using the discount rate of 8.00% as well as the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00%) or one percentage point higher (9.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(7.00%)</u>	Current Discount <u>(8.00%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(9.00%)</u>
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$7,470,142	\$5,636,255	\$4,115,404

B. Risk Financing

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

The Town is part of a premium-based, self-insurance group which insures for general and personal liability, and worker's compensation, through the Southeastern MASS Health Group. Additionally, the Town is entirely self-insured for employees' unemployment benefits. The Town essentially transfers its risk through payment of its annual assessment which is adjusted according to the Town's experience history. All other insurance is carried through conventional carriers.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description – In addition to the pension benefits previously described, the Town provides health and life insurance benefits to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") in accordance with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32B. Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by collective bargaining agreements, state law, and Town ordinance. All benefits are provided through the Town's insurance program. The Plan does not issue a stand – alone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

Funding Policy - The contribution requirements of Plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. Retirees contribute 40% of the calculated contribution and the remainder of the cost is funded by the Town. The Town currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. The costs of administering the Plan are paid by the Town.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation - The Town's annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution "ARC" of the employer. The Town has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement #45 for employers in plans with fewer than 100 total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The following table reflects the activity regarding the Town's OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$ 351,616
Interest on net OPEB obligation	85,920
Adjustment to ARC	<u>146,749</u>
Annual OPEB cost	584,285
Contributions made	<u>(199,245)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	385,040
Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	<u>2,148,018</u>
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	<u><u>\$ 2,533,058</u></u>

Trend information regarding annual OPEB cost, the percentage of the annual OPEB cost contributed and the net OPEB obligation is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost (AOPEBC)</u>	<u>Percentage of AOPEBC Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
June 30, 2015	\$ 584,285	34.1%	\$ 2,533,058
June 30, 2014	\$ 288,343	39.3%	\$ 2,148,018
June 30, 2013	\$ 272,373	36.7%	\$ 1,973,010

The AOPEBC at June 30, 2015 was charged to the following functional programs: General Government \$101,666; Public Safety \$332,458; Public Works \$81,216; Health and Human Services \$41,484; and Culture and Recreation \$27,461.

Funding Status and Funding Progress – The funded status of the Plan at June 30, 2015 for the most recent actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2014, was as follows:

Actuarial value of plan assets	\$ 25,000
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 6,678,002
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 6,653,002
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.37%
Covered payroll (annually payroll of active employees covered by the plan)	N/A
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events into the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the Plan and the ARC of the employer are subject to continual revision as estimates are compared to actual results and past expectations.

Methods and Assumptions – Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and the 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.

The significant methods and assumptions as of the latest valuation are as follows:

Valuation date:	July 1, 2014
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level dollar amortization over 30 years at last valuation
Remaining amortization period:	26 years at July 1, 2014
Interest discount rate:	4.00% per annum
Healthcare/Medical cost trend rate:	Varies, from 5.0% to 6.0%

D. Commitments and Contingencies

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, if any, at June 30, 2015, cannot be ascertained, management believes that any resulting liability, if any, should not materially affect the basic financial statements of the Town at June 30, 2015.

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 expects the amount if any, in these situations, to be immaterial.

E. Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Care Costs

The Town's landfill is closed and a final cover has been installed in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations. Those laws and regulations also require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions ("post-closure care") at the site for 30 years after the landfill cover is installed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the estimated remaining cost of monitoring; \$246,300 has been recorded as a governmental activities liability; actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

F. Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements

Current Year Implementation

In June 2012, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans* and Statement 50 as they relate to pension plans that are administered through trusts or similar arrangements meeting certain criteria. This Statement builds upon the existing framework for financial reports of defined benefit pension plans, which includes a statement of fiduciary net position (the amount held in a trust for paying retirement benefits) and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. Statement 67 enhances note disclosures and RSI for both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. Statement 67 also requires the presentation of new information about annual money-weighted rates of return in the notes to the financial statements and in 10-year RSI schedules. The provisions of this Statement became effective for financial statements for periods

beginning after June 15, 2013 and impact the financial reports of the pension systems that communities participate in and not the financial statements of the communities themselves. In June 2012, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions — an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. Statement 68 replaces the requirements of Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers* and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*, as they relate to governments that provide pensions through pension plans administered as trusts or similar arrangements that meet certain criteria. Statement 68 requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. The Statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised and new note disclosures and required supplementary information. The provisions of GASB 68 became effective for the Town in fiscal year 2015 and had a material effect on its financial statements.

In January 2013, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*. GASB 69 established accounting and financial reporting standards to government combinations and disposals of government operations. The provisions of GASB 69 became effective for the Town in fiscal 2015 and did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In April 2013, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*. The objective of GASB 70 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by governments that extend and receive nonexchange financial guarantees. The provisions of GASB 70 became effective for the Town in fiscal year 2015 and did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In November 2013, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. The objective of GASB 71 is to address an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB 68. The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or nonemployer contributing entity to a defined pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. The provisions of GASB 71 became effective for the Town in fiscal year 2015 and had a material effect on its financial statements.

Future Year Implementation

In February 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. GASB 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues relating to fair value measurements by providing guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2016). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68 and Amendments to Certain Provision of GASB Statement No. 67 and No. 68*. The objective of GASB 73 is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In

addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2016) – except those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of GASB Statement No. 68, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2106 (fiscal year 2017). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*. GASB 74’s objective is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016 (fiscal year 2017). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Plans*. GASB 75 established new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017 (fiscal year 2018). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The objective of GASB 76 is to identify – in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment – the hierarchy of generally accepted principles (GAAP). This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2016). The Town is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

IV. Prior Period Restatement

Beginning of year net position was restated to reflect a restatement of land values. Net position reported in the Town’s June 30, 2014 financial statements were also restated to recognize the implementation of GASB Statement 68, which required the Town to record its share of the net pension liability. The result of the restatements was as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Prior year as presented	\$11,099,381
Restate capital assets	(1,126,852)
Net pension liability	(5,358,874)
As Restated	<u>\$ 4,613,655</u>

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSIONS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, <u>2014</u>
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	1.973%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 5,636
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,799
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	201.4%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.1%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

(dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, <u>2014</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 589
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>879</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (290)</u>
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,799
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	31.4%

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

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Other Postemployment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b-a/c)
7/1/2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 6,678,002	\$ 6,653,002	0.37%	n/a	n/a
6/30/2013	-	3,036,811	3,036,811	0.00%	1,865,226	162.8%
6/30/2010	-	6,785,431	6,785,431	0.00%	2,039,891	332.6%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION FUNDING

Other Postemployment Benefits

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contributions	Actual Contributions	Percentage Contributed
2015	\$ 351,616	\$ 199,245	56.7%
2014	288,343	113,335	39.3%
2013	272,373	99,900	36.7%
2012	720,731	109,457	15.2%

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Encumbrances	Actual Budgetary Adjusted	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget				
REVENUES						
Real estate and personal property taxes, net	\$ 13,685,439	\$ 13,685,439	\$ 14,053,341	\$ -	\$ 14,053,341	\$ 367,902
Intergovernmental	800,786	800,786	794,016	-	794,016	(6,770)
Motor vehicle and other excises	821,575	821,575	996,437	-	996,437	174,862
License and permits	228,000	228,000	358,948	-	358,948	130,948
Departmental and other revenue	280,377	280,377	559,057	-	559,057	278,680
Penalties and interest on taxes	67,080	67,080	226,046	-	226,046	158,966
Fines and forfeitures	2,200	2,200	18,116	-	18,116	15,916
Investment income	13,000	13,000	9,170	-	9,170	(3,830)
Total Revenues	<u>15,898,457</u>	<u>15,898,457</u>	<u>17,015,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,015,131</u>	<u>1,116,674</u>
EXPENDITURES						
General government	1,609,120	1,589,121	1,446,148	48,876	1,495,024	94,097
Public safety	2,837,641	2,869,317	2,615,529	70,000	2,685,529	183,788
Education	8,822,031	8,822,031	8,798,947	-	8,798,947	23,084
Public works	1,155,827	1,197,326	1,390,052	32,508	1,422,560	(225,234)
Health and human services	289,372	289,372	254,025	4,212	258,237	31,135
Culture and recreation	250,852	250,852	247,420	-	247,420	3,432
State and county tax assessments	151,584	151,584	151,584	-	151,584	-
Pension and other fringe benefits	1,410,124	1,388,124	1,285,063	-	1,285,063	103,061
Debt service	10,490	10,490	10,490	-	10,490	-
Total Expenditures	<u>16,537,041</u>	<u>16,568,217</u>	<u>16,199,258</u>	<u>\$ 155,596</u>	<u>16,354,854</u>	<u>213,363</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	393,830	393,830	443,065	-	443,065	49,235
Transfers out	(175,000)	(275,000)	(311,640)	-	(311,640)	(36,640)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>218,830</u>	<u>118,830</u>	<u>131,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,425</u>	<u>12,595</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES/USE OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE						
	<u>(419,754)</u>	<u>(550,930)</u>	<u>\$ 947,298</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 791,702</u>	<u>\$ 1,342,632</u>
Other Budgetary Items:						
Undesignated surplus (free cash)	549,696	680,872				
Prior year snow and ice deficit	(199,489)	(199,489)				
Prior year encumbrances	69,547	69,547				
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				

See accompanying independent auditors' report.
See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

TOWN OF DIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

I. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Budgetary Information – An annual budget is legally adopted for the General Fund. Financial orders are initiated by department heads, recommended by the Board of Selectmen and Finance Committee and approved by the Town Meeting members at the Town’s annual meeting in May. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. Department heads may transfer, without Town meeting approval, appropriation balances from one expenditure account to another within each department. The Town Meeting, however, must approve any transfer of unencumbered appropriation balances between departments. At the close of each fiscal year, unencumbered appropriation balances lapse or reverts to unreserved fund balance.

The Town adopts an annual budget for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. During fiscal year 2015, Town Meeting approved approximately \$130,000 in additional appropriations and transfers from the original approved budget.

The Town Accountant has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained in the manner in which the appropriations were voted at Town Meeting. Budgetary control is exercised through the Town’s accounting system.

Budgetary-to-GAAP Reconciliation – The Town’s general fund is prepared on a basis other than GAAP. A reconciliation of the budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, is as follows:

	Basis of Accounting Differences	Fund Perspective Differences	Total
Revenues on a budgetary basis			\$ 17,015,131
Stabilization investment income	\$ -	\$ 3,002	3,002
Unemployment trust investment income	-	50	50
GAAP differences in property taxes	155,194	-	155,194
Intergovernmental receivable adjustment	(10,226)	-	(10,226)
Revenues on a GAAP basis	<u>\$ 144,968</u>	<u>\$ 3,052</u>	<u>\$ 17,163,151</u>
Expenditures on a budgetary basis			\$ 16,199,258
Indirect costs treated as transfers for budget	\$ (43,989)	\$ -	(43,989)
Other postemployment benefit trust transfers	-	75,000	75,000
Expenditures on a GAAP basis	<u>\$ (43,989)</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,230,269</u>
Other financing sources (uses) on a budgetary basis			\$ 131,425
Stabilization transfers	\$ -	\$ 100,000	100,000
Other postemployment benefit trust transfers	-	75,000	75,000
Indirect costs treated as transfers for budget	(43,989)	-	(43,989)
Other financing sources (uses) on a GAAP basis	<u>\$ (43,989)</u>	<u>\$ 175,000</u>	<u>\$ 262,436</u>

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations – During fiscal year 2015, the Town exceeded appropriations for snow and ice removal costs in the amount of \$273,702, which will be funded from available funds in the subsequent fiscal year.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Dighton, Massachusetts

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the Town of Dighton, Massachusetts (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 2, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
November 2, 2015