# TOWN OF KINGFIELD, MAINE

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2022

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Statement	Page
Independent Auditors' Report Basic Financial Statements		3-4
Government-wide Financial Statements:		
Statement of Net Position	1	5
Statement of Activities	2	6
Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	3	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	4	8-9
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund	5	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Fund	6	11
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	7	12
Notes to Financial Statements		13-28
Required Supplemental Information	Schedule	
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios		29
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	Α	30
Other Supplemental Information		
Combining Balance Sheet – All Other Non-Major Governmental Funds	В	31
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – All Other Non-Major Funds	C	32
Schedule of Property Valuation, Assessments and Appropriations – General Fund	D	33
Schedule of Taxes Receivable	E	34

# Maine Municipal Audit Services, PA

Mindy J. Cyr, CPA

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Select Board Town of Kingfield Kingfield, Maine

## OPINIONS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Kingfield, Maine, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Kingfield, Maine's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 Kingfield, Maine, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **BASIS FOR OPINIONS**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Kingfield, Maine, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Kingfield, Maine's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

• Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town of Kingfield, Maine's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Kingfield, Maine's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

## **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Management has omitted the management discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedule of changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios, and budgetary comparison schedule, on pages 29 and 30 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.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Kingfield, Maine's basic financial statements. The combining statements, schedule of property valuation, assessment, and appropriation, and schedule of taxes receivable are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 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 and certain additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements, schedule of property valuation, assessment, and appropriation, and schedule of taxes receivable are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

# Maine Municipal Audit Services, PA

Levant, Maine December 27, 2022

## Statement 1

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

		overnmental Activities	Bu	usiness-Type Activities		Total
ASSETS:						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,812,981	Ś	258,747	Ś	9,071,729
Accounts receivable, net of allowance				13,919		13,919
Grants receivable		-		90,000		90,000
Taxes receivable		127,080		-		127,080
Tax liens receivable		12,835		-		12,835
Total current assets		8,952,897		362,667		9,315,564
Non-current assets:						
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		1,554,700		3,076,956		4,631,655
Non-depreciable capital assets		612,534		-		612,534
Total non-current assets		2,167,234		3,076,956		5,244,189
Deferred outflows of resources:						
OPEB related outflows		5,871		-		5,871
Total deferred outflows of resources		5,871		-		5,871
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	11,126,002	\$	3,439,622	\$	14,565,624
LIABILITIES:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	43,399	\$	122,460	\$	165,859
Current portion of notes payable		10,226		-		10,226
Current portion of bonds payable		542,184		-		542,184
Total current liabilities		595,809		122,460		718,269
Non-current liabilities:						
Bonds payable		4,723,982		-		4,723,982
Note payable		58,437		77,161		135,598
Accrued compensated absences		22,306		-		22,306
OPEB liabilities		36,966		-		36,966
Total non-current liabilities		4,841,691		77,161		4,918,852
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,437,500		199,621		5,637,121
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Taxes collected in advance		5,934		-		5,934
OPEB related inflows		9,431		-		9,431
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		15,365		-		15,365
NET POSITION:						
Net investment in capital assets		2,098,571		2,999,795		5,098,366
Restricted (see footnotes)		34,363		653		35,015
Unrestricted		3,540,203		239,554		3,779,757
TOTAL NET POSITION		5,673,137		3,240,001		8,913,138
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$</u>	11,126,002	\$	3,439,622	\$	14,565,624

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues			Net (Exp	ense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
			Operating	Capital	Primary Gover	nment	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 334,480	\$ 17,392	\$-	\$ -	\$ (317,088) \$	- \$	(317,08
Public safety	192,547	18,558	-	-	(173,989)	-	(173,98
Public works	1,238,898	-	-	15,072	(1,223,826)	-	(1,223,82
Transfer station	236,434	221,394	-	-	(15,040)	-	(15,04
Education	1,600,485	-	-	-	(1,600,485)	-	(1,600,48
County tax	192,636	-	-	-	(192,636)	-	(192,63
Social services	20,600		-	-	(20,600)	-	(20,60
Unclassified	17,400		-	-	(17,400)	-	(17,40
Interest on long-term debt	37,763	-	-	-	(37,763)	-	(37,76
Depreciation	165,781	-	-	-	(165,781)	-	(165,78
Total governmental activities	4,037,025	257,345	-	15,072	(3,764,608)	-	(3,764,60
Business-type activities:							
Kingfield waste water department	153,357	100,373	-	-	-	(52,984)	(52,98
Total business-type activities	153,357	100,373	_	_	_	(52,984)	(52,98
Total business-type activities	155,557	100,373	-	-	-	(32,584)	(32,96
Total primary government	\$ 4,190,382	\$ 357,718	\$-	\$ 15,072	(3,764,608)	(52,984)	(3,817,59
	General revenues:						
		vied for general purp	oses		2,433,560	-	2,433,56
	Motor vehicle exc				276,963		276,96
	Interest and lien f	ees			6,922	354	7,27
	Grants and contribu	tions not restricted to	specific proarams:		-,-		,
	State revenue sha				127,068		127,06
	Other	0			967,007	90,000	1,057,00
	Unrestricted investm	ent earnings			16,318	207	16,52
	Interfund transfers	0			(55,500)	55,500	-,-
	Miscellaneous reven	ues			84,467		84,46
		nues and transfers			3,856,805	146,061	4,002,86
	Changes in n	et nosition			92,197	93,077	185,27
	chunges III II	ci position			52,157	53,077	103,27
	NET POSITION - BEG	INNING			5,580,940	3,146,924	8,727,86
	NET POSITION - END	ING			\$ 5,673,137 \$	3,240,001 \$	8,913,13

Statement 2

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

			General Fund	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS	Cook and each any indexts	ć	0.001.000	÷	44.445	÷	0.012.001
	Cash and cash equivalents Interfund receivable	\$	8,801,866	Ş	11,115 8,215	Ş	8,812,981 8,215
	Taxes receivable		- 127,080		6,215		8,215 127,080
	Tax liens receivable		12,835		-		12,835
TOTAL ASSETS		\$	8,941,782	\$	19,330	\$	8,961,112
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED	INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES			:			
	Interfund payable	\$	8,215	\$	-	\$	8,215
	Accounts payable		43,399		-		43,399
	Total liabilities		51,614		-		51,614
Deferred inflows of re	sources:						
	Taxes collected in advance		5,934		-		5,934
	Uncollected property taxes		111,933		-		111,933
	Total deferred inflows of resources		117,867		-		117,867
Fund balances: (see fo	potnotes for breakdown)						
	Non-spendable		-		8,215		8,215
	Restricted		15,033		11,115		26,148
	Assigned		6,831,848		-		6,831,848
	Unassigned		1,925,420		-		1,925,420
	Total fund balances		8,772,301		19,330		8,791,631
FOTAL LIABILITIES, DEF	ERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$	8,941,782	\$	19,330		
Amounts reported for govern	mental activities in the statement of net position (Stmt. 1) are different	because:					
	Depreciable capital assets as reported on Statement 1						2,167,234
	Long-term debt as reported on Statement 1						(5,357,135
	Deferred property taxes not reported on Statement 1						111,933
	Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB related expenditures						5,871
	Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB related inflows						(9,431
	OPEB liabilities						(36,966

#### Statement 3

#### Statement 4

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES;			
Property taxes	\$ 2,409,211	\$ - \$	2,409,211
Excise taxes	276,963	-	276,963
Intergovernmental revenue	1,109,147	-	1,109,147
Interest income	16,135	183	16,318
Interest on taxes and liens	6,922	-	6,922
Charges for services	257,345	-	257,345
Other revenue	84,467	-	84,467
Total revenues	4,160,190	183	4,160,373
EXPENDITURES:			
General government	326,247	-	326,247
Public safety	192,547	-	192,547
Public works	2,134,950	-	2,134,950
Transfer station	236,434	-	236,434
Education	1,600,485	-	1,600,485
County tax	192,636	-	192,636
Social services	20,600	-	20,600
Debt service	114,750	-	114,750
Unclassified	17,400	-	17,400
Total expenditures	4,836,050	-	4,836,050
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(675,860)	183	(675,677)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Operating transfers in	183	-	183
Operating transfers (out)	(55,500)	(183)	(55,683)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	5,085,000	-	5,085,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,029,683	(183)	5,029,500
Net change in fund balances	4,353,823	-	4,353,823
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	4,418,478	19,330	4,437,808
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 8,772,301	\$ 19,330 \$	8,791,631

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Statement 4 )	\$ 4,353,823
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (Stmt. 2) are different due to the following items:	
Depreciation expense recorded on Statement of Activities, yet not required to be recorded as expenditures on governmental funds	(165,781)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities (Stmt 2) that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. More specifically, this amount represents the change in deferred property taxes.	24,349
Capital outlays expensed on the Governmental Funds report (Stmt. 4), yet not considered an expense for the purposes of Statement of Activities (Stmt. 2)	896,052
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. More specifically, this represents the net amount of principal reduction in debt service made during the fiscal year.	76,987
Issuance of long-term debt recognized as revenue in fund statements, yet not considered revenue for purposes of the government-wide statements	(5,085,000)
Change in accrued compensated absences	(3,536)
OPEB expenses under GASB #75 are not reported in the governmental fund statements	(4,697)
CHANGES IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (SEE STMT. 2)	\$ 92,197

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

## Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Business-type activitie Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer		
ASSETS:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	258,747	
Grants receivable		90,000	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		13,919	
Total current assets		362,667	
Non-current assets:			
Capital assets:			
Property, plant, and equipment		4,571,448	
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,494,493)	
Total non-current assets		3,076,956	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,439,622	
LIABILITIES:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	122,460	
Total current liabilities		122,460	
Long-term liabilities:			
Note payable		77,161	
Total long-term liabilities		77,161	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		199,621	
NET POSITION:			
Net investment in capital assets		2,999,795	
Restricted - grant funds		653	
Unrestricted		239,554	
TOTAL NET POSITION		3,240,001	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	3,439,622	

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type activities Enterprise Funds Sewer		
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	87,444	
Interest on user fees		354	
Pumping fees		9,440	
Miscellaneous revenue		3,489	
Total operating revenues		100,727	
Operating expenses:			
Operations		73,447	
Administrative operating costs		8,841	
Utilities		10,020	
Depreciation		56,137	
Other expenses		4,911	
Total operating expenses		153,357	
Operating income (loss)		(52,630	
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Transfers in (out)		55,500	
Grant funds		90,000	
Interest income		207	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		145,707	
Net income (loss)		93,077	
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING		3,146,924	
NET ASSETS - ENDING	\$	3,240,001	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

#### Statement 7

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type activities Enterprise Funds		
		Sewer	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers	\$	121,847	
Payments to suppliers		(97,130	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		24,717	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers to/from general fund - net		55,500	
Net cash provided (used) in non-capital financing activities		55,500	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment on line of credit		(3,657	
Grant funds		90,000	
Purchase of capital assets		(125,671	
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		(39,328	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		40,889	
CASH BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR		217,857	
CASH BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	258,747	

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:

Operating income (loss)	\$	(52,630)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) in operating activiti	es:	
Depreciation expense		56,137
Change in net assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		120,853
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable		(99,643)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	24,717

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Kingfield, Maine (the Town) was incorporated on January 24, 1816. The Town operates under a select board – town meeting form of government and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine.

The accounting policies of the Town conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – For State and Local Governments, and its amendments, established new financial reporting requirements for governments and caused the Town to restructure much of the information presented in the past. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

The financial statements include those of the various departments governed by the Select Board and other officials with financial responsibility. The Town has no other separate organizational units, which meet criteria for inclusion in the financial statements as defined by GASB.

#### **B.** Basis of Presentation

The Town's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Town's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The Government-wide financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities and reports information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town as a whole.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type (if applicable) activities of the Town at year end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Town's governmental and business-type (if applicable) activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Town. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Town.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Town has elected not to allocate indirect costs among programs. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers for services and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

## Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the Government-wide financial statements. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being aggregated and displayed in a single column. The General Fund is always a major fund.

Because of the basis of accounting and reporting differences, summary reconciliations to the Government-wide financial statements are presented at the end of each applicable fund financial statement.

## C. Fund Accounting

The Town uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The Town employs the use of three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

## **Governmental Fund Types**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, is reported as fund balance. The following are the Town's major funds:

*General Fund* – The general fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

*Permanent Fund* – This 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. A permanent fund would be used, for example, to account for the perpetual care endowment of a municipal cemetery.

## Proprietary Fund Type

*Sewer fund* – The sewer fund is a business-type fund used to account for the operations of the town's sewer system.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## D. Measurement Focus

## Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Town are included on the Statement of Net Position.

## Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

## E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements, proprietary and fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

#### **Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions**

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the Town, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Town must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Town on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: property taxes, charges for services, and interest on investments.

Licenses and permits and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as advances from grantors. On governmental fund financial statements, property taxes receivable that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization are not recognized in governmental funds.

#### F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control for the general fund only. Annual operating budgets are adopted each fiscal year by the registered voters of the Town at their annual Town meeting. Budgets are established in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgetary control is exercised by department heads, town administration and the Select Board. All unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of the year unless specifically designated by the Select Board or required by law.

#### G. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Equity, Revenue, Expenditures and Expenses

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include currency on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions, and other accounts with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased. Investments are recorded at fair market value.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Interfund Receivables and Payables

Short-term advances between funds are accounted for in the appropriate interfund receivable and payable accounts.

#### Compensated Absences

The Town's policies regarding vacation and sick time permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as a long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources, while the proprietary funds report the liability as it is incurred. The amount recorded in the government-wide financial statements as of June 30, 2022 was \$22,306.

## Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical costs or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and Improvements	20-40
Infrastructure	40
Machinery and Equipment	10-20
Vehicles	10-20

#### Net Position and Fund Balances

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances on any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Unrestricted net position is the residual amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

The Town's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In the Fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balances for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. These designations are categorized as follows:

*Non-spendable* – Funds that are not in spendable form, such as funds that are legally required to be maintained in tact (corpus of a permanent fund).

*Restricted* – Funds that are restricted for use by an external party, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.

*Committed* – Funds that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the governing body.

Assigned – Funds intended to be used for specific purposes set by the Select Board.

Unassigned – Funds available for any purpose.

When an expenditure is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the Town considers restricted funds to have been spent first.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used, committed amounts should be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

#### Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenue arises when resources are received by the Town before the Town has legal claim to them. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met or when the Town has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

#### Property Taxes

Property taxes for the current year were committed on August 17, 2021, on the assessed value listed as of April 1, 2021, for all real and personal property located in the Town. Payment of taxes was due August 17, 2021 and January 3, 2022 with interest at 6% on all tax bills unpaid as of the due date.

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 \$37,862 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property taxes levied during the year were recorded as receivables at the time the levy was made. The receivables collected during the year and in the first sixty days following the end of the fiscal year have been recorded as revenues. The remaining receivables have been recorded as deferred revenues.

## **Risk Management**

The Town pays insurance premiums to certain agencies to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The Town purchases employee fidelity bond coverage. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year. No settlements of claims have exceeded insurance coverage in the current year.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used to determine depreciation expense. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Typically, the Town invests funds in checking accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and U.S. government obligations (through an investment group owned by a financial institution). From time to time the Town's deposits and investments may be subject to risks, such as the following:

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – Deposits - the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town uses only financial institutions that are insured by the FDIC or additional insurance. At June 30, 2022, cash deposits had a carrying value of \$9,071,729, all of which was covered by FDIC or collaterized.

Interest Rate Risk – The Town does not currently have a deposit policy for interest rate risk.

<u>Credit Risk</u> – The Town does not have a formal policy regarding credit risk. Maine statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, and U.S. Agencies and certain bonds, securities and real assets.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>—Investments – the risk 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 the possession of an outside party. The Town does not have an investment policy. None of the Town's investments were subject to custodial credit risk.

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. All investments held by the Town are Level 1 inputs.

## 3. CAPITAL ASSETS

.

Governmental activities: Non-depreciated assets:	Balance 7/1/21	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/22
Land	\$ 617,534	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 617,534
	617,534	-	-	617,534
Depreciated assets:				
Buildings	1,022,807	15,746	-	1,038,553
Infrastructure	678,609	880,306	-	1,558,915
Equipment and vehicles	1,013,945	-	-	1,013,945
	2,715,361	896,052	-	3,611,413
Less accumulated				
depreciation	(1,895,932)	(165,781)		(2,061,713)
Net capital assets	819,429	730,271	-	1,549,700
Governmental activities Capital assets, net				
	\$ 1,436,963	\$ 730,271	\$ -	\$ 2,167,234

Depreciation expense can be broken down by department as follows:

Administration	\$ 8,957
Public safety	20,195
Public works	129,927
Transfer station	<u>6,702</u>
	<u>\$165,781</u>

Balance 7/1/21	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/22
\$ 303,747	\$-	\$-	\$ 303,747
251,656	-		251,656
3,890,374	125,671	-	4,016,045
4,445,777	125,671	-	4,571,448
(1,438,355)	(56,137)	-	(1,494,492)
\$ 3,007,422	\$ 69,534	\$-	\$ 3,076,956
	<b>7/1/21</b> \$ 303,747 251,656 3,890,374 4,445,777 (1,438,355)	7/1/21 Additions   \$ 303,747 \$ -   251,656 -   3,890,374 125,671   4,445,777 125,671   {1,438,355} (56,137)	7/1/21 Additions Deletions   \$ 303,747 \$ - \$ -   251,656 - -   3,890,374 125,671 -   4,445,777 125,671 -   (1,438,355) (56,137) -

#### 4. CONTINGENCIES

There may be various claims and suits pending against the Town, which arise in the normal course of the Town's activities. According to Town management, there are no matters that would result in adverse losses, claims, or assessments against the Town through the date of the audit report.

## 5. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has made an evaluation of subsequent events to and including the audit report date, which was the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that any subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements.

## 6. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances as of June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

Due from: General Fund Due to: Permanent Fund \$ 8,215

	Transfer from:			
	General	Permanent	Totolo	
_	Fund	Fund	Totals	
Transfer to:				
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 183	\$ 183	
Sewer Fund	55,500	-	55,500	
	\$ 55,500	\$ 183	\$ 55,683	

## 7. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

The Town of Kingfield's landfill is at 100% capacity to date. Therefore, the estimated remaining landfill life is zero years. Federal and state laws require that certain post closure care be met. The Town estimates that on an annual basis, some immaterial costs will be incurred for post closure care. The annual amount will be paid for within the Town's annual operating budget.

## 8. FUND BALANCES

#### ASSIGNED BALANCES

The Select Board has the authority to assign amounts specific for future purposes. Approved assigned balances at June 30, 2022, consisted of:

Transfer station	\$ 69,298
Highway equipment reserve	273,379
Fire truck replacement	103,660
Planning funds	13,462
Computer reserve	11,632
Webster Hall	27,321
Comprehensive plan	70,538
Cemetery lots sales	12,786
Sunnyside trust interest	9,018
Playground equipment	1,024
Riverside interest	2,602
Village enhancement	314,899
Village enhancement sidewalks	26,721
Recreation	7,980
Planters	3,412
Simmon's fund	1,000
Simmon's emergency fund	473
Legal funds	44,105
PW engineering	23,633
Selectmen's contingency	16,883
TS funds from insurance	1,519
Caretaker equipment	3,000
Road construction	195,621
Gray water reserve	52,395
Safe route to school	5,075
Road project reserve	856,866
Map updates	8,989
Village parking fund	85,101
Sunnyside cemetery trust	63,259
Sidewalk equipment – PW	54,064
Downtown fence & signage	4,556
Downtown street lights	158,387
Wyman scholarship interest	536
Flag interest	542
ARPA funds	100,529
Bond funds	<u>4,207,583</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,831,848</u>

## **RESTRICTED BALANCES --**

Restricted amounts are funds that have been restricted to being used for a specific purpose by an external party, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation. Restricted balances at June 30, 2022, are:

General Fund	
TIF	\$ 2,043
TIF – legal	7,500
TIF – wireless internet access	5,490
Total	<u>\$ 15,033</u>
Permanent Fund	<b></b>
Wyman scholarship	\$ 11,115

## 9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

Description	Balance 7/1/21	Additions	(Reductions)	Balance 6/30/22	Due within one year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 212,949	\$ 5,085,000	\$ (31,78 <b>3</b> )	\$ 5,266,166	\$ 542 <i>,</i> 184
Notes payable direct borrowings	113,867	-	(45,204)	68,663	10,226
Total	\$ 326,816	\$ 5,085,000	\$ (76,987)	\$ 5,334,829	\$ 552,410

Description	Balance 7/1/21	Additions	(Reductions)	Balance 6/30/22	Due within one year
Business-type activities:					
Notes payable – direct borrowings	\$ 80,727	\$ -	\$ (3,566)	\$ 77,161	\$
Total	\$ 80,727	\$ -	\$ (3,566)	\$ 77,161	\$-

Payments on bonds payable, notes payable and capital leases of the governmental activities are paid out of the General Fund. Payments on the notes payable of the business-type activities are paid out of the Sewer Fund.

## **General Obligation Bonds**

Bonds payable at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following:

	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Maturity Date	Balance at <u>6/30/2022</u>
Governmental Activities:			
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	1.26%	04/2028	\$181,166
US Bank Global Trust	1-2%	05/2032	785,000
US Bank Global Trust	1-2%	11/2032	<u>4,300,000</u>
Total governme	ntal activitie	25	<u>\$ 5,266,166</u>

Debt service requirements to retire the bonds payable outstanding for governmental activities at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year ending June 30,		Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 542,184	\$ 80,288	\$ 622,472
2024	542,590	73,998	616,588
2025	543,000	66,833	609,833
2026	543,416	57,071	600,487
2027	543,837	49,443	593,280
2028-2032	<u>2,551,139</u>	96,980	2,648,119
Total	\$ <u>5,266,166</u>	\$ 424,613	\$ 5,690,779

#### 9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

#### Notes Payable - Direct Borrowings

Notes payable at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following individual issues:

		Final		
	Interest	Maturity	Balance at	Collateral
	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>6/30/2022</u>	<u>Pledged</u>
Governmental activities:				
Skowhegan Savings Bank	4%	10/2028	\$ 68,663	n/a
			\$ <b>68,663</b>	
		Final		
	Interest	Maturity	Balance at	Collateral
	Rate	Date	<u>6/30/2022</u>	<u>Pledged</u>
Business -type activities:				
Skowhegan Savings Bank – line of credit	4.08%	03/2023	\$ 77,161	n/a
			\$ 77,161	

Notes payable from direct borrowings include provisions that in the event the Town defaults on the note for any reason, the holder may demand immediate payment of all principal and accrued unpaid interest.

Debt service requirements to retire the general obligation notes outstanding for governmental activities at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year ending June 30,		Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 10,226	\$ 2,511	\$ 12,737
2024	10,763	2,106	12,869
2025	11,319	1,695	13,014
2026	13,61 <b>2</b>	1,279	14,891
2027	14,590	804	15,394
2028-2032	8,153	257	8,410
Total	\$ <u>68,663</u>	\$ 8,652	\$ 77,315

Debt service requirements to retire the general obligation notes outstanding for businesstype activities at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year ending June 30,		Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 77,161	\$ 3,702	\$ 80,863
Total	\$ <u>77,161</u>	\$ 3,702	\$ 80,863

#### 10. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Town offers full-time employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 through ICMA Retirement Corporation. The plan permits salary deferral to future years. Participation in the plan is optional. As of June 30, 2022, five employees were enrolled in the plan. The deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

The Town has amended its plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Section 457(g); therefore, the Town no longer owns the deferred amounts and they have been removed from the Town's financial statements.

investments are managed by the plan's trustee under one of two investment options or a combination thereof. The choice of investment options is made by the participants.

The Town's policy states the Town shall match 3%. Total Town contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$5,802.

#### 11. OPEB OBILIGATIONS

#### Plan Description

The Town provides health insurance to its employees through Maine Municipal Employees Health Trust (MMEHT). The Town does not provide postemployment or postretirement health benefits, but it is subject to an implicit benefit for its members in MMEHT.

#### Accounting Policies

The impact of experience gains or losses and assumption changes on the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) are recognized in the OPEB expense over the average expected remaining service life of all active and inactive members of the Plan. As of the beginning of the measurement period, this average was 8 years.

The table below shows changes in the change in Net OPEB Liability during the 2022 measurement year:

	Net OPEB Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a)–(b)
Balances 1/1/2021	\$ 40,699	\$-	\$ 40,699
(Reporting 12/31/2021)			
Changes for the year:			- 070
Service cost	5,079	-	5,079
Interest	966	-	966
Changes of benefits	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	(4,394)		(4,394)
Changes of assumptions	(4,971)		(4,971)
Contributions - employer	-	413	(413)
Benefit payments	(413)	(413)	-
Net changes	(3,733)	-	(3,733)
Balances 1/1/2022			
(Reporting 12/31/2022)	\$ 36,966	\$	\$ 36,966

## 11. OPEB OBILIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The table below summarizes the current balances of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources along with the net recognition over the next 5 years, and thereafter:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows
	Resources	of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 186	\$ 4,338
Changes in assumptions	5,358	5,093
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	327	
Total	\$ 5,871	\$ 9,431

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

#### Year ended June 30:

2023	399
2024	(177)
2025	196
2026	(790)
2027	(1,170)
Thereafter	(2,345)

As of January 1, 2022, the plan membership data is comprised of 4 active members with only an implicit benefit.

#### **Key Economic Assumptions:**

Measurement date:	January 1, 2022
Discount rates:	2.06% per annum for year end 2022 reporting 2.12% per annum for year end 2021 reporting
<i>Trend assumptions</i> : grading over 20 years to	<i>Pre-Medicare Medical</i> – Initial trend of 6.25% applied in FYE 2022 3.53% per annum.
	Pre-Medicare Drug – Initial trend of 13.10% applied in FYE 2022

grading over 20 years to 3.53% per annum.

*Medicare Medical* – Initial trend of 5.00% applied in FYE 2022 grading over 20 years to 3.53% per annum.

*Medicare Drug* – Initial trend of 9.90% applied in FYE 2022 grading over 20 years to 3.53% per annum.

Administrative and claims expense – 3% per annum.

## 11. OPEB OBILIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

## **Future Plan Changes**

It is assumed that the current plan and cost-sharing structure remains in place for all future years.

## Demographic Assumptions:

Retiree continuation:Retirees who are current Medicare participants – 100%<br/>Retirees who are Pre-medicare, active participants – 75%<br/>Spouses who are Pre-medicare, spouse is active participant – 50%

*Rate of mortality:* Based on 112.1% and 118.5% of the 2010 Public Plan General Benefits-Weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table, respectively, for males and females. The proposed rates are projected generationally using the RPEC\_2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 1.00% for ages 80 and under, grading down to 0.05% at age 95, and further grading down to 0.00% at age 115, along with convergence to the ultimate rates in the year 2027. All other parameters used in the RPEC\_2020 model are those include in the published MP-2020 scale. As prescribed by the Trust, mortality rates were taken from the assumptions for the Maine State Retirement Consolidated Plan for Participating Local Districts at June 30, 2021. *Marriage assumptions:* A husband is assumed to be 3-years older than his wife.

Assumed rate of retirement: For employees hired prior to July 1, 2014 Age 55-58 – 5% Age 59-64 – 20% Age 65-69 - 25% Age 70+ - 100% For employees hired after July 1, 2014 Age 55-63 – 5% Age 64-69 – 20% Age 70+ - 100%

Salary increases: 2.75% per year

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the TOL was 2.06% based on a measurement date of January 1, 2022. This rate is assumed to be an index rate for 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher, for pay as you go plans.

## 11. OPEB OBILIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The following table shows how the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022 would change if the discount rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate. The current rate is 2.06%.

1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
1.06%	2.06%	3.06%
\$ 43,610	\$ 36,966	\$ 31,555

Changes in the healthcare trend affect the measurement of the TOL. Lower healthcare trend rates produce a lower TOL and higher healthcare trend rates produce a higher TOL. The table below shows the sensitivity of the TOL to the healthcare trend rates.

1% Decrease	Healthcare Trend Rates	1% Increase
\$ 30,752	\$ 36,966	\$ 44,909

A 1% decrease in the healthcare trend rate decreases the NOL by approximately 16.8%. A 1% increase in the healthcare trend rate increases the NOL by approximately 21.5%.

## TOWN OF KINGFIELD, MAINE SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Schedules of Required Supplementary Information start with one year of information as of the implementation of GASB No. 75, but eventually will build up to 10 years of information. The schedule below shows changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios required by GASB No. 75.

	FYE 2022	FYE 2021	FYE 2020	FYE 2019	FYE 2018
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost (BOY)	\$ 5,079	\$ 4,488	\$ 3,993	\$ 4,333	\$ 3,572
Interest (includes interest on service	966	1,030	1,106	840	606
cost)					
Changes of benefit terms	0	0	(660)	0	0
Differences between expected and	(4,394)	0	(988)	0	1,131
actual experience					
Changes of assumptions	(4,971)	2,270	6,906	(2,231)	2,351
Benefit payments, including refunds of	(413)	(397)	(55)	(53)	(5)
member contributions	_				
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ (3,733)	\$ 7,391	\$ 10,302	\$ 2,889	\$ 7,655
Total OPEB liability – beginning	\$ 40,699	\$33,308	\$ 23,006	\$ 20,117	\$ 12,462
Total OPEB liability – ending	\$ 36,966	\$ 40,699	\$ 33,308	\$ 23,006	\$ 20,117
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions – employer	413	397	55	53	5
Contributions – member	0	0	0	0	0
Net investment income	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit payments, including refunds of	(413)	(397)	(55)	(53)	(5)
member contributions					
Administrative expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Net change in plan fiduciary net	0	0	0	0	0
position					
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	0	0	0	0	0
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	0	0	0	0	0
	=				
Net OPEB liability – endings	\$ 36,966	\$ 40,699	\$ 33,308	\$ 23,006	\$ 20,117
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 207,396	\$ 141,800	\$ 144,480	\$ 144,480	\$ 144,480
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	17.8%	28.7%	23.5%	15.9%	13.9%

#### Town of Kingfield, Maine General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Budgeted	Amo	ounts				Variance with Final Budget-
		Original		Final	Ac	tual Amounts		Positive (negative)
REVENUES:								
Property taxes	\$	2,437,628	\$	2,437,628	\$	2,409,211	\$	(28,418)
Excise taxes		250,000		250,000		276,963		26,963
Intergovernmental revenue		1,025,894		1,025,894		1,109,147		83,253
Interest income		-		-		16,135		16,135
Interest on taxes and liens		-		-		6,922		6,922
Charges for services		221,394		221,394		257,345		35,950
Other revenues		-		-		84,467		84,467
Total revenues		3,934,917		3,934,917		4,160,190		225,273
EXPENDITURES:								
General government		474,589		656,972		326,247		330,725
Public safety		230,688		296,705		192,547		104,157
Public works		5,851,300		7,485,424		2,134,950		5,350,474
Transfer station		309,090		385,990		236,434		149,556
Education		1,662,668		1,662,668		1,600,485		62,183
County tax		192,636		192,636		192,636		
Social services		20,600		20,600		20,600		-
Debt service		114,750		114,750		114,750		-
Unclassified		70,233		161,049		17,400		143,649
Total expenditures		8,926,555		10,976,793		4,836,050		6,140,744
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(4,991,638)		(7,041,876)		(675,860)		6,366,016
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Operating transfers in		-		-		183		(183)
Operating transfers (out)		(55,500)		(55,500)		(55,500)		-
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable		5,085,000		5,085,000		5,085,000		-
Total other financing sources		5,029,500		5,029,500		5,029,683		(183)
Net changes in fund balances						4,353,823		
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	_					4,418,478	-	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	_				\$	8,772,301		

## Town of Kingfield, Maine Combining Balance Sheet - All Other Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

			Total Other		
	Permanent		Go	vernmental	
		Funds		Funds	
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,115	\$	11,115	
Interfund receivable		8,215		8,215	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	19,330	\$	19,330	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE:					
Fund Balance:					
Non-spendable - endowments	\$	8,215	\$	8,215	
Restricted - Wyman scholarship		11,115		11,115	
Total fund balance		19,330		19,330	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	19,330	\$	19,330	

## Schedule B

## Town of Kingfield, Maine Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance All Other Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		rmanent Funds	Total Other Governmental Funds	
REVENUES:				
Interest Income	\$	183 5	\$ 183	
Total revenues		183	183	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		183	183	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) OF FUNDS:				
Transfer (to) from General Fund		(183)	(183)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(183)	(183)	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES		-	-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR		19,330	19,330	
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	19,330	\$ 19,330	

#### Schedule C

## Schedule D

## Town of Kingfield, Maine Schedule of Property Valuation, Assessment, and Appropriations General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Assessed Valuation: Real estate valuation Personal property valuation	\$ 123,229,583 1,777,000
Total valuation	125,006,583
Tax Commitment:	
Tax assessment at \$19.50 per thousand	2,437,628
Reconciliation of Commitment with Appropriation:	
Current year tax commitment, as above	2,437,628
Estimated revenues	1,497,288
Issuance of long-term debt	5,085,000
Budgeted transfers out	(55,500)
Appropriations per original budget	8,964,417
Overlay	(37,862)
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$                                    </u>

## Schedule E

## Town of Kingfield, Maine Schedule of Taxes and Tax Liens Receivable General Fund June 30, 2022

Taxes receivable:		
Real property	\$ 123,956	
Personal property	 3,124	
		\$ 127,080
Tax liens receivable:		
2021	9,539	
2020	 3,297	
		 12,835
TOTAL TAXES AND TAX LIENS RECEIVABLE		\$ 139,916