Town of Readfield



Annual Financial Statements For the year Ended June 30, 2019

Independently Audited By



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Independent Auditor's Report

Town Selectmen and Manager Town of Readfield, Maine

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Readfield, Maine as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 - 11 and 34 - 38 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Readfield, Maine's basic financial statements. Schedules 2 through 6 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Schedules 2 through 6 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, Schedules 2 through 6 are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Berry Talbot Royer

Certified Public Accountants Falmouth, Maine

BERRY TALBOT KOYER

February 13, 2020



Management Discussion and Analysis

The Town of Readfield (the Town) provides this Management Discussion and Analysis to present additional information to the readers of the Town's basic financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the additional information that is furnished in the Town's basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements include three components: 1) Government-wide Financial Statements, 2) Fund Financial Statements, and 3) Notes to the Financial Statements. This report also contains required supplementary information that provides budgetary comparisons with actual results. The components of the financial statements are described in the following sections.

Basic Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Both of the above financial statements present the net position and activities of *governmental activities*. Governmental activities are those activities that are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (federal and state grants) and are the only major category of activities carried on by the Town.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The Fund Financial Statements focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the Government-wide Financial Statements. The Town maintains only one category of funds: governmental funds. It is important to note that these fund categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently.

Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the Government-wide Financial Statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the Government-wide Financial Statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long term impact of the government's near term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and the governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented on the page immediately following each governmental fund financial statement.

The Town presents three columns in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. The Town's major governmental fund is the General Fund. All non-major governmental funds are combined in the "Other Governmental Funds" column on these statements.

Current Year Financial Highlights

- The Town's assets exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$22,603,907 as of the end of the fiscal year. This year's total net position includes an unrestricted portion totaling \$2,506,376 which may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to employees, citizens, and creditors.
- The Town's operations for this year resulted in a decrease in net position of \$280,444. The Town's net expenses of \$6,005,195 were greater than general revenues of \$5,724,751.
- Total governmental activities' expenses in fiscal year 2019 were up by \$482,888 from fiscal year 2018. Also, total governmental activities' revenues in fiscal year 2019 were up \$172,535 from fiscal year 2018.
- In the General Fund, the Town's unassigned fund balance increased by \$83,719 from the prior fiscal year.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's General Fund's unassigned fund balance as a percentage of the General Fund's expenditures for the fiscal year was 22.9%, which is down from 23.38% in the prior year.
- The Town's total bonded and other long-term debt decreased by \$323,603, which included \$17,177 of capital lease payments and \$306,426 of general obligation bond payments. The Town issued a new general obligation bond in the amount of \$160,000.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's net position totaled \$22.6 million at the end of the fiscal year 2019, compared to \$22.9 million at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

Table A

Town of Readfield

Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	\$ Change	% Change
Current assets	\$ 2,928,298	\$ 2,781,806	\$ 146,492	5.27%
Capital assets, net	20,490,050	21,007,303	(517,253)	-2.46%
Total assets	23,418,348	23,789,109	(370,761)	
			-	
Current liabilities	288,653	379,612	(90,959)	-23.96%
Long-term liabilities	508,291	488,418	19,873	4.07%
Total liabilities	796,944	868,030	(71,086)	
Deferred inflows				
of resources	17,497	36,728	(19,231)	-52.36%
Net investment in capital assets	19,804,205	20,222,269	(418,064)	-2.07%
Restricted	293,326	278,552	14,774	5.30%
Unrestricted	2,506,376	2,383,530	122,846	5.15%
Total net position	\$ 22,603,907	\$22,884,351	<u>\$ (280,444)</u>	-1.23%

Table B

Town of Readfield

Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

_	2019	2018	\$ Change	% Change
Charges for services	261,288	282,966	(21,678)	-7.66%
Operating grants and contributions	88,170	39,839	48,331	121.32%
Total program revenues	349,458	322,805	26,653	8.26%
Taxes	5,246,711	5,094,787	151,924	2.98%
Intergovermental	360,253	299,254	60,999	20.38%
Other	117,787	158,175	(40,388)	-25.53%
Total general revenues	5,724,751	5,552,216	172,535	
Total Revenues	6,074,209	5,875,021	199,188	3.39%
General government	\$ 517,591	435,643	81,948	18.81%
Boards and commissions	46,503	1,249	45,254	3623.22%
Community services	76,513	56,922	19,591	34.42%
Recreation, parks and activities	32,965	36,734	(3,769)	-10.26%
Protection	205,069	177,635	27,434	15.44%
Cemeteries	15,346	11,278	4,068	36.07%
Roads and drainage	899,233	793,288	105,945	13.36%
Solid waste	310,607	313,538	(2,931)	-0.93%
Education	3,556,960	3,527,596	29,364	0.83%
Regional assessments	312,871	305,861	7,010	2.29%
Capital improvements	225,781	12,904	212,877	1649.70%
Interest on long-term debt	11,735	41,494	(29,759)	-71.72%
Municipal maintenance	110,124	125,989	(15,865)	N/A
General assistance	33,355	27,144	6,211	22.88%
Overlay and bad debt		4,490	(4,490)	N/A
Total expenses	\$ 6,354,653	5,871,765	482,888	8%
Change in net position	\$ (280,444)	\$ 3,256	\$ (283,700)	-8713%

Overall, total revenues went up in fiscal year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018 by just about 3.39%. Most of the increase came from: operating grants and contributions, taxes, and intergovernmental. Total expenses was up by 8%; this led to an decrease in net position of \$280,444, compared to 2018's results, which showed a \$3,256 increase in net position.

Other

Charges for services

Taxes 86%

Chart ARevenue by Source

Chart A shows the relative size of revenues based on their source. The largest source of revenues is, of course, taxes at 86%, followed by Intergovernmental at 6% and Charges for Services at 4%.

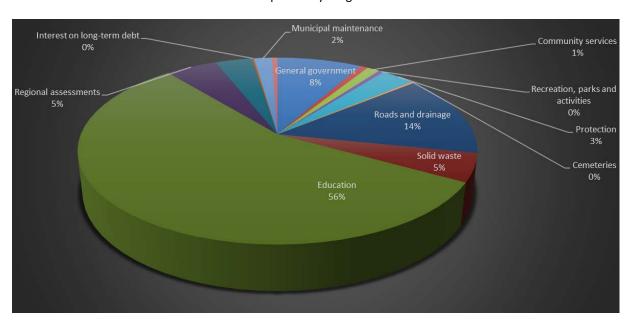


Chart BExpenses by Program

Operating grants _

and contributions

Chart B shows the relative sizes of expenses based on the program. Fixed charges, which includes education takes up the largest share of expenses at 56%. Roads and drainage is second, consuming 14% of expenses.

Analysis of the Town's Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the Town of Readfield uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is on near term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financial requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's financial position at the end of the fiscal year.

General Fund

The General Fund's fund balances were \$2,334,188 and \$2,209,476 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively, which is a \$124,712 increase in the current fiscal year. The unassigned fund balance had fund balances of \$1,398,391 and \$1,314,672 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively, which is a \$83,719 increase in the current fiscal year. In addition, the committed fund balance increased \$40,993 in the current fiscal year.

Other Governmental Funds

All other governmental funds are composed of nonmajor special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds. Total special revenue fund balances were \$4,767 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. Total permanent funds fund balances were \$293,326 and \$278,552 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively, which represents a \$14,774 increase in the current fiscal year. The fund balances of special revenue funds simply represent unexpended grant and other specially designated funds. The fund balances of capital projects funds represent expended bond funds issued for capital improvement projects. The fund balances of permanent funds represent nonspendable and restricted portions of funds endowed to the Town for specified uses.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The municipal budget approves appropriations for both the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. The Capital Projects Fund portion is budgeted to be funded primarily through new bond issues. The original budget, as adopted by the Town on June 12, 2018, budgeted a deficit of \$355,303 that was to be covered through the use of fund balances. There were no significant differences between the original and the final budget for the general fund.

In analyzing comparisons between the final budget and actual results, tax revenues came in at \$123,840 above budget, driven mostly by a \$73,897 increase in motor vehicle taxes. Other revenue line items were over and under budget by varying degrees and, generally, positive variances offset negative variances.

Overall, actual expenditures were lower than budgeted expenditures by \$309,311. The departments with the largest budget-to-actual variances were Capital Improvements (\$209,695 and 46.4% under budget), Community Services (\$19,229 and 33.6% over budget), and Protection (\$21,302 and 16.02% over budget).

As a result of revenues coming in over budget, and expenditures coming in under budget, the Town experienced a surplus of \$124,712 on a budgetary basis (which differs from the GAPP basis used to measure performance in the basic financial statements, and as explained in the notes to the required supplementary information).

Capital Assets and Long-term Debt Activity

Capital Assets

The Town's investment in capital assets for governmental activities, as of June 30, 2019, has a book value of \$30,442,036, less accumulated depreciation of \$9,951,986. This investment includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment and vehicles, and infrastructure. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and have value only to the Town, such as roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items.

There was \$70,516 of capital asset additions and there were no disposals of capital assets in the current year. Depreciation expense for the current year, totaled \$587,769.

Table CCapital Assets Net Book Value Comparisons
As of June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	\$ Change	% Change
Land	\$ 2,865,844	\$ 2,865,844	\$ -	-
Buildings and Improvements	1,021,793	1,021,793	-	-
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	1,583,088	1,512,572	70,516	5%
Infrastructure	24,971,311	24,971,311		-
Totals	\$30,442,036	\$30,371,520	\$ 70,516	

Chart CComposition of Capital Assets

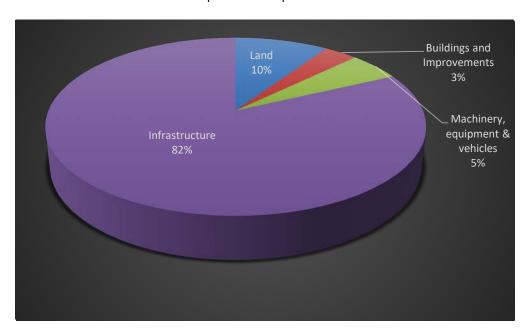


Chart C shows the composition of the capital assets and each of their classes in terms of their relative size to each other.

Machinery, Buildings and Improvements
vehicles 159,062

568,571

Infrastructure

8,074,739
16,896,572

Chart D
Consumption of Capital Assets

Chart D provides a graphical depiction of how much of each asset class' total cost has been expensed as depreciation, as of June 30, 2019. The entire pie represents total cost, the red portion represents net book value (or, undepreciated cost), and the blue portion represents accumulated depreciation. These charts are designed to show how much of each asset class has been "used up" through depreciation. The more accumulated depreciation relative to net book value (i.e., the more blue the pie becomes), the closer the asset class is, on average, to the end of its useful life. As capital assets age, the Town needs to replace them so that the Town can carry out its services. The pies show that the buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment and vehicles, and infrastructure have, on average for the class, relatively young useful lives. Buildings and improvements, as well as machinery, equipment and vehicles are over 50% accumulated depreciation. This analysis is useful to help assess where capital outlays will need to be made in the future.

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the fiscal year, the Town had \$625,840 in general obligation and \$53,338 in capital leases - a decrease of approximately \$146,400, and increases of \$53,338 over last year, respectively. There was a bond issuance in the amount of \$160,000 during the current fiscal year. The Town paid down its debt during the year in the amount of \$323,603, which included \$17,177 of capital lease payments and \$306,426 of general obligation bond payments.

All outstanding bonded debt is to be used for capital asset expenditures. Unexpended bond funds remain accounted for in the capital projects funds and will be used to complete projects that have been approved by the Town in prior years. The Town's debt load remains well below the statutory debt limit of 15% of the Town's state valuation.

Table DLong-Term Debt Comparisons
As of June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019		2018		\$ Change		% Change
General obligation bonds	\$	625,840	\$	772,266	\$	(146,426)	-19%
Capital lease payable		53,338				53,338	-
Totals	\$	679,178	\$	772,266	\$	(93,088)	-12%

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Readfield'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:

Teresa Shaw
Financial Officer
Town of Readfield
8 Old Kents Hill Road
Readfield, Maine 04355
readfield.finance@roadrunner.com

Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2019

Statement 1

	Governmental Activities		
Assets	Activities		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 2,186,606		
Investments	401,746		
Accounts receivable	13,852		
Taxes receivable	321,341		
Personal property tax receivable, net	4,753		
Total current assets	2,928,298		
Land	2,865,844		
Depreciable capital assets	27,576,192		
Accumulated depreciation	(9,951,986)		
Net capital assets	20,490,050		
Total Assets	23,418,348		
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	82,654		
Accrued wages	7,690		
Accrued interest	6,667		
Long-term debt - due within one year	191,642		
Total current liabilities	288,653		
Accrued compensated absences	20,755		
Long-term debt - due beyond one year	487,536		
Total non-current liabilities	508,291		
Total Liabilities	796,944		
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Prepaid property taxes	17,497		
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	19,804,205		
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable permanent fund principal	132,457		
Expendable permanent fund balances	160,869		
Unrestricted	2,506,376		
Total Net Position	\$ 22,603,907		

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Statement 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in

			Program Revenues			Ne	et Position	
					0	perating		
			Ch	Charges for Grants and		-	Go	vernmental
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Services		Con	tributions	,	Activities
Primary Government								
Governmental Activities								
General government	\$	517,591	\$	2,277	\$	-	\$	(515,314)
Boards and commissions		46,503		-		23,162		(23,341)
Community services		76,513		39,638		27,509		(9,366)
Recreation, parks, and activities		32,965		16,339		-		(16,626)
Protection		205,069		2,600		1,109		(201,360)
Cemeteries		15,346		-		300		(15,046)
Roads and drainage		899,233		-		35,612		(863,621)
Solid waste		310,607		200,434		-		(110,173)
Education		3,556,960		-		-		(3,556,960)
Regional assessments		312,871		-		-		(312,871)
Capital improvements		225,781		-		-		(225,781)
Debt service		11,735		-		-		(11,735)
Municipal maintenance		110,124		-		-		(110,124)
Other expenses		33,355		<u>-</u>		478		(32,877)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$</u>	6,354,653	\$	261,288	\$	88,170		(6,005,195)
			Gener	al Revenues				
			Taxe	es				5,246,711
			Inte	rgovernment	tal			360,253
			Lice	nses, permit	s, and	fees		25,928
			Pena	alties and in	terest			41,208
			Othe	er Revenues				50,651
			To	otal general	reven	ues		5,724,751
			Chang	ge in Net Pos	sition			(280,444)
			Begin	ning Net Po	sition		:	22,884,351
			Endin	g Net Positio	on		<u>\$</u> :	22,603,907

Balance Sheet Statement 3

Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2019

A		General Fund	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmenta Funds	
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable Taxes receivable Personal property tax receivable, net Due from other funds	\$	2,173,161 125,306 13,852 321,341 4,753 208	\$	13,446 276,440 - - - - 8,415	\$	2,186,607 401,746 13,852 321,341 4,753 8,623
Total Assets	\$	2,638,621	\$	298,301	\$	2,936,922
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	82,654	\$	-	\$	82,654
Accrued wages		7,690		-		7,690
Due to other funds	_	8,415		208		8,623
Total liabilities		98,759		208		98,967
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Prepaid property taxes		17,497		-		17,497
Unavailable property taxes		188,177				188,177
Total deferred inflows of resources		205,674		-		205,674
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable		-		132,457		132,457
Restricted		-		160,869		160,869
Committed		935,797		-		935,797
Assigned		-		4,767		4,767
Unassigned		1,398,391				1,398,391
Total fund balances	_	2,334,188		298,093		2,632,281
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of						
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	2,638,621	\$	298,301	\$	2,936,922

Statement 4 **Reconciliation Statement** Total Governmental Fund Balances to the Net Position of Governmental Activities As of June 30, 2019 Total governmental funds balance, per Statement 3 2,632,281 Capital assets are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. They are, however, economic resources of governmental activities and are reported in the Statement of Net Position. Net capital assets 20,490,050 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. They are, however, economic liabilities of governmental activities and are reported in the Statement of Net Position. Accrued interest (6,667)Accrued compensated absences (20,755)Long-term debt (679,179)

Taxes that are not expected to be collected within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year are not considered current financial resources and, therefore, are excluded from the governmental fund balances. They are, however, considered economic resources

Unavailable property taxes

Net position of governmental activities, per Statement 1

of governmental activities and are included in the net position.

\$ 22,603,907

188,177

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Statement 5

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Other		Total	
		General	Governmental		Governmental	
Payanuas		Fund	-	Funds		Funds
Revenues Taxes	\$	5,248,104	\$		\$	5,248,104
	Ş	396,343	Ş	-	Ş	396,343
Intergovernmental		•		-		25,928
Licenses, permits, and fees Charges for services		25,928 261,288		-		25,928
Penalties and interest		=		-		
Contributions		41,208		-		41,208
		52,080		14027		52,080
Other revenue		35,877		14,827		50,704
Total revenues		6,060,828		14,827		6,075,655
Expenditures						
General government		496,518		-		496,518
Boards and commissions		46,503		-		46,503
Community services		76,513		-		76,513
Recreation, parks, and activities		28,406		-		28,406
Protection		154,027		-		154,027
Cemeteries		15,346		-		15,346
Roads and drainage		395,892		-		395,892
Solid waste		303,420		-		303,420
Education		3,556,960		-		3,556,960
Regional assessments		312,871		-		312,871
Capital improvements		241,919		-		241,919
Debt service		324,262		-		324,262
Municipal maintenance		110,124		-		110,124
Other expenses		33,355		53		33,408
Total expenditures		6,096,116		53		6,096,169
Revenue Surplus (Deficit)		(35,288)		14,774		(20,514)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Bond Proceeds		160,000		-		160,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		124,712		14,774		139,486
Beginning Fund Balances		2,209,476		283,319		2,492,795
Ending Fund Balances	\$	2,334,188	\$	298,093	\$	2,632,281

Reconciliation Statement Net Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June, 30, 2019	Statement 6
Net change in fund balances of governmental funds, per Statement 5	\$ 139,486
Issuance of new debt is reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, but is not reported as revenue for governmental activities. Instead, it is reported as increases in long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position.	(160,000)
Repayment of debt principal and principal on capital lease obligations are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are not reported as expenses of governmental activities. Instead, they are reported as reductions in long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position.	
Bond principal payments	306,426
Capital lease obligation principal payments	17,178
Taxes not collected within sixty days after year end are not considered available financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. However, they are reported as revenue in the Statement of Activities. Increase in unavailable property taxes	(1,393)
Certain expenses and expense adjustments 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.	
Depreciation expense	(587,769)
Increase in accrued interest expense	6,101
Decrease in accrued compensated absences	 (473)
Change in net position of governmental activities, per Statement 2	\$ (280,444)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Reporting Entity

The Town of Readfield, Maine, incorporated in 1791 under the laws of the State of Maine. The Town operates under a Town selectmen-manager form of government and provides the following services: general government, community services, recreation parks and activities, protection, cemeteries, roads and drainage, solid waste, education and other unclassified services. The financial statements of the Town of Readfield conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

Principles Determining Scope of Reporting Entity

In evaluating the Town as a reporting entity, management has addressed all potential component units for which the Town may or may not be financially accountable and, as such, be includable within the Town's basic financial statements. In accordance with GASB, the Town (the primary government) is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on the organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefit to or impose specific financial burden on the Town. The Town also is financially accountable for organizations that are fiscally dependent on it and there is a financial benefit or burden relationship. Additionally, the primary government is required to consider other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Based on the application of these criteria, there are no other entities within the Town that should be included as part of these basic financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

The Town's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements that describe the Town's overall financial position and changes in financial position, and fund financial statements that provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, composed of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Town at year end. The Statement of Activities points out the extent to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function, service, program, or department. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from general revenues of the Town.

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Town are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported generic classification within the financial statements.

The Town currently uses one category of funds: governmental funds. The focus of the governmental funds' measurement is upon determination of financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The Town's governmental funds are identified as either general, special revenue, capital projects, or permanent funds based upon the following guidelines.

The *General Fund* is the operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue fund is not considered a major fund in the current year.

The *Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets that are primarily financed through bond issues. The Capital Projects Fund is not considered a major fund in the current year.

Permanent Funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs – that is, for the benefit of the Town or its citizenry. The Permanent Fund is not considered a major fund in the current year.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to which of the Town's resources are being measured. Basis of accounting refers to the timing of the measurements being made, regardless of the measurement focus being applied. That is, basis of accounting determines when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All economic resources and claims on those economic resources are measured, including fixed assets, other non-current assets, and long-term liabilities. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the period 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The current financial resources measurement focus excludes from measurement resources such as fixed assets, other non-current assets, and long-term liabilities. Under modified accrual accounting, revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, transactions occur between individual funds. Interfund transactions are classified depending on the nature of the transaction.

Interfund loans are recorded as receivables and payables and are presented as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds," respectively, on the balance sheets of the fund financial statements. For reporting purposes, current amounts due from and due to the same funds are offset and the net amounts are shown in the respective fund balance sheets.

Interfund services provided and used are recorded as revenues in the fund providing the goods or services and as expenditures/expenses in the fund receiving the goods or services. Any unpaid amounts are recorded as receivables and payables and presented in the same manner as interfund loans.

Interfund transfers are flows of assets from one fund to another without equivalent flows of assets in return. Interfund transfers are recorded and are presented as "transfers in" and "transfers out" in the fund financial statements. In the governmental funds, these transfers are reported as other financing sources and uses.

Interfund reimbursements are repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements are not displayed in the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Maine statutes authorize investments in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies and repurchase agreements. It is the Town's policy to value investments at fair value. The Town invests in the following investments:

- Obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities
- Certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposits at banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions
- Repurchase agreements
- Money market mutual funds

Receivables

Receivables consist of all revenues recognized by year-end (on the applicable basis of accounting) but not yet received, which consist of amounts due from governmental agencies and local businesses. All receivables are current and are therefore due within one year. Management's estimation for allowances for uncollectible accounts is based on collection rates or, where appropriate, collection experience with specific payers. Receivables were \$13,852 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. The Town defines capital assets as those with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more with an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Expenditures that significantly increase the service capacity or extend the useful life of existing capital assets are also capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings20 - 50 yearsInfrastructure50 - 100 yearsMachinery and equipment3 - 50 yearsVehicles3 - 25 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets are not capitalized, and related depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position (government-wide financial statements) and Balance Sheet (fund financial statements) will sometimes report an additional financial statement element called *deferred outflows of resources*. This element represents a consumption of resources that applies to a future period and, therefore, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position (government-wide financial statements) and Balance Sheet (fund financial statements) will sometimes report an additional financial statement element called *deferred inflows of resources*. This element represents an acquisition of resources that applies to a future period and, therefore, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. In the government-wide financial statements, the Town's deferred inflows of resources consist solely of property taxes collected in advance. In the fund financial statements, due to requirements under the modified accrual basis of accounting, deferred inflows of resources also include unavailable property taxes.

Compensated Absences

In the government-wide financial statements, liabilities that are attributable to services already rendered are accrued as employees earn the rights to the benefits and are recognized in the period incurred. In the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as related payments come due each period. Pursuant to the terms of the personnel policies, vacation time and sick time is granted in varying amounts according to length of service. As of June 30, 2019, the accrual for compensated absences was determined to be \$20,755.

Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability in a governmental fund when due. For long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds and a capital lease payable.

Components of Net Position

Net position in the government-wide Statement of Net Position is required to be classified into the following three components:

Net Investment in Capital Assets is the portion of net position that consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

Capital assets	\$ 30,442,036
Acumulated depreciation	(9,951,986)
Bonds and notes payable	(685,845)
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 19,804,205

Restricted is the portion of net position that has constraints in place on its use which are either externally imposed by debt covenants, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted is the portion of net position that does not meet the definition of either *net investment in capital assets* or *restricted*.

Fund Balance Components

Fund balances in the governmental funds Balance Sheet is required to be classified into five components. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The components of fund balance are:

Nonspendable is the portion of fund balance that represents amounts that cannot be spent because they ae not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted is the portion of fund balance that has externally enforceable legal restrictions.

Committed is the portion of fund balance that represents resources whose use is constrained by limitations that the government imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner.

Assigned is the portion of fund balance constrained by the town's 'intent' to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Select Board and the Town Manager have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.

Fund Balance Components (Continued)

Unassigned is the portion of fund balance that is available for any purpose. Only the General Fund may carry a positive unassigned fund balance.

For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balances first, followed in order by committed fund balances, assigned fund balances and lastly, unassigned fund balances, unless the Town meeting vote has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Revenue Recognition

As described previously, the government-wide financial statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized in the period earned, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes and special assessments are recognized in the fiscal year for which they are certified for levy; penalties are recognized in the period assessed; interest is recognized in the period earned. Grants and similar items are recognized when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Charges for services and other exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when it becomes 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 be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental revenue, penalties, interest, and charges for services are susceptible to accrual, given the measurable and available requirement. Excise taxes, licenses, permits, fees, and miscellaneous revenue are not susceptible to accrual because they are not measurable until collected. Such revenue is recorded only when received.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the individual programs are used as guidance.

Program revenues include all directly related income items applicable to a particular program (charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; operating or capital grants and contributions, including special assessments).

Unearned Revenue

Resources received in advance are recorded as unearned revenues. Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the Town before it has a legal claim to them. In subsequent periods, when both the measurable and available criteria are met, or when the Town has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is reduced and revenue is recognized.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Note 2 Cash

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its deposits or investments that are in the possession of an outside party.

The Town's policy is that deposits and investment of funds can only be made in financial institutions that are insured by the FDIC. Any funds deposited or invested above the \$250,000 insurance limit must be collateralized by the financial institution, or the excess funds must be placed with other financial institutions. As of June 30, 2019, of the Town's \$2,219,567 in bank deposits, the total amount was insured by the FDIC.

Note 3 Investments

At June 30, 2019, the Town had the following investments and maturities:

			Maturities	
Investment Type	Fair Value	Not Applicable	< 1 Year	1-5 Years
Certificate of Deposits	125,306	-	125,306	-
Mutual Funds	269,113	269,113	-	-
Exchange Traded Securities	7,327	7,327		
Totals	\$ 401,746	\$ 276,440	\$ 125,306	\$ -

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value on an investment. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from fluctuation in interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

	% of Total	Fair Value
Oppenheimer Core	5.26%	\$ 21,124
Pimco Investment Grade	5.08%	\$ 20,402
Prudential Total Return	5.06%	\$ 20,317
Virtus Seix Floating Rate	5.60%	\$ 22,515

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. Currently, the Town does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for investments.

The Town's investments in U.S. Government and agencies are subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and/or held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the counterparty to these securities.

Note 3 Investments (continued)

Credit Risk

Statutes for the State of Maine authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, other states and Canada, provided such securities are rated within the three highest grades by an approved rating service of the State of Maine, corporate stocks and bonds within statutory limits, financial institutions, mutual funds and repurchase agreements. The Town does not have an investment policy on credit risk. Generally, the Town invests excess funds in savings accounts and various insured certificates of deposit. Certain long-term trust funds are invested through a financial institution with trust powers in a mix of securities that comply with state and federal regulations to provide long-term growth and income.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 (GASB 72), Fair Value Measurement and Application.

The Town has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019.

			Fair Value Measurements Using					
			Que	oted Prices				
			i	n Active	Signi	ficant	Signit	ficant
			M	arkets for	Ot	her	Unobse	ervable
			I	dentical	Obse	rvable	Inputs	(Level
Investments by Fair Value Level	Total		Ass	ets (Level I)	Inputs (Level II)		1)
Mutual Funds	\$	269,113	\$	269,113	\$	-	\$	-
Exchange Traded Securities		7,327		7,327				
Totals	\$	276,440	\$	276,440	\$	_	\$	

Equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued from publicly reliable sources or using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The Town has no Level 2 or Level 3 investments. Certificates of deposit held with local financial institutions for \$125,306 are excluded from the hierarchy as these investments are considered held to maturity and are therefore not measured at fair value.

Note 4 Property Tax

The Town's property taxes for the July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 fiscal year were committed on August 16, 2018. Taxes are due semi-annually on September 28, 2018 and February 27, 2019. Unpaid taxes are charged interest of 8% per annum. The real estate and taxable personal property assessed value upon which the levy for the year ended June 30, 2019 was based amounted to \$237,462,149.

The Town is permitted by the laws of the State of Maine to levy taxes up to 105% of its net budgeted expenditures for the related fiscal period. The amount raised in excess of 100% is referred to as overlay, and amounted to \$25,208 for the year ended June 30, 2019. Property taxes levied are recorded as receivables at the time the levy is made.

Note 4 Property Tax (continued)

For both government-wide financial statements and the General Fund's financial statements, property taxes levied for the fiscal year are recorded as receivables at the time the levy is made. In the General Fund's financial statements, however, outstanding taxes receivable that are estimated to be collected after sixty (60) days after the end of the fiscal year recorded as unavailable property taxes (under the *deferred inflows of resources* financial statement element) and the year-over-year changes in this account are netted with tax revenues.

Tax liens are placed on real property within twelve months following the tax commitment date if taxes are delinquent. The Town has the authority to foreclose on property eighteen months after the filing of the lien if tax liens and associated costs remain unpaid. Property acquired by foreclosure for non-payment of taxes is recorded at the amount of expired tax liens plus the costs involved in foreclosure. Liens and any current taxes on the same parcel are not included as part of the tax acquired property account until the expiration of statutory time limits.

The following summarizes the tax levy for fiscal year 2019:

Real estate valuation Personal property valuation Total valuation	<u> </u>	235,740,954 1,721,195 237,462,149			
Mil rate (per \$1,000 of valuation)		19.44			
Tax commitment	\$	4,616,264			
Collection of 2019 taxes levied is as follows:					
Original tax commitment	\$	4,616,264			
Supplemental taxes		22,321			
Total tax commitment		4,638,585			
Less:					
Abatements of current year taxes		13,895			
Current year taxes receivable at year er	nd	238,461			
Current year tax collections	\$	4,386,229			
Collection rate of current year taxes		94.6%			

Note 5 Interfund Accounts and Transactions

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Due from Other Funds		Due To Other Funds	
General Fund	\$ 208	\$	8,415	
Trust Fund	3,648		208	
Special Revenue Fund	 4,767		_	
Totals	\$ 8,623	\$	8,623	

Note 5 Interfund Accounts and Transactions (continued)

The interfund receivables and payables represent revenues received in and expenditures made out of a centralized checking account maintained in the general fund. The general fund's *due to other funds* balance represents the amount in the centralized checking account that belongs to other funds and is not available for general fund purposes.

Note 6 Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019 was:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Additions Retirements	
Non-depreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 2,865,844	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,865,844
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	1,021,793	-	-	1,021,793
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1,512,572	70,516	-	1,583,088
Infrastructure	24,971,311		_	24,971,311
Total capital assets	30,371,520	70,516	-	30,442,036
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	824,231	38,500	-	862,731
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	964,672	49,844	-	1,014,516
Infrastructure	7,575,314	499,425	_	8,074,739
Total accumulated depreciation	9,364,217	587,769		9,951,986
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	¢ 21.007.202	¢ (E17.2E2)	ė	¢ 20 400 050
	\$ 21,007,303	<u>\$ (517,253)</u>)	\$ 20,490,050

Depreciation expense, reported only in the government-wide financial statements, was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 21,639
Recreation, parks and activities	4,559
Protection	51,043
Roads and drainage	503,341
Solid waste	 7,187
Total depreciation expense	\$ 587,769

Note 7 Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	В	eginning		Principal					Dι	ıe Within
	Balance		Debt Addition		t Addition Payment		Endi	ng Balance		One Year
Bonds Payable	\$	772,266	\$	160,000	\$	(306,426)	\$	625,840		172,408
Capital Lease Payable		_		70,515		(17,177)		53,338		19,234
Total long-term debt	\$	772,266	\$	230,515	\$	(323,603)	\$	679,178	\$	191,642

On the modified accrual basis, total long-term interest expenditure from the General Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$20,263. On the accrual basis, interest expense of governmental activities includes changes in accrued interest liabilities; total interest expense on long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$26,930.

The annual requirement to amortize debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	 Principal		nterest	F	Payment
Fiscal Year 2020	\$ 172,408	\$	12,264	\$	184,672
Fiscal Year 2021	172,356		8,877		181,233
Fiscal Year 2022	68,000		7,754		75,754
Fiscal Year 2023	68,000		4,180		72,180
Fiscal Year 2024	68,000		2,911		70,911
Fiscal Years 2025 - 2029	 77,076		5,725		82,801
Totals	\$ 625,840	\$	41,711	\$	667,551

All bonds payable are direct obligations of the Town. The Town is not obligated for any special assessment debt. All debt is payable from taxes levied on all taxable property within the Town. The General Fund of the Town is used to pay for all long-term debt.

The Town's lease obligations consisted of a capital lease payable to Androscoggin Bank for a Public Works Bobcat, due in annual principal and interest installments through August of 2018. Interest is charged at a rate of 3.77% per annum. A second capital lease payable to A-Copi Imaging Systems for a General Government Toshiba Copier, due in monthly principal and interest installments through June of 2024. Interest is charged at a rate of 3.5% per annum. The leased assets are included in the general capital assets of governmental activities and are amortized through depreciation expense. Interest paid on lease obligations during the year totaled \$206.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases at June 30, 2019.

Fiscal Year 2020	\$ 21,115
Fiscal Year 2021	21,115
Fiscal Year 2022	4,977
Fiscal Year 2023	4,977
Fiscal Year 2024	4,977
Total minimun lease payments	57,161
Less amounts representing interest	(3,823)
Present value of future minimum	
lease payments	\$ 53,338

Note 7 Long-Term Debt (continued)

General long-term debt and capital lease details and outstanding balances are as follows:

2013 General Obligation Bond, dated July 24, 2013; annual principal and interest payment due in July. Interest rate of 2.230% per annum, calculated on an actual 365-day year. Final installment due July 2020. Authorized and issued \$700,000.

\$ 205,840

2016 General Obligation Bond, dated October 6, 2016; annual principal payment due November of \$52,000. Semiannual interest payable in November and May; interest rate of 2.23% per annum. Final installment due November 2024. Authorized and issued \$364,000.

260,000

2018 Bobcat - Capital Lease, dated August 15, 2018; annual principal and interest payment due in August. Interest rate of 3.77% per annum. Final installment due August 2020.

30,539

2018 Toshiba Copier - Capital Lease, dated March 28, 2018; principal and interest payment due monthly. Interest rate of 3.50% per annum. Final installment due June 2024.

22,799

2018 General Obligation Bond, dated November 1, 2018; annual principal payment due November of \$16,000. Semi-annual interest payable in November and May; variable interest rate of 2.20-2.99% per annum. Final installment due November 2028. Authorized and issued \$160,000.

160,000

Total Outstanding Long-term Debt \$ 679,178

Note 8 Overlapping Debt

The Town's proportionate share of RSU#38's bonded debt is not reported in the Town's financial statements. Debt service is included in the annual school assessments to the Town. The Town's share is 27.3% (\$347,456) of RSU#38's outstanding bonded debt of \$1,272,732.

Note 9 Contingent Liability

Litigation

The Town is subject to certain legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of conducting its activities. In the opinion of management, the Town has defensible positions and any ultimate liabilities are covered by insurance or will not materially affect the financial positions of the Town.

State and Federal Grants

The Town participates in numerous state and federal grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the Town has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required. In the opinion of the Town, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

Note 10 Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters for which the Town either carries commercial insurance or participates in a public entity risk pool. Currently, the Town participates in a public entity risk pool sponsored by the Maine Municipal Association.

Based on coverage provided by the pool, as well as coverage provided by commercial insurance purchased, the Town is not aware of any material actual or potential claim liabilities which should be recorded at June 30, 2019. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from that of the prior year and amount of settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

Note 11 Outside Compensation Funds

The Town maintains a worker's compensation fund and an unemployment compensation fund as part of a pool with Maine Municipal Association (MMA). Contributions are made by the Town during the year and are invested by MMA to administer workers' compensation and unemployment benefits for the Town, if any. The Town has a positive experience, that is, contributions and income exceed payment of benefits. These plans do not allow for retroactive premium adjustment by the pool and the pool retains the risk of loss. Therefore, these amounts are not part of the Town's financial statements.

Note 12 Deferred Compensation Plan

The Town contributes to a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457 through the International City Management Association Retirement Corporation (ICMA-RC). The plan is available to Town employees, Town management and professional level employees; it permits them to defer a portion of their salary, in addition to Town contributions, until future years. The deferred compensation plan is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseen emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee of other beneficiary) to be held in a trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. Employees may opt to use a different plan with similar terms.

Note 12 Deferred Compensation Plan (continued)

It is the opinion of the Town's management that the Town has no liability for losses under the plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor.

The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town's Select Board. For professional employees that choose to participate in the 457 plan alone, the Town will contribute an amount equal to the required employer contribution for the defined benefit plan up to 10.00% of an employee's annual salary. For the Town's non-professional employees, the Town will contribute an amount equal to 5%, 8%, or 10% of their annual salary depending on years of service. Employees may contribute additional amounts of their own choosing.

Assets of the plan are placed in trusts for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the assets and the liability for the compensation deferred, including earnings on plan assets, are not included in the Town's financial statements.

Note 13 Components of Fund Balance

The General Fund's unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2019 is \$1,398,391.

	Nonspendable	Restricted	Assigned	Committed
Admin technology	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Age friendly	-	-	-	2,257
Alice Couture	20,000	17,071	-	
Backhoe	-	-	-	30,260
Ballfield	-	-	-	1,949
Beach	-	-	-	6,014
Beach Improvement	16,915	23,045	-	-
Beach tractor replacement	-	-	2,400	-
Beach equipment	-	-	6	-
Capital equip. leases	-	-	-	2,862
Capital equipment	-	-	-	21,595
Cemeteries	84,000	65,393	-	6,761
Cemeteries - living fence	-	-	-	14
Cemetery capital	-	-	-	14,290
Cemetery expansion	-	21,669	-	
Conservation land	-	-	-	5,244
Dispatching	-	-	-	5,525
Dog vaccination fund	-	-	-	505
Enterprise fund	-	-	-	54,288
FD annual physicals	-	-	-	4,792
FD equipment	-	-	-	28,444
Fire PPG replacement Fire station addition	-	-	-	7,984
	-	-	-	8,147 9,205
Fire station improvement	-	-	-	9,203 697
Forestry Gile hall	-	-	-	18,077
Grant writing	_	_	-	6,942
Governor Huntoon	339	5,631		0,342
Heating assistance	339	5,031		5,264
Heritage days	_	_	_	11,618
Kents Hill	4,910	14,572	_	-
Kesner	300	592	_	_
Kolreg	500	2,092	_	_
Library operations	-	_,	_	16,270
Library imrpovements	_	_	_	3,184
Lincoln-Morse	500	2,038	-	-
Local tax relief	-	-	-	50,000
Maranacook dam	-	-	-	194,743
Mill stream bridge	-	-	-	369
Minnie Walker	600	1,985	-	-
Open space	-	-	-	6,815
Reafield corner sewage	-	-	1,705	-
Recreation	-	-	-	19,185
Revaluation	-	-	-	95,000
Road bond 13-14	-	-	-	454
Roads	-	-	-	154,518
Roads capital	-	-	-	58,092
Sidewalk capital	-	-	-	45,000
Snowmobiling	-	-	-	1,346
Townsend	1,738	1,387	-	-
Town boundary lines	-	-	656	-
Trails	-	25	-	3,213
Transfer station ops	-	-	-	2,260
Transfer station cap		-	-	27,832
War Memorial	2,155	1,734	-	-
Water holes	-		-	4,782
Whittier	500	3,635		
Total	\$ 132,457	\$ 160,869	\$ 4,767	\$ 935,797

Note 14 Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Town has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through February 13, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

General Fund • Budgetary Basis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 1

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes Property taxes Motor vehicle exices taxes Boat excise taxes	\$ 4,616,264 500,000 8,000 5,124,264	\$ 4,616,264 500,000 8,000 5,124,264	\$ 4,666,702 573,897 7,505 5,248,104	\$ 50,438 73,897 (495) 123,840
Intergovernmental				
State revenue sharing	135,000	135,000	154,347	19,347
Homestead exemption	182,343	182,346	175,968	(6,378)
Local road assistance	35,000	35,000	35,612	612
Tree growth reimbursement BETE reimbursement	9,000 8,468	9,000 15,574	9,092 15,612	92 38
Veterans exemption	4,000	4,000	3,890	(110)
General assistance	2,250	2,250	478	(1,772)
Snowmobile fees	1,377	1,377	1,344	(33)
	377,438	384,547	396,343	11,796
Licenses, permits, and fees				
General permits and fees	22,450	22,450	23,791	1,341
Animal control fees	3,000	3,000	2,137	(863)
	25,450	25,450	25,928	478
Charges for Services				
Transfer station: Operating	193,829	193,829	191,594	(2,235)
Transfer station: Capital	9,022	9,022	8,840	(182)
Cable tv franchise fees	27,000	27,000	30,828	3,828
Tower site	2,600	2,600	2,600	-
Recreation	27,370	27,370	16,339	(11,031)
Miscellaneous charges	2,650	2,650	11,087	8,437
	262,471	262,471	261,288	(1,183)
Other Revenue				
Interest on taxes	25,000	25,000	41,208	16,208
Interest on investments	5,000	5,000	13,028	8,028
Contributions	32,892	32,892	52,080	19,188
Miscellaneous Proceeds from bond	13,707 177,000	13,500 177,000	22,849 160,000	9,349 (17,000)
	253,599	253,392	289,165	35,773
Total Revenues	6,043,222	6,050,124	6,220,828	170,704

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Schedule 1 (Continued)

General Fund • Budgetary Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	(Original	Final				ariance ositive
		Budget	 Budget	Actual		(Negative)	
Expenditures							
General Government							
Administration	\$	262,035	\$ 266,382	\$	266,382	\$	-
Insurance		134,500	127,442		112,911		14,531
Office equipment		6,400	6,400		5,914		486
Assessing		22,556	22,556		18,171		4,385
CEO/LPI/BI		37,215	39,076		62,100		(23,024)
Grant writing		2,000	2,100		5,850		(3,750)
Heating assistance		1,500	1,500		-		1,500
Attorney Fees		15,000	 15,750		25,190		(9 <i>,</i> 440)
		481,206	481,206		496,518		(15,312)
Municipal Maintenance							
General maintenance		87,895	83,086		64,489		18,597
Building maintenance		29,520	30,996		39,599		(8,603)
Vehicles maintenance		10,000	 10,000		6,036		3,964
		127,415	124,082		110,124		13,958
Boards and Commissions							
Appeals board		100	100		-		100
Conservation commission		40,208	42,218		46,378		(4,160)
Planning board		1,804	 1,804		125		1,679
		42,112	44,122		46,503		(2,381)
Community Services							
Age friendly initiatives		1,750	1,838		8,365		(6,527)
Animal control		11,595	11,507		11,543		(36)
Kennebec land trust		250	250		-		250
KVCOG		4,325	4,325		4,325		-
Library services		26,455	27,778		41,850		(14,072)
Readfield television		5,386	5,386		4,410		976
Street lights		6,200	 6,200		6,020		180
		55,961	57,284		76,513		(19,229)
Recreation, Parks, and Activities							
Beach		9,660	9,660		9,119		541
Recreation		11,560	11,426		9,557		1,869
Town Properties		2,680	2,814		3,199		(385)
Trails		1,808	1,808		688		1,120
Heritage days		5,000	5,000		-		5,000
Millstream dam project		8,000	 8,000		5,843		2,157
		38,708	38,708		28,406		10,302

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Schedule 1 (Continued)

General Fund • Budgetary Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget		 Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)		
Expenditures (Continued)							
Protection Department		65.600	60.000	04.070		(26.000)	
Fire department operations	\$	65,600	\$ 68,880	\$ 94,978	\$	(26,098)	
Fire department equipment		8,000	6,730	3,645		3,085	
Ambulance service		25,400	26,670	25,460		1,210	
Waterholes		500	500	7 224		500	
Tower sites		2,400	2,520	7,324		(4,804)	
Dispatching		28,625	25,225	22,620		2,605	
Personal protective gear		2,200	 2,200	 454007		2,200	
		132,725	132,725	154,027		(21,302)	
Cemetery Materials and Services							
Town cemeteries		16,500	16,500	15,346		1,154	
Roads and Drainage							
Summer road maintenance		147,330	134,300	134,260		40	
Winter road maintenance		260,600	 273,630	 261,632		11,998	
		407,930	407,930	395,892		12,038	
Capital Improvements							
Admin. Technology		6,000	6,000	6,000		-	
Fire Station		-	-	27,375		(27,375)	
Library		5,000	5,000	2,938		2,062	
Cemetery		5,000	4,457	3,610		847	
Roads		50,000	47,420	6,908		40,512	
Equipment		34,000	34,543	34,543		-	
Gile hall		-	-	6,759		(6,759)	
Parks and recreation		-	-	1,055		(1,055)	
Transfer station		51,614	54,194	67,111		(12,917)	
Maranacook lake dam		300,000	 300,000	 85,620		214,380	
		451,614	451,614	241,919		209,695	
Solid Waste Department							
Transfer station		296,186	295,811	294,910		901	
Backhoe operation		7,500	7,875	8,510		(635)	
		303,686	 303,686	 303,420		266	
Regional Assessments							
Cobbossee watershed		23,500	23,500	22,080		1,420	
Kennebec county tax		270,000	266,694	266,694		-	
First park		24,500	24,500	24,097		403	
		318,000	314,694	312,871		1,823	

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Schedule 1 (Continued)

General Fund • Budgetary Basis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Succeedings (Continued)		Original Budget	Final Budget			Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)		
Expenditures (Continued) Debt Service									
2018 Maranacook dam bond	\$	6,000	\$	5,767	\$	2,074	\$	3,693	
2015 fire truck bond / lease	7	56,238	7	56,238	7	56,238	7	-	
2013 road and bridge bond		109,118		109,118		109,117		1	
2008 road and bridge bond		156,600		156,833		156,833		_	
-		327,956		327,956		324,262		3,694	
Education									
RSU # 38		3,564,799		3,564,799		3,556,960		7,839	
Other Expenditures									
Tax reflief		50,000		50,000		-		50,000	
Snowmobile club		1,377		1,377		1,377		-	
Non-profit agencies		14,036		14,036		14,036		-	
Readfield enterprise fund		10,000		10,000		-		10,000	
Real estate prop. revaluation		10,000		10,000		-		10,000	
General assistance		4,500		4,500		682		3,818	
Contingency		25,000		25,000		3,365		21,635	
Abatements and overlay		15,000		25,208		13,895		11,313	
		129,913		140,121		33,355		106,766	
Total Expenditures	_	6,398,525		6,405,427		6,096,116		309,311	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(355,303)	\$	(355,303)	\$	124,712	\$	480,015	
Change in Fund Balance Summary									
Committed fund bal additions	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_			
Committed fund bal reductions	7	(227,303)	7	(227,303)	7	-			
Unassigned fund bal additions		-		-		-			
Unassigned fund bal reductions		(128,000)		(128,000)					
	\$	(355,303)	\$	(355,303)	\$				

Note 1 Budgetary Accounting

On an annual basis, the Town adopts an appropriated budget for the General Fund. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device. The budget is prepared on budgetary basis of accounting that differs from the modified accrual basis of accounting used to prepare financial statements of the General Fund.

Note 2 Budget Line Over-expenditures

The Town of Readfield maintains an administrative ordinance which allows for an increase by up to 5% of any budget item previously approved by the Town Meeting vote by transferring funds from another line balance or miscellaneous income. The Town allocated increases of 5%, of the original budget, to expenditure lines with deficits.

General Government had three budget line items over budget; the net effect for the department in the aggregate was \$15,312 over budget or 3.2%. Boards and Commissions was over budget by \$2,381 or 5.4%. Community Services had three budget lines items over budget; the net effect for the department in the aggregate was \$19,229 over budget or 33.6%. Protection had two budget line items over budget; the net effect for the department in the aggregate was \$21,301 over budget or 16.5%.

In total, the Town came in under its total budgeted expenditures by \$309,311, which translates to 4.8% under the total final budget.

Schedule 2

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds As of June 30, 2019

	Bou	own ndary ine	C	adfield Corner ewage	Т	Beach ractor acement	_	ach oment		Total
Assets Due from other assets	<u>\$</u>	656	<u>\$</u>	1,705	\$	2,400	\$	6	<u>\$</u>	4,767
Fund Balance Assigned	\$	656	\$	1,705	\$	2,400	\$	6	\$	4,767

Schedule 3

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Вοι	own Indary Line	C	adfield Corner ewage	Т	Beach ractor lacement	each pment	 Total
Revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditures							 	
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		-	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		656		1,705		2,400	 6	 4,767
Ending Fund Balance	\$	656	\$	1,705	\$	2,400	\$ 6	\$ 4,767

Nonmajor Permanent Funds As of June 30, 2019 Schedule 4

	Cemetery Funds									
	Perpetual			Cemetery	_					
	Care	Whittier	Kents Hill	Expansion	Kesner					
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund					
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,832	\$ 165	\$ 913	\$ 913	\$ 44					
Investments	141,199	3,364	18,569	19,319	894					
Due from other funds	1,362	606	<u>-</u> _	1,437	<u>-</u>					
		·								
Total Assets	\$ 149,393	\$ 4,135	\$ 19,482	\$ 21,669	\$ 938					
										
Liabilities										
Due to other funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46					
Fund Balances										
Nonspendable - principal	84,000	500	4,910	-	300					
Restricted	65,393	3,635	14,572	21,669	592					
Total fund balances	149,393	4,135	19,482	21,669	892					
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 149,393	\$ 4,135	\$ 19,482	\$ 21,669	\$ 938					

Schedule 4 (Continued)

Nonmajor Permanent Funds As of June 30, 2019

	Cemetery Funds									
		Colreg Fund		incoln Fund		/alker Fund		wnsend Fund		outure Fund
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	125	\$	118	\$	125	\$	147	\$	1,737
Investments		2,534		2,407		2,534		2,981		35,332
Due from other funds				13						2
Total Assets	\$	2,659	\$	2,538	\$	2,659	\$	3,128	\$	37,071
Liabilities										
Due to other funds	\$	67	\$	-	\$	74	\$	3	\$	-
Fund Balances										
Nonspendable - principal		500		500		600		1,738		20,000
Restricted		2,092		2,038		1,985		1,387		17,071
Total fund balances		2,592	_	2,538		2,585		3,125		37,071
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	2,659	\$	2,538	\$	2,659	\$	3,128	\$	37,071

Schedule 4 (Continued)

Nonmajor Permanent Funds As of June 30, 2019

		War		Beach			Go	vernor	
	Me	emorial	Imp	rovement	Trails		Huntoon		
		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund	Total
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	183	\$	1,873	\$	-	\$	271	13,446
Investments		3,717		38,094		-		5,496	276,440
Due from other funds						25		203	3,648
Total Assets	\$	3,900	\$	39,967	\$	25	\$	5,970	\$ 293,534
Liabilities									
Due to other funds	\$	11	\$	7	\$	-	\$	-	208
Fund Balances									
Nonspendable - principal		2,155		16,915		-		339	132,457
Restricted		1,734		23,045	_	25		5,631	160,869
Total fund balances		3,889		39,960		25		5,970	293,326
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	3,900	\$	39,967	\$	25	\$	5,970	\$ 293,534

Schedule 5

Nonmajor Permanent Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Cemetery Funds										
	Perpetual					Cemetery					
		Care Fund		Whittier Kents Hi Fund Fund		ents Hill	Exp	ansion	Ke	sner	
						Fund		Fund		und	
Revenues											
Investment income	\$	6,010	\$	146	\$	803	\$	803	\$	39	
Other revenue		2,250		-		-		750		-	
Total revenue		8,260		146		803		1,553		39	
Expenditures											
Program expenditures				<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>				17	
Net Change in Fund Balance		8,260		146		803		1,553		22	
Beginning Fund Balance		141,133		3,989		18,679		20,116		870	
Ending Fund Balance	\$	149,393	\$	4,135	\$	19,482	\$	21,669	\$	892	

Schedule 5 (Continued)

Nonmajor Permanent Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Cemetery Funds										
	Kolreg Fund		Lincoln Fund		Walker Fund		Townsend Fund			outure Fund		
Revenues Investment income Other revenue Total revenue	\$	110 - 110	\$	105 105	\$	110 110	\$	128 	\$	1,528 - 1,528		
Expenditures Program expenditures		17		-		19		<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>		
Net Change in Fund Balance		93		105		91		128		1,528		
Beginning Fund Balance		2,499		2,433		2,494		2,997		35,543		
Ending Fund Balance	\$	2,592	\$	2,538	\$	2,585	\$	3,125	\$	37,071		

Schedule 5 (Continued)

Nonmajor Permanent Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Other Permanent Funds										
	War	Beach		Governor	_						
	Memorial	Improvement	Trails	Huntoon							
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total						
Revenues											
Investment income	\$ 159	\$ 1,648	\$ -	\$ 238	\$ 11,827						
Other revenue		-	-	-	3,000						
Total revenue	159	1,648	-	238	14,827						
Expenditures											
Program expenditures					53						
Net Change in Fund Balance	159	1,648	-	238	14,774						
Beginning Fund Balance	3,730	38,312	25	5,732	278,552						
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 3,889	\$ 39,960	\$ 25	\$ 5,970	\$ 293,326						

Schedule of Changes in Reserve Funds

Schedule 6

General Fund Committed Fund Balances

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Doginning	Net Transfers	Drogram	Drogram	Ending		
	Beginning		Program	Program	Ending		
	Balance	In (Out)	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance		
Admin technology	\$ 3,730	\$ 2,271	\$ -	\$ (6,001)	\$ -		
Age friendly	2,622	- 2,271	8,000	(8,365)	2,257		
Backhoe	30,260	_	-	(0,505)	30,260		
Ballfield	3,004	_	_	(1,055)	1,949		
Beach	8,125	_	7,008	(9,119)	6,014		
Capital Equip. Leases	0,123	19,000	7,008	(16,138)	2,862		
Capital equipment	25,000	15,000	_	(18,405)	21,595		
Cemeteries	5,307	16,500	300	(15,346)	6,761		
Cemeteries - living fence	3,307 14	10,500	300	(13,340)	14		
Cemetery capital	12,900	5,000	_	(3,610)	14,290		
Conservation land	28,414	3,000 47	22 161	(46,378)	5,244		
		47	23,161	(40,376)			
Dispatching	5,525	-	115	-	5,525		
Dog vaccination fund	390	-	115	-	505		
Enterprise fund	54,288	-	-	-	54,288		
FD annual physicals	4,792	72.600	2.005	- (00.633)	4,792		
FD equipment	49,572	73,600	3,895	(98,623)	28,444		
Fire PPG replacement	5,984	2,000	-	(7.004)	7,984		
Fire tower sites	(12,335)	(200)	2,600	(7,324)			
Fire station addition	35,522	-	-	(27,375)	8,147		
Fire station improvement	9,205	-	-	-	9,205		
Forestry	697	-	-	-	697		
Gile hall	24,836	-	-	(6,759)	18,077		
Grant writing	10,792	2,000	-	(5,850)	6,942		
Heating assistance	3,087	-	2,177	-	5,264		
Heritage days	6,552	5,000	66	-	11,618		
Library operations	6,739	22,530	28,851	(41,850)	16,270		
Library imrpovements	1,122	5,000	-	(2,938)	3,184		
Local tax relief	-	50,000	-	-	50,000		
Maranacook dam	120,363	-	160,000	(85,620)	194,743		
Mill stream bridge	369	-	-	-	369		
Mill stream dam	5,818	-	-	(5 <i>,</i> 818)	-		
Open space	6,815	-	-	-	6,815		
Recreation	19,577	-	9,165	(9,557)	19,185		
Revaluation	85,000	10,000	-	-	95,000		
Road and bridge bond	5,830	-	-	(5 <i>,</i> 830)	-		
Road bond 13-14	454	-	-	-	454		
Roads	175,075	337,930	37,406	(395,893)	154,518		
Roads capital	15,000	50,000	-	(6,908)	58,092		
Sidewalk capital	45,000	-	-	-	45,000		
Snowmobiling	1,379	-	1,344	(1,377)	1,346		
Trails	1,993	1,808	100	(688)	3,213		
Transfer station ops	2,195	109,846	18,292	(128,073)	2,260		
Transfer station cap	79,510	6,592	8,841	(67,111)	27,832		
Water holes	4,282	500			4,782		
Total	\$ 894,804	\$ 734,424	\$ 311,321	\$ (1,022,011)	\$ 935,797		



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing*

Standards

Town Council
Town of Readfield

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and he aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Readfield, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Readfield's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 13, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Berry Talbot Royer

Certified Public Accountants

BERRY TALBOT ROYER

Falmouth, Maine February 13, 2020