

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Agawam, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 required supplementary 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 September 30, 2016, on our consideration of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



September 30, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Agawam, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2016. The City complies with financial reporting requirements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Management's discussion and analysis are part of these requirements. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all assets and liabilities, 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 government'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 taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

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

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

Governmental funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund 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 government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance

sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City of Agawam 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.

Proprietary funds. The City maintains two types of proprietary funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its golf, water and sewer activities.

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to workers' compensation.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary 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. Governmental activity liabilities exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$31.7 million at the close of 2016.

	Balance at June 30, 2016	Balance at June 30, 2015
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 59,184,342	\$ 50,900,685
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	745,989	1,647,105
Capital assets.....	<u>77,886,958</u>	<u>75,375,458</u>
Total assets.....	<u>137,817,289</u>	<u>127,923,248</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>5,952,310</u>	<u>1,359,327</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	10,273,545	10,103,396
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	146,115,748	131,165,341
Current debt.....	3,074,929	2,608,820
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>16,044,299</u>	<u>10,434,228</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>175,508,521</u>	<u>154,311,785</u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	60,731,522	65,386,048
Restricted.....	3,989,864	3,752,807
Unrestricted.....	<u>(96,460,308)</u>	<u>(94,168,065)</u>
Total net position.....	<u>\$ (31,738,922)</u>	<u>\$ (25,029,210)</u>

	Year Ending June 30, 2016	Year Ending June 30, 2015
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 6,163,923	\$ 6,087,971
Operating grants and contributions.....	32,284,699	29,416,996
Capital grants and contributions.....	1,050,518	1,483,759
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	54,806,458	53,122,501
Tax title.....	468,143	286,528
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,852,281	3,655,570
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	281,456	255,095
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	49,690	43,492
Community preservation surtax.....	473,511	420,838
Nonrestricted grants and contributions.....	3,506,503	3,380,870
Unrestricted investment income.....	511,193	254,053
Gain on sale of capital assets.....	5,212	-
Miscellaneous revenues.....	534,827	131,218
Total revenues.....	<u>103,988,414</u>	<u>98,538,891</u>
Expenses:		
General government.....	13,238,588	13,354,231
Public safety.....	17,510,490	17,304,371
Education.....	69,584,788	66,171,796
Public works.....	4,771,641	6,363,095
Human services.....	2,151,268	2,401,462
Culture and recreation.....	2,978,334	3,476,272
Community preservation.....	158,833	35,564
Interest.....	304,184	480,633
Total expenses.....	<u>110,698,126</u>	<u>109,587,424</u>
Transfers.....	<u>-</u>	<u>(183,957)</u>
Change in net position.....	<u>(6,709,712)</u>	<u>(11,232,490)</u>
Net Position, beginning of the year.....	<u>(25,029,210)</u>	<u>(13,796,720)</u>
Net Position, end of year.....	<u>\$ (31,738,922)</u>	<u>\$ (25,029,210)</u>

Net position of \$60.7 million reflects the 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 City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; 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.

The restricted portion of the governmental net position of \$4 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* resulted in a

\$96.5 million deficit mainly relating to the cumulative effect of recording \$86.5 million of other postemployment benefit liabilities and a net pension liability of \$67.8 million through June 30, 2016.

The governmental activities net position decreased by \$6.7 million during the current year. The change is a result of GASB Statement #45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, (OPEB) in which an increase of a \$10.8 million liability was recorded for 2016. Additionally, an increase to the net pension liability of \$4.8 million was recorded for 2016. Increases in net position include capital grants of \$1.1 million used to purchase capital assets; budgetary revenue and other financing sources surplus of \$2.9 million; and an appropriation surplus of \$2.5 million.

The governmental expenses totaled \$110.7 million of which \$39.5 million (36%) was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions. General revenues totaled \$64.5 million, primarily coming from property taxes, motor vehicle excise, and non-restricted state aid. Revenues increased \$5.5 million when compared to the prior year. The majority of this increase relates to an increase in operating grants and contributions, and property taxes. Expenses increased by approximately \$1.3 million which is mainly due to an increase in education expenditures.

Business-Type Activities Financial Analysis

For the City's business-type activities, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities by \$20 million at the close of 2016.

	Balance at June 30, 2016	Balance at June 30, 2015
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 13,219,494	\$ 12,396,713
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	106,098	138,462
Capital assets.....	<u>25,884,587</u>	<u>26,380,048</u>
Total assets.....	<u>39,210,179</u>	<u>38,915,223</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>421,562</u>	<u>38,395</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	244,031	600,962
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	9,633,705	6,289,843
Current debt.....	751,335	742,431
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>8,997,546</u>	<u>9,748,881</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>19,626,617</u>	<u>17,382,117</u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	17,194,014	16,979,123
Unrestricted.....	2,811,110	4,592,378
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 20,005,124</u>	<u>\$ 21,571,501</u>

	Year Ending June 30, 2016	Year Ending June 30, 2015
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 8,915,155	\$ 8,231,289
Operating grants and contributions.....	48,416	61,279
Total revenues.....	8,963,571	8,292,568
Expenses:		
Water.....	5,141,511	4,811,994
Sewer.....	4,632,663	3,488,324
Golf.....	755,774	778,527
Total expenses.....	10,529,948	9,078,845
Transfers.....	-	183,957
Change in net position.....	(1,566,377)	(602,320)
Net Position, beginning of the year.....	21,571,501	22,173,821
Net Position, end of year.....	\$ 20,005,124	\$ 21,571,501

Business-type golf, water and sewer activities had total net position of \$20 million. Net position of \$17.2 million (86%) represents the net investment in capital assets while \$2.8 million (14%) is unrestricted.

The Water Enterprise Fund ended 2016 with \$12.2 million in net position of which \$8.3 million was invested in net investment in capital assets. Net position decreased by \$33,000 which is due to their \$241,000 share of OPEB expense, offset by an increase in revenues due to rate increase.

The Sewer Enterprise Fund ended 2016 with \$7.4 million in net position of which \$7.7 million was invested in net investment in capital assets. Net position decreased by \$1.4 million which is due to their \$181,000 share of OPEB expense and their \$1 million share of pension expense.

The Golf Course Enterprise Fund ended 2016 with \$432,000 in net position of which \$1.2 million was invested in net investment in capital assets. Net position decreased by \$141,000 which is due to their \$97,000 share of OPEB expense.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$43.8 million, of which \$27 million is for the general fund, \$4.7 million is for the Agawam High School athletic facility fund and \$12.1 million is for nonmajor governmental funds. There was an increase of \$8.3 million in fund balances from the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. It had an increase in fund balance of \$2.9 million when compared to the prior year. The increase is the result of a surplus of actual revenues compared to the budget, actual expenditures lower than the budget and offset by the use of prior year fund balance to balance the budget. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$24.4 million, while total fund balance was \$27 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 27% of total general fund budgeted expenditures, while total fund balance represents 30% of that same amount.

The highway improvement fund is used to account for and report financial resources related to the construction, preservation and improvement of roadways and related infrastructure under the Chapter 90 program. During the year the City recorded a receivable of \$2.6 million and recognized revenue of \$736,000 of intergovernmental revenues and had capital expenditures of \$736,000.

The Agawam High School athletic facility major fund ended the year with \$4.7 million in fund balance, which is an increase of \$5.1 million over the prior year. This increase is the result of \$8.2 million in bond proceeds and a \$1 million transfer in, which were offset by \$4.1 million in expenditures related to the new athletic facility.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City's 2016 annual operating budget totaled \$88.1 million. The City budgeted to use approximately \$5.1 million in available reserves to balance the 2016 budget. Actual revenues exceed budgeted revenues by \$2.7 million, while actual expenditures, including carryovers, were less than budgeted amounts by \$2.5 million.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the City annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming year and a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that is used as a guide for future capital expenditures.

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016, amounts to \$103.7 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, building improvements, land improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure.

Current year major fixed asset additions include approximately \$4.1 million for the high school track and athletic facilities project, \$885,000 for water infrastructure improvements and \$724,000 for roadway improvements.

Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2016, totaled \$18.6 million, of which \$12 million is related to school projects that are partially supported by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The State is obligated to provide school construction assistance for approved school projects. The assistance is paid annually to support the debt service payments over time. At June 30, 2016 the City is scheduled to receive \$1.6 million of future principal and interest reimbursements.

The sewer, water and golf enterprise fund outstanding long-term debt at year-end is fully supported by rates and does not rely on a general fund subsidy.

Please refer to the notes 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 City of Agawam'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 City Auditor, 36 Main Street, Agawam, Massachusetts 01001.

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Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2016

	<i>Primary Government</i>		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 48,268,017	\$ 9,203,513	\$ 57,471,530
Investments.....	5,286,279	-	5,286,279
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	700,928	-	700,928
Tax liens.....	680,434	-	680,434
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	308,848	-	308,848
User fees.....	-	3,983,617	3,983,617
Departmental and other.....	316,864	-	316,864
Intergovernmental.....	3,615,898	32,364	3,648,262
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	7,074
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental.....	745,989	106,098	852,087
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Nondepreciable.....	8,588,377	7,463,865	16,052,242
Depreciable.....	69,298,581	18,420,722	87,719,303
TOTAL ASSETS.....	137,817,289	39,210,179	177,027,468
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	5,952,310	421,562	6,373,872
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	3,389,661	167,467	3,557,128
Accrued payroll.....	4,056,363	-	4,056,363
Tax refunds payable.....	144,533	-	144,533
Accrued interest.....	63,790	-	63,790
Payroll withholdings.....	302,000	-	302,000
Abandoned property.....	31,785	-	31,785
Other liabilities.....	541,683	3,564	545,247
Capital lease obligations.....	44,067	-	44,067
Compensated absences.....	1,534,000	73,000	1,607,000
Workers' compensation.....	21,000	-	21,000
Notes payable.....	500,000	-	500,000
Bonds payable.....	2,574,929	751,335	3,326,264
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	144,663	-	144,663
Compensated absences.....	1,414,000	31,000	1,445,000
Other postemployment benefits.....	81,351,000	5,116,000	86,467,000
Net pension liability.....	63,350,748	4,486,705	67,837,453
Bonds payable.....	16,044,299	8,997,546	25,041,845
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	175,508,521	19,626,617	195,135,138
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	60,731,522	17,194,014	77,925,536
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	570,121	-	570,121
Nonexpendable.....	357,178	-	357,178
Other purposes.....	3,062,565	-	3,062,565
Unrestricted.....	(96,460,308)	2,811,110	(93,649,198)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ (31,738,922)	\$ 20,005,124	\$ (11,733,798)

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expense) Revenue</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 13,238,588	\$ 185,638	\$ 350,016	\$ -	\$ (12,702,934)
Public safety.....	17,510,490	2,865,913	196,868	-	(14,447,709)
Education.....	69,584,788	1,831,546	31,079,223	-	(36,674,019)
Public works.....	4,771,641	737,889	39,447	916,424	(3,077,881)
Human services.....	2,151,268	144,761	385,010	-	(1,621,497)
Culture and recreation.....	2,978,334	398,176	234,135	-	(2,346,023)
Community preservation.....	158,833	-	-	134,094	(24,739)
Interest.....	304,184	-	-	-	(304,184)
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>110,698,126</u>	<u>6,163,923</u>	<u>32,284,699</u>	<u>1,050,518</u>	<u>(71,198,986)</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	5,141,511	5,106,666	1,475	-	(33,370)
Sewer.....	4,632,663	3,195,754	44,599	-	(1,392,310)
Golf.....	<u>755,774</u>	<u>612,735</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(140,697)</u>
Total Business-Type Activities.....	<u>10,529,948</u>	<u>8,915,155</u>	<u>48,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,566,377)</u>
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 121,228,074</u>	<u>\$ 15,079,078</u>	<u>\$ 32,333,115</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,518</u>	<u>\$ (72,765,363)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (71,198,986)	\$ (1,566,377)	\$ (72,765,363)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	54,806,458	-	54,806,458
Tax title.....	468,143	-	468,143
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,852,281	-	3,852,281
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	281,456	-	281,456
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	49,690	-	49,690
Community preservation surtax.....	473,511	-	473,511
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	3,506,503	-	3,506,503
Unrestricted investment income.....	511,193	-	511,193
Gain on sale of capital assets.....	5,212	-	5,212
Miscellaneous.....	534,827	-	534,827
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>64,489,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,489,274</u>
Change in net position.....	(6,709,712)	(1,566,377)	(8,276,089)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	<u>(25,029,210)</u>	<u>21,571,501</u>	<u>(3,457,709)</u>
End of year.....	\$ <u><u>(31,738,922)</u></u>	\$ <u><u>20,005,124</u></u>	\$ <u><u>(11,733,798)</u></u>

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2016

ASSETS	General	Highway Improvement Fund	Agawam High School Athletic Facility	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 29,146,671	\$ -	\$ 7,065,993	\$ 11,741,866	\$ 47,954,530
Investments.....	3,118,704	-	-	1,341,965	4,460,669
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:					
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	700,928	-	-	-	700,928
Tax liens.....	680,434	-	-	-	680,434
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	308,848	-	-	-	308,848
Departmental and other.....	105,323	-	-	211,541	316,864
Intergovernmental.....	1,647,105	2,625,782	-	89,000	4,361,887
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	-	-	7,074
Due from other funds.....	49,391	-	-	-	49,391
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 35,764,478	\$ 2,625,782	\$ 7,065,993	\$ 13,384,372	\$ 58,840,625
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable.....	\$ 1,009,345	\$ 8,563	\$ 1,856,103	\$ 515,650	\$ 3,389,661
Accrued payroll.....	3,594,506	-	-	461,857	4,056,363
Tax refunds payable.....	144,533	-	-	-	144,533
Payroll withholdings.....	302,000	-	-	-	302,000
Abandoned property.....	31,785	-	-	-	31,785
Other liabilities.....	541,683	-	-	-	541,683
Due to other funds.....	-	49,391	-	-	49,391
Notes payable.....	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	5,623,852	57,954	2,356,103	977,507	9,015,416
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenues.....	3,151,823	2,567,828	-	300,541	6,020,192
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	357,178	357,178
Restricted.....	-	-	4,709,890	11,749,146	16,459,036
Assigned.....	2,636,024	-	-	-	2,636,024
Unassigned.....	24,352,779	-	-	-	24,352,779
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	26,988,803	-	4,709,890	12,106,324	43,805,017
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 35,764,478	\$ 2,625,782	\$ 7,065,993	\$ 13,384,372	\$ 58,840,625

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2016

Total governmental fund balances.....		\$ 43,805,017
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		77,886,958
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.....		6,020,192
Certain changes in the net pension liability are required to be included in pension expense over future periods. These changes are reported as deferred outflows of resources or (deferred inflows of resources) related to pensions.....		5,952,310
Internal service funds are used by management to account for workers' compensation activities.		
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....		1,118,097
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(63,790)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Bonds payable.....	(18,619,228)	
Net pension liability.....	(63,350,748)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(81,351,000)	
Capital leases.....	(188,730)	
Compensated absences.....	(2,948,000)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		(166,457,706)
Net position of governmental activities.....		\$ (31,738,922)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General	Highway Improvement Fund	Agawam High School Athletic Facility	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 54,744,128	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,744,128
Tax title.....	727,321	-	-	-	727,321
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,848,788	-	-	-	3,848,788
Community preservation surtax.....	-	-	-	465,903	465,903
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	281,456	-	-	-	281,456
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	49,690	-	-	-	49,690
Licenses and permits.....	278,416	-	-	-	278,416
Fines and forfeitures.....	33,653	-	-	1,200	34,853
Intergovernmental.....	31,742,987	736,047	-	5,613,986	38,093,020
Departmental and other.....	210,822	-	-	4,880,965	5,091,787
Contributions.....	-	-	-	245,866	245,866
Investment income.....	389,659	-	-	57,760	447,419
Miscellaneous.....	5,438	-	-	528,501	533,939
TOTAL REVENUES.....	92,312,358	736,047	-	11,794,181	104,842,586
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	8,494,136	-	-	416,540	8,910,676
Public safety.....	9,283,585	-	-	2,486,339	11,769,924
Education.....	41,494,633	-	4,130,401	6,298,991	51,924,025
Public works.....	2,367,216	736,047	-	56,252	3,159,515
Human services.....	1,005,303	-	-	226,504	1,231,807
Culture and recreation.....	1,200,736	-	-	660,173	1,860,909
Community preservation.....	-	-	-	177,959	177,959
Pension benefits.....	11,354,106	-	-	-	11,354,106
Property and liability insurance.....	552,010	-	-	-	552,010
Employee benefits.....	9,996,829	-	-	-	9,996,829
State and county charges.....	683,557	-	-	-	683,557
Capital outlay.....	895,763	-	-	-	895,763
Debt service:					
Principal.....	2,108,820	-	-	-	2,108,820
Interest.....	427,252	-	-	13,098	440,350
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	89,863,946	736,047	4,130,401	10,335,856	105,066,250
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES.....	2,448,412	-	(4,130,401)	1,458,325	(223,664)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Issuance of bonds and notes.....	-	-	8,185,000	-	8,185,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	110,764	-	-	-	110,764
Capital lease financing.....	246,702	-	-	-	246,702
Sale of capital assets.....	5,212	-	-	-	5,212
Transfers in.....	83,000	-	1,035,000	-	1,118,000
Transfers out.....	(28,904)	-	-	(1,118,000)	(1,146,904)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	416,774	-	9,220,000	(1,118,000)	8,518,774
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	2,865,186	-	5,089,599	340,325	8,295,110
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	24,123,617	-	(379,709)	11,765,999	35,509,907
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 26,988,803	\$ -	\$ 4,709,890	\$ 12,106,324	\$ 43,805,017

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, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ 8,295,110
<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.....	6,611,482	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(4,099,982)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		2,511,500
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue.....</p>		
		(923,158)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Issuance of bonds and notes.....	(8,185,000)	
Debt service principal payments.....	2,108,820	
Capital lease financing.....	<u>(188,730)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		(6,264,910)
<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.....	567,000	
Net change in postemployment benefits liability.....	(10,770,000)	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	9,492	
Net change in deferred (outflow)/inflow of resources related to pensions.....	4,592,983	
Net change in net pension liability.....	<u>(4,834,407)</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		(10,434,932)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to account for workers' compensation activities.</p>		
The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.....		<u>106,678</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		\$ <u><u>(6,709,712)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
ASSETS					
CURRENT:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 7,177,724	\$ 1,808,814	\$ 216,975	\$ 9,203,513	\$ 313,487
Investments.....	-	-	-	-	825,610
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
User fees.....	2,414,862	1,568,755	-	3,983,617	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	32,364	-	32,364	-
Total current assets.....	<u>9,592,586</u>	<u>3,409,933</u>	<u>216,975</u>	<u>13,219,494</u>	<u>1,139,097</u>
NONCURRENT:					
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Intergovernmental.....	-	106,098	-	106,098	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:					
Nondepreciable.....	6,107,758	566,550	789,557	7,463,865	-
Depreciable.....	<u>7,310,051</u>	<u>10,715,297</u>	<u>395,374</u>	<u>18,420,722</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>13,417,809</u>	<u>11,387,945</u>	<u>1,184,931</u>	<u>25,990,685</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>23,010,395</u>	<u>14,797,878</u>	<u>1,401,906</u>	<u>39,210,179</u>	<u>1,139,097</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	<u>247,375</u>	<u>174,187</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>421,562</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT:					
Warrants payable.....	89,255	73,132	5,080	167,467	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	3,564	3,564	-
Compensated absences.....	35,000	18,000	20,000	73,000	-
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	-	-	21,000
Bonds payable.....	<u>344,100</u>	<u>407,235</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>751,335</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities.....	<u>468,355</u>	<u>498,367</u>	<u>28,644</u>	<u>995,366</u>	<u>21,000</u>
NONCURRENT:					
Compensated absences.....	18,000	9,000	4,000	31,000	-
Other postemployment benefits.....	2,467,000	1,712,000	937,000	5,116,000	-
Net pension liability.....	2,632,822	1,853,883	-	4,486,705	-
Bonds payable.....	<u>5,496,900</u>	<u>3,500,646</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,997,546</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>10,614,722</u>	<u>7,075,529</u>	<u>941,000</u>	<u>18,631,251</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>11,083,077</u>	<u>7,573,896</u>	<u>969,644</u>	<u>19,626,617</u>	<u>21,000</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets.....	8,336,966	7,672,117	1,184,931	17,194,014	-
Unrestricted.....	<u>3,837,727</u>	<u>(273,948)</u>	<u>(752,669)</u>	<u>2,811,110</u>	<u>1,118,097</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	<u>\$ 12,174,693</u>	<u>\$ 7,398,169</u>	<u>\$ 432,262</u>	<u>\$ 20,005,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,097</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Charges for services	\$ 5,106,666	\$ 3,195,754	\$ 612,735	\$ 8,915,155	\$ -
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Cost of services and administration	4,521,165	3,828,828	664,713	9,014,706	-
Depreciation.....	429,042	660,723	91,061	1,180,826	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,950,207	4,489,551	755,774	10,195,532	-
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	156,459	(1,293,797)	(143,039)	(1,280,377)	-
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Investment income.....	1,475	-	2,342	3,817	63,774
Interest expense.....	(191,304)	(143,112)	-	(334,416)	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	44,599	-	44,599	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	14,000
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	(189,829)	(98,513)	2,342	(286,000)	77,774
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS.....	(33,370)	(1,392,310)	(140,697)	(1,566,377)	77,774
TRANSFERS:					
Transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	28,904
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	(33,370)	(1,392,310)	(140,697)	(1,566,377)	106,678
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	12,208,063	8,790,479	572,959	21,571,501	1,011,419
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 12,174,693	\$ 7,398,169	\$ 432,262	\$ 20,005,124	\$ 1,118,097

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 5,013,392	\$ 3,208,162	\$ 612,735	\$ 8,834,289	\$ -
Payments to vendors.....	(2,413,003)	(2,019,103)	(359,585)	(4,791,691)	-
Payments to employees.....	(752,837)	(564,374)	(302,040)	(1,619,251)	-
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	1,847,552	624,685	(48,890)	2,423,347	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	28,904
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Intergovernmental revenues.....	-	52,499	-	52,499	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(601,849)	(83,516)	-	(685,365)	-
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(344,100)	(398,331)	-	(742,431)	-
Interest expense.....	(191,304)	(118,933)	-	(310,237)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(1,137,253)	(548,281)	-	(1,685,534)	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Sale/(Purchase) of investments, net.....	-	-	-	-	(49,632)
Investment income.....	1,475	-	2,342	3,817	63,774
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	1,475	-	2,342	3,817	14,142
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	711,774	76,404	(46,548)	741,630	43,046
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	6,465,950	1,732,410	263,523	8,461,883	270,441
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 7,177,724	\$ 1,808,814	\$ 216,975	\$ 9,203,513	\$ 313,487
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 156,459	\$ (1,293,797)	\$ (143,039)	\$ (1,280,377)	\$ 14,000
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:					
Depreciation.....	429,042	660,723	91,061	1,180,826	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
User fees.....	(93,274)	12,408	-	(80,866)	-
Warrants payable.....	(299,497)	60,704	(82,176)	(320,969)	-
Accrued payroll.....	(22,259)	(10,967)	(14,928)	(48,154)	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	192	192	-
Accrued compensated absences.....	(2,000)	2,000	3,000	3,000	-
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	-	-	(14,000)
Other postemployment benefits.....	241,000	181,000	97,000	519,000	-
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to pension.....	(224,844)	(158,323)	-	(383,167)	-
Net pension liability.....	1,662,925	1,170,937	-	2,833,862	-
Total adjustments.....	1,691,093	1,918,482	94,149	3,703,724	(14,000)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 1,847,552	\$ 624,685	\$ (48,890)	\$ 2,423,347	\$ -
<u>NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Intergovernmental subsidy of debt service.....	-	56,259	-	-	-

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2016

	Other Post- Employment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,143	\$ 47,751	\$ 590,468
Investments.....	430,174	211,377	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Departmental and other.....	-	-	156
TOTAL ASSETS.....	432,317	259,128	590,624
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	590,624
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	-	-	590,624
NET POSITION			
Held in trust.....	\$ <u>432,317</u>	\$ <u>259,128</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Other Post- Employment Benefit Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer.....	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Net investment income (loss):		
Interest.....	11,142	15,131
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	111,142	15,131
DEDUCTIONS:		
Educational scholarships.....	-	14,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	-	14,000
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	111,142	1,131
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	321,175	257,997
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 432,317	\$ 259,128

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts (the City) 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 City accounting policies are described herein.

A. Reporting Entity

The City is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Mayor and City Council (the Council).

For financial reporting purposes, the City has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The City has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. It has been determined that there are no component units that meet the requirements for inclusion in the City's basic financial statements.

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*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise 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, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), *and*
- If the total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

Internal service funds and 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. Real estate and personal property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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 customers 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.
- Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions are charges between the general fund and enterprise funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

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, capital lease obligations, and claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

Real estate and personal property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and tax 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 *highway improvement fund* is used to account for and report financial resources related to the construction, preservation and improvement of roadways and related infrastructure under the Chapter 90 program.

The *Agawam High School athletic facility fund* is used to account for and report financial resources related to the construction of the new track and sports facilities at the Agawam High School.

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

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 projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

The *permanent fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary funds principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The following major proprietary funds are reported:

The *water enterprise fund* is used to account for the water activities.

The *sewer enterprise fund* is used to account for the sewer activities.

The *golf course enterprise fund* is used to account for the golf course activities.

Additionally, the following proprietary fund type is reported:

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to workers' compensation.

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 *other postemployment benefit trust fund* accumulates resources to provide funding for future OPEB (other postemployment benefit) liabilities.

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements that exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Some of these trusts have donor restrictions and trustee policies that do not allow the endowment portion and any unrealized appreciation to be spent. The restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings. The City's private-purpose trust fund is primarily comprised of scholarships.

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

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 City 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. For more information on the fair value of the City's financial instruments, see Note 2– Fair Value Measurements.

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 the proprietary funds 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.

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

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

Real estate tax liens are processed after the close of the valuation year on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Real estate and personal property taxes receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

Motor Vehicle Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the City and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

User Fees

Water and Sewer user fees are levied monthly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Water and Sewer liens are processed every year and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill. Water and Sewer charges and liens are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables are recorded as receivables in the year accrued. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

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.

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 and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund 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 in excess of \$10,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

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

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Land improvements.....	20-30
Buildings.....	20-40
Building improvements.....	7-40
Equipment.....	5-10
Vehicles.....	5-15
Infrastructure.....	40-50

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 net 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 City has reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 City did not have any items that qualify for reporting 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 City has recorded unavailable revenue as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet.

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 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 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 transfers in and transfers out.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Transfers between and within funds are *not* eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as transfers in and 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.

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Permanent funds - expendable" represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts. The restrictions and trustee policies only allows the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings.

"Permanent funds - nonexpendable" represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.

"Other purposes" represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

Sometimes the City 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 City'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 is 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.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

“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 City’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 and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund 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 both the Hampden County Contributory Retirement System (System) and the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System and additions to/deductions from the Systems 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

Excluding the permanent funds, 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 and Proprietary Fund 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

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

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 (the Pool). The Treasurer may also invest trust funds in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds of savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Pool meets the criteria of an external investment pool. The Pool is administered by the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City of Agawam’s deposits may not be returned to it. The City’s has adopted a formal policy to limit custodial credit risk of deposits. The policy limits the City’s uninsured, uncollateralized deposits to 5% of any one financial institution’s assets. Insured and collateralized CD’s are limited to maturities of one year or less and uninsured CD’s are limited to maturities of three months or less.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City’s deposits totaled \$55,213,529 and the bank balance totaled \$56,329,820 deposited in eighteen financial institutions. Of these bank balances, \$3,299,834 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$36,780,572 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, \$500,000 was covered by Securities Investor Protector Corporation, \$9,794,040 was collateralized and \$5,955,374 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the City of Agawam had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity	
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years
<u>Debt Securities:</u>			
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	\$ 2,504,776	\$ -	\$ 2,504,776
Corporate Bonds.....	957,029	210,080	746,949
Total Debt Securities.....	3,461,805	\$ 210,080	\$ 3,251,725
<u>Other Investments:</u>			
Equity Securities.....	1,678,341		
Equity Mutual Funds.....	357,510		
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	389,658		
MMDT.....	2,506,562		
Total Investments.....	\$ 8,393,876		

As of June 30, 2016, the OPEB Trust had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value
Equity Mutual Funds.....	\$ 430,174
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	2,143
Total Investments.....	\$ 432,317

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The City investments in debt securities of \$3,461,805 and in equity securities of \$1,678,341 are exposed to custodial credit risk because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The City does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

The OPEB Trust does not have any debt or equity securities that are exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the City’s exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. As a means of managing this risk, the City’s investment policy limits original maturities of insured CD’s to one year or less and uninsured CD’s to three months or less. The City’s investment policy does not limit maturities of other forms of investments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer. The City’s has adopted a formal policy to limit credit risk of investments. For investments related to the City’s General Funds, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Project Funds, and Enterprise Funds, the policy allows for unlimited investments in MMDT, and U.S. Treasuries and Agencies that will be held to maturity with original maturities of one year or less. The City’s Trust Funds and Stabilization Funds are also allowed to be invested in securities legal for savings banks which are detailed on the “Legal List” which is published by the Banking Commissioner each July. The City utilizes the services of bank credit worthiness reporting systems when considering instruments for investment. The City’s investment policy does not specifically limit the credit ratings of individual investments, but does require each investment broker/dealer to provide proof of credit worthiness including a minimum of five years in operation and a minimum of \$10 million in capital.

The City’s investments at June 30, 2016 are rated as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quality Ratings		
		AAA	AA	BBB
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	\$ 2,504,776	\$ 2,504,776	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Bonds.....	957,029	29,329	426,069	501,631
Total Debt Securities.....	<u>\$ 3,461,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,534,105</u>	<u>\$ 426,069</u>	<u>\$ 501,631</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

With the exception of US Treasury obligations or investments fully collateralized by US Treasuries or Agencies, and MMDT, the City’s investment policy limits the amount that may be invested in any one financial institution to no more than 10% of the City’s total investments. The policy does not limit the amount that may be invested in an individual security.

More than 5 percent of the City’s investments of \$5,927,830 are in the following securities:

<u>Issuer</u>	Percent of Total Investments
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.....	24%
United States Treasury Notes.....	10%
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes.....	8%
Federated GNMA Trust.....	5%

Fair Market Value of Investments

The City holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Because investing is not a core part of the City’s mission, the City determines that the disclosures related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type. The City chooses a tabular format for disclosing the levels within the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents financial assets at June 20, 2016, for which the City measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Investments measured at fair value				
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 957,029	\$ -	\$ 957,029	\$ -
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	<u>2,504,776</u>	<u>2,504,776</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debt securities.....	<u>3,461,805</u>	<u>2,504,776</u>	<u>957,029</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	1,678,341	1,678,341	-	-
Money market mutual funds.....	389,658	389,658	-	-
Equity mutual funds.....	357,510	357,510	-	-
MMDT.....	<u>2,506,562</u>	<u>2,506,562</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other investments.....	<u>4,932,071</u>	<u>4,932,071</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments measured at fair value.....	<u>8,393,876</u>	<u>\$ 7,436,847</u>	<u>\$ 957,029</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost				
MMDT.....	<u>2,506,562</u>			
Total investments.....	<u>\$ 10,900,438</u>			

Government Sponsored Enterprises, equity securities, money market mutual funds, equity mutual funds, and MMDT classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Corporate bonds classified in Level 2 of the hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2016, receivables for the individual major governmental funds and nonmajor, internal service, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 700,928	\$ -	\$ 700,928
Tax liens.....	680,434	-	680,434
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	709,908	(401,060)	308,848
Departmental and other.....	317,020	-	317,020
Intergovernmental.....	4,361,887	-	4,361,887
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 6,770,177</u>	 <u>\$ (401,060)</u>	 <u>\$ 6,369,117</u>

At June 30, 2016, receivables for the enterprise funds consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
User charges.....	\$ 3,983,617	\$ -	\$ 3,983,617
Intergovernmental.....	138,462	-	138,462
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 4,122,079</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 4,122,079</u>

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current year, the various components of *unavailable revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable and other asset type:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 402,883	\$ -	\$ 402,883
Tax liens.....	680,434	-	680,434
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	308,848	-	308,848
Departmental and other.....	105,479	211,541	317,020
Intergovernmental.....	1,647,105	2,656,828	4,303,933
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	7,074
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 3,151,823</u>	 <u>\$ 2,868,369</u>	 <u>\$ 6,020,192</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 3,707,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,707,720
Construction in progress.....	3,110,876	4,360,019	(2,590,238)	4,880,657
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	6,818,596	4,360,019	(2,590,238)	8,588,377
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	5,271,232	2,617,315	(380,313)	7,508,234
Buildings.....	46,271,318	-	-	46,271,318
Building improvements.....	5,645,328	43,263	-	5,688,591
Equipment.....	6,483,663	852,693	(627,776)	6,708,580
Vehicles.....	8,119,191	502,351	(1,026,973)	7,594,569
Infrastructure.....	66,637,465	826,079	(935,549)	66,527,995
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	138,428,197	4,841,701	(2,970,611)	140,299,287
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(2,483,918)	(302,658)	380,313	(2,406,263)
Buildings.....	(26,214,031)	(924,404)	-	(27,138,435)
Building improvements.....	(1,443,486)	(284,343)	-	(1,727,829)
Equipment.....	(4,688,188)	(426,156)	627,776	(4,486,568)
Vehicles.....	(6,257,091)	(640,715)	1,026,973	(5,870,833)
Infrastructure.....	(28,784,621)	(1,521,706)	935,549	(29,370,778)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(69,871,335)	(4,099,982)	2,970,611	(71,000,706)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	68,556,862	741,719	-	69,298,581
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 75,375,458	\$ 5,101,738	\$ (2,590,238)	\$ 77,886,958

Business-Type Activities

Fixed assets for the water enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Water Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 331,485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 331,485
Construction in progress.....	<u>5,250,704</u>	<u>525,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,776,273</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>5,582,189</u>	<u>525,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,107,758</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	1,813,057	-	-	1,813,057
Equipment.....	395,788	15,845	-	411,633
Vehicles.....	496,816	60,435	(19,762)	537,489
Infrastructure.....	<u>16,175,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(944,743)</u>	<u>15,231,022</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>18,881,426</u>	<u>76,280</u>	<u>(964,505)</u>	<u>17,993,201</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(447,578)	(45,326)	-	(492,904)
Equipment.....	(308,078)	(34,285)	-	(342,363)
Vehicles.....	(408,323)	(44,121)	19,762	(432,682)
Infrastructure.....	<u>(10,054,634)</u>	<u>(305,310)</u>	<u>944,743</u>	<u>(9,415,201)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(11,218,613)</u>	<u>(429,042)</u>	<u>964,505</u>	<u>(10,683,150)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>7,662,813</u>	<u>(352,762)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,310,051</u>
Total water activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 13,245,002</u>	<u>\$ 172,807</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,417,809</u>

Fixed assets for the sewer enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Sewer Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 566,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 566,550
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	984,484	-	-	984,484
Building improvements.....	17,478	-	-	17,478
Equipment.....	219,197	23,081	-	242,278
Vehicles.....	580,244	60,435	-	640,679
Infrastructure.....	28,964,758	-	(2,781,950)	26,182,808
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	30,766,161	83,516	(2,781,950)	28,067,727
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(209,364)	(24,612)	-	(233,976)
Building improvements.....	(7,429)	(874)	-	(8,303)
Equipment.....	(88,312)	(16,907)	-	(105,219)
Vehicles.....	(287,304)	(80,927)	-	(368,231)
Infrastructure.....	(18,881,248)	(537,403)	2,781,950	(16,636,701)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(19,473,657)	(660,723)	2,781,950	(17,352,430)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	11,292,504	(577,207)	-	10,715,297
Total sewer activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 11,859,054	\$ (577,207)	\$ -	\$ 11,281,847

Fixed assets for the golf enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Golf Course Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 789,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 789,557
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	838,662	-	(22,060)	816,602
Buildings.....	114,755	-	-	114,755
Equipment.....	524,936	-	(208,448)	316,488
Vehicles.....	335,390	-	(45,730)	289,660
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>1,813,743</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(276,238)</u>	<u>1,537,505</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(665,983)	(23,621)	22,060	(667,544)
Buildings.....	(70,446)	(2,395)	-	(72,841)
Equipment.....	(434,858)	(13,797)	208,448	(240,207)
Vehicles.....	(156,021)	(51,248)	45,730	(161,539)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(1,327,308)</u>	<u>(91,061)</u>	<u>276,238</u>	<u>(1,142,131)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>486,435</u>	<u>(91,061)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>395,374</u>
Total golf course activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 1,275,992</u>	<u>\$ (91,061)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,931</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 183,545
Public safety.....	532,638
Education.....	885,884
Public works.....	1,906,063
Human services.....	186,064
Culture and recreation.....	<u>405,788</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 4,099,982</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water.....	\$ 429,042
Sewer.....	660,723
Golf course.....	<u>91,061</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	<u>\$ 1,180,826</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables for the year ended June 30, 2016, are summarized as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Highway Improvement Fund	General Fund	\$ <u>49,391</u> (1)

- 1) Represents an advance to the Highway Improvement fund to meet temporary cash flow needs.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2016, are summarized as follows:

<u>Transfers Out:</u>	<u>Transfers In:</u>			
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Agawam High School Athletic Facility</u>	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,904	\$ 28,904 (1)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	<u>83,000</u>	<u>1,035,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,118,000</u> (2)
Total.....	<u>\$ 83,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,000</u>	<u>\$ 28,904</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,904</u>

- 1) Budgeted transfer from the general fund to the internal service fund.
- 2) Budgeted transfer to the general fund from the fire ambulance fee special revenue fund and a transfer from the special revenue CPA surcharge fund to the capital projects fund for the High School track.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The City has entered a new lease agreement to finance new a new police radio system. 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.....	\$ 246,702
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(12,335)</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 234,367</u>

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016, were as follows:

<u>Years Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2017.....	\$ 48,295
2018.....	49,319
2019.....	50,364
2020.....	<u>51,432</u>
Total minimum lease payments.....	199,410
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(10,680)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 188,730</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).

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the general fund, special revenue and enterprise funds, respectively.

The City had the following short-term debt activity during 2016:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Renewed/ Issued</u>	<u>Retired/ Redeemed</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>
BAN Athletic Facility.....	0.40%	12/17/2015	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ -
BAN Athletic Facility.....	0.70%	9/15/2016	<u>-</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,000</u> (1)
Total.....			<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>

(1) At the BAN's maturity on September 15, 2016, the City paid off the balance of \$500,000 with the proceeds received from the June 2016 \$8,185,000 bond issue.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, Municipal Law authorizes indebtedness up to a limit of 5% of the equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit". In addition, however, debt may be authorized in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit".

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2016, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Project	Maturity Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2015	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2016
Title V Bonds 1997.....	2019	\$ 48,919	0.00	\$ 10,867	\$ -	\$ 2,717	\$ 8,150
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2004.....	2019	1,630,000	2.00 - 4.40	220,000	-	55,000	165,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2005.....	2025	290,953	2.00	127,123	-	10,896	116,227
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2007.....	2026	3,346,800	2.00 - 4.00	1,834,800	-	166,800	1,668,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2009.....	2028	7,080,000	3.00 - 5.00	4,870,000	-	410,000	4,460,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2010.....	2018	8,400,000	2.00 - 3.50	2,955,000	-	1,025,000	1,930,000
MCWT Bonds 2011.....	2025	79,836	2.00	59,258	-	5,407	53,851
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2012.....	2031	2,824,000	2.00 - 3.00	1,741,000	-	348,000	1,393,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2034	810,410	2.00 - 4.00	725,000	-	85,000	640,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2016.....	2036	8,185,000	2.00 - 2.50	-	8,185,000	-	8,185,000
Total Governmental Bonds Payable.....				\$ 12,543,048	\$ 8,185,000	\$ 2,108,820	\$ 18,619,228

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017.....	\$ 2,574,929	\$ 513,286	\$ 3,088,215
2018.....	2,431,041	440,242	2,871,283
2019.....	1,488,153	380,998	1,869,151
2020.....	1,421,553	337,957	1,759,510
2021.....	1,416,304	296,208	1,712,512
2022.....	1,177,424	256,786	1,434,210
2023.....	1,132,548	220,303	1,352,851
2024.....	1,117,674	186,379	1,304,053
2025.....	1,037,802	152,437	1,190,239
2026.....	1,016,800	120,452	1,137,252
2027.....	845,000	88,556	933,556
2028.....	845,000	63,425	908,425
2029.....	505,000	45,720	550,720
2030.....	505,000	35,570	540,570
2031.....	505,000	25,420	530,420
2032.....	120,000	14,520	134,520
2033.....	120,000	11,760	131,760
2034.....	120,000	9,000	129,000
2035.....	120,000	6,000	126,000
2036.....	120,000	3,000	123,000
Totals.....	\$ 18,619,228	\$ 3,208,019	\$ 21,827,247

Bonds Payable Schedule – Sewer and Water Enterprise Funds

Project	Maturity Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2015	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2016
Sewer Enterprise Fund							
MCWT Bond 2000.....	2020	1,775,974	0.00	\$ 586,029	\$ -	\$ 111,217	\$ 474,812
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2007.....	2026	882,600	4.00	485,100	-	44,100	441,000
MCWT Bond 2009.....	2029	682,682	2.00	496,083	-	31,014	465,069
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2012.....	2031	3,398,000	2.00 - 3.00	2,739,000	-	212,000	2,527,000
Total Sewer.....				4,306,212	-	398,331	3,907,881
Water Enterprise Fund							
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2007.....	2026	882,600	4.00	485,100	-	44,100	441,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds 2014.....	2034	6,000,660	2.00 - 4.00	5,700,000	-	300,000	5,400,000
Total Water.....				6,185,100	-	344,100	5,841,000
Total Enterprise Bonds Payable.....				\$ 10,491,312	\$ -	\$ 742,431	\$ 9,748,881

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

SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017.....	\$ 407,235	\$ 106,261	\$ 513,496
2018.....	406,875	93,060	499,935
2019.....	409,803	80,924	490,727
2020.....	418,747	68,477	487,224
2021.....	294,376	58,293	352,669
2022.....	224,068	52,177	276,245
2023.....	224,774	46,807	271,581
2024.....	225,495	41,422	266,917
2025.....	226,231	35,298	261,529
2026.....	226,981	29,159	256,140
2027.....	183,646	23,005	206,651
2028.....	184,426	18,599	203,025
2029.....	185,224	13,452	198,676
2030.....	145,000	8,700	153,700
2031.....	145,000	4,350	149,350
Totals.....	\$ 3,907,881	\$ 679,984	\$ 4,587,865

WATER ENTERPRISE FUND

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017..... \$	344,100	\$ 183,540	\$ 527,640
2018.....	344,100	175,776	519,876
2019.....	344,100	165,012	509,112
2020.....	344,100	151,248	495,348
2021.....	344,100	137,484	481,584
2022.....	344,100	123,720	467,820
2023.....	344,100	109,956	454,056
2024.....	344,100	102,192	446,292
2025.....	344,100	94,128	438,228
2026.....	344,100	85,464	429,564
2027.....	300,000	74,700	374,700
2028.....	300,000	65,700	365,700
2029.....	300,000	56,700	356,700
2030.....	300,000	47,700	347,700
2031.....	300,000	38,700	338,700
2032.....	300,000	29,250	329,250
2033.....	300,000	19,800	319,800
2034.....	300,000	9,900	309,900
Totals..... \$	<u>5,841,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,970</u>	<u>\$ 7,511,970</u>

The City is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$138,462 and interest costs for \$66,492. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$1,150,907. The future principal subsidies are recorded as an intergovernmental receivable at year end. Since the City is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. The 2016 principal and interest subsidies totaled \$32,079 and \$24,040, respectively.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has approved construction assistance to the City. The assistance program, which is administered by the Massachusetts School Building Authority, provides resources for future debt service of general obligation school bonds outstanding. The City has been approved for a 71% reimbursement rate in relation to the addition and renovation of the Clark, Phelps, Robinson, and Granger elementary schools and the High School. The City is currently receiving annual payments for these five projects. During 2016, the City received \$901,116 of such assistance. The City expects to receive \$1,647,105 in future years. Accordingly, an intergovernmental receivable and corresponding unearned revenue have been reported in these basic financial statements. The net change in the receivable has been recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide financial statements.

The City is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2016, the City had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
CSO Project.....	\$ 132,241
DPW Facility Renovation.....	238,815
Fire Truck Bonds.....	15,000
Stormwater Management.....	23,047
Westfield River Force Main Repair.....	17,318
Feeding Hills Southwest Sewer.....	930,000
Building Maintenance.....	6,465
Town Wide Telephone System.....	42,000
Junior High Green Repair Project.....	2,143,976
North Westfield Street Water Main.....	<u>339,340</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,888,202</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2016	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:					
Long-Term Bonds.....	\$ 12,543,048	\$ 8,185,000	\$ (2,108,820)	\$ 18,619,228	\$ 2,574,929
Capital Lease Obligations.....	-	246,702	(57,972)	188,730	44,067
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	70,581,000	13,600,000	(2,830,000)	81,351,000	-
Compensated Absences.....	3,515,000	880,000	(1,447,000)	2,948,000	1,534,000
Workers' Compensation.....	35,000	491,000	(505,000)	21,000	21,000
Net Pension Liability.....	<u>58,516,341</u>	<u>9,456,925</u>	<u>(4,622,518)</u>	<u>63,350,748</u>	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 145,190,389</u>	<u>\$ 32,859,627</u>	<u>\$ (11,571,310)</u>	<u>\$ 166,478,706</u>	<u>\$ 4,173,996</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Long-Term Bonds.....	\$ 10,491,312	-	\$ (742,431)	\$ 9,748,881	\$ 751,335
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	4,597,000	656,000	(137,000)	5,116,000	-
Compensated Absences.....	101,000	64,000	(61,000)	104,000	73,000
Net Pension Liability.....	<u>1,652,843</u>	<u>3,161,244</u>	<u>(327,382)</u>	<u>4,486,705</u>	-
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 16,842,155</u>	<u>\$ 3,881,244</u>	<u>\$ (1,267,813)</u>	<u>\$ 19,455,586</u>	<u>\$ 824,335</u>

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The City has adopted GASB 54 that provides a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the City's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources. Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 §5B allows for the establishment of Stabilization funds for one or

more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body. At June 30, 2016 the balance of the Stabilization Fund is \$4,268,105 and is reported as unassigned fund balance within the General fund.

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. The City has reported principal portions of endowment funds as nonspendable.

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 City has classified its fund balances with the following hierarchy.

	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			
	General	Agawam High School Athletic Facility	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent fund principal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 357,178	\$ 357,178
Restricted for:				
Capital projects.....	-	4,709,890	-	4,709,890
City revolving funds.....	-	-	6,689,292	6,689,292
City gift and grant funds.....	-	-	602,046	602,046
School revolving funds.....	-	-	2,382,636	2,382,636
School gift and grant funds.....	-	-	1,123,518	1,123,518
City capital projects.....	-	-	336,147	336,147
School capital projects.....	-	-	45,386	45,386
Cemeteries and libraries.....	-	-	491,736	491,736
Education.....	-	-	78,385	78,385
Assigned to:				
General government.....	1,147,524	-	-	1,147,524
Public safety.....	198,253	-	-	198,253
Education.....	141,586	-	-	141,586
Public works.....	83,073	-	-	83,073
Culture and recreation.....	30	-	-	30
Property and liability insurance.....	145,086	-	-	145,086
Employee benefits.....	203,017	-	-	203,017
Capital outlay.....	717,455	-	-	717,455
Unassigned.....	24,352,779	-	-	24,352,779
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT).....	\$ 26,988,803	\$ 4,709,890	\$ 12,106,324	\$ 43,805,017

NOTE 10 – RISK FINANCING

The City 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 City carries commercial insurance. The City participates in a premium-based health care plan for its active employees.

The City is self-insured for its workers’ compensation and unemployment compensation activities. Workers’ compensation activities are accounted for in the internal service fund where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Unemployment compensation activities are accounted for in the general fund and are funded on a pay-as-you go basis from annual appropriations. Unemployment compensation expenditures totaled approximately \$38,000 for the year.

Workers’ Compensation

Workers’ compensation claims funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from annual appropriations. The City’s contributions to the fund are based upon a percentage of the City’s current payroll expenditures and claims paid out of the fund. The estimated future workers’ compensation liability is based on history and injury type.

At June 30, 2016, the amount of the liability for workers’ compensation claims totaled \$21,000. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2013, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year		Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate		Claims Payments		Balance at Year-End
Year 2015.....	\$ 125,000	\$	481,000	\$	(571,000)	\$	35,000
Year 2016.....	35,000		491,000		(505,000)		21,000

The City’s liability for unemployment compensation is not material at June 30, 2016, and therefore is not reported.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLAN

Plan Descriptions

The City is a member of the Hampden County Regional Retirement System (HCRRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 35 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 City 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 the actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the City to the MTRS. Therefore, the City 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 City 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, 2015. The City's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$6,608,000 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension expense in the current year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the City is \$81,475,180 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 HCRRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employees based on active current payroll. The District's proportionate share of the required contribution, which equaled its actual contribution, for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$4,949,900 and 21.90% 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 Liabilities

At June 30, 2016, the City reported a liability of \$67,837,454 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate

the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The City’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2015, the City’s proportion was 21.716%, which increased from its 20.965% proportion measured at December 31, 2014.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the City recognized a pension expense of \$7,642,020. At June 30, 2016, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$6,373,872, of which \$3,741,306 was from the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments and \$2,632,566 was from the changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions. Since the System performs an actuarial valuation bi-annually, there are no reported differences between expected and actual experience or a change of assumptions as of December 31, 2015.

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

Year ended June 30:	
2016.....	\$ 1,593,468
2017.....	1,593,468
2018.....	1,593,468
2019.....	<u>1,593,468</u>
Total.....	\$ <u><u>6,373,872</u></u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to December 31, 2015:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2014
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Level dollar for the 2002 and 2003 ERI and funding holiday liabilities and increasing 4.0% per for the remaining unfunded liability. Increase in total appropriation is limited to 8.0%.
Remaining amortization period.....	As of July 1, 2014, 5 years remaining on the 2002 ERI, 6 years remaining on the 2003 ERI and funding holiday, and 22 years for remaining unfunded liability.
Asset valuation method.....	The difference between the expected return and the actual investment return on a market value basis is recognized over a five-year period. Asset value is adjusted, if necessary to be within 10% of market value.

Inflation rate.....	4.00%
Projected salary increases.....	Varies by length of service with ultimate rates of 4.25% for Group 1, 4.50% for Group 2 and 4.75% for Group 4.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.0% of the first \$18,000 of retirement income.
Rates of retirement.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.
Rates of disability.....	For general employees, it was assumed that 45% of all disabilities are ordinary (55% are service connected). For police and fire employees, 10% of all disabilities are assumed to be ordinary (90% are service connected).
Mortality Rates:	
Pre-Retirement.....	The RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected generationally with a Scale AA from 2010.
Healthy Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with a Scale AA from 2010.
Disabled Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table set forward three years for males only projected generationally with Scale AA from 2010.
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.875%

Investment policy

The pension plan’s policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Board. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining 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, 2014 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation
Large Cap Equities.....	7.50%	14.50%
Small/Mid Cap Equities.....	7.75%	3.50%
International Equities (Unhedged).....	8.00%	16.00%
Emerging International Equities.....	9.25%	6.00%
High-Yield Bonds.....	5.75%	1.50%
Bank Loans.....	6.00%	1.50%
EMD (External).....	6.00%	1.00%
EMD (Local Currency).....	6.75%	2.00%
TIPS.....	4.00%	3.00%
Core Bonds.....	3.98%	3.00%
Long Treasuries.....	9.00%	7.00%
Private Equity.....	9.50%	10.00%
Private Debt.....	8.00%	4.00%
Real Estate (Core).....	6.50%	10.00%
Hedge Funds.....	6.75%	9.00%
Timber/Natural Resources.....	6.75%	4.00%
Portfolio Completion Strategies.....	n/a	4.00%
		100.00%

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 0.69%. 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 7.875%. 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 rate. 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 position liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net position liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.875%, as well as what the net position liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.875%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.875%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.875%)	Current Discount (7.875%)	1% Increase (8.875%)
The City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 82,326,947	\$ 67,837,454	\$ 55,488,201

NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The City of Agawam 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 City’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the City and the unions representing City employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the City and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The City contributes between 50 and 70 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining percent of their premium costs. For 2016, the City contributed \$2,967,000 to the plan.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the City to establish the Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund and to enable the City to accumulate funds to pay for its OPEB liabilities. During 2016, the City contributed \$100,000 to the OPEB trust fund.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The City’s annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement #45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The components of the City’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City’s net OPEB obligation are summarized in the following table:

Annual Required Contribution.....	\$ 15,252,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	3,007,000
ARC Adjustment.....	<u>(4,003,000)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	14,256,000
Contributions made.....	<u>(2,967,000)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation.....	11,289,000
Net OPEB obligation-beginning of year.....	<u>75,178,000</u>
Net OPEB obligation-end of year.....	<u><u>\$ 86,467,000</u></u>

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2016 and the two preceding years were as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
6/30/2016	\$ 14,256,000	21%	\$ 86,467,000
6/30/2015	17,649,000	19%	75,178,000
6/30/2014	16,672,000	16%	60,914,000

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$143,170,000, of which \$321,000 was funded. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$43,770,000, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 326%.

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

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

In the July 1, 2015, actuarial valuation, actuarial liabilities were determined using the projected unit credit cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.0% investment return assumption, which is based on the expected yield on the assets of the City, calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual medical/drug cost trend rate of 9.0% decreasing by 1.0% for 4 years to an ultimate level of 5.0% per year. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2016 is 22 years.

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS

The City has committed to expending \$6.3 million for water main improvements on North Westfield Street. As of June 30, 2016, the City has expended \$5.8 million related to this project. In addition, the City has committed to expending \$8 million for the construction of new athletic facilities at Agawam High School. As of June 30, 2016, the City has expended \$4.5 million related to this project.

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENCIES

The City participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards through June 30, 2016, 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.

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2016, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2016.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 30, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 16 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2016, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Notes to the basic financial statements were changed to provide additional disclosure on fair value measurement.
- GASB Statement #76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The basic financial statements and related notes were updated to be in compliance with this pronouncement.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The provisions of this Statement are effective for 2016—except those provisions that address employers and governmental non-employer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which is required to be implemented in 2017.
- The GASB issued Statement #74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, which is required to be implemented in 2017.
- The GASB issued Statement #75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, which is required to be implemented in 2017.

- The GASB issued Statement #80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement #14*, which is required to be implemented in 2017.
- The GASB issued Statement #81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #82, *Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements #67, #68, and #73*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all the 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, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 54,466,992	\$ 54,466,992	\$ 54,893,257	\$ -	\$ 426,265
Tax title.....	-	-	727,321	-	727,321
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,060,000	3,060,000	3,848,788	-	788,788
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	169,860	169,860	281,456	-	111,596
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	43,000	43,000	49,690	-	6,690
Licenses and permits.....	181,000	181,000	278,416	-	97,416
Fines and forfeitures.....	9,400	9,400	33,653	-	24,253
Intergovernmental.....	24,761,388	24,761,388	25,134,987	-	373,599
Departmental and other.....	105,076	105,076	210,822	-	105,746
Investment income.....	80,000	80,000	152,897	-	72,897
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	5,438	-	5,438
TOTAL REVENUES.....	82,876,716	82,876,716	85,616,725	-	2,740,009
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	10,983,392	10,668,500	8,494,136	1,147,524	1,026,840
Public safety.....	9,760,974	9,760,974	9,036,883	198,253	525,838
Education.....	41,263,113	41,642,977	41,494,633	141,586	6,758
Public works.....	3,076,694	3,076,694	2,367,216	83,073	626,405
Human services.....	988,005	1,050,504	1,005,303	-	45,201
Culture and recreation.....	1,239,030	1,239,030	1,200,736	30	38,264
Pension benefits.....	4,809,039	4,809,039	4,746,106	-	62,933
Property and liability insurance.....	726,000	697,096	552,010	145,086	-
Employee benefits.....	9,938,867	10,117,867	9,896,829	203,017	18,021
Reserve fund.....	300,000	51,000	-	-	51,000
State and county charges.....	714,587	714,587	683,557	-	31,030
Capital outlay.....	1,596,718	1,613,218	895,763	717,455	-
Debt service:					
Principal.....	2,108,820	2,108,820	2,108,820	-	-
Interest.....	467,596	467,596	427,252	-	40,344
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	87,972,835	88,017,902	82,909,244	2,636,024	2,472,634
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(5,096,119)	(5,141,186)	2,707,481	(2,636,024)	5,212,643
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	110,764	-	110,764
Sale of capital assets.....	-	-	5,212	-	5,212
Transfers in.....	83,000	83,000	83,000	-	-
Transfers out.....	(100,000)	(128,904)	(128,904)	-	-
Use of prior year fund balance.....	2,613,119	2,613,119	-	-	(2,613,119)
Use of free cash.....	2,500,000	2,573,971	-	-	(2,573,971)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)....	5,096,119	5,141,186	70,072	-	(5,071,114)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	-	-	2,777,553	(2,636,024)	141,529
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	23,821,691	19,790,348	19,790,348	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 23,821,691	\$ 19,790,348	\$ 22,567,901	\$ (2,636,024)	\$ 141,529

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

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

The Schedule of the City's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the City'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 City 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 CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
HAMPDEN COUNTY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	20.965%	21.716%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	60,169,184	\$ 67,837,454
City's covered employee payroll..... \$	20,981,312	\$ 22,602,052
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	286.78%	300.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	51.38%	49.22%

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 CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HAMPDEN COUNTY CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
Actuarially determined contribution..... \$	4,481,028	\$ 4,949,900
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>4,481,028</u>	<u>4,949,900</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)..... \$	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered-employee payroll..... \$	20,981,312	\$ 22,602,052
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	21.36%	21.90%

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. Since the City 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 City; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the City; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>City's Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability</u>
2015.....	\$ 65,316,000	\$ 4,538,000	61.64%
2016.....	81,475,180	6,608,000	55.38%

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 Benefits Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Funding progress compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents multi-year trend information for required and actual contributions relating to the plan.

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

JUNE 30, 2016

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
7/1/2015	\$ 321,000	\$ 143,170,000	\$ 142,849,000	0.2%	\$ 43,770,000	326%
7/1/2013	100,000	171,898,000	171,798,000	0.1%	43,925,000	391%
7/1/2011	-	153,784,000	153,784,000	0.0%	42,197,000	364%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contributions Made	Percentage Contributed
6/30/2016	\$ 15,252,000	\$ 2,967,000	19%
6/30/2015	18,215,000	3,385,000	19%
6/30/2014	17,060,000	2,711,000	16%
6/30/2013	15,568,000	3,329,000	21%
6/30/2012	14,602,000	2,998,448	21%

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 45 for the year ended June 30, 2009.
Information for prior years is not available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date	7/1/2015
Actuarial cost method	Projected Union Credit
Amortization method	30 year amortization payments, closed
Remaining amortization period	22 years at June 30, 2016

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return	4.0%
Medical/drug cost trend rate	9%, decreasing by 1.0% for 4 years to an ultimate level of 5.0% per year.

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents	472
Current active members	<u>1,154</u>
Total	<u><u>1,626</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**A. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by the Council. The Mayor presents an annual budget to the Council, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. Expenditures are budgeted by categories that are broken down by personal services, expenses, debt service and capital outlay and are mandated by Municipal Law. The Council, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote.

Increases or transfers between and within departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget, requires majority Council approval via a supplemental Council order.

The majority of appropriations are non-continuing which lapse at the end of each year. Others are continuing appropriations for which the governing body has authorized that an unspent balance from a prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current year. These carry forwards are included as part of the subsequent year's original budget.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending (salaries, expenses and capital) authorized for an appropriation account. However, the payment of debt service is statutorily required, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by two-thirds majority vote of the Council.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2016 approved budget, including amounts carried forward from the prior years authorized approximately \$88.1 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. An additional \$73,971 appropriation was made during the year from free cash to supplement the 2015 budget.

The City Auditor has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

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, 2016, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance, budgetary basis.....	\$ 2,777,553
<u>Perspective difference:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	236,762
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in revenues in recording 60 day receipts.....	(76,736)
Tax refunds payable.....	(72,393)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	6,608,000
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	<u>(6,608,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance, GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ 2,865,186</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

Pension Plan Schedules

A. Schedule of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The Schedule of the City’s 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.

B. Schedule of City’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 City 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 City based on covered payroll.

C. 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 create a special funding situation. Since the City 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 City; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the City; and the Plan’s fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

D. Changes in Assumptions:

There were no changes in the assumptions as part of the updated actuarial valuation through the measurement date of December 31, 2015.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions:

There were no changes in plan provisions as part of the updated actuarial valuation through the measurement date of December 31, 2015.

NOTE C - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The City 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 City's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members

The City currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a pay-as-you-go basis. As a result, the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability) is 0%. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City has recorded its OPEB cost equal to the actuarial determined annual required contribution (ARC) which includes the normal cost of providing benefits for the year and a component for the amortization of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the plan.

The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multi-year trend information which compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

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

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORTS ON FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS
REPORTS ON FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Agawam, Massachusetts

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bowers & Sullivan LLC".

September 30, 2016



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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Agawam, Massachusetts

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The City of Agawam, Massachusetts' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements of Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Agawam, Massachusetts complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, as of the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Agawam, Massachusetts's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2016 which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bowers & Sullivan LLC".

September 30, 2016

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Amount Passed Through to Sub-Recipients	Expenditures
CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER:				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:				
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>				
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities):				
National School Lunch Program.....	10.555	07-005	\$ -	\$ 130,683
Cash Assistance:				
School Breakfast Program.....	10.553	DOENUT2016	-	30,214
National School Lunch Program.....	10.555	DOENUT2016	-	633,437
TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER.....			-	794,334
SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER:				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:				
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>				
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....	84.027	240-322-6-0005	-	145,190
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....	84.027	240-387-6-0005	-	1,073,198
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B).....	84.027	274-160-6-0005	-	33,406
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Preschool).....	84.173	298-819-6-0005	-	3,459
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Department of Early Education and Care:</u>				
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Preschool).....	84.173	262-819-6-0005	-	46,254
TOTAL SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER.....			-	1,301,507
PASS-THROUGH PROGRAMS:				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE:				
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Executive Office of Military Division:</u>				
National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Projects.....	12.401	18900140	-	228
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:				
<u>Passed through the Massachusetts Office of Housing and Community Development:</u>				
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii.....	14.228	13CDF031	-	321,477
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
<u>Passed through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration:</u>				
Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants.....	20.703	FFY15-16 HMEP GRANT	-	1,999
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:				
<u>Passed through State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education:</u>				
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies.....	84.010	305-061753-2015-0005	-	116,831
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies.....	84.010	305-080762-2016-0005	-	496,869
English Language Acquisition Grants.....	84.365	180-117-6-0005	-	11,158
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants.....	84.367	140-064568-2015-0005	-	38,615
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants.....	84.367	140-064568-2016-0005	-	77,587
TOTAL EDUCATION.....			-	741,060
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:				
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency:</u>				
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.....	97.039	HMGP 4028-08	-	10,459
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	97.042	REGION 3/4 OFFICELEASE	-	9,563
TOTAL HOMELAND SECURITY.....			-	20,022
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION:				
<u>Passed through Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission:</u>				
Social Security Disability Insurance.....	96.001	Not available	-	870
TOTAL			\$ -	\$ 3,181,497

See notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2016. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flow of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts are set forth below:

- (a) Basis of Presentation - The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, expenditures are recognized when the liability is incurred. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.
- (b) Cash Assistance – School Breakfast and Lunch Program - Program expenditures represent federal reimbursement for meals provided during the year.
- (c) Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities) – School Lunch Program – Program expenditures represent the value of donated foods received during the year.
- (d) The City of Agawam, Massachusetts has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

A. Summary of Auditor’s Results

1. The auditor’s report expresses an unmodified opinion on the basic financial statements of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts.
2. No significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the financial statements are reported in the Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.
3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, were disclosed during the audit.
4. No significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the major federal award programs are reported in the Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance.
5. The auditor’s report on compliance for the major federal award programs for the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, expresses an unmodified opinion on all major federal award programs.
6. There were no audit findings relative to the major federal award programs for the City of Agawam, Massachusetts.
7. The programs tested as a major grant is the Special Education cluster.
8. The threshold for distinguishing Types A and B programs was \$750,000.
9. The City of Agawam, Massachusetts was determined to be a low-risk auditee.

B. Findings-Financial Statements Audit

None

C. Findings and Questioned Costs-Major Federal Award Programs

None

D. Prior Year Audit Findings and Questioned Costs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		Questioned
Passed through the State Department of		<u>Costs</u>
Elementary and Secondary Education		
84.027	Special Education Grants to States	None
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	None

2015-001: *Condition and Criteria:* The City did not obtain all semi-annual certifications reports for qualifying employee salaries charged to the Special Education Grants to States federal program. OMB Circular A-87, “Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments” requires grantees to maintain documentation of employee time and effort that has been charged to federal awards. If 100% of an employee’s salary is charged to a federal award, a grant recipient is required to maintain semi-annual certifications stating that 100% of the

employee's time was spent working on grant activities. If less than 100% of an employee's salary is charged to a federal award, a grant recipient is required to maintain monthly personnel activity reports documenting 100% of the employee's time and effort.

Cause: Semi-annual certifications were not maintained for four of the eleven employees charged to the Special Education Grants to States program.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with OMB Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments".

Auditors' Recommendation: We recommended that the City implement procedures to comply with OMB Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments".

Status: Resolved.