

Technology Reliability

Reading Municipal Light Department

Annual Report

FY 2013



Efficiency Community



Board of Commissioners



John Stempeck,
Chair



Philip B. Pacino,
Vice Chair
(*Chair* until April 2013)



David Mancuso,
Commissioner
(appointed May 2013)



Robert Soli,
Commissioner



David Talbot,
Commissioner
(elected April 2013)



Gina Snyder,
(*Vice Chair* until end
of term April 2013)



Marsie West,
(*Commissioner* until
April 2013)

Citizens' Advisory Board

John Norton, Chair,
North Reading

George Hooper, Vice Chair,
Wilmington

Thomas Ollila, Secretary,
Wilmington

Tony Capobianco,
Reading

David Nelson,
Lynnfield

Reading Municipal Light Department is a municipal electric utility serving Reading, North Reading, Wilmington, and Lynnfield Center. Founded in 1894, RMLD is nonprofit, locally owned and locally controlled. A Board of Light Commissioners elected by Reading voters governs the utility. A Citizens' Advisory Board, appointed by the four communities we serve, makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

From the Interim General Manager



Kevin Sullivan
Interim General Manager

To our customers:

As we look back on FY13, it seems the process of delivering power is anything but what has often been described as a “boring brick and mortar business.” More often, advancing technologies and supporting applications continue to infiltrate the electric utility industry, providing a continuously changing landscape. While delivering electricity largely remains the same since RMLD began in 1894, the supporting technology used today would be inconceivable to the employees of even 30 years ago.

In 2010, Reading Municipal Light Department began to formulate a vision consisting of systems that would enable its staff to access more information in order to better serve its customers. Since a Geographic Information System (GIS) framework was in place and RMLD was planning to change out the existing legacy meters for its residential and commercial customers, it was natural to prepare for the integration of diagnostic systems.

By leveraging the existing fiber optic loop that encircles the service territory and using the GIS framework, RMLD completed the installation of a metering fixed network system of devices. Integrated with the billing software, this has streamlined the meter reading process to a few days for what normally would have taken meter readers the better part of three weeks to complete. This same system provides a substantially better understanding of the location(s) where power has been disrupted, offering early detection and, together with GIS, location diagnosis for RMLD crews.

Additionally, by utilizing GIS, the fixed network system and other engineering software, RMLD will be able to identify and resolve more quickly where transformer overloads exist, which will ultimately improve the reliability of the system.

As technology in the electric utility industry marches forward, you can be sure that RMLD will evaluate the possibilities and opportunities that will make us an even better utility, leading us to the next vision in this continuously changing landscape. Taking advantage of technological possibilities ensures high efficiency the best possible reliability, the lowest rates, and superior customer service.

Stop in any time. We're here for you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Sullivan', written over a light green leaf graphic.

Kevin Sullivan
Interim General Manager

**Our thanks to Vinnie Cameron, RMLD's General Manager since 2003,
who retired in 2013 after nearly 25 years of service to RMLD.**

More than just new meters

A five-year project to replace RMLD meters with upgraded versions reached a major milestone this year when all residential work was finished. Conversion of commercial meters is set for completion in 2013.

The new meters bring additional information technology to our system, offering benefits that will enhance reliability, efficiency, and customer service.

Unlike previous meters, the new versions are connected to our fiber optic network, a communications loop first built in the 1990s to help monitor and control RMLD's electric distribution system. This enables them to send real-time information to our computers, giving us a more detailed picture of our electric system's operation.

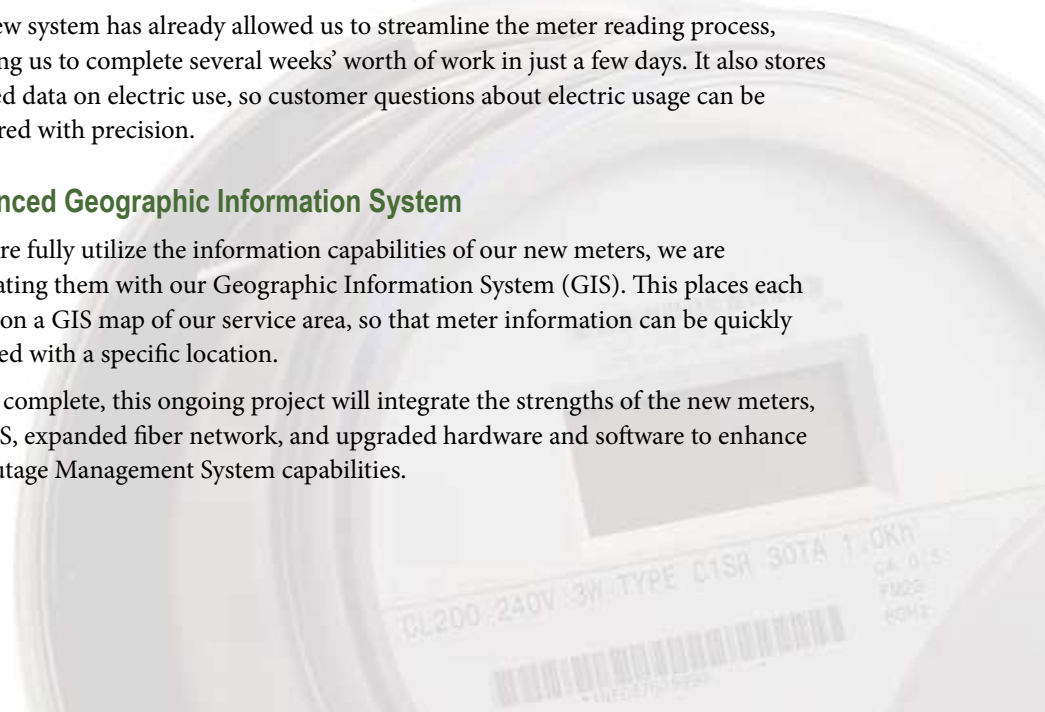
The meter project required expansion and modification of the existing fiber optic network, along with installation of new computer hardware and software.

The new system has already allowed us to streamline the meter reading process, allowing us to complete several weeks' worth of work in just a few days. It also stores detailed data on electric use, so customer questions about electric usage can be answered with precision.

Enhanced Geographic Information System

To more fully utilize the information capabilities of our new meters, we are integrating them with our Geographic Information System (GIS). This places each meter on a GIS map of our service area, so that meter information can be quickly matched with a specific location.

When complete, this ongoing project will integrate the strengths of the new meters, the GIS, expanded fiber network, and upgraded hardware and software to enhance the Outage Management System capabilities.



nvironment



Earth-friendly rates

Taking care of the environment is important to our customers. So is holding down costs. That's why we remain committed to maintaining our low, competitive rates, and why we offer a variety of rates and services to save money and benefit the environment.

RMLD's net metering rate, introduced in January 2012 to encourage alternative energy projects, has become a popular option for solar installations. About 20 customers now take advantage of the rate, which allows them to sell any excess energy they generate to RMLD. We also have a Green Choice rate, which offers all customers the option to support electricity production from renewable energy sources.

Our controlled domestic electric hot water rate, designed to help manage costly and inefficient peak demand for electricity, now helps about 600 customers save an average of \$200 per year. After a successful pilot program, we are in the process of standardizing the technology used with this rate. By implementing a wireless Internet control system, we are able to reduce the control time to a limited number of hours on weekdays only, rather than a pre-set schedule of daily control.

Another rate aimed at managing peak demand is our residential time-of-use rate. It cuts electric bills an average of 20% for those who can shift a significant portion of their electric use away from on-peak hours – currently noon to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Some 378 customers now use the time-of-use rate, under which the energy charge for power used on-peak costs more than our standard rate, while power used off-peak costs less. To use this option, you need a time-of-use meter.

For complete information on all our rates, visit rml.com.

Renewable energy

RMLD's analysis of all potential power sources takes into consideration their environmental impact, price, and the financial stability of the supplier. With these factors in mind, we regularly review the available renewable energy sources throughout our region.

Locally, renewable energy installations among our residential customers now total 100 kilowatts of capacity. Commercial sites total 750 kilowatts. This year, residential customers installed photovoltaic systems at:

Reading – Tennyson Road, Backbay Court

North Reading – Old Andover Road, Winterbury Lane

Wilmington – Apache Way

Also, two commercial customers, Office Paper Recovery in Wilmington and Teradyne in North Reading, added solar components.

Energy efficiency programs

RMLD offers personal, custom energy evaluations for both residential and commercial customers who want to implement energy efficiency and conservation measures. These audits are tailored to each customer's need, and are free of charge.

For residential customers, we offer appliance rebates ranging from \$10 to \$250 for certain energy-efficient appliance purchases. This year we added electric heat pump water heaters to the program, which also includes refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers, room air conditioners, central air conditioners, dehumidifiers, programmable thermostats, and ceiling fans. We also have rebates for residential solar installations.

For commercial and industrial customers, RMLD offers rebates up to \$50,000 toward measures that reduce energy consumption within their facilities. This customized program covers a broad range of manufacturing equipment, and RMLD must first approve a customer's plan. A separate program offers energy-efficient commercial lighting rebates.

For complete details and restrictions on all energy efficiency services, visit rml.com.



Efficiency



Community service

As a municipal utility, locally owned and controlled, RMLD is focused on our customers. This means doing what we can to make our communities a better place to live and work.

Many of our employees are longstanding and active members of local business and service organizations, serving in leadership roles in local Chambers of Commerce, Rotary clubs and School and Business Partnership in Wilmington. We're also a regular part of local events such as Town Days, Earth Day events, Reading Friends and Family Days, and several area vehicle days where our trucks and equipment are on display.

Our annual electric safety and conservation program reaches some 1,000 students in grades 3 and 4 throughout our service area.

We welcome visitors on tours of our facilities, visit Senior Centers to discuss energy matters, and hold energy workshops open to all customers. Communications is key, and in 2012 our annual report received a national Award of Merit from the American Public Power Association.

When a worthy community project needs support, we often step forward. This year, for example, an RMLD truck made it possible for the Reading Food Pantry to access low-cost food from the

Boston Food Bank. We also provide annual support to the Salvation Army's Good Neighbor Energy Fund to help those in financial need pay winter energy bills.

Bill payments made easy

Four new drop-box bill payment locations were added this year at Reading Cooperative Bank locations at 180 Haven St. in Reading, 170 Park St. in North Reading, and 230 Lowell St. and 352 Middlesex St., both in Wilmington. They join our existing payment drop boxes at the RMLD parking lot at 230 Ash St. in Reading, the Town Hall parking lot at 16 Lowell St. in Reading, Lucci's at 231 Lowell St. in Wilmington, and New England Beverage at 158 Main St. in North Reading. RMLD also offers two convenient, green options: paperless billing and online payment at rml.com.

FY 2013 Construction Highlights

Line Construction

Line construction is an ongoing task performed to ensure that all customers continue to receive high quality, reliable electric service. Here are highlights of projects completed in FY 2013, listed by town.

Reading

Circuit Upgrades:

- 800 feet of secondary cable* installed on Belmont Street as part of an area upgrade project.
- 2,000 feet of primary cable and 2,800 feet of secondary cable installed on Chestnut Road, Auburn Road and Bancroft Road as part of an area upgrade project.

Notable examples of new service additions or upgrades:

Pierce Street Condominiums – Pierce St.
Zinga – 30 Haven St.
Ocean Glass Company – 143 Washington St.
Portland Pie – 54 Haven St.

Wilmington

Circuit Upgrades:

- 3,200 feet of secondary cable installed on Andover Street as part of an area upgrade project.
- 7,500 feet of primary cable and 8,000 feet of secondary cable installed on Shady Hill Lane, Pinewood Avenue, Oakdale Road, Birchwood Road, Sprucewood Road and Judith Road.
- 7,000 feet of primary cable and 5,000 feet of secondary cable installed on Federal Street, Grant Street, Wilson Street, Lincoln Street, Pershing Street, Liberty Street, Mackey Road and Bancroft Street.

Notable examples of new service additions or upgrades:

Commercial Building – 1 Cornell Place
Commercial Building – 235 Andover St.
Apartment Buildings – 10 Burlington Ave.
Super Cuts – 337 Main St.
Granite Countertops Pro – 200 Andover St.

North Reading

Circuit Upgrades:

- 800 feet of secondary cable installed on Devons Road as part of an area upgrade project.
- 700 feet of primary cable and 900 feet of secondary cable installed on Cottage Road as part of an area upgrade project.
- 1,500 circuit feet of primary underground cable installed on Hemlock Road, Fox Run Lane and Swan Pond Road as part of an area upgrade project.

Lynnfield Center

Circuit Upgrades:

- 3,100 circuit feet of primary and secondary cable installed on Homestead Road as part of an area upgrade project.

In addition, RMLD upgraded the underground distribution system on Needham and Townsend Roads. This included installing seven manholes and replacing 4,500 feet of conduit, 3,000 feet of primary cable, 1,200 feet of secondary cable and five pad-mounted transformers.



Reli

* All lengths of cables listed are approximate.

As a direct result of system maintenance and upgrades, RMLD continues to improve reliability statistics throughout our service area.



ability

FY 2013 statistics

System peak demand: 163,785 kilowatts on Tuesday, July 17, 2012, at 5 p.m. This is 5.05% lower than the highest peak demand of 172,493 kW set in August 2006.

Retail sales: 721,973,157 kilowatt-hours, up 0.34% over FY 2012

Customer calls for service: 1,626 routine calls, plus 1,500+ related to Hurricane Sandy

Poles damaged by motor vehicles: 41

Meter Replacement Project: 6,949

DigSafe requests: 3,051 locations marked for underground equipment

New services: 208 residential;
44 commercial/industrial

- **Reading** – 35 residential;
15 commercial/industrial
- **North Reading** – 23 residential;
8 commercial/industrial
- **Wilmington** – 143 residential;
20 commercial/industrial
- **Lynnfield** – 7 residential;
1 commercial/industrial

**TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Annual Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2013**

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Financials



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Municipal Light Board
Town of Reading Municipal Light Department

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Reading Municipal Light Department ("the Department") (an enterprise fund of the Town of Reading, Massachusetts), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Department'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. 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 business-type activities and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Reading Municipal Light Department as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedule of Funding Progress 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 evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Melanson, Heath + Company P.C.

Andover, Massachusetts
September 25, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Within this section of the Town of Reading Municipal Light Department's ("the Department") annual financial report, management provides a narrative discussion and analysis of the Department's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2013. The Department's performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosures following this section.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include (1) the Proprietary Fund Statements of Net Position, (2) the Proprietary Fund Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, (3) the Proprietary Fund Statements of Cash Flows, (4) the Fiduciary Funds Statements of Net Position, (5) the Fiduciary Funds Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, and (6) Notes to Financial Statements.

The Proprietary Fund Statements of Net Position is designed to indicate our financial position as of a specific point in time. At June 30, 2013, it shows our net worth of \$98,317,179 which comprises \$70,194,418 invested in capital assets, \$2,733,147 restricted for depreciation fund, and \$25,389,614 unrestricted.

The Proprietary Fund Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position summarize our operating results and reveal how much, if any, of a profit was earned for the year. As discussed in more detail below, our net profit for the year ended June 30, 2013 was \$1,783,119.

The Proprietary Fund Statements of Cash Flows provide information about cash receipts, cash payments, investing, and financing activities during the accounting period. A review of our Statements of Cash Flows indicates that cash receipts from operating activities adequately covered our operating expenses in fiscal year 2013.

The following is a summary of the Department's financial data for the current and prior fiscal years.

Summary of Net Position

	2013	2012
Current assets	\$ 19,793,703	\$ 20,331,949
Noncurrent assets	88,266,629	87,919,610
Total assets	<u>\$ 108,060,332</u>	<u>\$ 108,251,559</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 6,996,149	\$ 7,515,556
Noncurrent liabilities	2,747,004	4,201,943
Total liabilities	<u>9,743,153</u>	<u>11,717,499</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	70,194,418	68,670,917
Restricted for depreciation fund	2,733,147	2,635,206
Restricted for OPEB trust	-	1,344,829
Unrestricted	<u>25,389,614</u>	<u>23,883,108</u>
Total net position	<u>98,317,179</u>	<u>96,534,060</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 108,060,332</u>	<u>\$ 108,251,559</u>

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	2013	2012
Operating revenues	\$ 82,294,531	\$ 81,764,964
Operating expenses	(79,045,634)	(77,383,674)
Operating income	3,248,897	4,381,290
Non-operating revenues (expenses)	(1,465,778)	(1,450,812)
Change in net position	1,783,119	2,930,478
Beginning net position	96,534,060	93,603,582
Ending net position	\$ 98,317,179	\$ 96,534,060

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Electric sales (net of discounts) were \$80,816,527 in fiscal year 2013, a decrease of 2.1% from the prior year. In fiscal year 2013, kilowatt hours sold increased by 2.3% to 701,896,340, compared to 685,978,955 in fiscal year 2012. In fiscal year 2013, customers were charged \$339,810 in fuel charge adjustments, compared to credits of \$(785,180) in fiscal year 2012. In fiscal year 2013, customers were charged purchase power adjustments of \$1,138,194, compared to \$3,203 in fiscal year 2012.

Operating expenses were \$79,045,634 in fiscal year 2013, an overall increase of 2.1% from fiscal year 2012. The largest portion of this total, \$61,423,332, was for purchase power expenses. Other operating expenses included \$12,580,772 for general operating and maintenance costs, \$1,375,900 for voluntary payments to Towns, and depreciation expense of \$3,665,630. In fiscal year 2013, the depreciation rate was 3.0%.

In fiscal year 2013, the Department contributed \$1,000,000 to the Reading Municipal Light Department Employees' Pension Trust (the "Pension Trust") and the Pension Trust contributed \$1,288,076 to the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement System on behalf of the Department's employees.

In fiscal year 2013, the Department contributed \$1,483,007 to an Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust (the "OPEB Trust"), which was equal to its actuarially determined liability at June 30, 2013. As a result, the Department had no OPEB liability at June 30, 2013. Additional information on the Department's OPEB contributions can be found in Note 15 on pages 20-22 of this report.

C. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in land at year end amounted to \$1,265,842; there was no change from the prior year. Total investment in depreciable capital assets at year end amounted to \$68,928,575 (net of accumulated depreciation), an increase of \$1,523,500 from the prior year. This investment in depreciable capital assets includes structures and improvements, equipment and furnishings, and infrastructure assets.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Department has no outstanding bonded debt. Additional information on capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Additional information on capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Reading Municipal Light Department's finances for all those with an interest in the Department's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Accounting/Business Manager
Town of Reading Municipal Light Department
230 Ash Street, Reading, Massachusetts 01867

TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS-TYPE PROPRIETARY FUND
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
ASSETS		
Current:		
Unrestricted cash and short-term investments	\$ 9,151,851	\$ 9,957,960
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectable	8,381,377	8,115,722
Prepaid expenses	691,445	762,930
Inventory	1,569,030	1,495,337
Total current assets	<u>19,793,703</u>	<u>20,331,949</u>
Noncurrent:		
Restricted cash and short-term investments	18,035,438	19,187,119
Investment in associated companies	36,774	61,574
Land and construction in progress	1,265,842	1,265,842
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>68,928,575</u>	<u>67,405,075</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>88,266,629</u>	<u>87,919,610</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 108,060,332	 108,251,559
LIABILITIES		
Current:		
Accounts payable	4,978,818	4,934,861
Accrued liabilities	527,638	469,906
Customer deposits	700,021	631,268
Customer advances for construction	405,154	363,459
Due to retirement trust	-	1,000,000
Current portion of long-term liabilities:		
Accrued employee compensated absences	<u>384,518</u>	<u>116,062</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>6,996,149</u>	<u>7,515,556</u>
Noncurrent:		
Accrued employee compensated absences	2,747,004	2,866,854
Other post-employment benefits	-	1,335,089
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>2,747,004</u>	<u>4,201,943</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 9,743,153	 11,717,499
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	70,194,418	68,670,917
Restricted for depreciation fund	2,733,147	2,635,206
Restricted for other post-employment benefits	-	1,344,829
Unrestricted	<u>25,389,614</u>	<u>23,883,108</u>
 TOTAL NET POSITION	 <u>\$ 98,317,179</u>	 <u>\$ 96,534,060</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT

BUSINESS-TYPE PROPRIETARY FUND
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Operating Revenues:		
Electric sales, net of discounts of \$4,380,927 and \$4,229,951, respectively	\$ 80,816,527	\$ 82,546,941
Purchase power and fuel charge adjustments:		
Fuel charge adjustment	339,810	(785,180)
Purchase power adjustment	<u>1,138,194</u>	<u>3,203</u>
Total Operating Revenues	82,294,531	81,764,964
Operating Expenses:		
Purchase power	61,423,332	60,361,614
Operating	10,325,066	9,882,934
Maintenance	2,255,706	2,235,228
Depreciation	3,665,630	3,552,330
Voluntary payments to towns	<u>1,375,900</u>	<u>1,351,568</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>79,045,634</u>	<u>77,383,674</u>
Operating Income	3,248,897	4,381,290
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Interest income	24,435	88,705
Contributions in aid of construction	30,965	17,226
MMWEC surplus	445,278	516,183
Purchased power refunds	327,297	-
Intergovernmental grants	53,074	325,007
Return on investment to Town of Reading	(2,265,427)	(2,205,957)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(385,199)	(563,957)
Other	<u>303,799</u>	<u>371,981</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(1,465,778)</u>	<u>(1,450,812)</u>
Change in Net Position	1,783,119	2,930,478
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>96,534,060</u>	<u>93,603,582</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 98,317,179</u>	<u>\$ 96,534,060</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT

BUSINESS-TYPE PROPRIETARY FUND
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 80,619,625	\$ 83,250,940
Payments to vendors and employees	(77,467,006)	(72,408,534)
Customer purchase power and fuel charge adjustments	1,478,004	(781,977)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	4,630,623	10,060,429
<u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>		
Return on investment to Town of Reading	(2,265,427)	(2,205,957)
MMWEC surplus	445,278	516,183
Intergovernmental revenues	53,074	325,007
Other	631,096	371,981
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Noncapital Financing Activities	(1,135,979)	(992,786)
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(5,574,329)	(5,226,695)
Contributions in aid of construction	72,660	17,226
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(5,501,669)	(5,209,469)
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>		
Investment income	24,435	88,705
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash and investments	1,176,481	(585,553)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities	1,200,916	(496,848)
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(806,109)	3,361,326
Unrestricted Cash and Short Term Investments, Beginning of Year	9,957,960	6,596,634
Unrestricted Cash and Short Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 9,151,851</u>	<u>\$ 9,957,960</u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash:</u>		
Operating income	\$ 3,248,897	\$ 4,381,290
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	3,665,630	3,552,330
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(265,655)	634,116
Prepaid and other assets	71,485	(9,798)
Inventory	(73,693)	90,908
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	250,295	64,932
Due to pension trust	(1,000,000)	1,000,000
Other post-employment benefits	(1,335,089)	169,289
Other liabilities	68,753	177,362
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 4,630,623</u>	<u>\$ 10,060,429</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENTS OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	Pension Trust		OPEB Trust
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 5,197,092	\$ 4,476,777	\$ 1,495,511
Due from proprietary fund	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>5,197,092</u>	<u>5,476,777</u>	<u>1,495,511</u>
<u>NET POSITION</u>			
Total net position held in trust	<u>\$ 5,197,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,476,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,495,511</u>

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	Pension Trust		OPEB Trust
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Additions:			
Contributions from Reading Municipal Light Department	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,483,007
Interest and dividend income	<u>8,391</u>	<u>25,605</u>	<u>12,504</u>
Total additions	1,008,391	1,025,605	1,495,511
Deductions:			
Paid to Reading Contributory Retirement System	<u>1,288,076</u>	<u>1,336,326</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deductions	<u>1,288,076</u>	<u>1,336,326</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net position	(279,685)	(310,721)	1,495,511
Net position:			
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>5,476,777</u>	<u>5,787,498</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 5,197,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,476,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,495,511</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Town of Reading, Massachusetts Municipal Light Department

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies of the Town of Reading Municipal Light Department (“the Department”) (an enterprise fund of the Town of Reading, Massachusetts) are as follows:

A. Business Activity - The Department purchases electricity which it distributes to consumers within the towns of Reading, North Reading, Wilmington, and Lynnfield.

B. Regulation and Basis of Accounting - Under Massachusetts General Laws, the Department’s electric rates are set by the Municipal Light Board. Electric rates, excluding the fuel charge, cannot be changed more often than once every three months. Rate schedules are filed with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU). While the DPU exercises general supervisory authority over the Department, the Department’s rates are not subject to DPU approval. The Department’s policy is to prepare its financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in the proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Department has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

C. Concentrations - The Department operates within the electric utility industry which has undergone significant restructuring and deregulation. Legislation was enacted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1998 which changed the electric industry. The law introduced competition and provided consumers with choices while assuring continued reliable service. Municipal utilities are not currently subject to this legislation.

D. Retirement Trust - The Reading Municipal Light Department Employees’ Pension Trust (the “Pension Trust”) was established on December 30, 1966, by the Reading Municipal Light Board pursuant to Chapter 164 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Pension Trust constitutes the principal instrument of a plan established by the Municipal Light Board for the purpose of funding the Department’s annual required contribution to the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost sharing, multi-employer public employee retirement system.

E. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust - The Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability Trust Fund (the “OPEB Trust”) was established by the Reading Municipal Light Board pursuant to Chapter 32B, Section 20 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The OPEB Trust constitutes the principal instrument of a plan established by the Municipal Light Board for the purpose of funding the Department’s annual actuarially determined OPEB contribution for future retirees.

F. Revenues - Revenues are based on rates established by the Department and filed with the DPU. Revenues from sales of electricity are recorded on the basis of bills rendered from monthly meter readings taken on a cycle basis and are stated net of discounts. Recognition is given to the amount of sales to customers which are unbilled at the end of the fiscal period.

G. Cash and Short-term Investments - For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Department considers both restricted and unrestricted cash on deposit with the Town Treasurer to be cash or short-term investments. For purpose of the Statement of Net Position, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

H. Investments - State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from date of purchase.

Investments for the Department and the Trust consist of shares in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). Because of their immediate liquidity, these funds are classified as cash and short-term investments in the accompanying financial statements.

I. Inventory - Inventory consists of parts and accessories purchased for use in the utility business for construction, operation, and maintenance purposes and is stated at average cost. Meters and transformers are capitalized when purchased.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and utility plant infrastructure, are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of the donation.

The cost 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 they are acquired or constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary fund capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the constructed asset. When capital assets are retired, the cost of the retired asset, less accumulated depreciation, salvage value and any cash proceeds, is charged to the Department's unrestricted net assets account.

Massachusetts General Laws require utility plant in service to be depreciated at an annual rate of 3%. To change this rate, the Department must obtain approval from the DPU. Changes in annual depreciation rates may be made for financial factors relating to cash flow for plant expansion, rather than engineering factors relating to estimates of useful lives.

K. Accrued Compensated Absences - Employee vacation leave is vested annually but may only be carried forward to the succeeding year with supervisor approval and, if appropriate, within the terms of the applicable Department policy or union contract. Generally, sick leave may accumulate according to union and Department contracts and policy, and is paid upon normal termination at the current rate of pay. The Department's policy is to recognize vacation costs at the time payments are made. The Department records accumulated, unused, vested sick pay as a liability. The amount recorded is the amount to be paid at termination at the current rate of pay.

L. Long-Term Obligations - The proprietary fund financial statements report long-term debt and other long-term obligations as liabilities in the Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position.

M. 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 reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

N. Rate of Return - The Department's rates must be set such that earnings attributable to electric operations do not exceed eight percent of the net cost of plant. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. To determine the net income subject to the rate of return, the Department performs the following calculation.

Using the net income per the audited financials, the return on investment to the Town of Reading is added back, the fuel charge adjustment is added or deducted, and miscellaneous debits/credits (i.e., gain/loss on disposal of fixed assets, etc.) are added or deducted, leaving an adjusted net income figure for rate of return purposes. Investment interest income and bond principal payments are then deducted from this figure to determine the net income subject to the rate of return. The net income subject to the rate of return is then subtracted from the allowable eight percent rate of return, which is calculated by adding the book value of net plant and the investment in associated companies less the contributions in aid of construction multiplied by eight percent. From this calculation, the Municipal Light Board will determine what cash transfers need to be made at year end.

O. Comparative Financial Information - The financial statements include certain prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Department's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2012, from which the summarized information was derived.

2. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash and short-term investments as of June 30, 2013 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statements of net position:

Unrestricted cash and short-term investments	\$ 9,151,851
Restricted cash and short-term investments	18,035,438

Fiduciary funds:

Cash and short-term investments - Pension Trust	5,197,092
Cash and short-term investments - OPEB Trust	1,495,511
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 33,879,892</u>

Cash and short-term investments at June 30, 2013 consist of the following:

Cash on hand	\$ 3,000
Deposits with financial institutions	33,876,892
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 33,879,892</u>

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment will be adversely affected by changes in market interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Department manages its exposure to interest rate risk by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

As of June 30, 2013, all Department (including the Pension Trust and OPEB Trust) investments were held in pooled investments with the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). Because of their immediate liquidity, these funds are classified as cash and short-term investments in the accompanying financial statements and are not considered to be exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that the issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assigning of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. As of June 30, 2013, none of the Department's (including Pension Trust and OPEB Trust) short-term investments were exposed to significant credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Department follows the Town of Reading's investment policy, which does not limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by Massachusetts General Laws. At June 30, 2013, the Department's (including Pension Trust and OPEB Trust) short-term investments were held in MMDT's investment pool.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial Credit Risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Department will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, the Department will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Department follows the Massachusetts statute as written, as well as the Town of Reading's deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Because the Department pools its cash with the Town of Reading, the specific custodial credit risk of the Department's deposits could not be determined at June 30, 2013.

As of June 30, 2013, none of the Department's (including Pension Trust and OPEB Trust) short-term investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

3. Restricted Cash and Investments

Restricted cash and investments consist of the following at June 30, 2013:

	<u>Cash</u>
Depreciation fund	\$ 2,733,147
Construction fund	1,500,000
Deferred fuel reserve	2,609,487
Deferred energy conservation reserve	319,022
Rate stabilization	6,692,239
Reserve for uncollectible accounts	200,000
Sick leave benefits	3,131,522
Hazardous waste fund	150,000
Customer deposits	700,021
Total	<u>\$ 18,035,438</u>

The Department maintains the following restricted cash accounts:

- Depreciation fund - The Department is normally required to reserve 3.0% of capital assets each year to fund capital improvements.

- Construction fund – This represents additional funds set aside to fund capital expenditures.
- Deferred fuel reserve - The Department transfers the difference between the customers' monthly fuel charge adjustment and actual fuel costs into this account to be used in the event of a sudden increase in fuel costs.
- Deferred energy conservation reserve - This account is used to reserve monies collected from a special energy charge added to customer bills. Customers who undertake measures to conserve and improve energy efficiency can apply for rebates that are paid from this account.
- Rate stabilization - This represents amounts set aside to help stabilize cost increases resulting from fluctuations in purchase power costs.
- Reserve for uncollectible accounts - This account was set up to offset a portion of the Department's bad debt reserve.
- Sick leave benefits - This account is used to offset the Department's actuarially determined compensated absence liability.
- Hazardous waste fund - This reserve was set up by the Board of Commissioners to cover the Department's insurance deductible in the event of a major hazardous materials incident.
- Customer deposits - Customer deposits that are held in escrow.

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of the following at June 30, 2013:

Customer Accounts:		
Billed	\$ 4,107,834	
Less allowances:		
Uncollectible accounts	(200,000)	
Sales discounts	<u>(298,829)</u>	
Total billed		3,609,005
Unbilled, net		<u>4,158,023</u>
Total customer accounts		<u>7,767,028</u>
Other Accounts:		
Merchandise sales	121,089	
MMWEC surplus	433,900	
Intergovernmental grants	21,536	
Liens and other	<u>37,824</u>	
Total other accounts		<u>614,349</u>
Total net receivables		<u><u>\$ 8,381,377</u></u>

5. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of the following:

Insurance and other	\$ 295,899
Purchase power	10,474
NYPA prepayment fund	242,261
WC Fuel - Watson	<u>142,811</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 691,445</u></u>

6. Inventory

Inventory is comprised of supplies and materials at June 30, 2013, and is valued using the average cost method.

7. Investment in Associated Companies

Under agreements with the New England Hydro-Transmission Electric Company, Inc. (NEH) and the New England Hydro-Transmission Corporation (NHH), the Department has made the following advances to fund its equity requirements for the Hydro-Quebec Phase II interconnection. The Department is carrying its investment at cost, reduced by shares repurchased. The Department's equity position in the Project is less than one-half of one percent.

Investment in associated companies consists of the following, at June 30, 2013:

New England Hydro-Transmission (NEH & NHH)	\$ 36,774
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8. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of fiscal year 2013 activity in capital assets (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Structures and improvements	\$ 13,847	\$ 332	\$ -	\$ 14,179
Equipment and furnishings	30,471	1,290	(402)	31,359
Infrastructure	77,682	3,952	(1,185)	80,449
Total capital assets, being depreciated	122,000	5,574	(1,587)	125,987
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Structures and improvements	(7,362)	(386)	-	(7,748)
Equipment and furnishings	(18,441)	(920)	402	(18,959)
Infrastructure	(28,792)	(2,360)	800	(30,352)
Total accumulated depreciation	(54,595)	(3,666)	1,202	(57,059)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	67,405	1,908	(385)	68,928
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,266	-	-	1,266
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,266	-	-	1,266
Capital assets, net	\$ 68,671	\$ 1,908	\$ (385)	\$ 70,194

9. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent fiscal 2013 expenses that were paid after June 30, 2013.

10. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following at June 30, 2013:

Accrued payroll	\$ 289,204
Accrued sales tax	174,374
Other	64,060
Total	<u>\$ 527,638</u>

11. Customer Deposits

This balance represents deposits received from customers that are held in escrow.

12. Customer Advances for Construction

This balance represents deposits received from vendors in advance for work to be performed by the Department. The Department recognizes these deposits as revenue after the work has been completed.

13. Accrued Employee Compensated Absences

Department employees are granted sick leave in varying amounts. Upon retirement, termination, or death, employees are compensated for unused sick leave (subject to certain limitations) at their then current rates of pay.

14. Restricted Net Assets

The proprietary fund financial statements report restricted net assets when external constraints are placed on net assets. Specifically, restricted net assets represent depreciation fund reserves, which are restricted for future capital costs.

15. Post-Employment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Department follows GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Statement 45 requires governments to account for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position when a future retiree earns their post-employment benefits, rather than when they use their post-employment benefit. To the extent that an entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a post-employment benefit liability is recognized on the Statements of Net Position over time.

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described in Note 16, the Department provides post-employment health and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town of Reading's Massachusetts Inter-local Insurance Association (MIIA) Health Benefits Trust. Benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of June 30, 2011, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 73 retirees and 50 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

The Department provides post-employment medical, prescription drug, and life insurance benefits to all eligible retirees and their surviving spouses. All active employees who retire from the Department and meet the eligibility criteria will be eligible to receive these benefits.

C. Funding Policy

As of the June 30, 2011, the actuarial valuation date, retirees were required to contribute 29% of the cost of the medical and prescription drug plan, as determined by the MIIA Health Benefits Trust. Retirees also contribute 50% of the premium for a \$5,000 life insurance benefit. The Department contributes the remainder of the medical, prescription drug, and life insurance plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Department's fiscal 2013 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is

projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of twenty years. The following table shows the components of the Department's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2013, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Department's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2011.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 506,576
Interest on net OPEB obligation	<u>98,411</u>
Annual OPEB cost	604,987
Projected benefit payments	<u>(457,069)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	147,918
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	1,335,089
Contributions to OPEB Trust	<u>(1,483,007)</u>
(1) Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

(1) See Part E for additional information

The Department's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2013 and the two preceding fiscal years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>OPEB Cost</u>	<u>OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2013	\$604,987	100.00%	\$ -
2012	\$587,945	75.55%	\$1,335,089
2011	\$905,981	61.11%	\$1,165,800

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2011, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 8,643,438
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>1,167,161</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u><u>\$ 7,476,277</u></u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	13.5%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	N/A
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A

In fiscal year 2010, the Department's Board of Commissioners voted to accept the provisions of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32B §20, to create an Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability Trust Fund as a mechanism to set aside monies to fund its OPEB liability. In fiscal year 2013, the Board of Commissioners voted to create an OPEB trust instrument in alignment with the Town of Reading. In fiscal year 2013, the Department contributed \$1,483,007 to this trust, which was equal to all of its actuarially determined annual contributions through June 30, 2013. The assets and net position of this trust are reported in the Department's Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

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

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

In the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation, the Projected Unit Credit actuarial cost method was used. The Department's actuarial value of assets was \$1,167,161. The actuarial assumptions included a 7.75% investment rate of return and an initial annual health care cost trend rate of 9.0% which decreases to a 5.0% long-term rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll amortization, with amortization payments increasing at 2.5% per year for a period of 20 years.

16. Pension Plan

The Department follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, (as amended by GASB 50) Accounting for Pensions for State and Local Government Employees, with respect to the employees' retirement funds. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and the State legislature has the authority to grant cost-of-living increases. The System issues a publicly available financial report which can be obtained through the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement system at Town Hall, Reading, MA.

A. Plan Description

The Department contributes to the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by a Town Retirement Board. The System provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and grant cost-of-living increases.

B. Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Department is required to pay into the System its share of the remaining system wide actuarially determined contribution plus administration costs which are apportioned among the employers based on active covered payroll. The contributions of plan members and the Department are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Department's contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$1,288,076, \$1,336,326, and \$1,278,695, respectively, which were equal to its annual required contributions for each of these years.

17. Participation in Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company

The Town of Reading, acting through its Light Department, is a participant in certain Projects of the Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (MMWEC).

MMWEC is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, created as a means to develop a bulk power supply for its Members and other utilities. MMWEC is authorized to construct, own or purchase ownership interests in, and to issue revenue bonds to finance, electric facilities (Projects). MMWEC has acquired ownership interests in electric facilities operated by other entities and also owns and operates its own electric facilities. MMWEC sells all of the capability (Project Capability) of each of its Projects to its Members and other utilities (Project Participants) under Power Sales Agreements (PSAs). Among other things, the PSAs require each Project Participant to pay its pro rata share of MMWEC's costs related to the Project, which costs include debt service on the revenue bonds issued by MMWEC to finance the Project, plus 10% of MMWEC's debt service to be paid into a Reserve and Contingency Fund. In addition, should a Project Participant fail to make any payment when due, other Project Participants of that Project may be required to increase (step-up) their payments and correspondingly their Participant's share of that Project's Project Capability to an additional amount not to exceed 25% of their original Participant's share of that Project's Project Capability. Project Participants have covenanted to fix, revise and collect rates at least sufficient to meet their obligations under the PSAs.

MMWEC has issued separate issues of revenue bonds for each of its eight Projects, which are payable solely from, and secured solely by, the revenues derived from the Project to which the bonds relate, plus available funds pledged under MMWEC's Amended and Restated General Bond Resolution (GBR) with respect to the bonds of that Project. The MMWEC revenues derived from each Project are used solely to provide for the payment of the bonds of any bond issue relating to such Project and to pay MMWEC's cost of owning and operating such Project and are not used to provide for the payment of the bonds of any bond issue relating to any other Project.

MMWEC operates the Stony Brook Intermediate Project and the Stony Brook Peaking Project, both fossil-fueled power plants. MMWEC has a 3.7% interest in the W.F. Wyman Unit No. 4 plant, which is operated and owned by its majority owner, FPL Energy Wyman IV, LLC, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources LLC, and a 4.8% ownership interest in the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit, operated by Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc. (DNCI), the majority owner and an indirect subsidiary of Dominion Resources, Inc. DNCI also owns and operates the Millstone Unit 2 nuclear unit. The operating license for the Millstone Unit 3 nuclear unit extends to November 25, 2045.

A substantial portion of MMWEC's plant investment and financing program is an 11.6% ownership interest in the Seabrook Station nuclear generating unit operated by NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC (NextEra Seabrook), the majority owner and an indirect subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources LLC. The operating license for Seabrook Station extends to March, 2030. NextEra Seabrook has submitted an application to extend the Seabrook Station operating license for an additional 20 years.

Pursuant to the PSAs, the MMWEC Seabrook and Millstone Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the costs associated with decommissioning the plants, which costs are being funded through monthly Project billings. Also the Project Participants are liable for their proportionate share of the uninsured costs of a nuclear incident that might be imposed under the Price-Anderson Act (Act). Originally enacted in 1957, the Act has been renewed several times. In July 2005, as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress extended the Act until the end of 2025.

Reading Municipal Light Department has entered into PSAs and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with MMWEC. Under both the PSAs and PPAs, the Department is required to make certain payments to MMWEC payable solely from Department revenues. Under the PSAs, each Participant is unconditionally obligated to make all payments due to MMWEC, whether or not the Project(s) is completed or operating, and notwithstanding the suspension or interruption of the output of the Project(s).

MMWEC is involved in various legal actions. In the opinion of MMWEC management, the outcome of such actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the company.

Total capital expenditures for MMWEC's Projects amounted to \$1,599,051,000, of which \$114,471,000 represents the amount associated with the Department's share of Project Capability of the Projects in which it participates, although such amount is not allocated to the Department. MMWEC's debt outstanding for the Projects includes Power Supply Project Revenue Bonds totaling \$284,005,000, of which \$12,912,000 is associated with the Department's share of Project Capability of the Projects in which it participates, although such amount is not allocated to the Department. After the July 1, 2013 principal payment, MMWEC's total future debt service requirement on outstanding bonds issued for the Projects is \$253,040,000, of which \$10,488,000 is anticipated to be billed to the Department in the future.

The estimated aggregate amount of Reading Municipal Light Department's required payments under the PSAs and PPAs, exclusive of the Reserve and Contingency Fund billings, to MMWEC at June 30, 2013 and estimated for future years is shown below.

For years ended June 30,	2014	\$	3,552,000
	2015		2,574,000
	2016		2,700,000
	2017		1,472,000
	2018		<u>190,000</u>
	Total	\$	<u><u>10,488,000</u></u>

In addition, under the PSAs, the Department is required to pay to MMWEC its share of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs of the Projects in which it participates. The Department's total O&M costs including debt service under the PSAs were \$12,353,000 and \$12,596,000 for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

18. Renewable Energy Certificates

In 2003, the Massachusetts Department of Energy and Environmental Affairs adopted the Massachusetts Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS), a regulation that requires Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs) to purchase mandated amounts of energy generated by renewable resources (Green Energy) as a percentage of their overall electricity sales. The Massachusetts RPS applies only to IOUs, so the Department is currently exempt from this mandate.

Energy suppliers meet their annual RPS obligations by acquiring a sufficient quantity of RPS-qualified renewable energy certificates (RECs) that are created and recorded at the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) Generation Information System (GIS). Suppliers can purchase RECs from electricity generators or from other utilities that have acquired RECs.

As part of its ongoing commitment to Green Energy, the Department has entered into Purchase Power Agreements (PPAs) with Swift River Hydro LLC and Concord Steam Corporation to purchase power generated from renewable energy resources. These PPAs include the Department taking title to RECs, which certify that the energy produced was the product of a renewable resource. Because the Department is exempt from the RPS provisions, it has the option of holding these RECs until they expire or selling them through the NEPOOL GIS.

Information regarding the Department's fiscal year 2013 REC activity and balances is as follows:

REC Sales During Fiscal 2013

	<u>Certificates</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Various	4,269	\$ 105,658
Various	2,504	158,378
Various	5,836	318,062
Various	1,924	104,858
Various	937	59,218
Various	206	12,978
Various	661	16,525
	<u>16,337</u>	<u>\$ 775,677</u> ⁽¹⁾

(1) Sale proceeds netted against fiscal year 2013 purchased power fuel charge

REC Holdings at June 30, 2013

	<u>Certificates</u>	<u>Amount</u>
CT Class I	3,272	\$ 176,688
MA Class II	4,024	109,893
Subtotal	7,296	286,581
Various	4,606	245,711 ⁽²⁾
Total	<u>11,902</u>	<u>\$ 532,292</u>

(2) RECs were in the process of being sold and transferred to purchaser at June 30, 2013

Because there are currently no clear accounting guidelines under GAAP or IFRS for RECs and the Department does not have a formal policy for the future disposition of RECs, the estimated fair value of the Department's REC holdings at June 30, 2013 are not reported as an asset on the Statements of Net Position.

19. Leases

Related Party Transaction - Property Sub-Lease

The Department is sub-leasing facilities to the Reading Town Employees Federal Credit Union. The original sub-lease agreement commenced in December 2000 and was extended by various amendments through November 30, 2011. An additional amendment, effective December 1, 2011, extends the lease through November 30, 2014. The following is the future minimum rental income for the years ending June 30:

2014	\$ 8,712
2015	<u>3,630</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,342</u>

20. Implementation of New GASB Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, which the Department is required to implement in fiscal year 2015. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will have a significant impact on the Department's basic financial statements by requiring the Department to recognize, as a liability and expense, its applicable portion of the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement System's actuarially accrued unfunded pension liability. At January 1, 2012, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation of the Department's Retirement Trust, the Department's portion of the Town of Reading Contributory Retirement System's unfunded actuarially accrued liability was \$12,388,256.

**TOWN OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS, MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**June 30, 2013
(Unaudited)**

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
06/30/08	\$ -	\$8,085,388	\$8,085,388	0.0%	N/A	N/A
06/30/11	\$1,167,161	\$8,643,438	\$7,476,277	13.5%	N/A	N/A

See Independent Auditors' Report.

FY 2013 RMLD STAFF

Beth Ellen Antonio	<i>Human Resources Manager</i>	Michelle Lamson	<i>Customer Specialist</i>
Greg Barstow	<i>Station Operator</i>	Tom MacRae	<i>Lineman</i>
Joseph Bilicki	<i>Key Accounts Manager – Commercial</i>	Roberta Maillett	<i>Information Systems Technician</i>
Matthew Binda	<i>Customer Specialist</i>	Wendy Markiewicz	<i>Operational Assistant</i>
Matt Brown	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>	Bill Marks	<i>Meter Technician/Reader</i>
Vaughan Bryan	<i>Engineering Project Manager</i>	Mike McDonough	<i>Troubleman</i>
Vincent F. Cameron Jr.	<i>General Manager (through March 2013)</i>	Maureen McHugh	<i>Energy Analyst</i>
Jared Carpenter	<i>Energy Efficiency Engineer</i>	Patty Mellino	<i>Operational Assistant</i>
Mike Carroll	<i>Senior Meter Technician</i>	Ray Melvin	<i>Lineman</i>
Ben Christopher	<i>Lineman</i>	Sue Mitchell	<i>Customer Specialist</i>
John Cussen	<i>Systems Administrator</i>	Paul Murphy	<i>Leader Lineman</i>
Nick D'Alleva	<i>Technical Service Manager</i>	Roseanne Murphy	<i>Customer Specialist</i>
Tom Davis	<i>Station Operator</i>	Tom O'Connor Jr.	<i>General Line Foreman</i>
Steve DeFerrari	<i>Leader Lineman</i>	Fred O'Dea	<i>Stockperson</i>
Laura DeMone	<i>Customer Specialist</i>	Paula O'Leary	<i>Materials Manager</i>
Marc DiLeo	<i>Station Operator</i>	Jane Parenteau	<i>Energy Services Manager</i>
Peter Ducey	<i>Troubleman</i>	Steve Perry	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>
Dave Ericson	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>	Dave Polson	<i>Facilities Manager</i>
Ken Evans	<i>Engineering Project Manager</i>	Peter Price	<i>Chief Engineer</i>
Marianne Fabbri	<i>Purchasing Assistant</i>	Kathy Rybak	<i>Operational Assistant</i>
William Faller	<i>Station Operator</i>	Tom Schibilio	<i>Electrical/Mechanical Maintenance Worker</i>
Ken Finne	<i>Station Operator</i>	Bill Seldon	<i>Senior Energy Analyst</i>
Dan Follis	<i>Lineman</i>	Tirzah Shakespeare	<i>Key Accounts Manager</i>
Jeanne Foti	<i>Executive Assistant</i>	John Shea	<i>Stockperson</i>
Bob Fournier	<i>Business Manager</i>	Brian Smith	<i>Engineering Project Manager</i>
Paul Galvin	<i>Systems Integrator</i>	Steve Smith	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>
Bob Gannon	<i>Systems Administrator</i>	Kevin Sullivan	<i>Engineering and Operations Manager, Interim General Manager (from January 2013)</i>
Priscilla Gottwald	<i>Community Relations Manager</i>		
Ray Graves	<i>Senior Technician</i>	Laurie Ann Sylvia	<i>Operational Assistant</i>
Chris Gray	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>	Janey Thibodeau	<i>Customer Specialist</i>
Jim Green	<i>Leader Lineman</i>	Joel Thornton	<i>Senior Meter Technician</i>
Maureen Hanifan	<i>Customer Service Manager</i>	Mark Uvanni	<i>Management Information Systems Manager</i>
Brian Hansen	<i>Electrical/Mechanical Maintenance Worker</i>		
Scott Hanson	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>	Paul Vartanian	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>
Chuck Helmka	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>	Scott Williams	<i>Senior Technician</i>
Evelyn Holt	<i>Customer Specialist</i>	Tom Williamson	<i>Leader Lineman</i>
Steve Kazanjian	<i>Accounting Supervisor</i>	Teresa Zambella	<i>Information Systems Technician</i>
Ryan Kiley	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>		
Phil LaFleur	<i>1st Class Lineman</i>		

RMLD



Reading Municipal Light Department
RELIABLE POWER FOR GENERATIONS

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