

City of Boston

Massachusetts



***Basic Financial
Statements***

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Martin J. Walsh, Mayor

David Sweeney, Chief Financial Officer & Collector Treasurer

Sally D. Glora, City Auditor

Prepared by the City of Boston Auditing Department



Table of Contents

Page

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report	A-1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited).....	A-4

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position	A-17
Statement of Activities	A-18

Fund Financial Statements

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.....	A-20
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position. A-21	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds.....	A-22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	A-23
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budgetary Basis, General Fund – Budget and Actual.....	A-24
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund	A-25
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund.....	A-26
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	A-27
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds.....	A-28
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	A-29

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	A-30
------------------------------------------------------	------

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited):

Schedules of Funding Progress – Other Postemployment Benefits	A-67
Schedules of Employer Contributions – Other Postemployment Benefits.....	A-67
Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State-Boston Retirement System	A-68
Schedule of City's Contributions – State-Boston Retirement System	A-68



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Boston, Massachusetts:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Boston, Massachusetts (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Dudley Square Realty Corporation, the Ferdinand Building Development Corporation, and the City's Permanent Funds, which represent 5.9% and .2% of the assets and revenues of the governmental activities, respectively, and 1.4% and .4% of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information, respectively. We also did not audit the financial statements of the State-Boston Retirement System and the City's OPEB Trust Fund and Private-Purpose Trust Funds, which represent 97.0% and 75.0% of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information, respectively. Further, we did not audit the financial statements of the Boston Public Health Commission, Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston and the Economic Development and Industrial Corporation of Boston, which represent 55.0% and 91.9% of the assets and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for those entities, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. 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 auditors' 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, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the City's General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matters

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncement

As discussed in Note 2n to the financial statements, in 2015, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Comparative Information

The financial statements include partial prior-year comparative information related to the budgetary comparison for the City's General Fund. Such information does not include all of the information required for a presentation in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014, from which such partial information was derived.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules listed under Required Supplementary Information 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 GASB 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 and the other auditors 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 December 29, 2015 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
December 29, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

The City of Boston (the City) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis to present additional information to the readers of the City's basic financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the additional information that is furnished in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's financial statements. The City's basic financial statements include three components: 1) Government-wide Financial Statements, 2) Fund Financial Statements, and 3) Notes to the Financial Statements. This report also contains required supplementary information regarding historical pension information and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan information. The components of the financial statements are described in the following sections.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include two types of financial statements that present different views of the City – the *Government-wide Financial Statements* and the *Fund Financial Statements*. The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* supplement the financial statement information and clarify line items that are part of the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The *Government-wide Financial Statements* provide a broad view of the City's operations in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the City's financial position, which assists in assessing the City's economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. These are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basically means they follow methods that are similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid. The Government-wide Financial Statements include two statements:

- The *Statement of Net Position* presents all of the government's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.
- The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City.

Both the above financial statements present two separate sections as described below.

- *Governmental Activities* – The activities in this section are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (federal and state grants). Most services normally associated with city government fall into this category, including general government, human services, public safety, public works, property and development, parks and recreation, library, schools, public health programs, state and district assessments, and debt service.

- *Discretely Presented Component Units* – These are legally separate entities for which the City has financial accountability but function independent of the City. For the most part, these entities operate similar to private sector businesses. The City's four discretely presented component units are the Boston Public Health Commission, the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the Economic Development Industrial Corporation, and the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Complete financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. Additional information about the City's component units is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Government-wide Financial Statements can be found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The *Fund Financial Statements* focus on individual parts of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the Government-wide Financial Statements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories. It is important to note that these fund categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently. The three categories of funds are:

Governmental Funds – Most of the basic services provided by the City are financed through 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, the Governmental Fund Financial Statements focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the government's near term financing requirements. This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this approach, revenues are recorded when cash is received or when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available to liquidate liabilities of the current period). Expenditures are generally recorded when liabilities are incurred, except for those related to long-term liabilities, which are recorded when due and payable. These statements provide a detailed short term view of the City's finances to assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the City.

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 the governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented on the page immediately following each governmental fund financial statement.

The City presents four columns in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The City's three major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Special Revenue Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund. All non-major governmental funds are combined in the "Other Governmental Funds" column on these statements. The Governmental Fund Financial Statements can be found immediately following the Government-wide Financial Statements.

Of the City's governmental funds, the General Fund is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted. The *Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budgetary Basis* is presented after the governmental fund financial statements. This statement provides a comparison of the General Fund original and final budget and the actual expenditures for the current and prior year on a budgetary basis.

In accordance with state law and regulations, the City's legally adopted General Fund budget is prepared on a "budgetary" basis instead of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Among the key differences between these two sets of accounting principles are that "budgetary" records property tax as it is levied, while GAAP records it as it becomes susceptible to accrual, "budgetary" records certain activities and transactions in the General Fund that GAAP records in separate funds, and "budgetary" records any amount raised to cover a prior year deficit as an expenditure and any available funds raised from prior year surpluses as a revenue, while GAAP ignores these impacts from prior years. The difference in accounting principles inevitably leads to varying results in excess or deficiency of revenues over expenditures. Additional information and a reconciliation of "budgetary" to GAAP statements is provided in note 4 to the Financial Statements.

Proprietary Funds – These funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. Like the Government-wide Financial Statements, Proprietary Fund Financial Statements use the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. There are two types of proprietary funds – enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds charge fees for services provided to outside customers including local governments. Enterprise Funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities of the Government-wide Financial Statements within governmental activities, only in more detail. Currently, the City does not have any enterprise funds. The Internal Service Fund provides health insurance services predominantly to other funds, departments or agencies of the City. Therefore, its activities are included in the Government-wide financial statements within governmental activities. The Proprietary Funds Financial Statements can be found immediately following the Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

Fiduciary Funds– These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the Government-wide Financial Statements because the resources of these 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. They use the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

The City's fiduciary funds are the Employee Retirement Fund (the State-Boston Retirement System), which accounts for the transactions, assets, liabilities, and net position of the City employees' pension plan; the OPEB Trust Fund, which is an irrevocable trust established for the accumulation of assets to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability associated with the City's obligation for other postemployment benefits; and the Private Purpose Trust and Agency Funds, which include money held and administered by the City on behalf of third parties.

The Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements can be found immediately following the Proprietary Fund Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Government-wide and the Fund Financial Statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found immediately following the Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information, which includes a schedule of funding progress and a schedule of employer contributions for the OPEB Trust Fund, a schedule of the City's

proportionate share of the net pension liability of the State-Boston Retirement System, and a schedule of the City's contributions to the State-Boston Retirement System.

CURRENT YEAR FINANCIAL IMPACTS

- The City of Boston's OPEB obligation significantly impacts the Government-wide financial results. Each year, the City is required to recognize an additional portion of its unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The most recent valuation of the City's OPEB obligations as of June 30, 2013, estimated that the total OPEB unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the City decreased by \$433.1 million to \$2.05 billion. This decrease was largely as a result of changes to the discount rate based on the City's funding policy and a result of a change in the application of the Projected Unit Credit cost method to allocate benefits through an employee's expected retirement age.
- In fiscal year 2015, the City's contribution to the OPEB Trust Fund (\$162.1 million) for retiree health benefits includes \$40.0 million in advance funding toward reducing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and also met the annual required contribution (ARC) of \$158.4 million. In fiscal year 2016, the City has also appropriated \$40.0 million in advance funding toward reducing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.
- The City of Boston's net pension liability significantly impacts the Government-wide financial results. With the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in fiscal year 2015, the City is required to report its proportionate share of the State-Boston Retirement System collective net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, beginning net position of the governmental activities as July 1, 2014 was restated by \$(1.31) billion.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

This analysis is based on the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities found directly after Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Government-wide Highlights

Net Position – Primary Government – The total liabilities of the City exceeded its assets at fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 by \$630.6 million (presented as net position). At year end, the City had a deficit in governmental activities unrestricted net position in the amount of \$1.18 billion.

Changes in Net Position – Primary Government – The City's total net position decreased by \$1.23 billion from the amount reported in fiscal year 2014, which includes a \$1.31 billion change in beginning net position related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68.

Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's net deficit totaled \$(630.6) million at the end of 2015, compared to a net surplus of \$603.1 million reported at the end of the previous year.

The components of net position comprise the following: the investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (road, bridges, and other immovable assets), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding – this amount is \$503.0 million indicating that the net book value of the City's capital assets exceeds the amount of related capital debt outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is

reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's governmental activities net position, \$51.5 million, represents restricted net position, or resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net assets. Unrestricted net position decreased \$1.27 billion from 2014.

Net Position – Primary Government
(In thousands)

	Governmental Activities	
	Total Primary Government	
	2015	2014
ASSETS:		
Current assets.....	\$ 1,602,899	\$ 1,598,640
Capital assets.....	1,858,187	1,746,054
Other assets.....	102,677	129,984
Total assets.....	3,563,763	3,474,678
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred outflows of resources.....	114,209	6,435
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities.....	607,333	677,495
Noncurrent liabilities.....	3,699,361	2,198,451
Total liabilities.....	4,306,694	2,875,946
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred inflows of resources.....	1,834	2,039
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	502,985	457,789
Restricted	51,446	62,701
Unrestricted.....	(1,184,987)	82,638
Total net position.....	\$ (630,556)	\$ 603,128

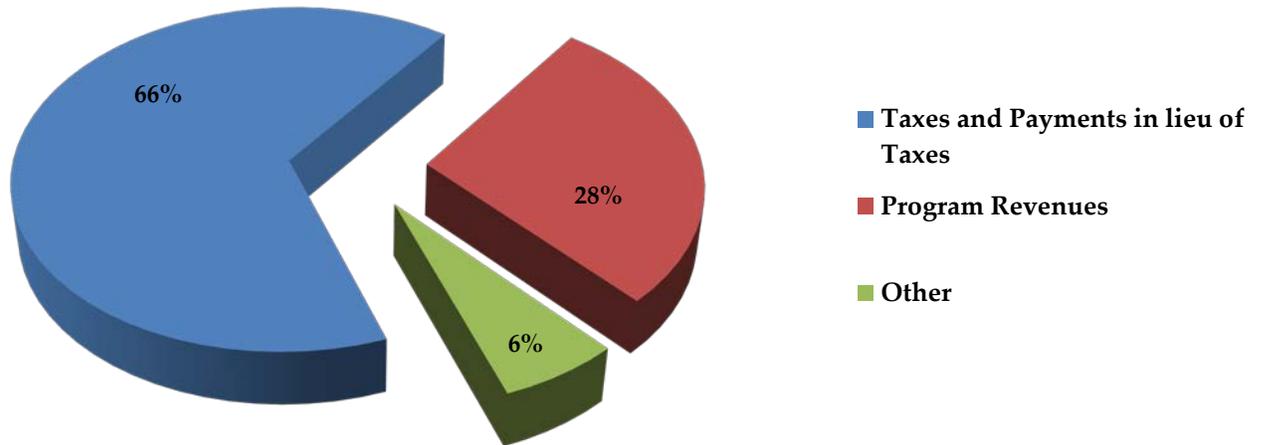
Changes in Net Position – Primary Government

(In thousands)

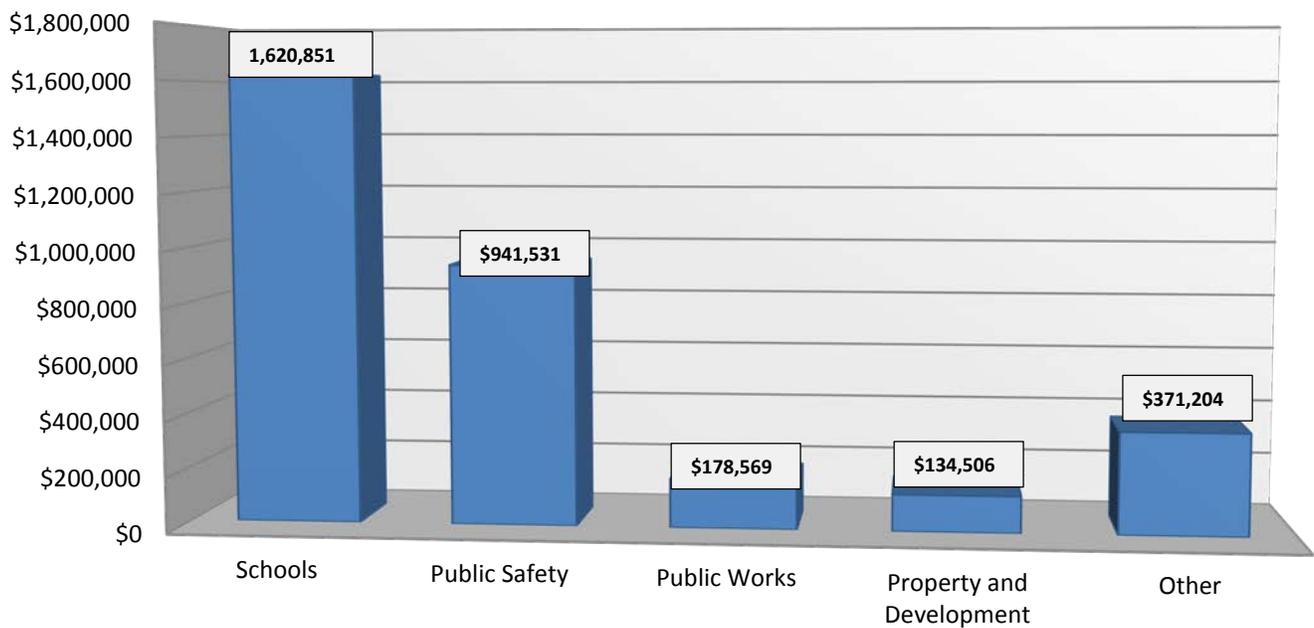
	Governmental Activities	
	2015	2014
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 209,382	\$ 203,239
Operating grants and contributions.....	670,640	583,480
Capital grants and contributions.....	53,099	11,972
General revenues:		
Taxes.....	2,181,717	2,065,251
Grants and contributions not restricted.....	191,172	199,007
Investment income.....	15,404	16,713
Miscellaneous.....	2,983	4,012
Total revenues.....	3,324,397	3,083,674
Program expenses:		
General government.....	103,923	161,913
Human services.....	49,884	49,291
Public safety.....	941,531	821,196
Public works.....	178,569	157,491
Property and development.....	134,506	118,816
Parks and recreation.....	35,890	32,297
Library.....	48,931	52,192
Schools.....	1,620,851	1,554,563
Public health programs.....	83,276	69,896
Interest on long-term debt.....	49,300	48,188
Total program expenses.....	3,246,661	3,065,843
Excess before transfers and other items.....	77,736	17,831
Loss on disposal of capital assets.....	-	-
Change in net position.....	77,736	17,831
Net position – beginning of year.....	603,128	585,297
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 2n).....		
	(1,311,420)	-
Net position – end of year.....	\$ (630,556)	\$ 603,128

Note that the 2014 amounts in the tables above have not been restated to reflect the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27," described in note 2n to the Financial Statements.

Revenues - Governmental Activities Fiscal Year 2015



Expenses - Governmental Activities FY15 (in thousands)



Governmental Activities

The City's governmental activities net position increased by \$77.7 million over the prior fiscal year. The following net changes occurred during the course of operations in fiscal year 2015: In the assets accounts, cash and investments increased by \$38.4 million, receivables decreased by \$59.4 million, and capital assets increased by \$112.1 million. In the liability accounts, there was a decrease in warrants and accounts payable of \$33.9 million and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$353.8 million. Additionally, an increase of \$13.5 million was recorded relative to the City's other postemployment benefit obligation in 2015.

During fiscal year 2015, the City's revenues increased by 7.8%. The City's largest sources of revenues were property taxes, excise taxes, and payment in lieu of taxes of \$2.18 billion (65.6% of total revenues) and \$933.1 million of program revenues (28.1% of total revenues). Taxes increased by \$116.5 million from the previous year. Program revenues increased by \$134.4 million for fiscal year 2015. This is largely due to increases in operating and capital grants and contributions. The City's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for schools (\$1.62 billion), public safety (\$941.5 million), public works (\$178.6 million), property and development (\$134.5 million), general government (\$103.9 million), public health programs (\$83.3 million), and human services (\$49.9 million). In 2015, governmental activities expenses exceeded program revenues (i.e., user charges, operating grants, and capital grants) by \$2.31 billion. This shortfall was covered primarily through taxes (\$2.18 billion) and unrestricted grants and contributions (\$191 million).

Comparative data on these revenues and expenses is itemized in the reporting of the Changes in Net Position – Primary Government earlier in this Management Discussion and Analysis.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUND STATEMENTS

This analysis is based on the Governmental and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Fund Highlights

Governmental Funds – Fund Balances – as of the close of fiscal year 2015, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$1.22 billion, an increase of \$79.3 million from the prior year. Of this total amount, \$633.9 million represents the unassigned fund balance. The increase in fund balance is largely due to an increase in property and excise taxes.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City'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's financial requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's financial position at the end of the fiscal year.

General Fund – Fund Balance – The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The City's General Fund – Fund Balance Policy states in part to maintain a GAAP unassigned fund balance in the General Fund that is 15%, or higher, of GAAP General Fund operating expenditures for the fiscal year. The GAAP unassigned fund balance at the end of fiscal year 2015 was \$633.9 million, which represents approximately 22.2% of GAAP General Fund operating expenditures.

However, because the City is required to follow the statutory basis of accounting rather than GAAP for determining the amount of unassigned fund balance that can be appropriated, it is the statutory (not the GAAP) fund balance that is used to calculate "free cash." Free cash is the amount of statutory fund balance in the General Fund, as certified by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Department of Revenue, which is available for appropriation and is generated when actual revenues, on a cash basis, exceed budgeted amounts and encumbrances are less than appropriations, or both.

The City has established the General Fund-Fund Balance Policy to ensure that the City maintains adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate current and future risks (i.e., revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenditures). The policy in full states that the City shall maintain a GAAP Unassigned Fund Balance in the General Fund that is 15% or higher than the current fiscal year's GAAP General Fund Operating Expenditures. The City shall only consider the certification of Free Cash (as defined by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Department of Revenue) in years where the appropriation of Free Cash shall not cause the fiscal year's GAAP Unassigned Fund Balance to go below 15% of the fiscal year's GAAP General Fund Operating Expenditures, while maintaining a Budgetary Unassigned Fund Balance at 10% or higher of Budgetary Operating Expenditures. The City shall only consider the appropriation of Certified Free Cash to offset: (1) certain fixed costs such as pension contributions and related post-retirement health benefits; and/or (2) to fund extraordinary and non-recurring events as determined and certified by the City Auditor.

Special Revenue Fund – Fund Balance – The Special Revenue Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for predefined purposes. The fiscal year 2015 Special Revenue Fund balance is reported at \$208.7 million, a \$6.0 million decrease from fiscal year 2014.

Capital Projects Fund – Fund Balance – The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds. The fiscal year 2015 Capital Projects Fund balance is \$64.7 million, a \$3.7 million decrease from fiscal year 2014.

Other Governmental Funds – Fund Balance – Other Governmental Funds account for assets held by the City in permanent trust funds, as well as the activities related to DSRC and FBDC. The fiscal year 2015 Other Governmental Funds fund balance is \$87.4 million, a \$11.0 million increase from fiscal year 2014.

Internal Service Fund

The City's Internal Service Fund accounts for the City's self-insurance program for health benefits provided by Blue Cross Blue Shield and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care for City employees, their dependents, and retirees. The Internal Service Fund is included as part of the governmental activities in the government-wide statements.

Budgetary Highlights

General Fund budgetary highlights include ending fiscal year 2015 with a \$7.4 million surplus. This represents the City's 30th consecutive year with a balanced budget. There were no material variances between the original budget and final budget amounts. Significant unfavorable variances from the final budget to actual results were in the areas of judgments and claims, public safety and public works. Public safety saw an unfavorable variance of \$24.1 million due to an increase in overtime expenditures in the Police Department. Also, public works saw an unfavorable variance of \$19.9 million in snow removal.

Favorable results were reported for General Fund revenue sources, including \$27.1 million in licenses and permits, \$25.6 million in excises, predominantly in motor vehicle and room occupancy excise taxes, \$14.9 million in departmental and other revenue, \$14.4 million in payments in lieu of taxes. Other available funds shows a revenue deficit of \$40.8 million, however, this is a result of not transferring \$773 thousand of cemetery funds and \$40.0 million of free cash from the general fund.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities, as of June 30, 2015, has a net book value of \$1.86 billion, made up of costs totaling \$3.61 billion less accumulated depreciation of \$1.75 billion. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and have value only to the City, such as roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items.

The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was approximately \$112.1 million in terms of net book value. However, actual expenditures to purchase or construct capital assets were \$219.9 million for the fiscal year. Most of this amount was used for the purpose of constructing or reconstructing buildings and building improvements. Depreciation charges for the year totaled \$107.7 million. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 8 to the Financial Statements.

Long Term Obligations

Debt Administration – The authority of the City to incur debt is governed by federal and state laws that restrict the amounts and purposes for which a municipality can incur debt. At year end, the City had \$1.22 billion in General Obligations Bonds principal outstanding – an increase of \$25.8 million over last year.

There was one bond issuance that took place in fiscal year 2015. The April 1, 2015 \$140.0 million Series A general obligation bond issuance used to finance various capital projects in the City, along with \$126.7 million Series B that were issued for the purpose of advance refunding prior debt in March 2015. In conjunction with the City's annual bond offering, the rating service bureau Moody's Investors Service reaffirmed the City's bond ratings at Aaa and the rating service bureau Standard & Poor's increased the bond rating to AAA. General Obligation Bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City, including the City's power to levy additional taxes to ensure repayment of debt. Accordingly, all general obligation debt currently outstanding has been approved by a vote of the City Council.

Notes and Leases Payable and Other Long Term Obligations – The City's general long term notes and leases and other long term obligations increased \$142.6 million, or 5.76%, during the current fiscal year. Key factors for this increase are an increase in the net pension liability of \$105.5 million, an increase in the workers' compensation liability of \$16.2 million, and the increase in the net OPEB obligation of \$13.5 million.

Additional information on the City's long term debt obligations can be found in note 10 to the Financial Statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The GASB has issued Statement No. 67, *"Financial Reporting for Pension Plans; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25."* This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 25 and No. 50 related to pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of Statements No. 25 and No. 50 remain applicable to pension plans that are not administered through trust or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27."* This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 27 and No. 50 for employers' provision of pension benefits related to pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of Statements No. 27 and No. 50 remain applicable for pensions that are not administered as trusts or

equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 71, *"Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68."* The objective of this Statement is to address an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions."* The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. The provisions of this Statement should be applied simultaneously with the provisions of Statement No. 68.

FUTURE PRONOUNCEMENTS

The GASB has issued Statement No. 72, *"Fair Value Measurement and Application."* The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 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 objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions,"* as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. It also makes amendments to certain provisions of Statements No. 67 and No. 68. The requirements of this Statement for pension plans that are within the scope of Statement No. 67 or for pensions that are within the scope of Statement No. 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The requirements for defined benefit pensions not within the scope of Statement No. 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 74, *"Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans."* The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions."* The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for OPEB. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended,"* and No. 57, *"OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, for OPEB."* This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 76, *“The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments,”* The objective of this Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The requirements in this Statement improve financial reporting by (1) raising the category of GASB Implementation Guides in the GAAP hierarchy, thus providing the opportunity for broader public input on implementation guidance; (2) emphasizing the importance of analogies to authoritative literature when the accounting treatment for an event is not specified in authoritative GAAP; and (3) requiring the consideration of consistency with the GASB Concepts Statements when evaluating accounting treatments specified in non-authoritative literature. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 77, *“Tax Abatement Disclosures.”* The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present related to tax abatements. Disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements will make these transactions more transparent to financial statement users. As a result, users will be better equipped to understand (1) how tax abatements affect a government’s future ability to raise resources and meet its financial obligations and (2) the impact those abatements have on a government’s financial position and economic condition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City’s finances for all of the City’s citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: City of Boston, Auditing Department, Boston City Hall, Room M 4, Boston, MA 02201. Alternatively, these requests may also be made through email, by contacting the Auditing Department at CityAuditor@boston.gov.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government	Discretely Presented
	Governmental Activities	Component Units
ASSETS:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and investments.....	\$ 1,392,978	\$ 85,434
Cash and investments held by trustees.....	75,183	2,586
Receivables, net:		
Property and other taxes.....	31,624	-
Intergovernmental.....	77,110	-
Other.....	20,686	56,403
Other assets.....	2,677	868
Due from primary government.....	-	2,091
Due from component units.....	2,641	-
Total current assets.....	<u>1,602,899</u>	<u>147,382</u>
Noncurrent Assets:		
Intergovernmental receivables.....	21,009	-
Cash and investments held by Trustee.....	-	57,471
Notes and other receivables.....	73,573	194,174
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable.....	125,752	29,651
Depreciable, net.....	1,732,435	54,420
Due from component units.....	8,095	-
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>1,960,864</u>	<u>335,716</u>
Total assets.....	<u>3,563,763</u>	<u>483,098</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred amount from debt refunding.....	8,332	-
Deferred amount for pension costs.....	105,877	10,114
Total deferred outflows of resources.....	<u>114,209</u>	<u>10,114</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Current Liabilities:		
Warrants and accounts payable.....	105,153	35,563
Accrued liabilities - current:		
Compensated absences.....	53,242	-
Judgments and claims.....	72,013	-
Payroll and related costs.....	156,023	-
Deposits and other.....	86,320	3,402
Unearned revenue.....	600	5,108
Current portion of long-term debt and leases.....	131,891	1,401
Due to component units.....	2,091	-
Due to primary government.....	-	2,641
Total current liabilities.....	<u>607,333</u>	<u>48,115</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Bonds due in more than one year.....	1,229,542	15,990
Notes and leases payable due in more than one year.....	97,720	-
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	285,280	162,416
Net pension liability.....	1,416,932	151,395
Other postemployment benefits obligation.....	669,887	87,812
Unearned revenue.....	-	68,614
Due to primary government.....	-	8,095
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>3,699,361</u>	<u>494,322</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>4,306,694</u>	<u>542,437</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred amount from debt refunding.....	1,834	-
Deferred amount for pension costs.....	-	8,386
Total deferred inflows of resources.....	<u>1,834</u>	<u>8,386</u>
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	502,985	56,559
Restricted for:		
Nonexpendable trust.....	4,974	68,531
Expendable trust.....	41,791	-
Capital projects.....	4,681	-
Unrestricted deficit.....	(1,184,987)	(182,701)
Total net position.....	<u>\$ (630,556)</u>	<u>\$ (57,611)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government.....	\$ 103,923	\$ 32,043	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,028
Human services.....	49,884	2	9,089	17
Public safety.....	941,531	138,066	34,439	618
Public works.....	178,569	23,975	11	32,772
Property and development.....	134,506	7,659	93,980	6,632
Parks and recreation.....	35,890	704	582	1,324
Library.....	48,931	310	1,644	5,042
Schools.....	1,620,851	6,623	529,679	5,452
Public health programs.....	83,276	-	1	214
Interest on long-term debt.....	49,300	-	-	-
Total primary government.....	\$ 3,246,661	\$ 209,382	\$ 670,640	\$ 53,099
Component Units:				
Boston Public Health Commission.....	182,317	44,357	48,262	375
Boston Redevelopment Authority.....	18,991	9,171	5,795	-
Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.....	9,573	1,656	7,450	-
Economic Development and Industrial Corporation of Boston.....	36,384	19,872	18,117	-
Total component units	\$ 247,265	\$ 75,056	\$ 79,624	\$ 375

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes.....	
Excises.....	
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	
Grants and contributions not restricted.....	
Investment income.....	
City appropriation.....	
Miscellaneous.....	
Special item - gain on sale of land.....	
Total general revenues.....	
Change in net position.....	
Net position - beginning of year, as restated (note 2n).....	
Net position - end of year.....	

**Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in
Net Position**

Governmental Activities	Component Units
\$ (69,637)	\$ -
(40,776)	-
(768,408)	-
(121,811)	-
(26,235)	-
(33,280)	-
(41,935)	-
(1,079,097)	-
(83,061)	-
(49,300)	-
(2,313,540)	-
-	(89,323)
-	(4,025)
-	(467)
-	1,605
-	(92,210)
1,866,277	-
236,208	-
79,232	-
191,172	-
15,404	1,147
-	69,827
2,983	10,729
-	2,692
2,391,276	84,395
77,736	(7,815)
(708,292)	(49,796)
\$ (630,556)	\$ (57,611)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and investments.....	\$ 1,043,384	\$ 185,486	\$ 69,610	\$ 7,625	\$ 1,306,105
Cash and investments held by trustees.....	468	-	17,606	57,109	75,183
Receivables, net:					
Property and other taxes.....	31,624	-	-	-	31,624
Intergovernmental.....	47,115	44,741	6,263	-	98,119
Departmental and other.....	18,811	44,240	1,761	29,447	94,259
Total receivables.....	97,550	88,981	8,024	29,447	224,002
Due from other funds.....	1,899	888	5,375	4,882	13,044
Due from component units.....	9,806	-	-	-	9,806
Prepaid expenditures.....	-	-	-	125	125
Total assets.....	\$ 1,153,107	\$ 275,355	\$ 100,615	\$ 99,188	\$ 1,628,265
LIABILITIES					
Warrants and accounts payable.....	\$ 47,066	\$ 20,474	\$ 31,164	\$ 1,539	\$ 100,243
Accrued liabilities:					
Payroll and related costs.....	155,406	615	-	2	156,023
Deposits and other.....	23,277	42,195	-	10	65,482
Unearned revenue.....	-	600	-	-	600
Due to other funds.....	184	2,600	-	10,260	13,044
Due to component unit.....	2,091	-	-	-	2,091
Total liabilities.....	\$ 228,024	\$ 66,484	\$ 31,164	\$ 11,811	\$ 337,483
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Revenue not considered available.....	62,911	178	4,761	-	67,850
Total deferred inflows of resources.....	\$ 62,911	\$ 178	\$ 4,761	\$ -	\$ 67,850
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	4,974	4,974
Restricted.....	-	46,951	64,690	82,403	194,044
Assigned.....	228,236	161,742	-	-	389,978
Unassigned.....	633,936	-	-	-	633,936
Total fund balances.....	862,172	208,693	64,690	87,377	1,222,932
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances.....	\$ 1,153,107	\$ 275,355	\$ 100,615	\$ 99,188	\$ 1,628,265

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

Total fund balance - governmental funds.....	\$ 1,222,932
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements.....	1,858,187
Certain revenues of the government-wide financial statements are earned but not considered available in the governmental funds and are, therefore, reported as deferred inflows of resources.....	67,850
Internal service funds are included in the government-wide financial statements.....	62,892
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	
General obligation bonds and notes.....	(1,282,966)
Capital leases.....	(56,425)
Bond issue premiums/discounts, net.....	(119,762)
Deferred bond refunding losses/gain, net.....	6,498
Accrued interest on bonds.....	(20,838)
Compensated absences.....	(196,467)
Landfill.....	(7,858)
Judgments and claims.....	(183,157)
Other postemployment benefits.....	(669,887)
Net pension liability, net of deferred amounts.....	(1,311,055)
Pollution remediation.....	(500)
Net position of governmental activities.....	<u>\$ (630,556)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Real and personal property taxes.....	\$ 1,867,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,867,259
Excises.....	228,962	-	-	-	228,962
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	79,232	-	-	-	79,232
Fines.....	60,116	-	-	-	60,116
Investment income.....	61	23	-	2,228	2,312
Licenses and permits.....	71,205	86	-	-	71,291
Departmental and other.....	86,392	49,789	-	3,140	139,321
Intergovernmental.....	523,256	243,220	63,106	-	829,582
Total revenues.....	2,916,483	293,118	63,106	5,368	3,278,075
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	58,242	7,544	-	1,675	67,461
Human services.....	31,507	8,071	-	-	39,578
Public safety.....	633,471	32,184	-	-	665,655
Public works.....	123,767	18,456	-	-	142,223
Property and development.....	35,594	75,919	-	-	111,513
Parks and recreation.....	20,063	1,511	-	-	21,574
Library.....	33,966	2,552	-	-	36,518
Schools.....	960,228	127,668	-	-	1,087,896
Public health programs.....	73,577	1,244	-	-	74,821
Judgments and claims.....	3,678	-	-	-	3,678
Retirement costs.....	282,648	-	-	-	282,648
Other employee benefits.....	230,089	-	-	-	230,089
State and district assessments.....	215,538	-	-	-	215,538
Capital outlays.....	348	2,411	226,835	17,880	247,474
Debt service.....	153,448	4,823	-	-	158,271
Total expenditures.....	2,856,164	282,383	226,835	19,555	3,384,937
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	60,319	10,735	(163,729)	(14,187)	(106,862)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Long-term debt and capital leases issued.....	-	455	169,735	-	170,190
Refunding bonds issued.....	-	-	126,735	-	126,735
Payments to escrow agents.....	-	(21,079)	(126,579)	-	(147,658)
Premiums on long-term debt issued.....	-	22,922	13,953	-	36,875
Transfers in.....	19,000	-	-	25,234	44,234
Transfers out.....	(1,455)	(19,000)	(23,779)	-	(44,234)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	17,545	(16,702)	160,065	25,234	186,142
Net change in fund balances.....	77,864	(5,967)	(3,664)	11,047	79,280
Fund balance - beginning of year.....	784,308	214,660	68,354	76,330	1,143,652
Fund balance - end of year.....	\$ 862,172	\$ 208,693	\$ 64,690	\$ 87,377	\$ 1,222,932

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....	\$ 79,280
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital outlays (\$219,889) exceeded depreciation expense (\$107,730) and loss on disposals (\$26).....	112,133
Certain revenues in the statement of activities that are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds as they are not considered available.....	(19,195)
Issuances of long-term debt (\$296,470) and notes (\$455) increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position, but are included in the operating statement of the governmental funds. Repayment of bond, note, and lease principal (\$138,885) and payments to the escrow agent for par value of refunded bonds (\$134,070) are expenditures in the governmental funds, but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which issuances exceed repayments and escrow payments.....	(23,970)
Increases in bond premiums net (\$17,464) increase the long-term liabilities in the statement of net position, but are included in the operating statement of the governmental funds. Increases in deferred loss on refunding, net (\$2,102) increase deferred outflows, net on the statement of net position, but are included in the operating statement of the governmental funds.....	(15,362)
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. This amount represents the increase in liabilities for compensated absences (\$6,098), other postemployment benefits (\$13,544) workers compensation (\$16,188), interest payable (\$2,577) and judgments and claims (\$4,931) offset by a decrease in liabilities for landfill closure and post closure costs (\$93) and a decrease in net pension liability, net of deferred amounts (\$365).....	(42,879)
Net income from the internal service fund, which is presented in the statement of activities, but not in the governmental funds.....	(12,271)
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$ 77,736

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Budgetary Basis

General Fund – Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2015 (with comparative actual amounts for 2014)

(Amounts in thousands)

	2015				2014 Actual
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable) Variance	
REVENUES AND OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS:					
Real and personal property taxes, net.....	\$ 1,831,901	\$ 1,831,901	\$ 1,839,279	\$ 7,378	\$ 1,744,904
Excises.....	193,174	193,174	218,818	25,644	218,863
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	418,482	418,482	413,430	(5,052)	422,403
Departmental and other revenue.....	63,245	63,245	78,117	14,872	75,525
Fines.....	58,955	58,955	60,347	1,392	59,604
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	64,440	64,440	78,831	14,391	73,837
Investment income.....	150	150	61	(89)	57
Licenses and permits.....	45,475	45,475	72,536	27,061	59,162
Other available funds.....	59,773	59,773	19,000	(40,773)	-
Total revenues and other available funds.....	2,735,595	2,735,595	2,780,419	44,824	2,654,355
EXPENDITURES:					
General government.....	93,325	101,879	98,672	3,207	90,039
Human services.....	33,164	31,778	31,667	111	31,134
Public safety.....	578,005	578,526	602,663	(24,137)	576,618
Public works.....	105,870	104,742	124,664	(19,922)	112,615
Property and development.....	33,271	35,801	35,717	84	33,843
Parks and recreation.....	19,639	20,575	20,416	159	19,796
Library.....	33,416	33,416	33,291	125	33,076
Schools.....	974,929	974,929	974,925	4	937,949
Boston Public Health Commission.....	69,827	73,827	73,827	-	66,757
Judgments and claims.....	3,500	3,500	9,698	(6,198)	13,470
Other employee benefits.....	241,778	231,259	231,090	169	240,825
Retirement costs.....	173,824	173,062	172,997	65	153,115
Debt requirements.....	154,474	151,633	147,893	3,740	137,706
State and district assessments.....	220,573	220,668	215,538	5,130	197,939
Total expenditures.....	2,735,595	2,735,595	2,773,058	(37,463)	2,644,882
Excess of revenues and other available funds over expenditures.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,361	\$ 7,361	\$ 9,473

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Internal Service</u>
ASSETS:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 86,873
Due from component units.....	930
Total current assets.....	<u>87,803</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Other assets.....	2,552
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>2,552</u>
Total assets.....	<u>90,355</u>
LIABILITIES:	
Current liabilities:	
Warrants and accounts payable.....	4,910
Accrued liabilities	22,553
Total current liabilities.....	<u>27,463</u>
NET POSITION:	
Unrestricted.....	62,892
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 62,892</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Proprietary Fund Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Internal Service</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Employee contributions.....	\$ 60,167
Employer contributions.....	<u>251,194</u>
Total operating revenues.....	<u>311,361</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Health benefits.....	<u>323,632</u>
Total operating expenses.....	<u>323,632</u>
Operating loss.....	<u>(12,271)</u>
Change in net position.....	(12,271)
Net position - beginning of year.....	<u>75,163</u>
Net position - end of year.....	<u>\$ 62,892</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Internal Service</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from employees and employer.....	\$ 310,431
Cash paid to vendors.....	(323,234)
Net cash used in operating activities.....	<u>(12,803)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents.....	(12,803)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year.....	99,676
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year.....	<u>\$ 86,873</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH	
USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Operating loss.....	\$ (12,271)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Other assets.....	(1,138)
Due from component units.....	(930)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	1,536
Net cash used in operating activities.....	<u>\$ (12,803)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2015

(Except Employee Retirement Plan, which is as of December 31, 2014)

(Amounts in thousands)

	Employee Retirement Plan	OPEB Trust Fund	Private- Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 159,364	\$ 150	\$ 104,718	\$ 7,626
Receivables:				
Interest and dividends.....	7,062	-	-	-
Securities sold.....	28,332	-	-	-
Employer contributions.....	18,375	-	-	-
Other.....	9,077	-	1,963	-
Total receivables.....	62,846	-	1,963	-
Investments, at fair value:				
Short-term:				
Domestic.....	78,574	-	-	-
International.....	4,285	-	-	-
Equity:				
Domestic.....	1,096,996	117,005	-	-
International.....	1,019,665	38,263	-	-
Fixed-income:				
Domestic.....	806,980	149,803	-	-
International.....	241,723	-	-	-
PRIT Pooled Fund.....	1,393,111	-	-	-
Real estate.....	350,763	-	-	-
Alternative.....	531,346	-	-	-
All asset fund.....		30,068	-	-
Total investments.....	5,523,443	335,139	-	-
Securities lending short-term collateral investment pool.....	204,030	-	-	-
Total assets.....	5,949,683	335,289	106,681	7,626
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities.....	15,149	83	1,957	7,626
Securities purchased.....	56,066	-	-	-
Collateral held on securities lending.....	204,321	-	-	-
Total liabilities.....	275,536	83	1,957	7,626
NET POSITION:				
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes.....	\$ 5,674,147	\$ 335,206	\$ 104,724	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2015

(Except Employee Retirement Plan, which is year ended December 31, 2014)

(Amounts in thousands)

	Employee Retirement Plan	OPEB Trust Fund	Private- Purpose Trusts
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employers.....	\$ 203,075	\$ 166,317	\$ -
Commonwealth of Massachusetts (nonemployer).....	114,335	-	-
Employees.....	143,397	-	-
Donations and other.....	-	-	21,987
Total contributions.....	460,807	166,317	21,987
Investment earnings:			
Realized and unrealized gains on investments.....	191,037	1,103	1,070
Investment income.....	115,344	4,482	5,623
Less investment expenses.....	(23,600)	(441)	-
Net investment earnings.....	282,781	5,144	6,693
Securities lending activities:			
Securities lending income.....	1,220	-	-
Less borrower rebates and fees.....	(312)	-	-
Net income from securities lending activities.....	908	-	-
Total net investment income.....	283,689	5,144	6,693
Intergovernmental.....	6,448	-	-
Total additions.....	750,944	171,461	28,680
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefits.....	528,022	124,067	-
Reimbursements.....	10,619	-	-
Refunds of contributions.....	18,791	-	-
Administrative expenses and other.....	10,562	5	23,430
Total deductions.....	567,994	124,072	23,430
Change in net position.....	182,950	47,389	5,250
Net position - beginning of year.....	5,491,197	287,817	99,474
Net position - end of year.....	\$ 5,674,147	\$ 335,206	\$ 104,724

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

1. The Financial Reporting Entity

a. Primary Government

The City of Boston (the City), incorporated as a town in 1630 and as a city in 1822, now exists under Chapter 486 of the Act of 1909 and Chapter 452 of the Acts of 1948 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the Commonwealth), which, as amended, constitute the City's Charter. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and serves as chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor has general supervision of and control over the City's boards, commissions, officers, and departments. The legislative body of the City is the City Council, which consists of 13 elected members serving two-year terms.

The accompanying basic financial statements present the City and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City.

b. Blended Component Units Disclosure

- i. **The State-Boston Retirement System (SBRS)** is a defined benefit contributory retirement system created under state statute. It is administered by a Retirement Board comprising five members: the City Auditor, who serves *ex officio*; two individuals elected by participants in the system; a fourth member appointed by the Mayor; and a fifth member chosen by the other members. The SBRS provides pension benefits to retired City, Boston Redevelopment Authority, Boston Housing Authority, Boston Water and Sewer Commission, and the Boston Public Health Commission employees. Although legally separate, the SBRS provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the City and thus has been reported as a blended component unit among the City's fiduciary funds. The financial statements of SBRS are included for its fiscal year end which is December 31, 2014.
- ii. **Dudley Square Realty Corporation (DSRC) and Ferdinand Building Development Corporation (FBDC)** – The DSRC is a Qualified Active Low-Income Community Business, and is the owner and developer of the Dudley Municipal Center property. FBDC is the leverage lender of the Dudley Municipal Center property. FBDC leases the property from DSRC and the City subleases the property from FBDC. The DSRC and FBDC are non-profit organizations qualified as tax-exempt entities under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Both entities are instrumentalities of the City, as the Mayor has full control of appointments to their boards of directors. Although legally separate, both DSRC and FBDC provide services entirely, or almost entirely, to the City and thus have been reported as blended component units. These funds are presented as non-major funds within the other governmental funds as of their fiscal year end, which is June 30, 2015.

c. Discretely Presented Component Units Disclosure

These component units are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City but are included because the City is financially accountable for the organizations, meaning it appoints, at a minimum, a voting majority of the board of directors of the organization and is able to impose its will on the organizations or has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the organizations. Unless otherwise indicated, the Notes to the Financial Statements pertain only to the primary government because certain disclosures of the component units are not significant relative to the total component units and to the primary government. A description of the component units, criteria for inclusion, and their relationship with the City are as follows:

- i. Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA)** – The BRA is legally separate from the City and a body politic and corporate constituting the City’s redevelopment authority and exercising the powers of a planning board for the City. The BRA is governed by a five-member board, four of whom are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, and one of whom is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts (same board members as the EDIC). The BRA receives a significant amount of intergovernmental revenue, which is used solely for capital projects that are under the oversight of the BRA. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the BRA is presented as a discrete component unit of the City.
- ii. Economic Development and Industrial Corporation of Boston (EDIC)** – The EDIC is legally separate from the City and a body politic and corporate and an instrumentality of the Commonwealth. The EDIC is governed by a five-member board, four of whom are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, and one of whom is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts (same board members as the BRA). The EDIC receives a significant amount of intergovernmental revenue, including grants and contracts with the City for jobs and community service activities. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the EDIC is presented as a discrete component unit of the City.
- iii. Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC)** – The BPHC is legally separate from the City and a body politic and corporate and an instrumentality of the Commonwealth. The BPHC is governed by a seven-member board, six of whom are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, and one of whom is the chief executive officer of the Boston Medical Center. The BPHC receives the majority of its funding from a City appropriation, EMS and other third party billings, and federal and state grants. The BPHC expects that the City will continue to provide support for the public health programs of the BPHC. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the BPHC is presented as a discrete component unit of the City.
- iv. Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston (TPL)** – The TPL is legally separate from the City of Boston and is a non-profit organization qualified as a tax-exempt entity under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The trustees of the TPL are appointed by the Mayor and the TPL places substantial reliance upon the City to fund its daily operations. In addition, the Library receives significant support through state and federal government appropriations and private sources. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the TPL is presented as a discrete component unit of the City.

The financial statements of the discretely presented component units are included for their respective fiscal year ends, which is June 30, 2015.

Complete financial statements of these discretely presented component units can be obtained through the City Auditor’s office, Room M-4, City Hall Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts 02201. In addition, condensed financial statements for the discretely presented component units are included in note 20.

d. *Related Organizations*

The Mayor is also responsible for appointing members of the governing bodies of the Boston Housing Authority, Boston Industrial Development Finance Authority, and Boston Water and Sewer Commission; however, the City's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making these appointments.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies of the City conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant policies followed by the City:

a. *Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements*

The Government-wide Financial Statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from any business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The City currently reports no business-type activities. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds, and Fiduciary Funds, even though the latter are excluded from the Government-wide Financial Statements. Major individual Governmental Funds are reported as separate columns in the Fund Financial Statements.

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

i. **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The Government-wide Financial Statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the Proprietary Fund and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements. The Agency Fund within the Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements has no measurement of results. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements for recognition have been met.

ii. **Governmental Fund Financial Statements**

Governmental Fund Financial Statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are "susceptible to accrual" (i.e., both measurable and available). Revenues not considered to be available are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

The City applies the susceptible to accrual criteria to property and other taxes and intergovernmental revenues. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, there are essentially two types of revenues. In one, resources must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be reimbursed to the City; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the amount of expenditures incurred subject to availability requirements. In the other, resources are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable by the grantor only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Property and other taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which taxes have been levied or earned, provided they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Generally, intergovernmental revenues are recognized as revenue provided they are earned during the year and collected within one year after year-end, except for Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) and Chapter 90 receivables which are considered available when received.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to long-term liabilities including compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, workers' compensation and judgments and claims, are recorded only when payment is mature and due.

iii. Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from the provision of services. The principal operating revenues of the City's Internal Service Funds are receipts from employer and employees for health insurance premiums. Operating expenses for the Internal Service Fund include administrative expenses, vendor payments, and health benefits. Any revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

iv. Description of Major Funds

Governmental funds – The City reports the following major governmental funds:

1. The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
2. The *Special Revenue Fund* accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments, or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted or assigned to expenditures for various general governmental functions.
3. The *Capital Projects Fund* accounts for bond proceeds and grant revenues used for the acquisition or construction of the City's capital facilities.

Proprietary fund –The City reports the following proprietary fund:

4. The City uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insured health costs. Although the fund is presented in a separate column in the accompanying proprietary fund financial statements, it is not considered a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds – The City reports the following fiduciary fund types:

5. The *Private-Purpose Trust Funds* are used to account for resources legally held in trust for the benefit of individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The City operates four pools used for the improvement of the City's parks and cemeteries, educational scholarships and sporting equipment, creation of public utility and beauty, and co-mingled nontestamentary trusts.

6. The *Pension Trust Fund* accounts principally for the activities of the State-Boston Retirement System, a blended component unit, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to retired employees of the City and other entities.
7. The *OPEB Trust Fund* is an irrevocable trust fund established for other postemployment benefits. The assets are appropriated from the General Fund and accumulate to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability for health care and other postemployment benefits. The assets of the trust are currently not used for direct payments of benefits.
8. The *Agency Funds* are used to report funds held by the City in a purely custodial capacity. The City currently operates a drug evidence account for proceeds of property seized from illegal drug-related activities. These funds are then used to offset the costs of technical equipment or expertise and investigations.

c. Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

d. Basis of Investment Valuation

Investments are presented in the accompanying basic financial statements at fair value. Where applicable, fair values are based on quotations from national securities exchanges, except for certain investments of SBRS, which are described in notes 5 and 11. Further, income from investments is recognized in the same fund as the related investments.

The City invests in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), which is an external investment pool and is not SEC-registered. The fund is state-regulated and is valued at current share price.

e. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “due to/from other funds” (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or “advances to/from other funds” (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.”

f. Uncollectible Tax and Other Receivables

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts considered to be uncollectible are based on the type and age of the related receivable.

g. Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and intangible assets such as easements, land use rights, computer software, trademarks and patents. Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the Government-wide Financial Statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$25,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Any significant construction commitments are encumbered at year-end in the City’s Capital Projects Fund.

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

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	30
Building improvements	30
Infrastructure	30
Land improvements – major	30
Land improvements – playgrounds	15
Computer upgrades	10
Equipment and machinery	10
Intangible assets, computer software and licenses	5
Computers and related equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	3
Motor vehicles	3

h. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted sick and vacation leave in varying amounts. Upon retirement, termination, or death, certain employees are compensated for unused sick and vacation leave (subject to certain limitations) at their then current rates of pay. Public Safety employees are compensated for unused personal leave in addition to sick and vacation leave. The portion of the liability related to unused sick and vacation time that has matured or is due as of June 30, 2015 is recorded in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements. The entire amount of the liability is reported in governmental activities in the Government-wide Financial Statements. The liability for vacation leave is based on the amount earned but not used; for sick leave, it is based on the amount accumulated at the balance sheet date that would be paid upon termination (vesting method). The liability for both amounts is calculated based on the pay or salary rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

i. Long-Term Obligations and Related Costs

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are capitalized and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The unamortized portion is presented in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position as a component of bonds payable. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses when incurred.

The Governmental Fund Financial Statements recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the period incurred. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

j. Net Position and Fund Balance

In the Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements, net position is reported in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets: Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted: Net position the use of which is subject to constraints imposed by external parties, including creditors, grantors, and laws and regulations of other governments, or imposed by City Charter or enabling legislation. Nonexpendable amounts are required to remain intact under such constraints.

Unrestricted: Remaining net position not considered net investment in capital assets or restricted.

For purposes of net position classification, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, fund balance is reported in the following categories:

Nonspendable: Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Restricted: Amounts the use of which is subject to constraints imposed by external parties, including creditors, grantors, and laws and regulations of other governments, or imposed by City Charter or enabling legislation.

Committed: 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. For the City, this formal action takes the form of statutes which are passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor.

Assigned: Amounts that are constrained by the City's intent for use for specific purposes, but are considered neither restricted or committed. Under M.G.L. Chapter 190, Acts of 1982, the City Auditor has the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes on behalf of the City.

Unassigned: Amounts in the general fund that are not otherwise constrained for a specific purpose more narrow than the general operations of the City. The City maintains a formal policy that unassigned fund balance in the General Fund be at least 15 percent of the current year's General Fund GAAP basis operating expenditures.

For purposes of fund balance classification, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. When unrestricted resources are used, committed resources are used first, followed by assigned and unassigned resources, respectively.

k. Tax Abatement Refunds

Matured tax abatement refunds that are due and payable at June 30 have been recorded as a liability in the General Fund. A liability for estimated future tax abatement refunds has been recorded in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

l. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and federal regulations require the City to place a final cover on its Gardner Street landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. At June 30, 2015, 100% of the Gardner Street landfill site had been used and has not accepted solid waste for several years. While most of the landfill closure construction was completed in prior years, there still remains 12 acres of the landfill to be capped as of June 30, 2015.

The total current cost of landfill closure and postclosure care is an estimate, subject to changes resulting from inflation, deflation, technology, or other changes in applicable laws or regulations. Such costs are recognized as expenditures in the General Fund to the extent that they are due or matured and are expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources. The total liability is reported in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. Expenditures related to the Gardner Street landfill site postclosure care in fiscal year 2015 were \$93 thousand.

m. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying basic financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

n. Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *“Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27.”* Statement No. 68 addresses accounting and financial reporting for pensions that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This Statement establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses related to pensions. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about pensions also are addressed. For defined benefit pensions, this Statement also identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. City employees are provided with defined benefit pensions through the SBRS, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. In accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 68, the City has reported its proportionate share of the SBRS collective net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense. As a result of the implementation of Statement No. 68, beginning net position of the governmental activities and discretely presented component units as of July 1, 2014, were restated as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units
Beginning Net Position, as previously reported	\$ 603,128	\$ 101,471
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 68	(1,311,420)	(151,267)
Beginning Net Position, as restated	<u>\$ (708,292)</u>	<u>\$ (49,796)</u>

The City also adopted GASB Statement No. 71, *“Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68.”* Statement No. 71 amends paragraph 137 of Statement No. 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. There was no impact to the City’s financial statements as a result of this new statement.

o. Accounting Pronouncements Applicable to the City, Issued but Not Yet Effective

In February 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 72, *“Fair Value Measurement and Application.”* This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements of assets and liabilities. Statement No. 72 identifies various approaches to measuring fair value and levels of inputs based on the objectivity of the data used to measure fair value. Statement No. 72 will be effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 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.”* Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68. Other provisions of this Statement that are applicable to the City include clarification of information that is required to be presented as notes to the required supplementary information for pensions. The requirements of this Statement for pension plans that are within the scope of Statement No. 67 or for pensions that are within the scope of Statement No. 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The requirements for defined benefit pensions not within the scope of Statement No. 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 74, *“Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans.”* The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans and OPEB trust funds for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, *“Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.”* This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. Statement No. 75 establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses related to OPEB in the basic financial statements, in addition to requiring more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information. Statement No. 75 will be effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 76, *“The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments.”* The objective of this statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The requirements of this Statement improve financial reporting by (1) raising the category of GASB Implementation Guides in the GAAP hierarchy, thus providing the opportunity for broader public input on implementation guidance; (2) emphasizing the importance of analogies to authoritative literature when the accounting treatment for an event is not specified in authoritative GAAP; and (3) requiring the consideration of consistency with the GASB Concepts Statements when evaluating accounting treatments specified in non-authoritative literature. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

In August 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 77, *“Tax Abatement Disclosures.”* The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present related to tax abatements. Disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements will make these transactions more transparent to financial statement users. As a result, users will be better equipped to understand (1) how tax abatements affect a government’s future ability to raise resources and meet its financial obligations and (2) the impact those abatements have on a government’s financial position and economic condition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The City is evaluating the impact of this new Statement.

3. Short-Term Debt

During fiscal year 2015, the City had no short-term debt issued or outstanding.

4. Budgetary Data

The General Fund is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted. The budgets for all departments included in the General Fund of the City, except the School Department, are prepared under the direction of the Mayor and City Council. The School Department budget is prepared under the direction of the School Committee.

Original and supplemental appropriations are submitted by the Mayor, approved by the City Council, and lapse at year-end unless encumbered. The legal level of control over appropriations is at the department level. Amendments to the original budget must be approved by the City Council, except for a reallocation of appropriations of up to \$3.0 million, which the Mayor may approve. Further, the City Auditor, with the approval of the Mayor, may make transfers from any appropriation to any other appropriation for purposes of eliminating deficits before closing the books for the fiscal year. After the close of the fiscal year, the City Auditor may, with the approval of the Mayor, apply any income, taxes, and funds not disposed of and make transfers from any appropriation to any other appropriation for the purpose of closing the accounts for the fiscal year.

The City must establish its property tax rate each year so that the resulting property tax levy will comply with the limits required by Proposition 2-1/2 (note 6). The tax levy must equal the sum of (a) the aggregate of all annual appropriations for expenditures; plus (b) the reserve accounts described in the following paragraph; plus (c) provision for the prior fiscal years' deficits, if any; less (d) the aggregate of all nonproperty tax revenues projected to be received by the City, including available funds, in amounts certified or approved by the Commonwealth for tax rate purposes.

In accordance with the 1986 amendments to the Funding Loan Act of 1982, the City has established two reserve funds. The first is a budget reserve fund, which is required to be funded in stages to a final level of 2-1/2% of the prior year's overall departmental appropriations, except the School Department, by the beginning of fiscal year 1990. It is available to be applied to extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures. The second is a separate reserve fund of 1% to 2-1/2% of the current year appropriation of the School Department to be applied to over-expenditures in that department.

The City's General Fund budget is prepared on a basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The "actual" results column in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budgetary Basis – General Fund is presented on a "budgetary basis" to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget and GAAP basis, where applicable, are that:

- i. Revenues are recorded when cash is received, except for real estate and personal property taxes, which are recorded as revenue when levied (budget), as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- ii. Encumbrances and continuing appropriations are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) but have no effect on GAAP expenditures.
- iii. Certain activities and transactions are presented in separate funds (GAAP), rather than as components of the General Fund (budget).
- iv. Amounts raised for the prior years' deficits and available funds from prior years' surpluses are recorded as revenue items (budget), but have no effect on GAAP revenues.

In addition, there are certain differences in classifications between revenues, expenditures, and transfers. The following reconciliation summarizes the differences between budgetary and GAAP basis accounting principles for the year ended June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Revenue	Expenditures	Other financing sources, net	Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources
As reported on a budgetary basis	\$ 2,780,419	2,773,058	-	7,361
Adjustments:				
Revenues to modified accrual basis	44,124	-	-	44,124
Expenditures, encumbrances, and accruals, net	-	(26,379)	-	26,379
On-behalf contribution for teachers pension	109,485	109,485	-	-
Reclassifications:				
Other transfers	(17,545)	-	17,545	-
As reported on a GAAP basis	\$ 2,916,483	2,856,164	17,545	77,864

5. Deposits and Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available to the City. Deposits, including demand deposits, money markets, and certificates of deposit in any one financial institution, may not exceed 60% of the capital and surplus of such institution unless collateralized by the financial institution involved. Investments from operating cash in the general fund may be made in unconditionally guaranteed U.S. government obligations having maturities of a year or less from the date of purchase, or through repurchase agreements with maturities of no greater than 90 days in which the underlying securities consist of such obligations. Other allowable investments include authorized bonds of all states, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications established by rating agencies, and units in the MMDT. The highest commercial paper classifications for Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P) are as follows:

Commercial Paper Credit Ratings		
	Moody's	S&P
Superior	P1	A1+ or A1
Satisfactory	P2	A2
Adequate	P3	A3

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts oversees the financial management of the MMDT, a local investment pool for cities, towns, and other state and local agencies within the Commonwealth. The City's fair value of its investment in the MMDT represents the value of the pool's shares.

Primary Government (except the pension trust fund)

a. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits or investments may not be returned. The City carries deposits that are fully insured by FDIC insurance or collateralized in the City's name. As of June 30, 2015, there are no uncollateralized or uninsured cash accounts. All of the City's investments are held by third parties in the City's name.

b. Investment Policy

The City's primary concern in connection with its investment activities is a concern shared by all municipal governments: the preservation of capital. The City's investment policy establishes a discipline in which all of the City's investment activities may be safely conducted while it strives to use its capital resources as

efficiently as possible. The foundation of that discipline is fixed by Massachusetts General Laws (M.G.L.) c. 44, sec. 55, which prohibits Massachusetts communities from investing in certain categories of high-risk investments; limits the amount of the City's bank deposits in any one financial institution; and establishes qualifying criteria for banking institutions. Further, all investments held by third parties are to be held in the City's name.

c. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. It is the City of Boston Trust Funds' policy to limit the average duration of an actively managed fixed income portfolio to no more than seven years. The following is a listing of the City's fixed income investments (in thousands) and related maturity schedule (in years) as of June 30, 2015:

Investment type	Fair value	Less than 1	1 – 5	6 – 10	More than 10
External investment pool	\$ 67,534	67,534	-	-	-
Money market mutual funds	197,583	197,583	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds	7,086	557	1,813	3,772	944
Domestic corporate	3,240	30	977	1,377	856
	\$ 275,443	265,704	2,790	5,149	1,800

d. Credit Risk

It is the City of Boston Trust Funds' policy that there shall be no specific limitation in regard to credit worthiness of securities, except the overall average quality of each fixed income portfolio shall be AA or better. The City's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2015 were rated by S & P and/or an equivalent national rating organization, and the ratings are presented below using the S & P rating scale (in thousands):

Investment type	Fair value	Rating
Money market mutual funds	\$ 197,583	Not Rated
External investment pool	67,534	Not Rated
Domestic corporate	3,240	AAA to B
	\$ 268,357	

e. Concentration Risk

The City adheres to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 44, sec. 55 when managing concentration risk. M.G.L. c. 44, sec. 55 contains several restrictions limiting where and under what circumstances the City may deposit its funds. No investments in a single issuer exceeded 5% of the City's investment portfolio.

f. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. As of June 30, 2015 the City of Boston Trust Funds held international equity mutual funds valued at \$45.9 million. Although this investment is not denominated in a foreign currency, the underlying securities are denominated in various foreign currencies.

State-Boston Retirement System (SBRS or the System)

a. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the System's deposits may not be returned. The System carries deposits that are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

insurance or collateralized with securities held by the System or the System's agent in the System's name. As of December 31, 2014, all of the System's deposits were insured or collateralized.

b. Investment Policy

The provisions of M.G.L. C. 32, Sec 23(2); 840 C.M.R. 16-19, 21, 23, 26; and, the Plan's own investment regulations (stated at www.mass.gov/perac/investup/bostonintsup.html) govern the System's investment practice. Diversification is attained through varied investment management styles that comply with Massachusetts state law. This is accomplished through the retention of investment managers that adhere to M.G.L. C. 32, Sec. 3(3), the "Prudent Person" rule.

The System has retained an investment consultant to work with the Retirement Board in a fiduciary capacity to assure that strategic investment diversification is attained, to employ investment managers with expertise in their respective asset classes, and to closely monitor the implementation and performance of the respective investment strategies.

The System is currently invested in stocks (domestic and foreign), fixed income securities (domestic and foreign), real estate, private equity, PRIT and hedge funds.

c. Interest Rate Risk

The following is a listing of the System's fixed income investments (in thousands) and related maturity schedule (in years) as of December 31, 2014:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1 – 5</u>	<u>6 – 10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds \$	94,113	6,609	52,227	11,114	24,163
U.S. agencies	53,601	-	481	1,676	51,444
Domestic corporate	589,798	24,577	85,611	138,165	341,445
Municipal	2,757	-	105	-	2,652
International corporate	201,860	5,497	10,639	17,012	168,712
International government	34,712	343	12,073	11,649	10,647
Asset-backed:					
CMOs	32,834	-	771	5,601	26,462
Other	39,028	-	17,900	12,749	8,379
	<u>\$ 1,048,703</u>	<u>37,026</u>	<u>179,807</u>	<u>197,966</u>	<u>633,904</u>

The System's guidelines do not specifically address limits on maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The manager of each fixed income portfolio is responsible for determining the maturity and commensurate returns of their portfolio.

The collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) held by the System as of December 31, 2014 are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

d. Credit Risk

The System allows investment managers to apply discretion under the "Prudent Person" rule. Investments are made, as a prudent person would be expected to act with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

The System's fixed income investments as of December 31, 2014 were rated by S & P and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below (in thousands) using the S & P rating scale:

Investment type	Fair	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC	Not rated
	value								
U.S. agencies	\$ 53,601	-	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	52,306
Domestic corporate	589,798	268	23,512	91,916	52,481	50,168	63,498	3,759	304,196
Municipal	2,757	-	926	1,831	-	-	-	-	-
International corp.	201,860	1,103	4,995	11,883	10,160	3,627	2,920	-	167,172
International gov't	34,712	5,490	1,567	3,469	1,319	-	-	-	22,867
Asset-backed:									
CMOs	32,834	10,736	1,736	369	494	-	-	-	19,499
Other	39,028	22,774	2,807	2,458	416	-	-	-	10,573
	<u>\$ 954,590</u>	<u>40,371</u>	<u>36,838</u>	<u>111,926</u>	<u>64,870</u>	<u>53,795</u>	<u>66,418</u>	<u>3,759</u>	<u>576,613</u>

In addition to the above schedule, the System has approximately \$94.1 million invested in U.S. government securities, which are not rated as they are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

e. Concentration Risk

The System has no investments, at fair value, except for pooled funds, that exceed 5% of the System's total investments as of December 31, 2014.

The System adheres to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 32, sec. 23(2); 840 C.M.R. 16-19, 21, 23, 26; and the Plan's own investment regulations when managing concentration risk.

f. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. Similar to the investments in domestic equities, the System employs or encourages its investment advisor to employ diversification, asset allocation, and quality strategies.

Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates. The System's exposure to foreign currency risk is presented on the following table (in thousands):

Currency	Cash and short-term investments	Fixed income	Equity	Alternative	Total
Australian dollar	\$ 150	1,559	33,235	1,094	36,038
Brazilian real	-	540	-	-	540
Canadian dollar	96	2,094	4,398	-	6,588
Danish krone	31	769	15,974	-	16,774
Euro currency	927	13,272	194,871	7,926	216,996
Hong Kong dollar	202	-	23,590	-	23,792
Indonesian rupiah	2	808	386	-	1,196
Israeli Shekel	2	-	1,147	-	1,149
Japanese yen	457	7,214	111,112	-	118,783
Malaysian ringgit	281	969	-	-	1,250
Mexican peso	177	2,420	-	-	2,597
New Taiwan dollar	19	-	-	-	19
New Zealand dollar	220	1,567	1,034	-	2,821
Norwegian krone	197	2,049	769	-	3,015
Philippine Peso	-	351	-	-	351
Polish zloty	187	827	-	-	1,014
Pound sterling	420	5,003	130,579	1,150	137,152
Singapore dollar	67	604	7,588	-	8,259
South African rand	133	269	895	-	1,297
South Korean won	184	1,794	6,712	-	8,690
Swedish krona	542	871	18,128	-	19,541
Swiss franc	29	597	64,095	-	64,721
Thailand Baht	31	-	-	-	31
Turkish Lira	26	280	1,118	-	1,424
Total securities subject to foreign currency risk	\$ 4,380	43,857	615,631	10,170	674,038
U.S. dollars (securities held by international investment managers)	-	31,527	41,555	-	73,082
Total international investment securities	\$ 4,380	75,384	657,186	10,170	747,120

g. PRIT Pooled Fund

The Commonwealth enacted Chapter 112, Section 17 of the Acts of 2010 that requires the System to invest all assets, current and future, related to Boston Teachers in the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) fund. The PRIT fund is an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities Exchange Commission, but is subject to oversight provided by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (the PRIM Board). The PRIM Board was created by legislation to provide general supervision of the investments and management of PRIT. PRIT is not a rated fund.

The fair value of the PRIT fund is based on unit value as reported by management of the PRIT fund. The PRIT fund issues separately available audited financial statements with a year end of June 30.

As of December 31, 2014, the System had \$1.5 billion invested in the PRIT pooled fund.

h. Derivatives

The System trades financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of its investing activities to assist in managing exposure to market risks. The System uses forward foreign currency contracts to hedge against the risk of future foreign currency fluctuations.

i. Securities Lending

The Public Employment Retirement Administration Commission of Massachusetts (PERAC) has issued supplemental regulations that permit the System to engage in securities lending transactions. These transactions are conducted by the System's custodian, which lends certain securities owned by the System to other broker dealers and banks pursuant to a form of loan agreement. The System and the borrowers maintain the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand.

At the System's direction, the custodian lends the System's securities and receives cash (including both U.S. and foreign currency), U.S. government securities, sovereign debt of foreign countries, and irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. The custodian does not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral unless the borrower defaults. Borrowers are required to deliver cash collateral in amounts equal to not less than 100% of the market value of the loaned securities.

The System does not impose any restrictions on the amount of securities lent on its behalf by the custodian. There were no failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities or pay distributions thereon and there were no losses from a default of the borrowers or the custodian for the year ended December 31, 2014. The cash collateral received by the custodian on each loan was invested, together with the cash collateral of other qualified tax-exempt plan lenders, in a collective investment pool. The relationship between the average maturities of the investment pool and loans was affected by the maturities of the loans made by other plans that invested cash collateral in the collective investment pool, which the System could not determine. At December 31, 2014, the System had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the System owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts owed to the System.

At December 31, 2014, the fair value of securities loaned by the System amounted to \$233.0 million, against which was held collateral of \$240.4 million as follows (in thousands):

Short-term collateral investment pool	\$	204,321
Noncash collateral		<u>36,080</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>240,401</u></u>

j. Commitments

At December 31, 2014, the System had contractual commitments to provide \$141.2 million of additional funding to private equity funds, and \$138.5 million to real estate funds.

6. Property Taxes

Real and personal property taxes are based on values assessed as of each January 1. By law, all taxable property must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Also by law, property taxes must be levied at least 30 days prior to their due date. Once levied, these taxes are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectible balances. Property tax revenues have been recorded using the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting as described in note 2.

The City bills and collects its property taxes on a quarterly basis following the January 1 assessment. The due dates for those quarterly tax billings are August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1. Property taxes that remain unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to penalties and interest charges.

Based on the City's experience, most property taxes are collected during the year in which they are assessed. Liening of properties on which taxes remain unpaid occurs annually. On December 9, 2014, all properties with

unpaid fiscal year 2014 property taxes were lienied. The City ultimately has the right to foreclose on all properties where the taxes remain unpaid.

A statewide property tax limitation known as “Proposition 2-1/2” limits the amount of increase in the property tax levy in any fiscal year. Generally, Proposition 2-1/2 limits the total levy to an amount not greater than 2-1/2% of the total assessed value of all taxable property within the City. Secondly, the tax levy cannot increase by more than 2-1/2% of the prior year’s levy plus the taxes on property newly added to the tax rolls. Certain provisions of Proposition 2-1/2 can be overridden by a citywide referendum.

7. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the City’s individual major governmental funds, nonmajor governmental funds, and Internal Service Fund, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special revenue</u>	<u>Capital projects</u>	<u>Other nonmajor funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:					
Property taxes	\$ 15,658	-	-	-	15,658
Other taxes	118,094	-	-	-	118,094
Intergovernmental	47,115	44,741	6,263	-	98,119
Other	18,811	44,240	1,761	29,447	94,259
Gross receivables	199,678	88,981	8,024	29,447	326,130
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(102,128)	-	-	-	(102,128)
Net total receivables \$	<u>97,550</u>	<u>88,981</u>	<u>8,024</u>	<u>29,447</u>	<u>224,002</u>

a. Long-Term Receivable

The City participates in the Commonwealth’s school building assistance program, which is administered by the MSBA. The MSBA provides financial assistance (up to 80% of total costs) to the City to build and/or renovate schools. As of June 30, 2015, under this program, the City was due funds totaling \$28.3 million.

In the General Fund, the receivable is offset by deferred inflows of resources because the revenue is not considered available. The following is a schedule of the five-year paydown (in thousands) as of June 30, 2016 through 2020:

Fiscal year(s):	<u>Anticipated revenue</u>
2016	\$ 7,344
2017	6,720
2018	6,720
2019	5,107
2020	<u>2,462</u>
Total	<u>\$ 28,353</u>

b. Notes Receivable

Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides grants or loans to local governments, which in turn provides loans to developers. As of June 30, 2015, under this program, the City determined that \$44.2 million was collectible. This amount is recorded in the City's Special Revenue fund.

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 25,675	3,540	-	29,215
Construction in progress	189,189	166,720	(259,372)	96,537
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>214,864</u>	<u>170,260</u>	<u>(259,372)</u>	<u>125,752</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	203,162	16,033	-	219,195
Buildings and improvements	1,963,487	203,643	-	2,167,130
Furniture and equipment	358,835	37,117	(13,685)	382,267
Infrastructure	658,346	52,208	-	710,554
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>3,183,830</u>	<u>309,001</u>	<u>(13,685)</u>	<u>3,479,146</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	75,427	11,065	-	86,492
Buildings and improvements	1,082,405	41,800	-	1,124,205
Furniture and equipment	264,591	34,053	(13,659)	284,985
Infrastructure	230,217	20,812	-	251,029
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,652,640</u>	<u>107,730</u>	<u>(13,659)</u>	<u>1,746,711</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>1,531,190</u>	<u>201,271</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>1,732,435</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,746,054</u>	<u>371,531</u>	<u>(259,398)</u>	<u>1,858,187</u>

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

General government	\$	12,430
Human services		2,584
Public safety		14,878
Public works, including depreciation of general infrastructure assets		21,764
Property and development		6,934
Parks and recreation		10,246
Library		4,365
Schools		34,260
Public health		269
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$	<u>107,730</u>

9. Interfund Balances and Amounts Due To and From Component Units

Individual fund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Interfund balances</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General	\$ 1,899	184
Special revenue	888	2,600
Capital projects	5,375	-
Non-major governmental funds	4,882	10,260
Balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 13,044</u>	<u>13,044</u>

The purpose of the internal balances is to fund cash flows due to timing differences between receipts and disbursements.

Amounts due to and from discretely presented component units at June 30, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Discrete component unit balances</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
Primary government:		
General	\$ 10,736	2,091
Balances at June 30, 2015	<u>10,736</u>	<u>2,091</u>
Discretely presented component units:		
TPL	-	640
BPHC	2,091	2,001
BRA	-	8,095
Balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 12,827</u>	<u>12,827</u>

10. Long-Term Obligations

Governmental Activities

The following is a summary of the long-term obligations of the governmental activities of the City as of June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Outstanding, beginning of year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Outstanding, end of year</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
Bonds Payable:						
General Obligation Bonds	2.0 - 5.75%	\$ 844,765	140,000	179,110	805,655	65,560
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	0.125-5.0%	349,090	126,735	61,875	413,950	44,265
Total governmental general obligation bonds payable		<u>\$ 1,193,855</u>	<u>266,735</u>	<u>240,985</u>	<u>1,219,605</u>	<u>109,825</u>
Add (deduct):						
Unamortized bond premiums/discounts net					119,762	
Current portion of long-term debt					<u>(109,825)</u>	
					<u>\$ 1,229,542</u>	
	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Outstanding, beginning of year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Outstanding, end of year</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
Notes, Leases and Other long-term obligations:						
Notes payable	4.25-7.18%	\$ 75,680	455	12,774	63,361	2,108
Leases payable		45,887	29,735	19,197	56,425	19,958
Judgments and claims		21,996	5,631	700	26,927	6,405
Workers' compensation		140,042	29,875	13,687	156,230	42,855
Health and life claims		24,312	321,873	323,632	22,553	22,553
Compensated absences		190,369	78,470	72,372	196,467	53,242
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs		7,951	-	93	7,858	200
Pollution remediation		500	-	-	500	-
Other postemployment benefits		656,343	175,602	162,058	669,887	-
Net pension liability		<u>1,311,420</u>	<u>105,512</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,416,932</u>	<u>-</u>
Total notes, leases, and other long-term obligations		<u>\$ 2,474,500</u>	<u>747,153</u>	<u>604,513</u>	<u>2,617,140</u>	<u>147,321</u>

The net pension liability as of the beginning of the year was restated. See note 2(n) for further explanation.

The payment of long term obligations of the governmental activities, except for health and life claims, is the responsibility of the City's General Fund. Health and life claims are the responsibility of the City's Internal Service Fund.

The annual debt service requirements of the City's general obligation bonds, notes and leases payable as of June 30, 2015, including subsidies to be received for Build America Bonds and Qualified School Construction Bonds, are as follows (in thousands):

General Obligation Bonds:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Subsidy</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year(s) ending June 30:				
2016	\$ 109,825	58,070	(3,527)	164,368
2017	106,450	52,753	(3,495)	155,708
2018	101,205	46,606	(3,430)	144,381
2019	94,855	38,992	(3,358)	130,489
2020	84,235	33,353	(3,273)	114,315
2021-2025	401,860	109,003	(12,276)	498,587
2026-2030	223,460	39,359	(1,553)	261,266
2031-2035	97,715	8,366	-	106,081
	<u>\$ 1,219,605</u>	<u>386,502</u>	<u>(30,912)</u>	<u>1,575,195</u>
Notes Payable:				
Year(s) ending June 30:				
2016	\$ 2,108	1,084	-	3,192
2017	1,731	1,009	-	2,740
2018	4,812	849	-	5,661
2019	1,012	713	-	1,725
2020	1,138	700	-	1,838
2021-2025	7,835	2,861	-	10,696
2026-2030	9,933	2,097	-	12,030
2031-2035	13,662	911	-	14,573
Thereafter	21,130	1,499	-	22,629
	<u>\$ 63,361</u>	<u>11,723</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,084</u>
Leases Payable:				
Year(s) ending June 30:				
2016	\$ 19,958	583	-	20,541
2017	15,745	386	-	16,131
2018	10,629	225	-	10,854
2019	6,338	110	-	6,448
2020	2,762	39	-	2,801
2021-2022	993	13	-	1,006
	<u>\$ 56,425</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,781</u>

On April 1, 2015, the City issued \$266.7 million of general obligation and refunding bonds, including \$134.3 million for various municipal capital projects, \$5.7 million for the Dudley Municipal Center, and \$126.7 million of refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding general obligation bonds of the City totaling \$134.1 million. Interest on the bonds are payable semiannually each April 1 and October 1 until maturity in fiscal years 2029 and 2035, respectively.

The cash flow difference and economic gain (the difference between the present value of the debt service payments and old and new debt) obtained from the April 1, 2015 refunding were \$11.3 million and \$9.7 million, respectively.

The City has entered into various capital lease agreements for equipment acquisition. Payments under these agreements are subject to annual appropriation and, by statute, are not included in the City's debt limit calculations. The gross amount of assets acquired under the equipment lease agreements totals \$56.4 million as of June 30, 2015. The City's operating lease with DSRC is described in note 19.

No Obligation Debt

The City has outstanding industrial, commercial, and housing development bonds payable solely from revenues of the respective enterprises that do not constitute an indebtedness of the City and are not charged against its general credit. This aggregate amount is immaterial to the financial statements.

Defeased Debt

The principal amount of debt refunded through in-substance defeasance transactions for governmental activities and still outstanding at June 30, 2015 was approximately \$163.2 million.

Debt Capacity

The City is subject to a dual general debt limit: the normal debt limit and the double debt limit. Such limits are equal to 5% and 10%, respectively, of the valuation of taxable property in the City as last equalized by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. Debt may be authorized up to the normal debt limit without state approval. Authorizations under the double debt limit, however, require the approval of the Commonwealth's Secretary of Administration and Finance. Additionally, there are many categories of general obligation debt, which are exempt from the debt limit but are subject to other limitations.

As of June 30, 2015, the City may issue \$3.8 billion of additional general obligation debt under the debt limit. General obligation debt of \$689.3 million, subject to the debt limit, and \$82.0 million, exempt from the debt limit, are authorized but unissued as of June 30, 2015.

11. Retirement Plans

a. Plan Description

The City contributes to the SBRS, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer qualified defined benefit governmental pension plan. The System provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries of the following government units:

- (1) City of Boston
- (2) Boston Redevelopment Authority
- (3) Boston Housing Authority
- (4) Boston Water and Sewer Commission
- (5) Boston Public Health Commission
- (6) Sheriff of Suffolk County (Retirees as of December 31, 2009, funded by the City)

The System is administered by a five person Board of Retirement consisting of the City Auditor, who serves as a member *ex officio*, two members who are elected by the participants, in or retired from the service of the System, a fourth member appointed by the Mayor, and a fifth member chosen by the other members. A complete set of financial statements for SBRS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 can be obtained through the SBRS, Boston City Hall, Room 816, Boston, MA 02201 or by accessing the website www.cityofboston.gov/retirement/investment.asp.

Participation in the System is mandatory for all permanent, full time, and certain part-time employees immediately upon the commencement of employment. Participants who resign from employment, or are receiving workers' compensation benefits, and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance are

entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. In addition, those participants that resign voluntarily with less than ten years of service are entitled to receive 3% per year interest; all others receive interest which has accrued on their cumulative deductions at the regular interest rate (0.1% at December 31, 2014).

Employees with ten or more years of service having attained age 55 are entitled to pension benefits; an earlier retirement is allowed upon completion of twenty years of service. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a participant's highest consecutive three year average annual rate of regular compensation (highest consecutive five-year average for those members who join the System on or after April 2, 2013). Benefit payments are based upon a participant's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Participants become vested after ten years of creditable service. Effective July 1, 1998 Chapter 32 of the M.G.L. assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions and grant cost-of-living increases for the plan to the SBRS.

If a member in service dies due to causes unrelated to his or her job, the surviving spouse and/or surviving dependent children may receive benefits, either in a lump sum or in the form of an annuity based on the length of service, contributions and age. In the event there are no spouse and/or dependent children named, other beneficiaries may be entitled to a lump sum distribution. Participants who become permanently and totally disabled from further duty may be eligible to receive accidental or ordinary disability retirement benefits.

Accidental disability is provided to members with incapacitation resulting from a work-related injury or hazard. Generally, annual pension benefits are provided based on 72% of the annual rate of regular compensation. Ordinary disability is available to any member whose permanent incapacitation is not work-related and has attained ten years of creditable service. Such benefits are provided as if the member had attained the age of 55 (or actual age if over 55) based on the amount of creditable service actually earned. Limits are placed on how much a disability employee can earn from other sources while collecting a disability retirement pension.

The City is legally responsible for funding the employer portion of all pensions associated with certain retirees from the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department (SCSD), which became part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 2010, pursuant to a cooperation agreement (the Agreement) dated June 28, 2011. According to the Agreement, all employees of the SCSD, or its predecessor department, who retired prior to January 1, 2010 remained retirees of the SBRS. In addition, members of AFSCME Local 419 who retired between January 1, 2010 and October 31, 2010, remained retirees of the SBRS. Employer contributions related to these retirees are the responsibility of the City under the Agreement.

Special Funding Situations

The City is party to a special funding situation with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with respect to City of Boston Teachers. The Commonwealth is responsible for funding the employer portion of all teacher pensions in the Commonwealth. All teachers in the Commonwealth are members of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System, with the exception of teachers employed by the City, who are members of SBRS. Although Boston Teachers are members of SBRS, the Commonwealth is the responsible contributing entity as described in Chapter 112 of the Massachusetts General Laws Acts of 2010.

The Commonwealth is also legally responsible for reimbursing SBRS for a portion of the benefits payments for cost of living increases granted before July 1997 as described in Chapter 112 of the Massachusetts General Laws Acts of 2010.

b. SBRS Basis of Accounting

The System's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized as additions in the period when they become due pursuant to formal statutory obligations. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Investments are reported at fair value. Fair values of securities held directly are based on quotations from national securities exchanges, except for pooled funds, alternative investments, and real estate, for which fair values are estimated as detailed below:

(1) Pooled funds – the fair value of shares in managed investment pools is based on unit values reported by the funds.

(2) Alternative investments include hedge funds, holding through commingled limited partnerships of venture capital funds, including equity interests in early, middle, and later stage companies, as well as debt and equity interests in buyouts, acquisitions, restructurings, mezzanine structures and special situations, such as litigation or spin-off activities. These investments are carried at the limited partnership interest or redemption value, the equivalent of net asset value, which approximates fair value. Values assigned to such investments are based on available information and do not necessarily represent amounts that may ultimately be realized in liquidation. Liquidation values depend largely on future circumstances, including marketability, and frequently cannot reasonably be estimated until at, or near, the liquidation date.

(3) Real estate investments consist of interests in commercial properties held by various partnerships and other limited liability entities, some of which utilize debt financing. Fair values of such holdings are reported based on the net asset values of the entities, which are estimated using third-party appraisals and other information provided by property managers.

c. Membership

Membership in the System consisted of the following at December 31, 2013, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Active plan members	20,278
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	14,341
Inactive members entitled to a return of contributions	7,983
Inactive members entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	808
	<hr/>
Total membership	43,410
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total number of participating employers	6
	<hr/> <hr/>

d. Contributions

Plan members are required to contribute to the System. Depending on their employment date, active members must contribute a range of 5% – 11% of their regular gross compensation. Non-teacher members hired after January 1, 1979 must contribute an additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000. Participating employers are required to pay into the System their share of the remaining System-wide actuarially determined contribution, which is apportioned among the employers based on an actuarial computation. The contributions of plan members and the participating employers are governed by Chapter 32 of the M.G.L. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the System was due \$312.6 million from all employers and the Commonwealth and received \$312.6 million in these contributions. For the year ended June 30, 2015, inclusive of contributions related to SCSD, and exclusive of contributions related to the City's teachers, the City's required and actual contribution was \$164.6 million.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Commonwealth's required and actual contribution related to City Teachers was \$109.5 million. The amount is reported as intergovernmental revenue and retirement cost expenditures in the General Fund.

e. Legally Required Reserve Accounts

The balance in the System's legally required reserves (on the statutory basis of accounting) at December 31, 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

Description	Amount	Purpose
Annuity savings fund	\$ 1,580,428	Active members' contribution balance
Annuity reserve fund	461,179	Retired members' contribution account
Military service fund	50	Members' contribution account while on military leave
Pension reserve fund	3,404,283	Amounts appropriated to fund future retirement benefits
Pension fund	228,207	Remaining net position
	<u>\$ 5,674,147</u>	

All reserve accounts are funded at levels required by state statute.

f. City Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2015, the City reported a liability of \$1.42 billion for its proportionate share of the SBRS net pension liability measured as of December 31, 2014. This net pension liability includes amounts related to SCSD retirees and reflects a reduction for the special funding situations with the Commonwealth. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the proportionate share related to the Commonwealth special funding situations, and the total portion of the net pension liability associated with the City at June 30, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

City's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 1,416,932
Commonwealth's proportionate share of net pension liability associated with the City	<u>2,092,023</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,508,955</u>

To determine employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability, separate calculations of net pension liability were performed for each of the Commonwealth special funding situations, SCSD retirees, and the remaining non-teacher group. At December 31, 2014, the City was allocated 100% of the net pension liability for SCSD retirees and 80.67% of the remaining non-teacher group based on its proportion of 2014 required employer contributions related to this group. The City's proportion of the collective SBRS net pension liability at December 31, 2014 was 36.82% compared to 36.46% at December 31, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, in the Government-wide financial statements, the City recognized pension expense of \$340.6 million and revenue of \$176.1 million related to the Commonwealth special funding situations. At June 30, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in thousands):

	Deferred outflows of resources
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	\$ 86,723
Changes in assumptions	6,114
Changes in employer proportion	<u>13,040</u>
	<u>\$ 105,877</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2015 related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Year ended June 30:

2016	\$ 25,511
2017	25,512
2018	25,511
2019	25,512
2020	<u>3,831</u>
Total	<u>\$ 105,877</u>

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the SBRS and additions to/deductions from the SBRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported for the SBRS.

g. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the December 31, 2014 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2013, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2014. This actuarial valuation applied the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	4.50%
Salary scale	7.5% to 4% percent, indexed by year of service, for teachers and 5.0% to 4.5% for non-teachers
Investment rate of return, including inflation	7.75 % for SBRS excluding teachers and 8% for teachers, net of expenses, including inflation
Cost of living adjustments	3 % of first \$13,000
Mortality	RP-2000 mortality tables projected generationally using Scale AA

On the roll-forward of the total pension liability to the December 31, 2014 measurement date, mortality assumptions were changed to reflect RP-2000 mortality tables projected using Scale BB2D for SBRS excluding Teachers, and RP-2014 mortality tables projected using Scale BB2D for Teachers.

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 target asset allocation as of the actuarial valuation date of December 31, 2013 for SBRS, excluding Teachers, are summarized below:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return
Domestic equity	23%	6.60%
International developed markets equity	16	7.10
Emerging markets equity	9	9.40
Core fixed income	10	2.20
High yield fixed income	14	4.70
Real estate	10	4.40
Short-term government money market	3	1.80
Hedge fund, GTAA, Risk parity	8	3.90
Private equity	7	11.70
	100%	

h. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75% for SBRS excluding Teachers. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions of participating employers and the Commonwealth will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based upon these assumptions, the SBRS'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.

i. Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the SBRS Net Pension Liability

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the SBRS net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75% for the SBRS excluding Teachers, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the SBRS net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate for SBRS excluding Teachers (in thousands):

	City's net pension liability		
	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
June 30, 2015	\$ 1,963,604	\$ 1,416,932	\$ 953,899

12. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, requires governments to account for OPEB, primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense on the Government-wide Statement of Activities when a future retiree earns their postemployment benefit. To the extent that an entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a postemployment benefit liability is recognized on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position over time. OPEB benefits are reported as expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis in the governmental funds.

In addition to the pension benefits described in note 11, the City provides postemployment healthcare and life insurance benefits, in accordance with state statute and City ordinance, to participating retirees and their beneficiaries. Participating retirees are City retirees. As of June 30, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, approximately 14,700 retirees and 14,400 active members meet the eligibility requirements as put forth in Chapter 32B of M.G.L. The City sponsors and participates in an agent multi-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The Boston Public Health Commission, a discretely presented component unit, also participates and contributes to the plan. The OPEB plan is administered by the City and does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Medical and prescription drug benefits are provided to all eligible retirees not enrolled in Medicare through a variety of plans offered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Harvard Pilgrim HealthCare, and Neighborhood Health Plan. Medical and prescription drug benefits are provided to retirees enrolled in Medicare through supplemental and Medicare Advantage plans offered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Harvard Pilgrim HealthCare, and Tufts Health Plan.

Groups 1 and 2 retirees, including teachers, with at least 10 years or 20 years of creditable service are eligible at age 55 or any age, respectively. Group 4 retirees with at least 10 years or 20 years of creditable service are eligible at age 45 or any age, respectively. Retirees on accidental disability retirement are eligible at any age, while ordinary disability requires 10 years of creditable service. The surviving spouse is eligible to receive pre and postretirement death benefits, as well as medical and prescription drug coverage.

a. Funding Policy

Employer and employee contribution rates are governed by the respective collective bargaining agreements. The OPEB Plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis plus periodic advance funding contributions as amounts are available. The employers and plan members share the cost of benefits. As of June 30, 2013, the valuation date, the plan members contribute 10% to 26.25% of the monthly premium cost, depending on the plan in which they are enrolled. The City contributes the balance of the premium cost.

b. Basis of Accounting

The OPEB Trust Fund is prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized when made. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value of securities held directly are based on quotations from national securities exchanges.

c. Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The City's annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liability over a period of 30 years. The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost for the year ended June 30, 2015, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the City's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

ARC	\$ 158,387
Interest on net OPEB obligation	49,225
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(32,010)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	175,602
Contributions made	<u>(162,058)</u>
Change in net OPEB obligation	13,544
Net OPEB obligation – beginning of year	<u>656,343</u>
Net OPEB obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 669,887</u>

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2015	\$ 175,602	92%	\$ 669,887
2014	170,249	90%	656,343
2013	208,057	78%	639,733

d. Funded Status and Funding Progress of the Plan

The funded status of the OPEB plan in the aggregate and the City's individual OPEB Plan as of the most recent actuarial valuation at June 30, 2013 was as follows (in thousands):

	Plan	City
AAL	\$ 2,352,101	2,257,699
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>209,779</u>	<u>204,567</u>
UAAL	<u>\$ 2,142,322</u>	<u>2,053,132</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	8.92%	9.06%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 1,080,837	1,021,081
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	198%	201%

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 City are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information

following the Notes to Financial Statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

e. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the City and 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 City and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2013. The projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 7.5% investment rate of return, an inflation rate of 4.5% and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 7.5% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 5 – 6 years. The actuarial value of assets was determined using the fair value of investments. The healthcare cost trend rate differs between the master medical and other healthcare plans. The City's UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of pay on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2013 was 30 years.

13. Transfers

Transfers and their purposes during the year ended June 30, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental funds			
	General	Special revenue	Capital projects	Other governmental
Primary government:				
Dudley Municipal Center	-	-	(23,779)	23,779
Parking Meter Fees	19,000	(19,000)	-	-
Debt Service	(1,455)	-	-	1,455
Total	\$ 17,545	(19,000)	(23,779)	25,234

14. Excess of Expenditures over Budgets

The City had expenditures in excess of their budgeted amounts for the year ended June 30, 2015 in the following categories (in thousands):

Public safety:		
Police Department	\$	17,611
Fire Department		6,619
Public Works:		
Snow Removal		19,942
Judgments and Claims:		
Execution of Courts		6,198
	\$	<u>50,370</u>

The excess expenditures reported above are allowed under the budgetary laws governing the City.

15. Fund Balance Classification Details

The components of fund balance for the City's governmental funds as of June 30, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

Fund Balances:	General	Special revenue	Capital projects	Other governmental funds
Nonspendable				
Permanent fund principal	\$ -	-	-	4,974
Subtotal	-	-	-	4,974
Restricted for:				
General government	-	-	4,514	760
Public safety	-	-	335	-
Property and development	-	46,951	15,413	34,366
Parks and recreation	-	-	1,916	40,248
Library	-	-	24,451	-
Schools	-	-	18,061	7,029
Subtotal	-	46,951	64,690	82,403
Assigned to:				
General government	4,668	1,554	-	-
Human services	223	-	-	-
Police	407	-	-	-
Fire	898	-	-	-
Other public safety	85	97,210	-	-
Public works	850	-	-	-
Property and development	1,388	39,265	-	-
Parks and recreation	452	2,532	-	-
Library	87	-	-	-
Schools	21,723	21,181	-	-
Boston Public Health Commission	4,000	-	-	-
Judgments and claims	25,316	-	-	-
Catastrophic Loss	30,750	-	-	-
Housing initiative	22,535	-	-	-
Debt service	7,162	-	-	-
Employee related costs	50,000	-	-	-
Designated for subsequent year expense	57,692	-	-	-
Subtotal	228,236	161,742	-	-
Unassigned	633,936	-	-	-
Total fund balances	\$ 862,172	208,693	64,690	87,377

16. Commitments and Contingencies

The City has committed \$60.0 million in encumbrances for purchase orders, contracts, and judgments and claims in the General Fund, \$52.6 million in the Special Revenue Fund, \$172.0 million in the Capital Projects Fund, and \$165 thousand in Other Governmental Funds.

Infrastructure Investment Incentive Transactions

Infrastructure Investment Incentive transactions (I-Cubed) are governed by Chapter 293 of the Acts of 2006 (the Act). Under the Act, the funding for the projects associated with these transactions is provided through proceeds of bonds issued by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MDFA) and is to be used for approved public infrastructure improvements undertaken by the developer. The debt service on these bonds

will be paid by the Commonwealth through State Infrastructure Development Assistance to the extent that New State Tax Revenues generated once the project is operational offset the amounts paid to MDFA to cover the debt service. When this is not the case, the participating municipality or developer generally will be responsible for the shortfall depending on the transaction agreement. The Act provides for the establishment of a Municipal Liquidity Reserve (MLR) from which the participating municipality can draw to offset any required payments made to the Commonwealth. The MLR is generally funded by the developer either through cash or a direct pay letter of credit.

During fiscal year 2015, the City executed two Infrastructure Development Assistance Agreements (IDAA) for I-Cubed transactions. Under the first IDAA, \$32.4 million in bonds were issued by MDFA subsequent to the City's year end. The City will be obligated for any shortfalls between debt service on the bonds and New State Tax Revenues. However, it has the right to assess the developer or draw from the MLR for any payments on such obligations. The City had no obligation for any shortfalls at June 30, 2015.

Under the second IDAA, \$10.0 million in bonds were issued by MDFA subsequent to the City's year-end. The City will be obligated for any shortfalls between debt service on the bonds and New State Tax Revenues. However, it has the right to assess the developer or draw from the MLR for one-third of any payments on such obligations. The City had no obligation for any shortfalls at June 30, 2015.

In connection with this second I-Cubed transaction, the City has a leasehold interest in a portion of the parking garage, which represents the public infrastructure improvements under the transaction, created under a master lease and its assignments and a sublease. With the execution of the master lease and sublease agreements, along with the assignment agreements transferring the interests of the owner of the parking garage to the City through the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the City essentially becomes the lessee on the master lease and the sub-landlord on the sublease. This results in the City having no responsibility for the operation of the parking garage and having the right to collect from the sub-lessee Section 121A PILOT payments from 2015 through 2036 and then base rent from 2036 through 2055, both of which are largely based on a percentage of gross revenues of the parking garage. The City has no obligation for any payments as lessee under the master lease.

17. Public Health System

Effective July 1, 1996, the City's Department of Health and Hospitals and Trustees of Health and Hospitals were abolished. Substantially all their assets and liabilities, including title to the City's two hospitals, BCH and Boston Specialty and Rehabilitation Hospital (BSRH), were transferred to and assumed by BPHC.

Also effective July 1, 1996, the operations of BCH and BSRH were consolidated with the operations of the Boston University Medical Center under the licensure and control of the BMC.

The BPHC receives the majority of its funding from federal and state grants, and a City appropriation. During fiscal year 2015, the City appropriated \$73.8 million to the PHC. As described below, the BPHC uses the appropriation to pay debt service on certain general obligation bonds, for administrative purposes and to support the various public health programs run by the PHC. The City has budgeted \$74.0 million for the BPHC for fiscal year 2016.

Due from BPHC/BMC

General obligation bonds issued by the City between December 1967 and October 1995 for which BPHC is responsible for repayment total \$300 thousand as of June 30, 2015. These bonds pertain to the property and operations of the BCH Campus, South Block Campus, BSRH Campus, Emergency Medical Services Operations, and the Long Island Campus.

In addition, the BPHC is also responsible for reimbursing the City for health insurance, equipment lease payments, workers' compensation, and other miscellaneous expenses paid for by the City.

18. Risk Management

The Risk Management Program focuses on a planned strategy of self-insurance, supported by strong prevention and cost reduction efforts, financial reserves and catastrophic insurance. The City is self-insured in most areas of risk including general liability, property and casualty, workers' compensation, certain employee health care costs and unemployment compensation.

The City's legal liabilities are capped per M.G.L. Chapter 258, and Corporation Counsel defends the City in any lawsuits that arise from the normal course of operations. For workers' compensation, the City is exempt from state insurance requirements per M.G.L. Chapter 152 Section 25B. The City's Workers' Compensation Division, as well as the Police and Fire Departments, manage employee injury claims internally. The City budgets for and funds legal claims and employee injury costs through the General Fund, charging specific departments for their share of costs in order to promote awareness and prevention efforts.

The City provides health insurance coverage for employees and retirees through a variety of insured and self-insured plans. The City budgets for and funds the premium costs for all plans through the General Fund. Self-insured plans are financially managed through the Internal Service Fund established in compliance with M.G.L. Chapter 32B, Section 3A. In fiscal year 2013, a guiding policy for the more prudent management of the City of Boston Health Claims Trust Fund was established. This policy states that accounting for the fund will be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and will ensure that all contributions and actual costs are shared between employers and their subscribers according to predetermined ratios.

For unexpected large losses, the City maintains a catastrophic risk reserve, which has an available balance of \$30.8 million at the end of fiscal 2015. To further protect the City's assets and finances from adverse loss, commercial insurance is purchased strategically for certain exposures. A catastrophic property insurance policy provides \$100.0 million for all risk protection after a \$10.0 million deductible. Boiler and machinery losses are insured up to \$25.0 million per incident, after a \$50 thousand deductible.

The City has established a liability based on historical trends of previous years and attorneys' estimates of pending matters and lawsuits in which the City is involved. Changes in the self-insurance liability for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

	Internal service fund	
	2015	2014
Health and life claims, beginning of year	\$ 24,312	21,862
Incurred claims	321,873	305,326
Payments of claims attributable to events of both the current and prior fiscal years:		
Health and life	(323,632)	(302,876)
Health and life claims, end of year	\$ <u>22,553</u>	<u>24,312</u>
	Government-wide statements	
	2015	2014
Judgments and claims, beginning of year	\$ 162,038	168,467
Incurred claims	45,912	38,513
Payments of claims attributable to events of both the current and prior fiscal years:		
Workers' compensation	(13,686)	(21,348)
Unemployment compensation	(4,886)	(3,552)
Tax abatement liability	(700)	(2,100)
Court judgments	(5,521)	(17,942)
Judgments and claims, end of year	\$ <u>183,157</u>	<u>162,038</u>

The liabilities above have not been discounted to their present value. Incurred claims represent the total of a provision for events of the current fiscal year and any change in the provision for events of the prior fiscal years.

There are numerous pending matters and lawsuits in which the City is involved. The City attorneys' estimate that the potential claims against the City not recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the basic financial statements.

19. Dudley Square Realty Corporation (DSRC) and Ferdinand Building Development Corporation (FBDC)

As described in note 1, the DSRC is a Qualified Active Low-Income Community Business, and is the owner and developer of the Dudley Municipal Center property. FBDC is the leverage lender of the Dudley Municipal Center property. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the City granted DSRC \$23.8 million. This is a grant for funding the project and there is no obligation for any payments back to the City regarding this grant. As the project sponsor during fiscal year 2013, the City authorized and issued \$28.9 million in general obligation bonds and transferred proceeds to FBDC. FBDC, utilizing these bond proceeds, made loans totaling \$29.3 million to two investment funds. As of June 30, 2015, \$29.3 million is due to FBDC on such loans. The investment funds made these proceeds and funds from additional investments available to eight leverage lenders that made loans in the aggregate amount of \$40.8 million to DSRC to finance the Dudley Municipal Center project. This amount is recorded in the City's Notes and Leases Payable line of note 10. With the completion of the Dudley Municipal Center project, FBDC is the master tenant and leases the project from DSRC.

FBDC subleases the majority of space of the project to the City. The schedule of payments is the same in the lease and the sublease as follows (in thousands):

Year(s) ending June 30:	Lease payments
2016	\$ 735
2017	551
2018	551
2019	638
2020	638
2021-2025	7,366
2026-2030	10,150
2031-2035	10,150
2036-2040	10,150
2041-2045	10,150
2046-2049	4,060
Total	\$ <u>55,139</u>

20. Discretely Presented Component Units

The following presents condensed financial statements for each of the discretely presented component units:

Condensed Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	BPHC	BRA	TPL	EDIC	Total
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and investments	\$ 29,036	\$ 32,932	\$ 10,826	\$ 12,640	\$ 85,434
Cash and investments held by trustee	-	-	2,586	-	2,586
Receivables, net:					
Other	34,388	12,629	1,502	7,884	56,403
Other assets	334	15	85	434	868
Due from primary government	2,091	-	-	-	2,091
Total current assets	<u>65,849</u>	<u>45,576</u>	<u>14,999</u>	<u>20,958</u>	<u>147,382</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash and investments held by trustee	-	-	57,471	-	57,471
Notes receivable	41,472	152,545	157	-	194,174
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets:					
Nondepreciable	11,996	15,321	150	2,184	29,651
Depreciable	13,643	4,187	646	35,944	54,420
Total noncurrent assets	<u>67,111</u>	<u>172,053</u>	<u>58,424</u>	<u>38,128</u>	<u>335,716</u>
Total assets	<u>132,960</u>	<u>217,629</u>	<u>73,423</u>	<u>59,086</u>	<u>483,098</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Deferred amount for pension costs	<u>8,876</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,114</u>

Condensed Statements of Net Position**June 30, 2015****(In thousands)**

	<u>BPHC</u>	<u>BRA</u>	<u>TPL</u>	<u>EDIC</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Warrants and accounts payable	\$ 23,750	\$ 4,216	\$ 933	\$ 6,664	\$ 35,563
Accrued liabilities:					
Other	818	549	369	1,666	3,402
Current portion of long-term debt and leases	498	-	-	903	1,401
Due to primary government	2,001	-	640	-	2,641
Unearned revenue	3,004	1,999	-	105	5,108
Total current liabilities	<u>30,071</u>	<u>6,764</u>	<u>1,942</u>	<u>9,338</u>	<u>48,115</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Bonds notes and leases due in more than one year	1,556	1,475	-	12,959	15,990
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,451	160,290	-	675	162,416
OPEB	78,925	8,887	-	-	87,812
Unearned revenue	42,533	26,081	-	-	68,614
Net pension liability	132,868	18,527	-	-	151,395
Due to primary government	-	8,095	-	-	8,095
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>257,333</u>	<u>223,355</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,634</u>	<u>494,322</u>
Total liabilities	<u>287,404</u>	<u>230,119</u>	<u>1,942</u>	<u>22,972</u>	<u>542,437</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Deferred amount for pension costs	7,283	1,103	-	-	8,386
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	23,585	7,912	796	24,266	56,559
Restricted	-	-	67,828	703	68,531
Unrestricted	(176,436)	(20,267)	2,857	11,145	(182,701)
Total net position	<u>\$ (152,851)</u>	<u>\$ (12,355)</u>	<u>\$ 71,481</u>	<u>\$ 36,114</u>	<u>\$ (57,611)</u>

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Year ended June 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	<u>BPHC</u>	<u>BRA</u>	<u>TPL</u>	<u>EDIC</u>	<u>Total</u>
Expenses	\$ 182,317	\$ 18,991	\$ 9,573	\$ 36,384	\$ 247,265
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	44,357	9,171	1,656	19,872	75,056
Operating grants and contributions	48,262	5,795	7,450	18,117	79,624
Capital grants and contributions	375	-	-	-	375
Total program revenues	<u>92,994</u>	<u>14,966</u>	<u>9,106</u>	<u>37,989</u>	<u>155,055</u>
Net expenses	<u>(89,323)</u>	<u>(4,025)</u>	<u>(467)</u>	<u>1,605</u>	<u>(92,210)</u>
General revenues:					
Investment income	51	984	110	2	1,147
Sale of property	-	2,692	-	-	2,692
City appropriation	69,827	-	-	-	69,827
Miscellaneous income	8,629	827	1,258	15	10,729
Total general revenues	<u>78,507</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>84,395</u>
Change in net position	<u>(10,816)</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>(7,815)</u>
Net position – beginning of year, as restated (refer to note 2n)	<u>(142,035)</u>	<u>(12,833)</u>	<u>70,580</u>	<u>34,492</u>	<u>(49,796)</u>
Net position – end of year	\$ <u>(152,851)</u>	\$ <u>(12,355)</u>	\$ <u>71,481</u>	\$ <u>36,114</u>	\$ <u>(57,611)</u>

Required Supplementary Information

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands)

Schedules of Funding Progress – Other Postemployment Benefits

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets (a)	Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b – a)	Funded ratio (a/b)	Covered payroll (c)	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll ((b-a)/c)
OPEB - City						
06/30/13	\$ 204,567	2,257,699	2,053,132	9.06 %	\$ 1,021,081	201.1 %
06/30/11	109,736	2,595,942	2,486,206	4.23	1,045,488	237.8
06/30/09	—	3,854,998	3,854,998	—	1,008,004	382.4
OPEB - Plan						
06/30/13	\$ 209,779	2,352,101	2,142,322	8.92 %	\$ 1,080,837	198.2 %
06/30/11	111,038	2,704,200	2,593,162	4.11	1,102,402	235.2
06/30/09	—	3,950,701	3,950,701	—	1,060,919	372.4

Schedules of Employer Contributions - Other Postemployment Benefits

	Annual required contribution	Percentage contributed
OPEB - City		
June 30, 2015	\$ 158,387	102 %
June 30, 2014	153,469	100
June 30, 2013	186,929	87
OPEB - Plan		
June 30, 2015	\$ 168,281	99 %
June 30, 2014	162,798	97
June 30, 2013	200,041	84

Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State-Boston Retirement System

(Amounts in millions)

	<u>2015</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	36.82%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,417
Commonwealth's proportionate share of net pension liability associated with the City	<u>2,092</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,509</u>
City's covered-employee payroll (for the period ended on the measurement date December 31, 2014)	\$ 1,423
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	99.58%
SBRS fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.59%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Historical information prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 is not required if the information is not available. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of City's Contributions - State-Boston Retirement System

(Amounts in millions)

	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 165
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>165</u>
Contribution deficiency	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015)	\$ 1,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.44%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Historical information prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 is not required if the information is not available. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.