

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Governmental-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	10
Statement of Activities	11
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	12
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Assets	13
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	14
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	15
Statement of Revenues and Other Sources, and Expenditures and Other Uses - Budget and Actual - General Fund	16
Proprietary Funds:	
Statement of Net Assets	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets	18
Statement of Cash Flows	19
Fiduciary Funds:	
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets	20
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets	21
Notes to Financial Statements	22

PAGE

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Schedule of Funding Progress 46

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures, and Other Uses -
Budget and Actual - Water Enterprise Fund 47

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures, and Other Uses -
Budget and Actual - Sewer Enterprise Fund 48



MELANSON HEATH & COMPANY, PC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MANAGEMENT ADVISORS

10 New England Business Center Drive • Suite 107

Andover, MA 01810-1096

(978) 749-0005 • Fax (978) 749-0006

www.melansonheath.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Town Manager and Town Council
Town of Watertown, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Watertown, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, (except for the Watertown Contributory System which is as of and for the year-ended December 31, 2009), which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Watertown's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Watertown as of June 30, 2010, (except for the Watertown Contributory System which is as of and for the year-ended December 31, 2009), and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Additional Offices:

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

The management's discussion and analysis, appearing on the following pages and the supplementary information appearing on page 46 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In addition, the schedules appearing on pages 47 and 48 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Town of Watertown, Massachusetts. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated June 8, 2011 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Melanson, Heath + Company P.C.

Andover, Massachusetts
June 8, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Watertown, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Watertown for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$ 95,785,932 (i.e., net assets), a change of \$ 1,823,379 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 26,965,985, a change of \$ (3,327,498) in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$ 6,676,593, a change of \$ 1,527,609 in comparison to the prior year.
- Total bonds payable at the close of the current fiscal year was \$ 50,624,270, a change of \$ 2,027,947 in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 41,436	\$ 46,157	\$ 18,092	\$ 14,487	\$ 59,528	\$ 60,644
Capital assets	98,709	89,723	3,471	3,600	102,180	93,323
Total assets	<u>140,145</u>	<u>135,880</u>	<u>21,563</u>	<u>18,087</u>	<u>161,708</u>	<u>153,967</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	50,849	52,367	4,039	2,606	54,888	54,973
Other liabilities	10,461	4,723	573	309	11,034	5,032
Total liabilities	<u>61,310</u>	<u>57,090</u>	<u>4,612</u>	<u>2,915</u>	<u>65,922</u>	<u>60,005</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net	61,350	43,449	4,594	926	65,944	44,375
Restricted	4,220	5,635	-	-	4,220	5,635
Unrestricted	<u>13,265</u>	<u>29,706</u>	<u>12,357</u>	<u>14,246</u>	<u>25,622</u>	<u>43,952</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 78,835</u>	<u>\$ 78,790</u>	<u>\$ 16,951</u>	<u>\$ 15,172</u>	<u>\$ 95,786</u>	<u>\$ 93,962</u>

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	<u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type</u> <u>Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 6,544	\$ 6,015	\$ 13,759	\$ 12,767	\$ 20,303	\$ 18,782
Operating grants and contributions	11,136	12,829	-	-	11,136	12,829
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	249	-	249	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes (including penalties and interest)	71,354	68,479	-	-	71,354	68,479
Excises	3,116	3,444	-	-	3,116	3,444
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	9,416	10,314	-	-	9,416	10,314
Investment income	324	688	44	51	368	739
Miscellaneous	2,152	1,270	-	-	2,152	1,270
Total revenues	<u>104,042</u>	<u>103,039</u>	<u>14,052</u>	<u>12,818</u>	<u>118,094</u>	<u>115,857</u>
Expenses:						
General government	5,429	4,754	-	-	5,429	4,754
Public safety	17,367	19,496	-	-	17,367	19,496
Education	43,090	41,746	-	-	43,090	41,746
Public works	4,552	11,402	-	-	4,552	11,402
Health and human services	1,135	1,063	-	-	1,135	1,063
Culture and recreation	3,750	3,734	-	-	3,750	3,734
Employee benefits	26,865	28,318	-	-	26,865	28,318
Intergovernmental	2,173	2,081	-	-	2,173	2,081
Interest	1,671	1,687	-	-	1,671	1,687
Miscellaneous	60	67	-	-	60	67
Water services	-	-	4,122	3,807	4,122	3,807
Sewer services	-	-	6,056	5,521	6,056	5,521
Total expenses	<u>106,092</u>	<u>114,348</u>	<u>10,178</u>	<u>9,328</u>	<u>116,270</u>	<u>123,676</u>
Change in net assets before transfers	(2,050)	(11,309)	3,874	3,490	1,824	(7,819)
Transfers in (out)	<u>2,095</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>(2,095)</u>	<u>(2,350)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase(decrease) in net assets	45	(8,959)	1,779	1,140	1,824	(7,819)
Net assets - beginning of year, as restated	<u>78,790</u>	<u>87,749</u>	<u>15,172</u>	<u>14,032</u>	<u>93,962</u>	<u>101,781</u>
Net assets - end of year	<u>\$ 78,835</u>	<u>\$ 78,790</u>	<u>\$ 16,951</u>	<u>\$ 15,172</u>	<u>\$ 95,786</u>	<u>\$ 93,962</u>

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net assets were \$ 95,785,932, a change of \$ 1,823,379 from the prior year.

The largest portion of net assets \$ 65,943,981 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net assets \$ 4,219,571 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets \$ 25,622,380 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ 44,787. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations	\$ 1,409,039
Nonmajor funds - accrual basis	4,149,274
Depreciation expense in excess of principal debt service	(284,220)
Accrued other post-employment benefits	(3,942,673)
MSBA receipt	(982,370)
Other GAAP accruals	<u>(304,263)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 44,787</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net assets of \$ 1,778,592, primarily due to unspent appropriations and increase in water and sewer rates.

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 26,965,985, a change of \$ (3,327,498) in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

	Governmental Funds
General fund operating results	\$ 1,409,039
Nonmajor fund deficit	<u>(4,736,537)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (3,327,498)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$ 6,676,593 while total fund balance was \$ 10,454,234. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 7 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 11 percent of that same amount.

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$ 1,409,039 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

	Governmental Funds
Revenue deficit	\$ (73,104)
Appropriation turnbacks by department	3,055,605
Property tax collection exceeding net tax levy	89,275
Current year encumbrances to be spent in the subsequent year, over prior year encumbrances to be spent in the current year	1,320,117
Use of free cash as funding source	(2,250,000)
Other reclassifications	<u>(732,854)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,409,039</u>

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

Unrestricted net assets of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$ 12,357,176, a change of \$ (1,889,445) in comparison to the prior year. Total net assets of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$ 16,951,076, a change of \$ 1,778,592 in comparison to the prior year. Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no changes between the original budget and the final amended budget.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year end amounted to \$ 102,180,180 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$ 8,856,403 from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, construction in progress, and infrastructure.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included:

- Ongoing police station construction
- Ongoing street and sidewalk improvements
- Vehicles for the police department

Change in credit rating. The Town of Watertown maintains an “Aa3” rating from Moody’s for general obligation debt.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$ 50,624,270, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

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

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

Town Manager
Town of Watertown, Massachusetts
149 Main Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02472

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 28,902,776	\$ 14,251,203	\$ 43,153,979
Investments	2,602,823	-	2,602,823
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	1,079,737	-	1,079,737
Excises	213,000	-	213,000
User fees	-	3,840,803	3,840,803
Charges for services	26,283	-	26,283
Intergovernmental	982,370	-	982,370
Refinancing incentive	52,500	-	52,500
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	384,816	-	384,816
Intergovernmental	6,876,583	-	6,876,583
Refinancing incentive	315,000	-	315,000
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	26,294,152	152,994	26,447,146
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>72,415,122</u>	<u>3,317,912</u>	<u>75,733,034</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	140,145,162	21,562,912	161,708,074
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Warrants payable	1,551,161	-	1,551,161
Accounts payable	319,372	-	319,372
Accrued liabilities	960,431	-	960,431
Refunds payable	1,881,280	34,581	1,915,861
Other current liabilities	245,560	-	245,560
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	5,386,000	537,954	5,923,954
Accrued employee benefits	117,943	-	117,943
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	40,826,000	3,874,316	44,700,316
Accrued employee benefits, net of current portion	2,240,917	-	2,240,917
OPEB liability	<u>7,781,642</u>	<u>164,985</u>	<u>7,946,627</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	61,310,306	4,611,836	65,922,142
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	61,350,081	4,593,900	65,943,981
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	2,878,398	-	2,878,398
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	970,961	-	970,961
Expendable	370,212	-	370,212
Unrestricted	<u>13,265,204</u>	<u>12,357,176</u>	<u>25,622,380</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 78,834,856</u>	<u>\$ 16,951,076</u>	<u>\$ 95,785,932</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 5,429,138	\$ 932,947	\$ 195,458	\$ -	\$ (4,300,733)	\$ -	\$ (4,300,733)
Public safety	17,366,879	2,659,974	138,203	-	(14,568,702)	-	(14,568,702)
Education	43,090,377	2,086,216	10,529,354	-	(30,474,807)	-	(30,474,807)
Public works	4,551,803	122,528	8,025	-	(4,421,250)	-	(4,421,250)
Health and human services	1,135,126	78,370	191,006	-	(865,750)	-	(865,750)
Culture and recreation	3,750,012	663,736	74,122	-	(3,012,154)	-	(3,012,154)
Employee benefits	26,865,012	-	-	-	(26,865,012)	-	(26,865,012)
Intergovernmental	2,173,444	-	-	-	(2,173,444)	-	(2,173,444)
Interest	1,670,448	-	-	-	(1,670,448)	-	(1,670,448)
Miscellaneous	59,999	-	-	-	(59,999)	-	(59,999)
Total Governmental Activities	106,092,238	6,543,771	11,136,168	-	(88,412,299)	-	(88,412,299)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water services	4,121,884	5,566,067	-	-	-	1,444,183	1,444,183
Sewer services	6,056,544	8,192,865	-	249,480	-	2,385,801	2,385,801
Total Business-Type Activities	10,178,428	13,758,932	-	249,480	-	3,829,984	3,829,984
Total	\$ 116,270,666	\$ 20,302,703	\$ 11,136,168	\$ 249,480	(88,412,299)	3,829,984	(84,582,315)
General Revenues and Transfers:							
Property taxes					68,858,443	-	68,858,443
Excises					3,116,493	-	3,116,493
Penalties, interest and other taxes					2,495,638	-	2,495,638
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					9,415,842	-	9,415,842
Investment income					323,621	44,051	367,672
Miscellaneous					2,151,606	-	2,151,606
Transfers, net					2,095,443	(2,095,443)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					88,457,086	(2,051,392)	86,405,694
Change in Net Assets					44,787	1,778,592	1,823,379
Net Assets:							
Beginning of year, as restated					78,790,069	15,172,484	93,962,553
End of year					\$ 78,834,856	\$ 16,951,076	\$ 95,785,932

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2010

ASSETS	<u>General</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 14,993,848	\$ 13,908,928	\$ 28,902,776
Investments	-	2,602,823	2,602,823
Receivables:			
Property taxes	1,637,331	-	1,637,331
Excises	391,150	-	391,150
Charges for service	<u>91,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,272</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 17,113,601</u>	<u>\$ 16,511,751</u>	<u>\$ 33,625,352</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Warrants payable	\$ 1,551,161	\$ -	\$ 1,551,161
Accounts payable	319,372	-	319,372
Accrued liabilities	542,241	-	542,241
Deferred revenues	2,119,753	-	2,119,753
Tax refunds payable	1,881,280	-	1,881,280
Other liabilities	<u>245,560</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245,560</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,659,367	-	6,659,367
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for:			
Encumbrances	2,027,641	4,419,622	6,447,263
Expenditures	1,750,000	-	1,750,000
Perpetual (nonexpendable) permanent funds	-	970,961	970,961
Unreserved:			
Undesignated, reported in:			
General fund	6,676,593	-	6,676,593
Special revenue funds	-	6,136,806	6,136,806
Capital project funds	-	4,614,150	4,614,150
Permanent funds	<u>-</u>	<u>370,212</u>	<u>370,212</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>10,454,234</u>	<u>16,511,751</u>	<u>26,965,985</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 17,113,601</u>	<u>\$ 16,511,751</u>	<u>\$ 33,625,352</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2010

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 26,965,985
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	98,709,274
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	1,703,836
• Noncurrent assets, including MSBA reimbursements for contracted assistance projects, are not receivable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	8,226,453
• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(418,190)
• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(56,352,502)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 78,834,856</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>General</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 68,959,411	\$ -	\$ 68,959,411
Excise taxes	3,225,342	-	3,225,342
Penalties, interest and other taxes	2,495,637	-	2,495,637
Charges for services	2,466,282	2,935,274	5,401,556
Intergovernmental	18,501,279	2,669,791	21,171,070
Licenses and permits	196,538	-	196,538
Departmental	-	55,094	55,094
Fines and forfeitures	913,770	-	913,770
Investment income	224,310	99,311	323,621
Contributions	-	363,310	363,310
Miscellaneous	671,488	1,480,119	2,151,607
Total Revenues	<u>97,654,057</u>	<u>7,602,899</u>	<u>105,256,956</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	4,077,110	578,287	4,655,397
Public safety	14,314,230	9,433,411	23,747,641
Education	32,927,685	6,279,385	39,207,070
Public works	6,864,790	1,940,586	8,805,376
Health and human services	851,697	176,706	1,028,403
Culture and recreation	2,648,391	316,026	2,964,417
Pension	15,613,103	-	15,613,103
Employee benefits	11,251,909	-	11,251,909
Miscellaneous	59,999	-	59,999
Debt service	6,625,138	-	6,625,138
Intergovernmental	2,173,444	-	2,173,444
Total Expenditures	<u>97,407,496</u>	<u>18,724,401</u>	<u>116,131,897</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	246,561	(11,121,502)	(10,874,941)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Bond issuance	-	5,452,000	5,452,000
Transfers in	3,234,505	1,797,965	5,032,470
Transfers out	<u>(2,072,027)</u>	<u>(865,000)</u>	<u>(2,937,027)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,162,478</u>	<u>6,384,965</u>	<u>7,547,443</u>
Change in fund balance	1,409,039	(4,736,537)	(3,327,498)
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	<u>9,045,195</u>	<u>21,248,288</u>	<u>30,293,483</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 10,454,234</u>	<u>\$ 16,511,751</u>	<u>\$ 26,965,985</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ (3,327,498)														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Capital outlay purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,434,903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(5,449,220)</td> </tr> </table> • Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. (233,005) • Some revenues reported in the Statement of Activities, such as MSBA reimbursements for contracted assistance, do not provide current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (982,370) • The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Repayments of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,165,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuance of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(5,452,000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred charges on refunding amortization</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(52,500)</td> </tr> </table> • In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due. (210,310) • Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Compensated absences</td> <td style="text-align: right;">94,460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OPEB liability</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(3,942,673)</u></td> </tr> </table> 		Capital outlay purchases	14,434,903	Depreciation	(5,449,220)	Repayments of debt	5,165,000	Issuance of debt	(5,452,000)	Deferred charges on refunding amortization	(52,500)	Compensated absences	94,460	OPEB liability	<u>(3,942,673)</u>
Capital outlay purchases	14,434,903														
Depreciation	(5,449,220)														
Repayments of debt	5,165,000														
Issuance of debt	(5,452,000)														
Deferred charges on refunding amortization	(52,500)														
Compensated absences	94,460														
OPEB liability	<u>(3,942,673)</u>														
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ <u>44,787</u>														

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget		
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 68,870,136	\$ 68,870,136	\$ 68,870,136	\$ -
Excise taxes	3,255,000	3,255,000	3,225,342	(29,658)
Interest, penalties, and other taxes	2,535,087	2,535,087	2,495,637	(39,450)
Intergovernmental	10,589,035	10,589,035	10,497,053	(91,982)
Licenses and permits	205,000	205,000	196,538	(8,462)
Charges for services	2,381,802	2,381,802	2,466,282	84,480
Fines and forfeitures	885,000	885,000	913,770	28,770
Interest earnings	525,000	525,000	224,310	(300,690)
Miscellaneous	387,600	387,600	671,488	283,888
Transfers in	3,234,505	3,234,505	3,234,505	-
Other sources	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	95,118,165	95,118,165	95,045,061	(73,104)
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	5,305,154	5,305,154	4,249,557	1,055,597
Public safety	14,461,915	14,461,915	14,337,469	124,446
Education	32,927,708	32,927,708	32,927,685	23
Public works	8,330,634	8,330,634	7,570,353	760,281
Health and human services	875,678	875,678	853,957	21,721
Culture and recreation	2,722,642	2,722,642	2,655,428	67,214
Employee benefits	19,772,798	19,772,798	18,983,347	789,451
Debt service	6,783,584	6,783,584	6,625,138	158,446
Intergovernmental	2,251,870	2,251,870	2,173,444	78,426
Miscellaneous	79,950	79,950	79,950	-
Transfers out	1,606,232	1,606,232	1,606,232	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	95,118,165	95,118,165	92,062,560	3,055,605
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,982,501	\$ 2,982,501

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>		
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 3,359,373	\$ 10,891,830	\$ 14,251,203
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	<u>1,472,170</u>	<u>2,368,633</u>	<u>3,840,803</u>
Total current assets	4,831,543	13,260,463	18,092,006
Noncurrent:			
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	91,859	61,135	152,994
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>1,041,064</u>	<u>2,276,848</u>	<u>3,317,912</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,132,923</u>	<u>2,337,983</u>	<u>3,470,906</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	5,964,466	15,598,446	21,562,912
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Current:			
Refunds payable	34,581	-	34,581
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	<u>-</u>	<u>537,954</u>	<u>537,954</u>
Total current liabilities	34,581	537,954	572,535
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable	-	3,874,316	3,874,316
OPEB Liability	<u>115,945</u>	<u>49,040</u>	<u>164,985</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>115,945</u>	<u>3,923,356</u>	<u>4,039,301</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	150,526	4,461,310	4,611,836
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,791,064	2,802,836	4,593,900
Unrestricted	<u>4,022,876</u>	<u>8,334,300</u>	<u>12,357,176</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 5,813,940</u>	<u>\$ 11,137,136</u>	<u>\$ 16,951,076</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>		
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 5,566,067	\$ 8,192,865	\$ 13,758,932
Total Operating Revenues	5,566,067	8,192,865	13,758,932
Operating Expenses:			
Personnel expenses	819,493	363,093	1,182,586
Non-personnel	330,899	390,919	721,818
Intergovernmental assessments	2,807,488	5,149,170	7,956,658
Depreciation	164,004	153,362	317,366
Total Operating Expenses	4,121,884	6,056,544	10,178,428
Operating Income	1,444,183	2,136,321	3,580,504
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Intergovernmental revenue	-	249,480	249,480
Investment income	13,537	30,514	44,051
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	13,537	279,994	293,531
Income Before Transfers	1,457,720	2,416,315	3,874,035
Transfers:			
Transfers in	167,000	223,575	390,575
Transfers out	(1,332,553)	(1,153,465)	(2,486,018)
Change in Net Assets	292,167	1,486,425	1,778,592
Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as restated	5,521,773	9,650,711	15,172,484
Net Assets at End of Year	\$ 5,813,940	\$ 11,137,136	\$ 16,951,076

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>		
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 5,276,426	\$ 7,999,525	\$ 13,275,951
Payments to vendors and employees	(1,251,061)	(729,127)	(1,980,188)
Payments to other governments	<u>(2,807,488)</u>	<u>(5,149,170)</u>	<u>(7,956,658)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,217,877	2,121,228	3,339,105
<u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>			
Transfers in	167,000	223,575	390,575
Transfers out	(1,332,553)	(1,153,465)	(2,486,018)
Other non operating income	<u>5,734</u>	<u>249,478</u>	<u>255,212</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Noncapital Financing Activities	(1,159,819)	(680,412)	(1,840,231)
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets, net of disposals	(121,784)	(66,339)	(188,123)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds and notes	-	2,041,280	2,041,280
Principal payments on bonds and notes	<u>-</u>	<u>(303,333)</u>	<u>(303,333)</u>
Net Cash (Used for) Provided By Capital and Related Financing Activities	(121,784)	1,671,608	1,549,824
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>			
Investment income	<u>13,537</u>	<u>30,514</u>	<u>44,051</u>
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	<u>13,537</u>	<u>30,514</u>	<u>44,051</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(50,189)	3,142,938	3,092,749
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>3,409,562</u>	<u>7,748,892</u>	<u>11,158,454</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,359,373</u>	<u>\$ 10,891,830</u>	<u>\$ 14,251,203</u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:</u>			
Operating income	\$ 1,444,183	\$ 2,136,321	\$ 3,580,504
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	164,004	153,399	317,403
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
User fees	(318,488)	(193,340)	(511,828)
Other liabilities	<u>(71,822)</u>	<u>24,848</u>	<u>(46,974)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,217,877</u>	<u>\$ 2,121,228</u>	<u>\$ 3,339,105</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2010

	Pension Trust Fund (As of <u>December 31, 2009</u>)	Private Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 405,178	\$ 321,446	\$ (18,195)
Investments	80,722,347	24,081	-
Accounts receivable	<u>206,815</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>183,403</u>
Total Assets	81,334,340	345,527	165,208
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>			
Deferred revenue	-	-	183,403
Other liabilities	<u>59,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,195)</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>59,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>165,208</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
Total net assets held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	<u>\$ 81,274,655</u>	<u>\$ 345,527</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Pension Trust Fund (For the Year Ended <u>December 31, 2009</u>)	Private Purpose Trust Funds
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Employers	\$ 7,682,371	\$ -
Other systems and Commonwealth of Massachusetts	515,837	-
Plan members	2,611,712	-
Other	<u>28,532</u>	<u>189,902</u>
Total contributions	10,838,452	189,902
Investment Income:		
Increase in fair value of investments	10,033,189	564
Less: management fees	<u>(492,410)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net investment income	9,540,779	564
Total additions	20,379,231	190,466
Deductions:		
Benefit payments to plan members and beneficiaries	9,951,833	-
Refunds to plan members	100,319	-
Administrative expenses	148,992	-
Other	<u>280,427</u>	<u>20,392</u>
Total deductions	10,481,571	20,392
Net increase	9,897,660	170,074
Net assets:		
Beginning of year	<u>71,376,995</u>	<u>175,453</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 81,274,655</u>	<u>\$ 345,527</u>

See notes to financial statements.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Town Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.

Blended Component Units - Blended component units are entities that are legally separate, but are so related that they are, in substance, the same as the primary government, providing services entirely or almost entirely for the benefit of the primary government. The Watertown Contributory Retirement System which was established to provide retirement benefits primarily to employees and their beneficiaries. The System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements. Additional financial information of the System can be obtained by contacting the System located at 149 Main Street, Watertown, Massachusetts 02472.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

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

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

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

The *agency funds* account for fiduciary assets is held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agency on behalf of others.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

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

funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

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

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

E. Investments

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

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2010 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$ 24,716.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$ 15,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase

of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	20 - 50
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

H. Compensated Absences

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

I. Long-Term Obligations

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

J. Fund Equity

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

K. Use of Estimates

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

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

During the fiscal year, the Town Manager submits to the Town Council an operating budget for the proposed expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1st. The budget, as enacted by the Town Council, also establishes that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year as required by changing conditions. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. Although formal budgetary integration is not employed for Special Revenue Funds, effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws and the Town's Code of Ordinances.

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

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

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

B. Budgetary Basis

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

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

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

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

<u>General Fund</u>	Revenues and Other <u>Financing Sources</u>	Expenditures and Other <u>Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 97,654,057	\$ 97,407,496
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>3,234,505</u>	<u>2,072,027</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	100,888,562	99,479,523
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(89,275)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(474,745)
Add end of year appropriation carryforwards to expenditures	-	1,794,862
To reverse the effect of non-budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement	(8,004,226)	(8,004,226)
Recognize other sources and uses	2,250,000	-
To reverse non-budgeted reclassifications	<u>-</u>	<u>(732,854)</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 95,045,061</u>	<u>\$ 92,062,560</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2010:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

Kindergarten	\$ (28,376)
Academic support	\$ (4,080)
SPED circuit breaker	\$ (230,805)
Universal Pre-K	\$ (2,649)
LEP Title III	\$ (3,947)
Perkins OC Ed	\$ (4,721)
SPED 94-142	\$ (456,890)
SPED professional development	\$ (105)
Teacher Quality Title II	\$ (30,765)
Title I	\$ (47,931)
Title I carryover	\$ (11,257)
Organized Crime Drug EFT	\$ (83,351)

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

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

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

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

As of June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, \$ 24,727,412 and \$ 818,164 of the Town's and System's bank balances of \$ 48,530,800 and \$ 1,172,650, was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured, uncollateralized, and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department not in the Town's name.

4. Investments

A. Credit Risk

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

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End AAA</u>
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 1,260	\$ -	\$ 1,260
Corporate equities	33	33	-
Federal agency securities	1,033	-	1,033
Mutual funds	<u>301</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,627</u>	<u>\$ 334</u>	<u>\$ 2,293</u>

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

Presented below is the actual rating as of year end of the System (in thousands):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>
Corporate equities	\$ 15,805	\$ 15,805
Pooled domestic equity funds	3,249	3,249
Pooled international equity funds	7,812	7,812
Pooled domestic fixed income funds	14,117	14,117
Pooled alternative investments	3,174	3,174
Pooled real estate funds	5,314	5,314
PRIT*	<u>31,251</u>	<u>31,251</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 80,722</u>	<u>\$ 80,722</u>

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

B. Custodial Credit Risk

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

Of the Town's investment in U.S. Treasury Notes of \$ 1,260,062, and Federal Agency Securities of \$ 1,033,363, the government has a custodial credit risk exposure of \$ 2,293,425 because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The Town manages this risk with SIPC and excess SIPC coverage.

All of the System's investment in pooled funds of \$ 64,918,883, are subject to a custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the System's brokerage firm, which is

also the Counterparty to these securities. The System manages this risk with investing in PRIT, having SIPC, excess SIPC and assets being held in separately identifiable trust accounts.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Federal National Mtg. Assn.	\$ 405,947	15.5%
Federal Home Loan Mtg. Corp.	412,143	15.7%
Federal Home Loan Bank	208,001	7.9%

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32, Section 23 limits the amount the System may invest in any one issuer or security type, with the exception of the PRIT Fund. The System does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

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

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

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>			
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More Than 10</u>
Debt Related Securities:					
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 1,260	\$ 102	\$ 1,158	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency securities	<u>1,033</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,293</u>	<u>\$ 357</u>	<u>\$ 1,782</u>	<u>\$ 147</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>

E. Foreign Currency Risk

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

5. Taxes Receivable

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

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

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2010 consist of the following (in thousands):

<u>Property Taxes:</u>		
Real Estate		
2010	\$ 1,026	
Prior	<u>(4)</u>	1,022
Personal Property		
2010	17	
2009	10	
2008	13	
2007 & prior	<u>21</u>	61
Tax Liens		427
Deferred Taxes		124
Tax Possessions		<u>3</u>
Total Property Taxes		<u>\$ 1,637</u>
<u>Excise Taxes:</u>		
Motor Vehicle Excise		
2010	\$ 163	
2009	63	
2008	42	
2007	40	
2006	40	
2005	<u>34</u>	382
Boat Excise		<u>9</u>
Total Excise Taxes:		<u>\$ 391</u>

6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
Property taxes	\$ 173	\$ -
Excises	178	-
User fees	-	109
Charges for service	65	-

7. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2010, as well as funding to be provided by the Massachusetts School Building Authority for reimbursement of approved school capital project expenditures. Future receipt of MSBA payments are as follows:

2011	\$ 982,370
2012	982,370
2013	982,370
2014	982,369
2015	982,369
2016-2019	<u>2,947,105</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,858,953</u>

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 91,493	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ 91,532
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	2,734	463	(139)	3,058
Infrastructure	36,744	2,653	-	39,397
Vehicles	<u>8,202</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>(129)</u>	<u>8,171</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	139,173	3,253	(268)	142,158
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(30,449)	(3,698)	-	(34,147)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(1,189)	(383)	139	(1,433)
Infrastructure	(27,060)	(873)	-	(27,933)
Vehicles	<u>(5,864)</u>	<u>(495)</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>(6,230)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(64,562)</u>	<u>(5,449)</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>(69,743)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	74,611	(2,196)	-	72,415
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	7,629	-	-	7,629
Construction in progress	<u>7,483</u>	<u>12,569</u>	<u>(1,387)</u>	<u>18,665</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>15,112</u>	<u>12,569</u>	<u>(1,387)</u>	<u>26,294</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 89,723</u>	<u>\$ 10,373</u>	<u>\$ (1,387)</u>	<u>\$ 98,709</u>
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	\$ 1,648	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ 1,678
Infrastructure	10,294	580	-	10,874
Vehicles	<u>904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>904</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	12,846	610	-	13,456
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(1,013)	(107)	-	(1,120)
Infrastructure	(8,705)	(94)	-	(8,799)
Vehicles	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(219)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,821)</u>	<u>(317)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,138)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,025	293	-	3,318
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	<u>575</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>(563)</u>	<u>153</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>575</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>(563)</u>	<u>153</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ (563)</u>	<u>\$ 3,471</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 357
Public safety	493
Education	2,176
Public works	1,502
Culture and recreation	823
Health and human services	<u>98</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 5,449</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	\$ 164
Sewer	<u>153</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 317</u>

9. Warrants Payable

Warrants payable represent 2010 expenditures paid by July 15, 2010 as permitted by law.

10. Accrued Liabilities

This balance consists primarily of salaries earned but unpaid at June 30, 2010 and other accrued liabilities.

11. Deferred Revenue

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

The balance of the General Fund *deferred revenues* account is equal to the total of all June 30, 2010 receivable balances. The Town's statutory "allowance for abatements and exemptions" (overlay) account, with a balance of \$ 2,123,729 has been reclassified to deferred revenue for reporting purposes.

12. Tax Refunds Payable

This balance consists of an estimate of refunds due to property taxpayers for potential abatements. These cases are currently pending with the state Appellate Tax Board.

13. Notes Payable

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2010:

	Balance Beginning of Year	New Issues	Maturities	Balance End of Year
Bond anticipation	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ (350,000)	\$ -
Total	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ (350,000)	\$ -

14. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/10
Municipal purpose FY 98	8/15/17	2.40%	\$ 3,233,200
Municipal purpose FY 99	8/15/17	2.40%	6,030,750
General obligation bonds	8/15/17	2.40%	2,226,050
General obligation bonds	3/15/18	3.33%	400,000
General obligation bonds	11/1/19	3.36%	1,445,000
General obligation bonds	11/1/24	3.98%	11,690,000
General obligation bonds	11/1/20	4.23%	2,000,000
General obligation bonds	7/15/28	4.00%	13,735,000
General obligation bonds	2/15/30	3.31%	5,452,000
Total Governmental Activities:			\$ <u>46,212,000</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	Serial Maturities Through	Interest Rate(s) %	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/10
Sewer bond (MWRA)	5/15/11	0.00%	\$ 94,506
Sewer bond (MWRA)	5/15/13	0.00%	176,484
Sewer bond (MWRA)	5/15/15	0.00%	304,920
Sewer bond (MWRA)	5/15/20	0.00%	1,736,360
General obligation bond	3/15/24	3.33%	2,100,000
Total Business-Type Activities:			\$ <u>4,412,270</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011	\$ 5,386,000	\$ 1,521,661	\$ 6,907,661
2012	5,183,000	1,365,020	6,548,020
2013	5,018,000	1,201,667	6,219,667
2014	3,574,000	1,074,482	4,648,482
2015	3,524,000	969,871	4,493,871
2016-2020	12,802,000	3,332,391	16,134,391
2021-2025	7,675,000	1,513,514	9,188,514
2026-2030	3,050,000	308,964	3,358,964
Total	\$ <u>46,212,000</u>	\$ <u>11,287,570</u>	\$ <u>57,499,570</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011	\$ 537,954	\$ 79,088	\$ 617,042
2012	443,448	74,775	518,223
2013	443,448	70,125	513,573
2014	384,620	64,125	448,745
2015	384,620	59,325	443,945
2016-2020	1,618,180	213,000	1,831,180
2021-2025	600,000	62,700	662,700
Total	\$ <u>4,412,270</u>	\$ <u>623,138</u>	\$ <u>5,035,408</u>

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Total			Total			Equals
	Balance			Balance	Less	Current	Long-Term
	<u>7/1/09</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>6/30/10</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>6/30/10</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>							
Bonds payable	\$ 45,925	\$ 5,452	\$ (5,165)	\$ 46,212	\$ (5,386)	\$	40,826
Compensated absences	2,453	-	(94)	2,359	(118)		2,241
OPEB liability	3,839	3,943	-	7,782	-		7,782
Totals	\$ <u>52,217</u>	\$ <u>9,395</u>	\$ <u>(5,259)</u>	\$ <u>56,353</u>	\$ <u>(5,504)</u>	\$	<u>50,849</u>

	Total			Total			Equals
	Balance			Balance	Less	Current	Long-Term
	<u>7/1/09</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>6/30/10</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>6/30/10</u>
<u>Business-type Activities</u>							
Bonds payable	\$ 2,674	\$ 2,041	\$ (303)	\$ 4,412	\$ (538)	\$	3,874
OPEB liability	81	84	-	165	-		165
Totals	\$ <u>2,755</u>	\$ <u>2,125</u>	\$ <u>(303)</u>	\$ <u>4,577</u>	\$ <u>(538)</u>	\$	<u>4,039</u>

D. Advance and Current Refundings

Prior Year

In fiscal year 2009, the Town of Watertown defeased various bond issues by creating separate irrevocable trust funds. The proceeds from the new issuance of the general obligation bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities, and those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until the refunded bonds are retired on August 15, 2011. For financial reporting purposes, the debt has been considered defeased and therefore removed as a liability from the Town of Watertown's balance sheet. As of June 30, 2010, the principal amount of defeased debt outstanding but removed from the governmental activities and business-type activities was \$ 1,750,000.

15. Restricted Net Assets

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

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

16. Reserves of Fund Equity

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

The following types of reserves are reported at June 30, 2010:

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

Reserved for Expenditures - Represents the amount of fund balance appropriated to be used for expenditures in the subsequent year budget.

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

17. General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance

The undesignated general fund balance reported on the balance sheet is stated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which differs in certain respects from the Massachusetts Uniform Municipal Accounting System (UMAS). The following paragraphs summarize the major differences.

The accompanying financial statements include an estimate for future potential tax refunds, which is not recognized under UMAS.

The following summarizes the specific differences between GAAP basis and statutory basis of reporting the general fund undesignated fund balance:

GAAP basis balance	\$ 6,676,593
Tax refund estimate	<u>1,881,280</u>
Statutory (UMAS) Balance	<u>\$ 8,557,873</u>

18. Commitments and Contingencies

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

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

19. Contributory Retirement System

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions for State and Local Government Employees*, (as amended by GASB 50) with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

A. Plan Description and Contribution Information

Substantially all employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the Watertown Contributory Retirement System (WCRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer-defined benefit PERS. Eligible employees must participate in the WCRS. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of

the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the WCRS Retirement Board. Chapter 32 also establishes contribution percentages and benefits paid. The WCRS Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. As required by Massachusetts General Laws, the System issues a separate report to the Commonwealth's Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at December 31, 2009:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	408
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	146
Active plan members	<u>527</u>
Total	<u><u>1,081</u></u>
Number of participating employers	2

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

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

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). The Town Schedule of Employer Contributions is as follows:

Schedule of Employer Contributions:

<u>Year Ended</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Annual Required</u> <u>Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Contributed</u>
2000	\$ 4,586,000	100%
2001	\$ 4,244,346	100%
2002	\$ 4,586,000	100%
2003	\$ 5,296,038	100%
2004	\$ 5,422,000	100%
2005	\$ 5,551,000	100%
2006	\$ 6,602,724	100%
2007	\$ 6,770,135	100%
2008	\$ 7,276,020	100%
2009	\$ 7,422,874	100%
2010	\$ 7,682,371	100%

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Method Used to Value Investments - Investments are reported in accordance with PERAC requirements.

C. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The information presented below is from the Watertown Contributory Retirement System's most recent valuation (in thousands).

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
01/01/10	\$ 89,433	\$ 155,963	\$ 66,530	57.3%	\$ 25,403	261.9%
01/01/09	\$ 78,515	\$ 144,634	\$ 66,119	54.3%	\$ 25,266	261.7%

The Schedule of Funding Progress following the notes to financial statements presents multi-year trend information about the actuarial value of plan assets relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

D. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Under this method an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$ 66.1 million was calculated. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8% investment rate of return and (b) a projected salary increase of 4.5% per year. Liabilities for cost of living increases have been assumed at an annual increase of 3%, on the first \$ 12,000 of benefit payments. The actuarial value of assets is determined by projecting the market value of assets as of the beginning of the prior plan year with the assumed rate of return during that year (8%) and accounting for deposits and disbursements with interest at the assumed rate of return. An adjustment is then applied to recognize the difference between the actual investment return and expected return over a five-year period. As of December 31, 2009, the unfunded actuarially accrued liability is being amortized over 9 years using an open group method which assumes a 5% per year increase in payroll.

E. Teachers

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

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

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

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

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

In fiscal year 2010, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$ 8,004,226 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. This is included in the education expenditures and intergovernmental revenues in the general fund.

20. Post-Employment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

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

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the Town provides post-employment health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of June 30, 2009, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 767 retirees and 764 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

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

C. Funding Policy

Retirees contribute 20% for HMO and PPO Plans, 40% for indemnity plans and 10% for Teachers retired before July 1, 2009, respectively, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2010 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2010, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2009.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 7,683,909
Interest on net OPEB obligation	137,212
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(113,279)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	7,707,842
Contributions made	<u>(3,681,578)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	4,026,264
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>3,920,363</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 7,946,627</u></u>

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

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2010	\$ 7,707,842	48%	\$ 7,946,627
2009	\$ 7,352,363	47%	\$ 3,920,363

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2010 is recorded as a noncurrent liability in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2009, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 118,381,044
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 118,381,044</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 42,074,967</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>281%</u>

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

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the Town has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 3.5% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of 9% which decreases to a 5% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after ten years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis. This has been calculated assuming the amortization payment increases at a rate of 4.5%.

21. Risk Management

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

22. Beginning Fund Balance Net Assets Reclassification

The beginning (July 1, 2009) fund balances of the Town have been restated as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Sewer <u>Fund</u>
As previously reported	\$ 76,540,069	\$ 11,900,711
To reclassify bonds payable	<u>2,250,000</u>	<u>(2,250,000)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 78,790,069</u>	<u>\$ 9,650,711</u>

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2010
(Unaudited)

Employees' Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Value of Assets <u>(a)</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age <u>(b)</u>	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) <u>(b-a)</u>	Funded Ratio <u>(a/b)</u>	Covered Payroll <u>(c)</u>	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll <u>[(b-a)/c]</u>
01/01/10	\$ 89,432,797	\$ 155,963,135	\$ 66,530,338	57.3%	\$ 25,403,413	261.9%
01/01/09	\$ 78,514,694	\$ 144,633,508	\$ 66,118,814	54.3%	\$ 25,266,728	261.7%
01/01/08	\$ 97,038,107	\$ 140,549,411	\$ 43,511,304	69.0%	\$ 24,654,987	176.5%
01/01/06	\$ 77,395,170	\$ 130,484,841	\$ 53,089,671	59.3%	\$ 22,327,190	237.8%
01/01/04	\$ 72,563,856	\$ 120,699,469	\$ 48,135,613	60.1%	\$ 21,673,650	222.1%
01/01/02	\$ 70,633,407	\$ 111,494,385	\$ 40,860,978	63.4%	\$ 19,735,159	207.0%
01/01/01	\$ 66,804,435	\$ 100,876,281	\$ 34,071,846	66.2%	\$ 19,379,204	175.8%
01/01/00	\$ 67,485,797	\$ 93,900,795	\$ 26,414,998	71.9%	\$ 18,231,939	144.9%
01/01/99	\$ 56,172,432	\$ 90,052,933	\$ 33,880,501	62.4%	\$ 15,732,197	215.4%
01/01/98	\$ 54,266,762	\$ 76,162,713	\$ 21,895,951	71.3%	\$ 15,673,535	139.7%

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Value of Assets <u>(a)</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age <u>(b)</u>	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) <u>(b-a)</u>	Funded Ratio <u>(a/b)</u>	Covered Payroll <u>(c)</u>	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll <u>[(b-a)/c]</u>
06/30/09	\$ -	\$ 118,381,044	\$ 118,381,044	0.0%	\$ 42,074,967	281.4%

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES,
 AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 WATER ENTERPRISE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	Actual (Budgetary <u>Basis</u>)	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Current service charges	\$ 6,169,137	\$ 6,169,137	\$ 6,103,165	\$ (65,972)
Interest income	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>13,537</u>	<u>3,537</u>
Total Revenues	<u>6,179,137</u>	<u>6,179,137</u>	<u>6,116,702</u>	<u>(62,435)</u>
Expenditures:				
Personnel services	773,637	773,637	760,748	12,889
Supplies and materials	273,038	273,038	248,980	24,058
Charges and services	2,807,909	2,807,909	2,807,488	421
Capital outlay	242,000	242,000	194,327	47,673
Other	116,513	116,513	116,513	-
Transfers out	<u>1,966,040</u>	<u>1,966,040</u>	<u>1,966,040</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>6,179,137</u>	<u>6,179,137</u>	<u>6,094,096</u>	<u>85,041</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,606</u>	<u>\$ 22,606</u>

See Independent Auditors' report.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES,
AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Revised Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:				
Current service charges	\$ 9,805,434	\$ 9,805,434	\$ 9,551,365	\$ (254,069)
Interest income	-	-	30,514	30,514
Total Revenues	<u>9,805,434</u>	<u>9,805,434</u>	<u>9,581,879</u>	<u>(223,555)</u>
Expenditures:				
Personnel services	340,264	340,264	338,245	2,019
Supplies and materials	364,784	364,784	298,777	66,007
Charges and services	5,214,175	5,214,175	5,149,170	65,005
Capital outlay	962,900	962,900	888,101	74,799
Other	269,846	269,846	269,846	-
Transfers out	2,653,465	2,653,465	2,653,465	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>9,805,434</u>	<u>9,805,434</u>	<u>9,597,604</u>	<u>207,830</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (15,725)</u>	<u>\$ (15,725)</u>

See Independent Auditors' report.