

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

CITY OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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JUNE 30, 2006

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Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 8, 2006, on our consideration of the City of Agawam, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis, located on the following pages, and schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – general fund – budgetary basis, located after the notes to the basic financial statements, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

September 8, 2006

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Agawam, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The City complies with financial reporting requirements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Management's discussion and analysis are part of these requirements. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Governmental Activity assets exceeded liabilities by \$83,407,014 at the close of FY2006.

	Balance at June 30, 2006	Balance at June 30, 2005
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 30,644,797	\$ 30,307,087
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	10,175,220	10,926,467
Capital assets.....	73,003,486	71,185,577
Total assets.....	113,823,503	112,419,131
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	7,523,255	5,970,449
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	1,195,939	834,481
Current debt.....	3,413,080	1,714,416
Noncurrent debt.....	18,284,215	19,856,724
Total liabilities.....	30,416,489	28,376,070
Net Assets:		
Capital assets net of related debt.....	62,176,422	63,242,507
Restricted.....	1,082,780	1,597,189
Unrestricted.....	20,147,812	19,203,365
Total net assets.....	\$ 83,407,014	\$ 84,043,061

Net assets of \$62.21 million (75%) reflects the investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the governmental net assets \$1.1 million (1%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net assets* \$20.1 million (24%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The governmental activities net assets decreased by \$636,000 during the current fiscal year. This is mainly due to the estimated settlement for the City's tax refunds payable and the increase in the liability for compensated absences.

Governmental Activities

	Year Ending June 30, 2006	Year Ending June 30, 2005
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 6,066,884	\$ 4,954,591
Operating grants and contributions.....	20,231,179	19,107,485
Capital grants and contributions.....	237,978	834,895
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	37,231,827	37,462,695
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	3,344,115	3,415,358
Nonrestricted grants and contributions.....	4,436,894	4,135,918
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,162,224	587,333
Gain on sale of capital assets.....	-	75,000
Miscellaneous revenues.....	257,766	549,307
Total revenues.....	72,968,867	71,122,582
Expenses:		
General government.....	3,019,474	3,454,342
Public safety.....	10,450,928	9,719,041
Education.....	49,930,902	45,468,123
Public works.....	6,084,972	6,051,869
Human services.....	1,051,432	908,518
Culture and recreation.....	1,882,970	1,693,422
Claims and judgments.....	225,000	160,000
Interest.....	917,361	975,111
Total expenses.....	73,563,039	68,430,426
Transfers.....	(41,875)	-
Change in net assets.....	\$ (636,047)	\$ 2,692,156

The Governmental expenses totaled \$74 million of which \$26.5 million (36%) was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions. General Revenues totaled \$46.4 million, primarily coming from property taxes, motor vehicle excise, non-restricted state aid and other miscellaneous charges. Revenues increased by approximately \$1.8 million from fiscal year 2005 which was

mainly due to an increase in grants. Expenses increased by approximately \$5.1 million which is due to a \$4.5 million increase in education and a \$732,000 increase in public safety.

Business-Type Financial Analysis

For the City’s business-type activities, assets exceeded liabilities by \$27,566,449 at the close of FY2006.

	Balance at June 30, 2006	Balance at June 30, 2005
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 9,199,946	\$ 8,137,831
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	425,655	37,306
Capital assets.....	<u>23,964,929</u>	<u>23,231,896</u>
Total assets.....	<u>33,590,530</u>	<u>31,407,033</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	943,429	751,695
Current debt.....	1,896,073	302,189
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>3,184,579</u>	<u>3,490,652</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>6,024,081</u>	<u>4,544,536</u>
Net Assets:		
Capital assets net of related debt.....	19,331,511	19,495,693
Unrestricted.....	<u>8,234,938</u>	<u>7,366,804</u>
Total net assets.....	<u>\$ 27,566,449</u>	<u>\$ 26,862,497</u>
	Year Ending June 30, 2006	Year Ending June 30, 2005
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 6,076,152	\$ 5,708,220
Operating grants and contributions.....	<u>202,840</u>	<u>102,913</u>
Total revenues.....	<u>6,278,992</u>	<u>5,811,133</u>
Expenses:		
Water.....	2,694,636	2,113,177
Sewer.....	2,568,057	2,701,165
Golf.....	<u>762,757</u>	<u>731,798</u>
Total expenses.....	<u>6,025,450</u>	<u>5,546,140</u>
Transfers.....	<u>41,875</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net assets.....	<u>\$ 295,417</u>	<u>\$ 264,993</u>

Business-type golf, water and sewer activities had total nets assets of \$27.6 million. Net assets of \$19.3 million (70%) represent the investment in capital assets while \$8.2 million (30%) is unrestricted.

The Water Enterprise Fund ended FY06 with \$14 million in Net Assets of which \$9.5 million was invested in capital assets net of related debt. Net assets decreased by \$87,000 which are supported by conservative budgeting and diligent collection efforts.

The Sewer Enterprise Fund ended FY06 with \$12.5 million in Net Assets of which \$9 million was invested in capital assets net of related debt. The Net Assets increased by \$341,000 which was due to conservative budgeting and diligent collection activities.

The Golf Course Enterprise Fund ended FY06 with \$1.1 million in Net Assets of which \$858,000 was invested in capital assets net of related debt. Net assets increased by \$41,000 which was due to conservative budgeting.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18.7 million, of which \$9.5 million is for the general fund and \$9.2 million is for nonmajor governmental funds. Cumulatively there was a decrease of \$2 million in fund balances from the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund and it had a decrease of \$839,000. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$8.3 million, while total fund balance totaled \$9.5 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 10% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 15% of that same amount.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City budgeted to use approximately \$2 million in available reserves to balance the fiscal year 2006 budget. Actual revenues received came in approximately \$2.6 million over the budget and expenditures and encumbrances were approximately \$1.1 million under budget. Therefore, no reserves were actually used for the budget fiscal year 2006.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

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

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2006, amounts to \$97 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, land improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure.

A major capital asset event during the current fiscal year continues to be the new Department of Public Works Facility acquired in FY04. Current year fixed asset additions include approximately \$1.1 million in land improvements for the site and \$2.6 million in construction-in-progress. This facility was purchased with funds from the general fund and water and sewer enterprise funds. Other major addition to capital assets include the purchase of \$377,000 of new vehicles and \$1 million in equipment purchases.

Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2006, totaled \$20 million, of which \$13.6 million is related to school projects that is supported by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The State is obligated to provide school construction assistance for approved school projects. The assistance is paid annually to support the debt service payments over time. At June 30, 2006 the City is scheduled to receive \$10.2 million of future principal and interest reimbursements.

Of the remaining bonds outstanding, \$3.4 million was used for the library, \$910,000 was used for the Fire Station headquarters, \$1.2 million was used for land acquisition, \$600,000 was used to purchase fire equipment and \$35,000 was used for Title V sewer. The City received the remaining \$199,000 for the \$290,953 loan from the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT). The City budgeted and paid down \$1.7 million by the general fund.

The sewer and golf enterprise funds have \$3 million and \$525,000, respectively of outstanding long-term debt at year-end that is fully supported by rates and does not rely on a general fund subsidy.

Please refer to the notes for further discussion of the major capital and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Agawam's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Auditor, 36 Main Street, Agawam, Massachusetts 01001.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2006

	<i>Primary Government</i>		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 20,053,519	\$ 7,066,710	\$ 27,120,229
Investments.....	6,208,785	-	6,208,785
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	666,779	-	666,779
Tax liens.....	761,960	-	761,960
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	279,783	-	279,783
User fees.....	-	2,111,657	2,111,657
Departmental and other.....	55,729	-	55,729
Intergovernmental.....	2,611,168	21,579	2,632,747
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	7,074
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental.....	10,175,220	425,655	10,600,875
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Nondepreciable.....	5,812,694	3,385,554	9,198,248
Depreciable.....	67,190,792	20,579,375	87,770,167
TOTAL ASSETS.....	113,823,503	33,590,530	147,414,033
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	1,319,924	892,385	2,212,309
Accrued payroll.....	1,905,322	-	1,905,322
Tax refunds payable.....	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Accrued interest.....	254,884	50,548	305,432
Payroll withholdings.....	463,178	-	463,178
Abandoned property.....	106,494	-	106,494
Other liabilities.....	264,199	496	264,695
Capital lease obligations.....	44,526	-	44,526
Compensated absences.....	1,139,728	-	1,139,728
Workers' compensation.....	25,000	-	25,000
Bonds and notes payable.....	3,413,080	1,896,073	5,309,153
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	11,710	-	11,710
Compensated absences.....	1,184,229	-	1,184,229
Bonds and notes payable.....	18,284,215	3,184,579	21,468,794
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	30,416,489	6,024,081	36,440,570
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	62,176,422	19,331,511	81,507,933
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	321,458	-	321,458
Nonexpendable.....	357,178	-	357,178
Gifts and grants.....	404,144	-	404,144
Unrestricted.....	20,147,812	8,234,938	28,382,750
TOTAL NET ASSETS.....	\$ 83,407,014	\$ 27,566,449	\$ 110,973,463

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 3,019,474	\$ 1,349,295	\$ 469,883	\$ -	\$ (1,200,296)
Public safety.....	10,450,928	1,962,968	286,882	-	(8,201,078)
Education.....	49,930,902	1,807,849	18,657,332	-	(29,465,721)
Public works.....	6,084,972	466,175	-	237,978	(5,380,819)
Human services.....	1,051,432	157,527	234,648	-	(659,257)
Culture and recreation.....	1,882,970	323,070	190,545	-	(1,369,355)
Claims and judgments.....	225,000	-	-	-	(225,000)
Interest.....	917,361	-	391,889	-	(525,472)
Total Governmental Activities.....	73,563,039	6,066,884	20,231,179	237,978	(47,026,998)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	2,694,636	2,593,981	12,506	-	(88,149)
Sewer.....	2,568,057	2,699,793	175,223	-	306,959
Golf.....	762,757	782,378	15,111	-	34,732
Total Business-Type Activities.....	6,025,450	6,076,152	202,840	-	253,542
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 79,588,489	\$ 12,143,036	\$ 20,434,019	\$ 237,978	\$ (46,773,456)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net assets:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (47,026,998)	\$ 253,542	\$ (46,773,456)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	37,231,827	-	37,231,827
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,344,115	-	3,344,115
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	253,941	-	253,941
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	3,825	-	3,825
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	4,436,894	-	4,436,894
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,162,224	-	1,162,224
<i>Transfers, net</i>	<u>(41,875)</u>	<u>41,875</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>46,390,951</u>	<u>41,875</u>	<u>46,432,826</u>
Change in net assets.....	(636,047)	295,417	(340,630)
<i>Net Assets:</i>			
Beginning of year	<u>84,043,061</u>	<u>27,271,032</u>	<u>111,314,093</u>
End of year.....	\$ <u><u>83,407,014</u></u>	\$ <u><u>27,566,449</u></u>	\$ <u><u>110,973,463</u></u>

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2006

ASSETS	<u>General</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 13,088,921	\$ 6,755,706	\$ 19,844,627
Investments.....	1,993,800	3,620,227	5,614,027
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	666,779	-	666,779
Tax liens.....	761,960	-	761,960
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	279,783	-	279,783
Departmental and other.....	2,906	52,823	55,729
Intergovernmental.....	10,926,467	1,859,921	12,786,388
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	7,074
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 27,727,690	\$ 12,288,677	\$ 40,016,367
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES:			
Warrants payable.....	\$ 892,087	\$ 427,837	\$ 1,319,924
Accrued payroll.....	1,905,322	-	1,905,322
Tax refunds payable.....	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Payroll withholdings.....	463,178	-	463,178
Abandoned property.....	106,494	-	106,494
Other liabilities.....	264,199	-	264,199
Deferred revenues.....	12,555,344	1,025,379	13,580,723
Notes payable.....	-	1,698,000	1,698,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	18,186,624	3,151,216	21,337,840
 FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for:			
Encumbrances and continuing appropriations.....	1,289,097	-	1,289,097
Perpetual permanent funds.....	-	357,178	357,178
Unreserved:			
Designated for subsequent year's expenditures.....	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Undesignated, reported in:			
General fund.....	6,251,969	-	6,251,969
Special revenue funds.....	-	9,110,210	9,110,210
Capital projects funds.....	-	(651,385)	(651,385)
Permanent funds.....	-	321,458	321,458
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	9,541,066	9,137,461	18,678,527
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 27,727,690	\$ 12,288,677	\$ 40,016,367

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2006

Total governmental fund balances.....		\$ 18,678,527
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		73,003,486
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.....		13,580,723
Internal service funds are used by management to account for workers' compensation activities.		
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net assets.....		778,650
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(254,884)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Bonds and notes payable.....	(19,999,295)	
Capital lease obligations.....	(56,236)	
Compensated absences.....	(2,323,957)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		(22,379,488)
Net assets of governmental activities.....		\$ 83,407,014

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 37,376,197	\$ -	\$ 37,376,197
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,343,992	8,414	3,352,406
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	253,941	-	253,941
Fees and rentals.....	262,576	-	262,576
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	3,825	-	3,825
Licenses and permits.....	213,040	-	213,040
Fines and forfeitures.....	35,697	-	35,697
Intergovernmental.....	21,469,784	4,817,350	26,287,134
Departmental and other.....	839,563	4,343,359	5,182,922
Contributions.....	-	218,498	218,498
Investment income.....	901,857	234,915	1,136,772
TOTAL REVENUES.....	64,700,472	9,622,536	74,323,008
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General government.....	2,366,558	170,038	2,536,596
Public safety.....	7,178,990	1,640,194	8,819,184
Education.....	33,209,916	5,533,283	38,743,199
Public works.....	4,306,565	-	4,306,565
Human services.....	760,364	170,808	931,172
Culture and recreation.....	1,037,131	579,299	1,616,430
Pension benefits.....	7,463,635	-	7,463,635
Property and liability insurance.....	376,903	-	376,903
Employee benefits.....	5,489,602	-	5,489,602
Claims and judgments.....	225,000	-	225,000
State and county charges.....	414,858	-	414,858
Capital outlay.....	206,751	2,776,154	2,982,905
Debt service:			
Principal.....	1,714,416	-	1,714,416
Interest.....	938,982	-	938,982
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	65,689,671	10,869,776	76,559,447
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES.....	(989,199)	(1,247,240)	(2,236,439)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Proceeds from bonds and notes.....	-	142,571	142,571
Capital lease financing.....	136,417	-	136,417
Transfers in.....	56,218	143,001	199,219
Transfers out.....	(42,370)	(198,724)	(241,094)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	150,265	86,848	237,113
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(838,934)	(1,160,392)	(1,999,326)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	10,380,000	10,297,853	20,677,853
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 9,541,066	\$ 9,137,461	\$ 18,678,527

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ (1,999,326)
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....	4,577,617	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(2,759,708)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		1,817,909
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue.....</p>		
		(1,379,593)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Capital lease financing.....	(136,417)	
Proceeds from bonds and notes.....	(142,571)	
Capital lease principal payments.....	112,162	
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>1,714,416</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		1,547,590
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(609,915)	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	<u>21,621</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		(588,294)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to account for workers' compensation activities.</p>		
The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.....		<u>(34,333)</u>
Change in net assets of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ (636,047)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2006

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
ASSETS					
CURRENT:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 3,969,629	\$ 2,796,020	\$ 301,061	\$ 7,066,710	\$ 208,892
Investments.....	-	-	-	-	594,758
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
User fees.....	1,064,915	1,046,742	-	2,111,657	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	21,579	-	21,579	-
Total current assets.....	<u>5,034,544</u>	<u>3,864,341</u>	<u>301,061</u>	<u>9,199,946</u>	<u>803,650</u>
NONCURRENT:					
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Intergovernmental.....	-	425,655	-	425,655	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:					
Nondepreciable.....	1,148,011	1,447,986	789,557	3,385,554	-
Depreciable.....	9,128,797	10,856,767	593,811	20,579,375	-
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>10,276,808</u>	<u>12,730,408</u>	<u>1,383,368</u>	<u>24,390,584</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>15,311,352</u>	<u>16,594,749</u>	<u>1,684,429</u>	<u>33,590,530</u>	<u>803,650</u>
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT:					
Warrants payable.....	546,135	331,319	14,931	892,385	-
Accrued interest.....	-	43,306	7,242	50,548	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	496	496	-
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	-	-	25,000
Bonds and notes payable.....	795,000	993,073	108,000	1,896,073	-
Total current liabilities.....	<u>1,341,135</u>	<u>1,367,698</u>	<u>130,669</u>	<u>2,839,502</u>	<u>25,000</u>
NONCURRENT:					
Bonds and notes payable.....	-	2,767,579	417,000	3,184,579	-
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>-</u>	<u>2,767,579</u>	<u>417,000</u>	<u>3,184,579</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>1,341,135</u>	<u>4,135,277</u>	<u>547,669</u>	<u>6,024,081</u>	<u>25,000</u>
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	9,481,808	8,991,335	858,368	19,331,511	-
Unrestricted.....	4,488,409	3,468,137	278,392	8,234,938	778,650
TOTAL NET ASSETS.....	<u>\$ 13,970,217</u>	<u>\$ 12,459,472</u>	<u>\$ 1,136,760</u>	<u>\$ 27,566,449</u>	<u>\$ 778,650</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Charges for services	\$ 2,593,981	\$ 2,699,793	\$ 782,378	\$ 6,076,152	\$ -
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Cost of services and administration	2,353,126	1,818,880	663,356	4,835,362	-
Depreciation.....	341,510	516,000	71,467	928,977	-
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	59,785
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,694,636	2,334,880	734,823	5,764,339	59,785
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	(100,655)	364,913	47,555	311,813	(59,785)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Investment income.....	12,506	-	15,111	27,617	25,452
Interest expense.....	-	(233,177)	(27,934)	(261,111)	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	175,223	-	175,223	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	12,506	(57,954)	(12,823)	(58,271)	25,452
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS.....	(88,149)	306,959	34,732	253,542	(34,333)
TRANSFERS:					
Transfers in.....	1,350	34,000	6,525	41,875	-
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS.....	(86,799)	340,959	41,257	295,417	(34,333)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	14,057,016	12,118,513	1,095,503	27,271,032	812,983
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 13,970,217	\$ 12,459,472	\$ 1,136,760	\$ 27,566,449	\$ 778,650

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Golf Course	Total	
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 2,448,957	\$ 2,502,715	\$ 782,378	\$ 5,734,050	\$ -
Payments to vendors.....	(1,770,616)	(1,108,547)	(291,967)	(3,171,130)	-
Payments to employees.....	(627,639)	(436,486)	(402,206)	(1,466,331)	-
Payments for interfund services used.....	-	-	-	-	(82,785)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	50,702	957,682	88,205	1,096,589	(82,785)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Transfers in.....	1,350	34,000	6,525	41,875	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds and notes.....	795,000	795,000	-	1,590,000	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(871,238)	(790,772)	-	(1,662,010)	-
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	-	(175,750)	(108,500)	(284,250)	-
Interest expense.....	-	(62,323)	(29,732)	(92,055)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(76,238)	(233,845)	(138,232)	(448,315)	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Purchase of investments.....	-	-	-	-	(594,758)
Investment income.....	12,506	-	15,111	27,617	25,452
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	12,506	-	15,111	27,617	(569,306)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	(11,680)	757,837	(28,391)	717,766	(652,091)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	3,981,309	2,038,183	329,452	6,348,944	860,983
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 3,969,629	\$ 2,796,020	\$ 301,061	\$ 7,066,710	\$ 208,892
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Operating income (loss).....	\$ (100,655)	\$ 364,913	\$ 47,555	\$ 311,813	\$ (59,785)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:					
Depreciation.....	341,510	516,000	71,467	928,977	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
User fees.....	(145,024)	(197,078)	-	(342,102)	-
Warrants payable.....	(45,129)	273,847	(31,008)	197,710	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	191	191	-
Workers' compensation.....	-	-	-	-	(23,000)
Total adjustments.....	151,357	592,769	40,650	784,776	(23,000)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 50,702	\$ 957,682	\$ 88,205	\$ 1,096,589	\$ (82,785)
<u>NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>					
Intergovernmental subsidy of debt service.....		\$ 106,943			

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2006

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 102,175	\$ 285,242
Investments.....	198,253	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Departmental and other.....	-	134
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>300,428</u>	<u>285,376</u>
LIABILITIES		
Warrants payable.....	-	2,629
Accrued liabilities.....	-	75,568
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	207,179
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>-</u>	<u>285,376</u>
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust.....	<u>\$ 300,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
<u>ADDITIONS:</u>	
Net investment income (loss):	
Interest.....	\$ <u>9,861</u>
<u>DEDUCTIONS:</u>	
Educational scholarships.....	<u>6,116</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS.....	3,745
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>296,683</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ <u><u>300,428</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

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

- If the total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of an individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category or type (total governmental or total enterprise funds), *and*
- If the total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding element for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

Internal service funds and fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Real estate and personal property taxes are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include the following:

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Real estate and personal property tax revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after fiscal year-end. Investment income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and tax revenues become measurable and available when the cash is received and are recognized as revenue at that time.

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

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

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than permanent funds or capital projects funds) that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for specified purposes.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Enterprise and Permanent Funds).

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

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

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

The following major proprietary fund is reported:

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

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

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

Additionally, the following proprietary fund type is reported:

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

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements that exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Some of these trusts have donor restrictions and trustee policies that do not allow the endowment portion and any unrealized appreciation to be spent. The restrictions and trustee

policies only allows the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings. The City's private-purpose trust fund is primarily comprised of scholarships.

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

E. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Excise

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

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

User Fees

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

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

Departmental and Other

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

Intergovernmental

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

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

F. Inventories***Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***

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

G. Capital Assets***Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements***

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

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

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

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

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

H. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Interfund Transfers

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

J. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue at the governmental fund financial statement level represents billed receivables that do not meet the available criterion in accordance with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Deferred revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

K. Net Assets and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Assets)*

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

Net assets have been “restricted for” the following:

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

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

“Gifts and grants” represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Fund balances are reserved for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific future use. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Fund balances have been “reserved for” the following:

“Encumbrances and continuing appropriations” represents amounts obligated under purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures that are being carried over to the ensuing fiscal year.

“Perpetual permanent funds” represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.

Fund balances have been designated for the following:

“Subsequent year’s expenditures” represents amounts appropriated for the next fiscal year’s operating budget.

L. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

M. Investment Income

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

N. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

O. Post Retirement Benefits

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

In addition to providing pension benefits, health insurance coverage is provided for retired employees and their survivors in accordance with MGL, Chapter 32, on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost of providing health insurance is recognized by recording the employer's 50-70% share of insurance premiums in the general fund in the fiscal year paid. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, this expense/expenditure totaled approximately \$1,609,000. There were 439 participants eligible to receive benefits at June 30, 2006.

P. Fund Deficits

There are several individual fund deficits within the Special Revenue Funds and the Capital Project Funds. These deficits will be funded by available funds and federal and state grants.

Q. Use of Estimates

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

R. Total Column

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Statutes authorize the investment in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (the Pool). The Treasurer may also invest trust funds in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds of savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth.

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City of Agawam's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's has adopted a formal policy to limit custodial credit risk of deposits. The policy limits the City's uninsured, uncollateralized deposits to 5% of any one financial institution's assets. Insured and collateralized CD's are limited to maturities of one year or less and uninsured CD's are limited to maturities of three months or less. At fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$25,765,380 and the bank balance totaled \$26,983,414 deposited in seventeen financial institutions. Of these bank balances, \$1,267,199 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$6,397,202 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, \$140,659 was covered by Securities Investor Protector Corp, \$8,100,000 was collateralized, and \$11,078,354 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

As of June 30, 2006, the City of Agawam had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity		
		Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 10 Years
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
U.S. Government Securities.....	\$ 74,072	\$ 74,072	\$ -	\$ -
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	3,286,102	2,937,446	348,656	-
Corporate Bonds.....	26,676	-	-	26,676
Municipal Bonds*.....	2,375,000	-	-	2,375,000
Total Debt Securities.....	\$ 5,761,850	\$ 3,011,518	\$ 348,656	\$ 2,401,676
<u>Other Investments:</u>				
Equity Securities.....	\$ 504,284			
Equity Mutual Funds.....	140,904			
Mutual Funds.....	65,913			
MMDT.....	1,676,353			
Total Investments.....	\$ 8,149,304			

* Municipal bonds are callable within one year.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party. The City’s has adopted a formal policy to limit custodial credit risk of investments. For investments related to the City’s General Funds, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Project Funds, and Enterprise Funds, the policy allows for unlimited investments in MMDT, and U.S Treasuries and Agencies that will be held to maturity with original maturities of one year or less. The City’s Trust Funds and Stabilization Funds are also allowed to be invested in securities legal for savings banks which are detailed on the “Legal List” which is published by the Banking Commissioner each July.

The investments in debt securities of 5,761,850 and \$504,284 in equity securities are exposed to custodial credit risk because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The City does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer. The City utilizes the services of bank credit worthiness reporting systems when considering instruments for investment. The City’s investment policy does not specifically limit the credit ratings of individual investments, but does require each investment broker/dealer to provide proof of credit worthiness including a minimum of five years in operation and a minimum of \$10 million in capital.

The City’s investments at June 30, 2006 are rated as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quality Ratings	
		AAA	AA3
<u>Debt Securities</u>			
U.S. Government Securities.....	\$ 74,072	\$ 74,072	\$ -
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	3,286,102	3,286,102	-
Corporate Bonds.....	26,676	-	26,676
Municipal Bonds.....	2,375,000	2,375,000	-
Total Debt Securities.....	\$ 5,761,850	\$ 5,735,174	\$ 26,676

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

More than 5 percent of the City’s investments of \$8,149,304 are in the following securities:

Issuer	Percent of Total Investments
Federal Home Loan Bank.....	20%
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).....	18%
Inland Empire Public Facilities Corporation.....	17%
PA State Higher Education Assistance.....	12%

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2006, receivables for the individual major governmental funds and nonmajor, internal service, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 666,779	\$ -	\$ 666,779
Tax liens.....	761,960	-	761,960
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	573,639	(293,856)	279,783
Departmental and other.....	55,863	-	55,863
Intergovernmental.....	12,786,388	-	12,786,388
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 14,844,629</u>	 <u>\$ (293,856)</u>	 <u>\$ 14,550,773</u>

At June 30, 2006, receivables for the enterprise funds consist of the following:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
User charges.....	\$ 2,111,657	\$ -	\$ 2,111,657
Intergovernmental.....	447,234	-	447,234
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 2,558,891</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 2,558,891</u>

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable and other asset type:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 577,154	\$ -	\$ 577,154
Tax liens.....	761,960	-	761,960
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	279,783	-	279,783
Departmental and other.....	2,906	52,823	55,729
Intergovernmental.....	10,926,467	972,556	11,899,023
Tax foreclosures.....	7,074	-	7,074
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 12,555,344</u>	 <u>\$ 1,025,379</u>	 <u>\$ 13,580,723</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 3,690,569	\$ 26,651	\$ -	\$ 3,717,220
Construction in progress.....	235,208	1,860,266	-	2,095,474
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	3,925,777	1,886,917	-	5,812,694
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	1,358,017	1,191,088	-	2,549,105
Buildings.....	37,803,374	16,190	-	37,819,564
Building improvements.....	-	39,539	-	39,539
Equipment.....	1,891,342	1,011,677	-	2,903,019
Vehicles.....	4,340,400	377,745	-	4,718,145
Infrastructure.....	57,654,994	54,461	-	57,709,455
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	103,048,127	2,690,700	-	105,738,827
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(633,487)	(78,656)	-	(712,143)
Buildings.....	(16,393,317)	(878,337)	-	(17,271,654)
Building improvements.....	-	(1,460)	-	(1,460)
Equipment.....	(1,465,400)	(136,381)	-	(1,601,781)
Vehicles.....	(2,619,093)	(340,386)	-	(2,959,479)
Infrastructure.....	(14,677,030)	(1,324,488)	-	(16,001,518)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(35,788,327)	(2,759,708)	-	(38,548,035)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	67,259,800	(69,008)	-	67,190,792
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 71,185,577	\$ 1,817,909	\$ -	\$ 73,003,486

Business-Type Activities

Fixed assets for the water enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Water Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 331,485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 331,485
Construction in progress.....	25,773	790,753	-	816,526
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>357,258</u>	<u>790,753</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,148,011</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	830,727	-	-	830,727
Equipment.....	54,384	6,475	-	60,859
Vehicles.....	245,302	36,545	-	281,847
Infrastructure.....	15,522,405	37,465	-	15,559,870
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>16,652,818</u>	<u>80,485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,733,303</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(31,152)	(20,768)	-	(51,920)
Equipment.....	(54,383)	(648)	-	(55,031)
Vehicles.....	(168,302)	(20,410)	-	(188,712)
Infrastructure.....	(7,009,159)	(299,684)	-	(7,308,843)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(7,262,996)</u>	<u>(341,510)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,604,506)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>9,389,822</u>	<u>(261,025)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,128,797</u>
Total water activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 9,747,080</u>	<u>\$ 529,728</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,276,808</u>

Fixed assets for the sewer enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Sewer Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 566,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 566,550
Construction in progress.....	90,683	790,753	-	881,436
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>657,233</u>	<u>790,753</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,447,986</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	2,154	-	-	2,154
Equipment.....	61,672	-	-	61,672
Vehicles.....	351,601	-	-	351,601
Infrastructure.....	<u>25,005,774</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,005,774</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>25,421,201</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,421,201</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(81)	(54)	-	(135)
Equipment.....	(19,961)	(4,907)	-	(24,868)
Vehicles.....	(196,122)	(27,757)	-	(223,879)
Infrastructure.....	<u>(13,832,270)</u>	<u>(483,282)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,315,552)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(14,048,434)</u>	<u>(516,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,564,434)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>11,372,767</u>	<u>(516,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,856,767</u>
Total sewer activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 12,030,000</u>	<u>\$ 274,753</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,304,753</u>

Fixed assets for the golf enterprise fund are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Golf Course Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 789,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 789,557
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	<u>789,557</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>789,557</u>
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	767,088	-	-	767,088
Buildings.....	114,755	-	-	114,755
Equipment.....	386,961	-	-	386,961
Vehicles.....	<u>79,149</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,149</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>1,347,953</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,347,953</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(335,170)	(32,645)	-	(367,815)
Buildings.....	(38,440)	(3,343)	-	(41,783)
Equipment.....	(235,083)	(32,035)	-	(267,118)
Vehicles.....	<u>(73,982)</u>	<u>(3,444)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(77,426)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(682,675)</u>	<u>(71,467)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(754,142)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>665,278</u>	<u>(71,467)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>593,811</u>
Total golf course activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 1,454,835</u>	<u>\$ (71,467)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,383,368</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 52,260
Public safety.....	303,639
Education.....	721,705
Public works.....	1,516,137
Human services.....	3,200
Culture and recreation.....	<u>162,767</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 2,759,708</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water.....	\$ 341,510
Sewer.....	516,000
Golf course.....	<u>71,467</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities.....	<u>\$ 928,977</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:					Total
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Sewer Enterprise Fund	Water Enterprise Fund	Golf Course Enterprise Fund	
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ 495	\$ 34,000	\$ 1,350	\$ 6,525	\$ 42,370 (1)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	56,218	142,506	-	-	-	198,724 (2)
Total.....	<u>\$ 56,218</u>	<u>\$ 143,001</u>	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,350</u>	<u>\$ 6,525</u>	<u>\$ 241,094</u>

- (1) Represents transfers to the library, council on aging and handicap parking nonmajor special revenue funds, the sewer, water and golf course enterprise funds.
- (2) Represents a budgeted transfer to the general fund of \$45,000 from the ambulance special revenue fund. Also represents a transfer to the general fund from the sesquicentennial celebrations nonmajor fund and miscellaneous transfers between nonmajor funds.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The City has entered into several lease/purchase agreements, including tax-exempt lease purchases (TELP) agreements, to finance the acquisition of equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The City has entered into capital lease obligations for approximately \$250,000 for ambulances.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments at June 30, 2006, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Years Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2007.....	\$ 46,155
2008.....	11,828
Total minimum lease payments.....	57,983
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(1,747)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 56,236</u>

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

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

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

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

The City had the following short-term debt activity during fiscal year 2006:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2005	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2006
Governmental Funds:							
BAN	DPW Facility Alterations.....	3.79%	10/13/2006	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000
BAN	Modular Classrooms.....	3.85%	10/13/2006	-	68,000	-	68,000
BAN	Middle & Junior High Repairs....	3.85%	10/13/2006	-	120,000	-	120,000
BAN	Middle School Roof.....	3.85%	10/13/2006	-	450,000	-	450,000
BAN	Modular Classrooms.....	3.85%	10/13/2006	-	60,000	-	60,000
Total governmental funds.....				-	1,698,000	-	1,698,000
Enterprise Funds:							
BAN	DPW Facility Alterations.....	3.85%	10/13/2006	-	1,590,000	-	1,590,000
Total.....				\$ -	\$ 4,986,000	\$ -	\$ 3,288,000

The School BAN's are recorded in the Governmental Fund financial statements. The DPW Facility Alterations are recorded in the Governmental Funds (40%), Sewer Enterprise Fund (30%), and Water Enterprise Fund (30%), which are the funds that will be responsible for repaying the debt.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Details related to the outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2006, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Project	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2005	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2006
School Project.....	4.50 - 7.50	\$ 6,900,000	\$ -	\$ 535,000	\$ 6,365,000
School Project.....	4.49	6,825,000	-	525,000	6,300,000
Junior High Heat and Oil.....	4.98	461,500	-	76,500	385,000
Tuckahoe Land Acquisition.....	4.93	540,000	-	60,000	480,000
Fire Headquarters.....	4.93	1,015,000	-	105,000	910,000
High School Library.....	4.15	630,000	-	40,000	590,000
Town Library.....	4.15	3,575,000	-	225,000	3,350,000
Land Acquisition.....	2.00 - 4.40	820,000	-	60,000	760,000
Fire Equipment.....	2.00 - 4.40	675,000	-	75,000	600,000
Phase II Stormwater*.....	2.00	91,593	142,571	10,198	223,966
Title V sewer*.....	0.00	38,047	-	2,718	35,329
Total governmental bonds and notes payable.....		\$ 21,571,140	\$ 142,571	\$ 1,714,416	\$ 19,999,295

*Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) Notes.

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2007.....	\$ 1,715,080	\$ 867,297	\$ 2,582,377
2008.....	1,658,593	795,609	2,454,202
2009.....	1,715,680	722,323	2,438,003
2010.....	1,710,994	647,956	2,358,950
2011.....	1,711,437	572,316	2,283,753
2012.....	1,634,768	497,359	2,132,127
2013.....	1,635,112	423,535	2,058,647
2014.....	1,635,613	348,579	1,984,192
2015.....	1,496,150	275,786	1,771,936
2016.....	1,397,717	207,931	1,605,648
2017.....	1,387,717	141,833	1,529,550
2018.....	1,342,717	76,376	1,419,093
2019.....	332,717	36,709	369,426
2020.....	270,000	23,034	293,034
2021.....	275,000	10,397	285,397
2022.....	20,000	3,500	23,500
2023.....	20,000	2,500	22,500
2024.....	20,000	1,500	21,500
2025.....	20,000	500	20,500
Totals.....	\$ 19,999,295	\$ 5,655,040	\$ 25,654,335

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Sewer and Golf Enterprise Funds

Project	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2005	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2006
Sewer Enterprise Fund					
Campbell/Florida drive sewer.....	4.15	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 375,000
Main Street Sewer.....	4.15	645,000	-	40,000	605,000
Westfield River Pump Station*.....	0.00	581,348	-	44,661	536,687
CSO Project*.....	0.00	<u>1,532,993</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,028</u>	<u>1,448,965</u>
Total sewer enterprise fund bonds and notes payable.....		<u>3,159,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193,689</u>	<u>2,965,652</u>
Golf Enterprise Fund					
Agawam Country Club.....	4.98	498,500	-	83,500	415,000
Golf Course Irrigation.....	4.93	<u>135,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
Total golf enterprise fund bonds and notes payable.....		<u>633,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,500</u>	<u>525,000</u>
Total enterprise fund bonds and notes payable.....		<u>\$ 3,792,841</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 302,189</u>	<u>\$ 3,490,652</u>

* Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) Note.

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2007.....	\$ 198,073	\$ 142,329	\$ 340,402
2008.....	203,347	134,894	338,241
2009.....	208,656	121,974	330,630
2010.....	213,913	114,475	328,388
2011.....	218,157	96,372	314,529
2012.....	225,799	88,854	314,653
2013.....	233,635	79,227	312,862
2014.....	237,396	68,980	306,376
2015.....	245,647	54,767	300,414
2016.....	171,217	43,484	214,701
2017.....	180,495	34,786	215,281
2018.....	180,495	25,414	205,909
2019.....	184,772	17,049	201,821
2020.....	194,050	8,259	202,309
2021.....	<u>70,000</u>	<u>1,619</u>	<u>71,619</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$ 2,965,652</u>	<u>\$ 1,032,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,998,135</u>

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007.....	\$ 108,000	\$ 24,512	\$ 132,512
2008.....	108,000	19,091	127,091
2009.....	103,000	13,644	116,644
2010.....	103,000	8,239	111,239
2011.....	103,000	2,762	105,762
Totals.....	<u>\$ 525,000</u>	<u>\$ 68,248</u>	<u>\$ 593,248</u>

The City is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$447,233 and interest costs for \$608,029. Thus, net MWPAT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$2,110,921. The future principal subsidies are recorded as an intergovernmental receivable at year end. Since the City is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. The fiscal year 2006 principal and interest subsidies totaled \$19,332 and \$87,611, respectively.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has approved construction assistance to the City. The assistance program, which is administered by the Massachusetts School Building Authority, provides resources for future debt service of general obligation school bonds outstanding. The City has been approved for a 71% reimbursement rate in relation to the addition and renovation of the Clark, Phelps, Robinson, and Granger elementary schools and the High School. The City is currently receiving annual payments for these five projects. During fiscal year 2006, the City received \$1,112,519 of such assistance. The City expects to receive approximately \$13,151,000 in future fiscal years. Of this amount, approximately \$10,926,000 represents the reimbursement of construction and accrued interest costs. Accordingly, an intergovernmental receivable and corresponding deferred revenue have been reported in these basic financial statements for approximately \$10,926,000. The net change in the receivable has been recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide financial statements.

The City is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2006, the City had the following authorized and unissued debt:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
CSO Project.....	\$ 132,241
DPW Facility Renovation.....	530,815
Modular Classrooms.....	1,532,000
Stormwater Management.....	23,047
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,218,103</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance June 30, 2005	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2006	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:					
Long-Term Bonds and Notes..	\$ 21,571,140	\$ 142,571	\$ (1,714,416)	\$ 19,999,295	\$ 1,715,080
Compensated Absences.....	1,714,042	1,489,476	(879,561)	2,323,957	1,139,728
Capital Leases.....	31,981	136,417	(112,162)	56,236	44,526
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 23,317,163</u>	<u>\$ 1,768,464</u>	<u>\$ (2,706,139)</u>	<u>\$ 22,379,488</u>	<u>\$ 2,899,334</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Long-Term Bonds and Notes..	<u>\$ 3,792,841</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (302,189)</u>	<u>\$ 3,490,652</u>	<u>\$ 306,073</u>

NOTE 9 – RISK FINANCING

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance. The City participates in a premium-based health care plan for its active employees.

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

Unemployment compensation activities are accounted for in the general fund and are funded on a pay-as-you go basis from annual appropriations. Unemployment compensation expenditures totaled approximately \$12,000 for the fiscal year.

Workers' Compensation

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

At June 30, 2006, the amount of the liability for workers' compensation claims totaled \$25,000. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2004, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
Fiscal Year 2005.....	\$ 31,000	\$ 17,000	\$ -	\$ 48,000
Fiscal Year 2006.....	48,000	105,785	(82,785)	25,000

The City's liability for unemployment compensation is not material at June 30, 2006, and therefore is not reported.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLAN

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Hampden County Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Hampden County Retirement Board. Substantially all employees are members of the System, except for public school teachers and certain administrators who are members of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System, to which the City does not contribute. Pension benefits and administrative expenses paid by the Teachers Retirement Board are the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth. The amount of these on-behalf payments totaled approximately \$4,731,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, and, accordingly, are reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures.

The System provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Hampden County Retirement Board and are borne by the System. The System issues a publicly available unaudited financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth's PERAC. That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 50 Court Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, 01103.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The City is required to pay into the System its share of the system-wide actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. Administrative expenses are funded through investment earnings. Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and the City. The City contributions to the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$2,768,000, \$2,157,000, and \$2,103,000, respectively, which equaled its required contribution for each fiscal year.

Noncontributory Retirement Allowance – The City pays the entire retirement allowance for certain retirees who are eligible for noncontributory benefits and are not members of the System. The general fund expenditure for fiscal year 2006 totaled approximately \$24,000.

NOTE 11 – CONTINGENCIES

The City participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 through June 30, 2006, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2006, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2006.

NOTE 12 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During fiscal year 2006, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

The GASB issued Statement #42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries. This pronouncement did not significantly impact the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section. This new GASB establishes and modifies requirements related to supplementary information presented in a statistical section. The presentation of a statistical section is not required by this pronouncement. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #46, Net Assets Restricted by Legislation an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34. This Statement clarifies that a legally enforceable enabling legislation restriction is one that a party external to a government—such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary—can compel a government to honor. It requires governments to disclose the portion of total net assets that is restricted by enabling legislation. This pronouncement did not effect the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #47, Accounting for Termination Benefits. The Statement provides accounting and reporting guidance for state and local governments that offer benefits such as early retirement incentives or severance to employees that are involuntarily terminated. The Statement requires that similar forms of termination benefits be accounted for in the same manner and is intended to enhance both the consistency of reporting for termination benefits and the comparability of financial statements. This statement did not effect the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #48, Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and future Revenues, which is required to be implemented in FY2008. Management has elected to implement this GASB early. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

Other Future GASB Pronouncements:

The GASB issued Statement #43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, which is required to be implemented in Fiscal 2009. Since there is no legally established separate trust for the postemployment benefit plan this pronouncement will not impact the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement #45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which is required to be implemented in Fiscal 2009. Management believes this pronouncement will require additional disclosure and impact the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 38,199,295	\$ 38,199,295	\$ 38,783,517	\$ -	\$ 584,222
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	2,950,000	2,950,000	3,343,992	-	393,992
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	170,000	170,000	253,941	-	83,941
Fees and rentals.....	-	-	262,576	-	262,576
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	15,000	15,000	3,825	-	(11,175)
Licenses and permits.....	255,000	255,000	213,040	-	(41,960)
Fines and forfeitures.....	15,000	15,000	35,697	-	20,697
Intergovernmental.....	16,283,925	16,283,925	16,759,310	-	475,385
Departmental and other.....	638,500	638,500	839,563	-	201,063
Investment income.....	249,250	249,250	896,589	-	647,339
TOTAL REVENUES.....	58,775,970	58,775,970	61,392,050	-	2,616,080
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	2,623,994	2,666,929	2,366,558	102,810	197,561
Public safety.....	7,025,985	7,336,729	7,042,573	7,057	287,099
Education.....	33,574,127	33,827,191	33,225,249	601,762	180
Public works.....	4,406,691	4,498,037	4,306,565	34,151	157,321
Human services.....	759,545	781,418	760,364	-	21,054
Culture and recreation.....	1,046,999	1,055,472	1,037,131	-	18,341
Pension benefits.....	2,733,905	2,733,905	2,732,635	-	1,270
Property and liability insurance.....	-	376,930	376,903	-	27
Employee benefits.....	5,245,379	5,492,395	5,489,602	-	2,793
Claims and judgments.....	-	225,000	225,000	-	-
Reserve fund.....	884,877	382,038	-	-	382,038
State and county charges.....	404,630	404,630	414,858	-	(10,228)
Capital outlay.....	945,067	750,068	206,751	543,317	-
Debt service:					
Principal.....	1,704,218	1,714,416	1,714,416	-	-
Interest.....	980,132	969,934	938,982	-	30,952
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	62,335,549	63,215,092	60,837,587	1,289,097	1,088,408
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(3,559,579)	(4,439,122)	554,463	(1,289,097)	3,704,488
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in.....	45,000	45,000	56,218	-	11,218
Transfers out.....	-	(42,370)	(42,370)	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	45,000	2,630	13,848	-	11,218
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(3,514,579)	(4,436,492)	568,311	(1,289,097)	3,715,706
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	10,909,393	10,909,393	10,909,393	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 7,394,814	\$ 6,472,901	\$ 11,477,704	\$ (1,289,097)	\$ 3,715,706

See notes to required supplementary information.

A. Budgetary Information

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

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

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

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

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original fiscal year 2006 approved budget, including amounts carried forward from the prior fiscal years authorized approximately \$62,336,000 in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. During fiscal year 2006, the City appropriated an additional \$225,000 from overlay surplus to fund court judgments.

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

B. Budgetary – GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance, budgetary basis.....	\$	568,311
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in revenues in recording revenue accruals.....		(22,578)
Net change in expenditures in recording expenditure accruals.....		15,333
Tax refunds payable.....		(1,400,000)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....		4,731,000
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....		<u>(4,731,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance, GAAP basis.....	\$	<u><u>(838,934)</u></u>

C. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, actual expenditures and encumbrances exceeded appropriations for State and County Charges. The budget and expenditure for this assessment is controlled by the Commonwealth. These over expenditures will be funded by available funds during fiscal year 2007.