

DUDLEY-CHARLTON REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

***REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

DUDLEY-CHARLTON REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable School Committee
Dudley-Charlton Regional School District
Dudley, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Dudley-Charlton Regional School District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 8, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



January 8, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Dudley-Charlton Regional School District, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2019. The District complies with financial reporting requirements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Management's discussion and analysis are part of these requirements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Dudley-Charlton Regional School District's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise of three components:

1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by member town assessments 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 providing pupil education at the seven District schools, facility maintenance, employee benefits, and central services. The District had no business-type 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 two categories: governmental 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 statements focus on *near-term inflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District'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 activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District'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*.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. Assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4.5 million at the close of 2019.

Governmental Net position

	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current assets..... \$	13,747,306	\$ 13,595,511
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	500,000	500,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation....	42,237,067	43,095,661
Total assets.....	56,484,373	57,191,172
Deferred outflows of resources.....	2,724,911	2,632,560
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	5,695,210	5,106,076
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	44,645,118	45,850,252
Current debt.....	150,000	3,435,000
Noncurrent debt.....	1,080,000	1,230,000
Total liabilities.....	51,570,328	55,621,328
Deferred inflows of resources.....	3,094,524	541,043
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	41,278,625	40,898,962
Restricted.....	5,887,574	3,986,272
Unrestricted.....	(42,621,767)	(41,223,873)
Total net position..... \$	4,544,432	\$ 3,661,361

Net position of \$41.3 million reflects the District’s investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to pupils; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its 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 the net position, \$5.9 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance unrestricted net position, a deficit of \$42.6 million, reflects the impact of the \$28.1 million other postemployment benefit liability and the recognition of the net pension liability of \$15.1 million.

	2019	2018
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services..... \$	1,111,866	\$ 989,164
Operating grants and contributions.....	21,591,001	22,152,579
General Revenues:		
Member town assessments.....	23,296,057	20,208,074
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	24,737,694	24,810,904
Unrestricted investment income.....	71,424	34,682
Miscellaneous.....	243,048	101,902
Total revenues.....	71,051,090	68,297,305
Expenses:		
District administration.....	1,267,304	1,145,489
Instructional support.....	21,898,808	20,829,421
Preschool and special education.....	9,315,010	9,041,034
Transportation services.....	3,056,691	2,829,416
Food services.....	1,157,260	1,306,802
Athletics & student activities.....	527,264	619,755
Other school services.....	2,080,341	1,904,240
Facilities.....	3,374,358	3,230,385
Interest.....	196,716	382,635
Depreciation.....	1,973,260	1,968,778
Federal and state grants.....	1,430,206	1,296,294
Employee benefits.....	23,890,801	24,772,230
Total expenses.....	70,168,019	69,326,479
Change in net position.....	883,071	(1,029,174)
Net position, beginning of year.....	3,661,361	4,690,535
Net position, end of year..... \$	4,544,432	\$ 3,661,361

The governmental activities net position increased \$883,000 in 2019. The increase is due an increase in the health insurance trust fund of \$1.7 million offset by an increase in the pension liability, net of deferred inflows/outflows, of \$1.0 million.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

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

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

At the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$8.4 million, an increase of \$1.8 million in comparison with the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1.4 million. Assigned fund balance, which represents E&D used to balance the FY2020 budget, totaled \$1.1 million. See Note 9 for further details.

The health trust fund had a fund balance of \$3.5 million at the end of the current year, an increase of \$1.7 million over the prior year.

The nonmajor governmental funds ended the year with a fund balance of \$2.4 million, an increase of \$202,000 over the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There was no change between the \$53.2 million original budget and the final budget in 2019. All budgetary transfers between line items were approved by the School Committee.

General fund revenues came in \$573,000 more than budgeted, while general fund expenditures came in \$536,000 less than budgeted. Mostly all departments came in under budget.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$42.7 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and vehicles.

Capital asset additions, totaling \$1.1 million, consisted of various equipment purchases, as well as several building improvements.

Debt Administration

The District maintains a AA Bond Rating with Moody's Investors Service, Inc. on its long-term debt. At the end of the year the District had total long-term bonded debt outstanding of \$1.2 million. During 2019, the District paid down \$3.4 million in debt principal.

Please refer to notes 4, 7 and 8 for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Dudley-Charlton Regional School District'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 the Director of Finance and Operations, Dudley-Charlton Regional School District, 68 Dudley-Oxford Road, Dudley, MA 01571.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
		<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$	9,954,240
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Departmental and other.....		10,243
Intergovernmental.....		3,759,021
Other assets.....		<u>23,802</u>
Total current assets.....		<u>13,747,306</u>
NONCURRENT:		
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....		500,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....		<u>42,237,067</u>
Total noncurrent assets.....		<u>42,737,067</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.....		<u>56,484,373</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....		1,741,196
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits....		<u>983,715</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....		<u>2,724,911</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....		737,482
Accrued payroll.....		3,745,953
Health claims payable.....		279,249
Accrued vacation time.....		391,300
Accrued sick time.....		428,203
Capital lease obligations.....		113,023
Bonds payable.....		<u>150,000</u>
Total current liabilities.....		<u>5,845,210</u>
NONCURRENT:		
Capital lease obligations.....		115,419
Accrued sick time.....		1,284,610
Net pension liability.....		15,122,534
Total other postemployment benefits liability.....		28,122,555
Bonds payable.....		<u>1,080,000</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities.....		<u>45,725,118</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		<u>51,570,328</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Advance payments.....		146,107
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....		143,292
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....		<u>2,805,125</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....		<u>3,094,524</u>
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....		41,278,625
Restricted for:		
Health trust.....		3,535,779
Gifts and grants.....		2,351,795
Unrestricted.....		<u>(42,621,767)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$	<u>4,544,432</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:				
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>				
District administration.....	\$ 1,267,304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,267,304)
Instructional support.....	21,898,808	-	2,631,650	(19,267,158)
Preschool and special education.....	9,315,010	-	844,296	(8,470,714)
Transportation services.....	3,056,691	-	125,498	(2,931,193)
Food services.....	1,157,260	610,297	564,293	17,330
Athletics & student activities.....	527,264	384,684	22,827	(119,753)
Other school services.....	2,080,341	104,077	183,095	(1,793,169)
Facilities.....	3,374,358	12,808	10,000	(3,351,550)
Interest.....	196,716	-	-	(196,716)
Depreciation.....	1,973,260	-	-	(1,973,260)
Federal and state grants.....	1,430,206	-	1,339,332	(90,874)
Employee benefits.....	23,890,801	-	15,870,010	(8,020,791)
Total Governmental Activities.....	\$ 70,168,019	\$ 1,111,866	\$ 21,591,001	\$ (47,465,152)

(Continued)

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<i>Primary Government</i>
	Governmental Activities
Changes in net position:	
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (47,465,152)
<i>General revenues:</i>	
Member town assessments.....	23,296,057
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	24,737,694
Unrestricted investment income.....	71,424
Miscellaneous revenue.....	243,048
Total general revenues.....	48,348,223
Change in net position.....	883,071
 <i>Net position:</i>	
Beginning of year.....	3,661,361
End of year.....	\$ 4,544,432
	(Concluded)

See notes to basic financial statements.

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Health Trust Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 4,174,607	\$ 3,956,786	\$ 1,822,847	\$ 9,954,240
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Departmental and other.....	10,243	-	-	10,243
Intergovernmental.....	3,052,827	-	706,194	3,759,021
Other assets.....	-	-	23,802	23,802
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 7,237,677	\$ 3,956,786	\$ 2,552,843	\$ 13,747,306
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 737,482	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 737,482
Accrued payroll.....	3,563,453	-	182,500	3,745,953
Health claims payable.....	-	279,249	-	279,249
Accrued vacation time.....	391,300	-	-	391,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	4,692,235	279,249	182,500	5,153,984
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	-	-	18,548	18,548
Advance payments.....	4,349	141,758	-	146,107
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	4,349	141,758	18,548	164,655
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted.....	-	3,535,779	2,351,795	5,887,574
Assigned.....	1,111,954	-	-	1,111,954
Unassigned.....	1,429,139	-	-	1,429,139
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	2,541,093	3,535,779	2,351,795	8,428,667
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 7,237,677	\$ 3,956,786	\$ 2,552,843	\$ 13,747,306

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances.....		\$	8,428,667
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....			42,737,067
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....			18,548
The statement of net position includes certain deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources that will be amortized over future periods. In governmental funds, these amounts are not deferred.....			(223,506)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:			
Bonds payable.....	(1,230,000)		
Net pension liability.....	(15,122,534)		
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(28,122,555)		
Capital lease obligations.....	(228,442)		
Accrued sick time.....	<u>(1,712,813)</u>		
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....			<u>(46,416,344)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....		\$	<u><u>4,544,432</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Health Trust Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Member town assessments.....	\$ 23,296,057	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,296,057
Intergovernmental.....	28,820,500	-	3,743,090	32,563,590
Intergovernmental - Teachers Retirement.....	8,101,285	-	-	8,101,285
Fees and rentals.....	12,808	-	1,103,008	1,115,816
Investment income.....	71,424	-	-	71,424
Contributions and donations.....	-	7,768,725	168,526	7,937,251
Miscellaneous revenue.....	243,048	-	-	243,048
TOTAL REVENUES.....	60,545,122	7,768,725	5,044,624	73,358,471
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
District administration.....	1,267,304	-	-	1,267,304
Instructional support.....	21,158,894	-	858,305	22,017,199
Preschool and special education.....	8,426,908	-	889,414	9,316,322
Transportation services.....	3,056,691	-	-	3,056,691
Food services.....	-	-	1,157,260	1,157,260
Athletics & student activities.....	303,865	-	223,399	527,264
Other school services.....	1,898,207	-	187,195	2,085,402
Facilities.....	4,471,863	-	10,000	4,481,863
Employee benefits.....	8,386,627	6,069,101	-	14,455,728
Pension benefits.....	8,101,285	-	-	8,101,285
Federal and state grants.....	-	-	1,430,206	1,430,206
Debt service:				
Principal.....	3,435,000	-	-	3,435,000
Interest.....	214,600	-	-	214,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	60,721,244	6,069,101	4,755,779	71,546,124
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(176,122)	1,699,624	288,845	1,812,347
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in.....	87,167	-	-	87,167
Transfers out.....	-	-	(87,167)	(87,167)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	87,167	-	(87,167)	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(88,955)	1,699,624	201,678	1,812,347
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	2,630,048	1,836,155	2,150,117	6,616,320
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 2,541,093	\$ 3,535,779	\$ 2,351,795	\$ 8,428,667

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ 1,812,347
<p>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.</p>		
Capital outlay.....	1,114,666	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(1,973,260)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		(858,594)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		(2,307,381)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Principal payments on capital leases.....	110,676	
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>3,435,000</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		3,545,676
<p>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.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	6,927	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	17,884	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	415,528	
Net change in net pension liability.....	(1,492,718)	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits...	(2,836,232)	
Net change in net other postemployment benefits liability.....	<u>2,579,634</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		<u>(1,308,977)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		\$ <u><u>883,071</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 36,966	\$ 253,985
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	253,985
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for other purposes.....	36,966	-

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Private Purpose Trust Funds
<u>ADDITIONS:</u>		
Contributions:		
Private donations.....	\$	2,001
Net investment income:		
Investment income.....		216
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....		2,217
<u>DEDUCTIONS:</u>		
Educational scholarships.....		25,339
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....		(23,122)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....		60,088
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$	36,966

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Dudley-Charlton Regional School District (District) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The Dudley-Charlton Regional School District began operations in 1971 and operates under a regional agreement. The District is comprised of the Towns of Dudley and Charlton and serves the educational needs of students in grades Pre-K through 12. The form of government is an elected seven-member School Committee, which is responsible for appointing a Superintendent who is the chief operating official for the District.

The District operates seven schools. The District is responsible for the operating costs that are apportioned among the member towns based on State law, student enrollment, and the regional agreement. Capital costs are apportioned to the Town based on the regional agreement.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the District (the primary government) and its component units. It has been determined that there are no component units that meet the requirements for inclusion in the District's financial statements.

Joint Venture

The District is a member of the Southern Worcester County Educational Collaborative (Collaborative). The Collaborative provides various educational programs and transportation to its members which would not be feasible for individual school systems to provide. The District incurred \$888,564 of expenditures associated with services provided by the Collaborative in 2019. The Collaborative issues a publicly available financial report. That report may be obtained by contacting the Collaborative at 185 Southbridge Road, Dudley, Massachusetts 01550.

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities* are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

Major funds must be reported if the following criteria are met:

- If the total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental funds), *and*
- If the total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental funds combined.
- Additionally, any other governmental fund that management believes is particularly significant to the basic financial statements may be reported as a major fund.

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular 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 the following:

- Charges to consumers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.

Other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

The effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and revenues become measurable and available when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Expenditure driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

The following major governmental funds are reported:

The *general fund* is the primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *health insurance fund* is used to account for health insurance provided to District employees and retirees who elect coverage.

The nonmajor governmental funds consist of other special revenue and capital projects that are aggregated and presented in the *nonmajor governmental funds* column on the governmental fund's financial statements. The following describes the general use of these fund types:

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds or capital projects.

The *capital project fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The *agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

For the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary fund accounting, all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or prior to November 30, 1989, are applied, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are carried at fair value.

E. Fair Value Measurements

The District reports required types of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value standards. These standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or valuation techniques) to determine fair value. Fair value standards also require the government to classify these financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique or in accordance with net asset value practical expedient rules, which allow for either Level 2 or Level 3 depending on lock up and notice periods associated with the underlying funds.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. Instruments, which are generally included in this category, include actively traded equity and debt securities, U.S. government obligations, and mutual funds with quoted market prices in active markets.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Certain fixed income securities, primarily corporate bonds, are classified as Level 2 because fair values are estimated using pricing models, matrix pricing, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

In some instances the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy and is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Market price is affected by a number of factors, including the type of instrument and the characteristics specific to the instrument. Instruments with readily available active quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. It is reasonably possible that change in values of these instruments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect amounts reported in these financial statements.

The District did not have any financial instruments types meeting the requirements for reporting with fair value standards.

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary funds financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Intergovernmental

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

Departmental

Departmental receivables consist of student services, facilities rentals, childcare, and school lunch local receipts, among others.

These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

G. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the government-wide and fund financial statements, and therefore are not reported.

H. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

All purchases and construction costs greater than \$5,000 with expected useful lives of greater than one year are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction.

Capital assets (excluding land) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, in years, of capital assets are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Land improvements.....	20
Buildings and improvements.....	50
Machinery and equipment.....	5 - 15
Vehicles.....	5 - 8

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized and are treated as expenses when incurred. Improvements are capitalized.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Capital asset costs are recorded as expenditures in the acquiring fund in the year of the purchase.

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District reports deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District reports advance payments and deferred inflows related to pensions in this category.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The District reports unavailable revenue and advance payments of health insurance premiums in this category.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, transactions occur between and within individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities are reported in the statement of net position as "internal balances".

Fund Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements. Receivables and payables resulting from these transactions are classified as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

K. Interfund Transfers

During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as operating transfers in and operating transfers out.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Operating transfers between and within governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as "Transfers, net".

Fund Financial Statements

Operating transfers between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as operating transfers in and operating transfers out.

L. Net Position and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net position)*

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific future use.

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

"Nonspendable" fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

"Restricted" fund balance includes amounts subject to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

"Committed" fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The School Committee is the highest level of decision making authority that can commit funds for a specific purpose. Only voted, the limitation imposed by the vote remains in place until the funds are used for their intended purpose or a vote is taken to rescind the commitment.

"Assigned" fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Director of Administrative Services is authorized to assign fund balance. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The District’s spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

M. Long-Term Debt

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Material bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the current period. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual bond proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

N. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Worcester Regional Retirement System (WRRS) and the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). Additions to/deductions from the System’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

O. Investment Income

Investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by Massachusetts General Law (MGL).

P. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements, state laws and executive policies.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as liabilities and expensed as incurred.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities.

Q. Use of Estimates*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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

R. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The total column presented on the government-wide financial statements represents consolidated financial information.

Fund Financial Statements

The total column on the fund financial statements is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column is not the equivalent of consolidated financial information.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Statutes authorize the investment in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (Pool). In addition, there are various restrictions limiting the amount and length of deposits and investments.

The District maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds, except the Trust Funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents". The deposits and investments of the Trust Funds are held separately from those of other District funds.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has not formally adopted a policy for custodial credit risk of deposits. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$10,245,191 and the bank balance totaled \$11,364,329. Of the bank balance, \$580,012 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$10,784,317 was covered by the Depositor's Insurance Fund.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Receivable activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, included \$3.1 million due from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and \$706,000 related to various federal and state grants.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	4,171,526	9,970	-	4,181,496
Buildings and improvements.....	75,775,591	783,036	-	76,558,627
Machinery and equipment.....	3,031,570	321,660	-	3,353,230
Vehicles.....	282,832	-	-	282,832
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>83,261,519</u>	<u>1,114,666</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,376,185</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(2,107,350)	(296,434)	-	(2,403,784)
Buildings and improvements.....	(35,573,844)	(1,570,435)	-	(37,144,279)
Machinery and equipment.....	(2,320,648)	(84,731)	-	(2,405,379)
Vehicles.....	(164,016)	(21,660)	-	(185,676)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(40,165,858)</u>	<u>(1,973,260)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42,139,118)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>43,095,661</u>	<u>(858,594)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,237,067</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 43,595,661</u>	<u>\$ (858,594)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 42,737,067</u>

Depreciation expense is unallocated and presented as a separate line on the statement of activities.

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The general fund received transfers from the regional transportation fund and other special revenue funds of \$9,494 and \$77,673, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The District has entered into a new lease agreement to finance the purchase of IT equipment. This lease agreement qualifies as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of its future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

<u>Asset:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ 471,465
Less: accumulated depreciation...	<u>(141,440)</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 330,025</u>

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

<u>Years ending June 30:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2020.....	\$ 117,867
2021.....	<u>117,866</u>
Total minimum lease payments.....	235,733
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(7,291)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments... \$	<u><u>228,442</u></u>

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Short-term debt may be authorized and issued to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes (RANS or TANS).
- Capital project costs and other approved expenditures incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANS) or grant anticipation notes (GANS).

There were no short-term loans at year end.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT

State law permits the District, under the provisions of Chapter 71, Section 16, to authorize indebtedness not to exceed an amount approved by the Emergency Finance Board. Furthermore, written notice of the amount of debt authorized and general purpose of the debt must be given to the Board of Selectmen in each of the member town’s comprising the District.

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2019, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Maturities Through</u>	<u>Original Loan Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Outstanding at June 30, 2019</u>
Athletic Field.....	2029	\$ 1,834,985	2 - 5	\$ 1,230,000

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental bonds payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020.....	\$ 150,000	\$ 37,638	\$ 187,638
2021.....	150,000	31,637	181,637
2022.....	150,000	25,637	175,637
2023.....	150,000	19,638	169,638
2024.....	150,000	13,638	163,638
2025.....	125,000	10,638	135,638
2026.....	105,000	8,137	113,137
2027.....	100,000	5,906	105,906
2028.....	75,000	3,656	78,656
2029.....	75,000	1,874	76,874
Total.....	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 158,399	\$ 1,388,399

The District is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2019, the District had \$382,072 of authorized and unissued debt.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 4,665,000	\$ -	\$ (3,435,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 150,000
Capital lease obligations.....	339,118	-	-	-	(110,676)	228,442	113,023
Compensated absences.....	1,719,740	-	-	423,008	(429,935)	1,712,813	428,203
Net pension liability.....	13,629,816	-	-	2,338,482	(845,764)	15,122,534	-
Total other postemployment benefit liability..	30,702,189	-	-	(1,583,834)	(995,800)	28,122,555	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	\$ 51,055,863	\$ -	\$ (3,435,000)	\$ 1,177,656	\$ (2,382,175)	\$ 46,416,344	\$ 691,226

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

GASB 54 provides for two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund.

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, GASB 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- **Restricted:** fund balances that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- **Committed:** fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government from its highest level of decision making authority.

- Assigned: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government to be used for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned: fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purpose.

The District has classified its fund balances with the following hierarchy:

	General	Health Trust Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for:				
Health trust fund.....	\$ -	\$ 3,535,779	\$ -	\$ 3,535,779
School choice.....	-	-	391,670	391,670
Cafeteria.....	-	-	232,363	232,363
Federal grants.....	-	-	19,269	19,269
School revolving funds.....	-	-	600,391	600,391
Other special revenue funds.....	-	-	1,108,100	1,108,100
Assigned to:				
E&D used for subsequent year budget.....	1,111,954	-	-	1,111,954
Unassigned.....	1,429,139	-	-	1,429,139
Total Fund Balances.....	\$ 2,541,093	\$ 3,535,779	\$ 2,351,793	\$ 8,428,665

NOTE 10 – RISK FINANCING

The District 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 District carries commercial insurance. The District participates in a self-insured health care plan for its active employees and a portion of its retirees. The plan is accounted for in a special revenue account where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred.

The estimate of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims is based on a one and one half-month claims paid average. The District purchases individual stop loss insurance for claims in excess of the coverage provided by the District in the amount of \$100,000 per claim.

This liability is the best estimate based on available information. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2017, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Year-End
2018.....	\$ 404,498	\$ 6,770,059	\$ (6,945,811)	\$ 228,746
2019.....	228,746	6,119,604	(6,069,101)	279,249

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLAN*Plan Descriptions*

The District is a member of the Worcester Regional Retirement System (WRRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 98 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The System issues a publicly available financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth's Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 23 Midstate Drive Suite #106 Auburn, MA 01501 or its website <http://worcesterregionalretirement.org/>.

The District is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the District to the MTRS. Therefore, the District is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the District does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The District's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$8,101,285 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and employee benefits and other fixed charges in the current year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the District is \$79,945,162 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

Both Systems provide retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain minor exceptions, uniform from system to system. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For persons who became members on or after April 2, 2012, average salary is the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the five consecutive years that produce the highest average, or, if greater, during the last five years (whether or not consecutive) preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of members whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth’s state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Board and are borne by the System.

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the WRRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The District’s proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2018, was \$928,512, 18.54% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liability

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$15,122,534 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The District’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2018, the District’s proportion was 1.67%, which is the same as its proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized a pension expense of \$2,005,703. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions of \$1,741,196 and \$143,292, respectively. Components of these elements are shown in the following table.

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 67,031	\$ (112,105)	\$ (45,074)
Difference between projected and actual earnings.....	568,955		568,955
Changes in assumptions.....	939,654		939,654
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions...	165,556	(31,187)	134,369
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 1,741,196	\$ (143,292)	\$ 1,597,904

The District’s deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020.....	\$ 618,535
2021.....	456,348
2022.....	306,555
2023.....	237,708
2024.....	<u>(21,242)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,597,904</u>

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the January 1, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to December 31, 2018:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Payments increase 4.0% per year, except for Early Retirement Incentive (ERI) Programs for 2002 and 2003 (4.5%) and 2010 (level dollar).
Remaining amortization period.....	17 years
Asset valuation method.....	5-year smoothed market value
Inflation rate.....	3.0% per year
Projected salary increases.....	Group 1: 4.25%-6%, based on service; Group 4: 4.75%-7%, based on service.
Mortality rates.....	Based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB. For disabled lives, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2012) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Investment rate of return.....	7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

Investment Policy – The pension plan’s policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established by PRIT. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target

asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan’s target asset allocation as of January 1, 2018, are summarized in the following table.

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equity.....	39.00%	4.75%
Fixed income.....	23.00%	2.28%
Private equity.....	13.00%	8.15%
Real estate.....	10.00%	3.43%
Timber/natural resources.....	4.00%	4.00%
Portfolio completion strategies...	11.00%	3.76%
Total.....	100.00%	

Rate of return

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was -2.75%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 18,216,037	\$ 15,122,534	\$ 12,509,159

NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Dudley-Charlton Regional School District administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (Plan). The Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through two separate plans. The District's group health insurance plan covers its active member and the Group

Insurance Commission covers its retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the District and the unions representing District employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement #75.

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the District and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. No assets have been accumulated in a trust. The District contributes 90 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 10 percent of their premium costs.

Total OPEB Liability – GASB Statement #75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer’s prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer’s current fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period. The District’s total OPEB liability of \$28,122,555 was measured as of July 1, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following table represents the Plan’s membership at June 30, 2018:

Active members.....	349
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>236</u>
 Total.....	 <u><u>585</u></u>

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined by using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2019, to be in accordance with GASB Statement #75:

Valuation date.....	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	30 year open amortization.
Discount rate.....	3.50%, net of expenses
Medical cost trend rate.....	8.00% ultimately decreasing to 5.00% by 2030.
Mortality rates.....	RP-2014 mortality table (combined healthy lives) with projected mortality.

Discount rate – The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer GO-20 year Municipal Bond Index.

Measurement Date – This is the date as of which the Net OPEB Liability is measured. It must be no earlier than the beginning of the current fiscal year and no later than the end of that year. Accordingly, the net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018.....	\$ 30,702,189
Changes for the year:	
Service cost.....	654,820
Interest.....	915,968
Changes of benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	(707,185)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs.....	(2,448,581)
Benefit payments.....	<u>(994,656)</u>
Net change.....	<u>(2,579,634)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2019.....	\$ <u><u>28,122,555</u></u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the total other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the total other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.00%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease <u>(2.50%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(3.50%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(4.50%)</u>
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ <u><u>33,197,798</u></u>	\$ <u><u>28,122,555</u></u>	\$ <u><u>24,113,709</u></u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following table presents the total other postemployment benefit liability, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate of 8.00%, as well as what the total other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease <u>(7.00%)</u>	Current Trend <u>(8.00%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(9.00%)</u>
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ <u><u>24,692,752</u></u>	\$ <u><u>28,122,555</u></u>	\$ <u><u>31,727,573</u></u>

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2019, the GASB Statement #75 measurement date, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$1,220,148. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ -	\$ (628,609)	\$ (628,609)
Changes in assumptions.....	-	(2,176,516)	(2,176,516)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date.....	983,715	-	983,715
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 983,715	\$ (2,805,125)	\$ (1,821,410)

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

Measurement date year ended June 30:

2019.....	\$ 983,715
2020.....	(350,641)
2021.....	(350,641)
2022.....	(350,641)
2023.....	(350,641)
2024.....	(350,641)
2025+.....	(1,051,920)
	\$ (1,821,410)

Changes of Assumptions – The discount rate increased from 3.00% to 3.50%.

Changes in Plan Provisions – None.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

The District participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The District is not aware of any pending legal actions or claims.

NOTE 14 - EXCESS AND DEFICIENCY (E&D) ACCOUNT

Chapter 71: Section 16B of MGL limits the unencumbered amount in the excess and deficiency fund of a regional school district at the end of the preceding year, as certified by the commissioner of revenue pursuant to section sixteen B1/2, to an amount not to exceed five per cent (5%) of the regional school district's operating budget and its budgeted capital costs for the current year. It further states that the proportionate share of any such excess should be used to reduce the member community's municipality's assessment for the current year.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 8, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 16 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2019, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, *Leases*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.
- The GASB issued Statement #90, *Majority Equity Interests – an amendment of GASB Statements #14 and #61*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2022.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these pronouncements will have on the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all of the District's financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Budgetary Amounts	Variance to Final Budget
	Current Year Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget		
REVENUES:					
Member town assessments.....	\$ 23,296,062	\$ 23,296,062	\$ 23,296,062	\$ 23,296,057	\$ (5)
Intergovernmental.....	28,574,545	28,574,545	28,574,545	28,820,500	245,955
Fees and rentals.....	-	-	-	12,808	12,808
Investment income.....	-	-	-	71,424	71,424
Miscellaneous revenue.....	-	-	-	243,048	243,048
TOTAL REVENUES.....	51,870,607	51,870,607	51,870,607	52,443,837	573,230
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
District administration.....	1,371,918	1,371,918	1,329,538	1,267,304	62,234
Instructional support.....	21,162,676	21,162,676	21,171,216	21,158,894	12,322
Preschool and special education.....	8,438,439	8,438,439	8,460,488	8,426,908	33,580
Transportation services.....	3,142,650	3,142,650	3,142,650	3,056,691	85,959
Athletics & student activities.....	317,659	317,659	317,659	303,865	13,794
Other school services.....	1,919,339	1,919,339	1,963,349	1,898,207	65,142
Facilities.....	4,440,802	4,440,802	4,443,302	4,471,863	(28,561)
Employee benefits.....	8,712,566	8,712,566	8,677,847	8,386,627	291,220
Debt service:					
Principal.....	3,435,000	3,435,000	3,435,000	3,435,000	-
Interest.....	214,600	214,600	214,600	214,600	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	53,155,649	53,155,649	53,155,649	52,619,959	535,690
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,285,042)	(1,285,042)	(1,285,042)	(176,122)	1,108,920
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in.....	87,167	87,167	87,167	87,167	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(1,197,875)	(1,197,875)	(1,197,875)	(88,955)	1,108,920
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	2,630,048	2,630,048	2,630,048	2,630,048	-
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,432,173	\$ 1,432,173	\$ 1,432,173	\$ 2,541,093	\$ 1,108,920

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information relating to the District's proportion of the net pension liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the District's required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability for the Massachusetts Teachers Contributory Retirement System presents multi-year trend information on the liability and expense assumed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the District along with related ratios.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
WORCESTER REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered- employee payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered- employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2018.....	1.67%	\$ 15,122,534	\$ 5,007,211	302.02%	43.05%
December 31, 2017.....	1.67%	13,629,816	4,952,250	275.22%	46.40%
December 31, 2016.....	1.65%	13,842,943	5,100,711	271.39%	42.00%
December 31, 2015.....	1.66%	11,758,423	5,026,369	233.93%	44.52%
December 31, 2014.....	1.62%	9,610,022	4,833,047	198.84%	47.94%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
WORCESTER REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered- employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
December 31, 2018.....	\$ 928,512	\$ (928,512)	-	\$ 5,007,211	18.54%
December 31, 2017.....	845,764	(845,764)	-	4,952,250	17.08%
December 31, 2016.....	802,798	(802,798)	-	5,100,711	15.74%
December 31, 2015.....	744,579	(744,579)	-	5,026,369	14.81%
December 31, 2014.....	638,211	(638,211)	-	4,833,047	13.21%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE SPECIAL FUNDING AMOUNTS
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Therefore, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the associated collective net pension liability; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2019.....	\$ 79,945,162	\$ 8,101,285	54.84%
2018.....	77,759,129	8,115,947	54.25%
2017.....	77,050,425	7,859,648	52.73%
2016.....	72,091,918	5,847,296	55.38%
2015.....	56,495,993	3,925,048	61.64%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the District's Total Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan's total OPEB liability.

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE
DISTRICT'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost.....	\$ 679,501	\$ 654,820
Interest.....	912,876	915,968
Changes of benefit terms.....	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience....	-	(707,185)
Changes of assumptions.....	-	(2,448,581)
Benefit payments.....	<u>(995,800)</u>	<u>(994,656)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	596,577	(2,579,634)
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>30,105,612</u>	<u>30,702,189</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending.....	<u>\$ 30,702,189</u>	<u>\$ 28,122,555</u>
Covered-employee payroll.....	N/A	N/A
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	N/A	N/A

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for
which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The District adopts a balanced budget that is approved by the School Committee. The Superintendent of Schools presents an annual budget to the School Committee, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. The School Committee, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any appropriation category, adopts the expenditure budget by 2/3 vote. Increases in the budget subsequent to the approval of the annual budget require 2/3 Committee and member town approval.

The majority of the District’s appropriations are non-continuing which lapse at the end of the year.

The original 2019 approved budget for the General Fund authorized \$53.2 million in appropriations. There was no change between the original and final budget.

The District’s accounting office has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained in accordance with the Appropriation Control Report and parameters for transfers as set by the School Committee.

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2019, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ (88,955)
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	8,101,285
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	<u>(8,101,285)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ (88,955)</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

Schedule of the District’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The Schedule of the District Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the allocated percentage of the net pension liability (asset), the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the net position as a percentage of the pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of District’s Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member’s retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the System’s funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. The District may choose to pay the entire appropriation in

July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual contributions may be less than the “total appropriation”. The pension fund appropriation is allocated to the District based on covered payroll.

Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liabilities

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers, which creates a special funding situation. Since the District does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the District; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the District; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Changes in Assumptions – None.

Changes in Plan Provisions – None.

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“The Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the District’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Additionally, retired teachers and their spouses receive health insurance through the Group Insurance Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (GIC).

The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

The Schedule of Changes in the District’s Total Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of Changes in the District’s Total Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan’s total OPEB liability.

Changes of Assumptions – The discount rate increased from 3.00% to 3.50%.

Changes in Provisions – None.