

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

On the cover: Duryea Way located between Worthington and Taylor Streets in Downtown Springfield.



Riverfront Park Downtown Springfield.

City of Springfield, Massachusetts

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022



Prepared by:

The Comptroller's Office of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory Section	1
Letter of Transmittal.....	3
Organizational Chart.....	22
Directory of Officials.....	23
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.....	24
Financial Section	25
Independent Auditor’s Report.....	27
Management’s Discussion and Analysis.....	31
Basic Financial Statements.....	41
Statement of Net Position.....	42
Statement of Activities.....	44
Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet.....	46
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Total Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Position.....	47
Governmental Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.....	48
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	49
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Net Position.....	50
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.....	51
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Cash Flows.....	52
Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	53
Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.....	54
Notes to Basic Financial Statements.....	55
Required Supplementary Information.....	99
General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule.....	100
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual.....	101
Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System.....	105
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios.....	106
Schedule of Contributions.....	108
Schedule of Investment Returns.....	109

Pension Plan Schedules – City.....	110
Schedule of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability.....	111
Schedule of the City’s Contributions.....	112
Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability.....	113
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedules.....	114
Schedule of Changes in the City’s Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios.....	115
Schedule of the City’s Contributions.....	116
Schedule of Investment Returns.....	117
Notes to Required Supplementary Information.....	118
Combining Fund Statements.....	123
Nonmajor Governmental Funds – Combining Balance Sheet.....	126
Nonmajor Governmental Funds – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.....	130
Internal Service Funds – Combining Statement of Net Position.....	135
Internal Service Funds – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position....	136
Internal Service Funds – Combining Statement of Cash Flows.....	137
Statistical Section.....	139
Net Position by Component – Last Ten Years.....	140
Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Years.....	141
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years.....	142
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years.....	143
Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property by Classification and Tax Rates – Last Ten Years.....	144
Principal Taxpayers – Current Year and Nine Years Ago.....	145
Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Years.....	146
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Years.....	147
Ratios of Outstanding Debt and General Bonded Debt – Last Ten Years.....	148
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt.....	149
Computation of Legal Debt Margin – Last Ten Years.....	150
Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Years.....	151
Principal Employers – Current Year and Nine Years Ago.....	152
Full-time Equivalent City Employees by Function – Last Ten Years.....	153
Operating Indicators by Function/Program – Last Ten Years.....	154
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program – Last Ten Years.....	155
Free Cash and Stabilization Fund Balances – Last Ten Years.....	156

Introductory Section



The Springfield Fire Department proudly displays the American Flag outside Symphony Hall.

City of Springfield, Massachusetts
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the year ended June 30, 2022



Classic vehicles cruise down Court Street to celebrate the former Technical High School Reunion.

Introductory Section

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THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Letter of Transmittal

November 30, 2022

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and Citizens of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts:

At the close of each fiscal year, Massachusetts General Law (MGL) requires the City of Springfield to publish a complete set of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), and that are audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP.

The City of Springfield's financial statements have been audited by Powers & Sullivan, LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Powers & Sullivan, LLC concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. An "unmodified opinion" means that the Auditors have no significant reservation regarding information provided in the financial statements. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

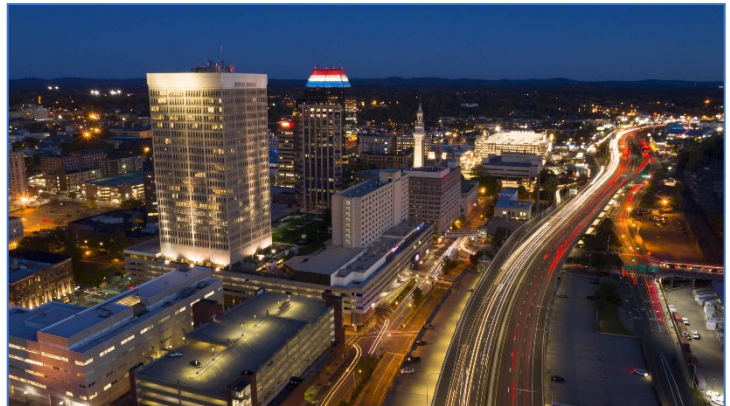
The independent audit of the financial statements of the City was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with

special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the City of Springfield's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement that analysis and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Springfield Profile

Springfield is the third largest City in Massachusetts and fourth largest in New England (behind Boston, Providence, and Worcester). The City of Springfield is located along the Connecticut River, 15 miles from Bradley International Airport; 25 miles from Hartford, CT; 50 miles from Worcester, MA; 80 miles from Albany, NY; 85 miles from Providence, RI; 90 miles from Boston, MA; and 140 miles from New York City. Major and prominent employers in the City include the world headquarters of MassMutual Financial Group – which is located on State Street; MGM Springfield; Baystate Health; Mercy Health System; Big Y Inc. World Class Markets; Peter Pan Bus Lines; Smith & Wesson; CRRC Corporation, and Merriam-Webster. Baystate is currently the City's largest employer with over 8,800 local employees.



Manufacturing & Commercial Development

Springfield is the regional employment center for Western Massachusetts, with a diverse and balanced mix of financial, manufacturing, commercial and service trade industries. Springfield also serves as the largest manufacturing employer in the region, producing a wide range of precision-manufactured parts, medical devices, automotive/ aerospace components, chemicals, paper, and metal products. Approximately 15% of the City of Springfield is zoned for industrial uses; employment in the sector has increased primarily among small and start-up companies, and remains an important sector of Springfield's economy. Many of these smaller companies view Springfield as a business incubator, to start, grow, and become part of the larger regional supply chain.

The City of Springfield is home to the CRRC Corporation railcar facility, located at 655 Page Boulevard. The \$95 million, 220,000 square foot manufacturing center opened in 2018 at the former Westinghouse site. The plant provides over 150 production jobs, includes test tracks, engineering, research & development, with possible expansion of up to 300 jobs. Currently, CRRC is now fulfilling an \$880 million contract for the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, replacing cars for the entire Red and Orange lines of the system, the first of which were delivered in 2019. The Page Boulevard facility is the first in North America for CRRC, who is the largest railcar manufacturer in the world. Since building the facility, the company has secured contracts in other transportation markets including Los Angeles and Philadelphia.



The City of Springfield has played host to the headquarters of the Smith & Wesson Corporation since 1852, located at 2100 Roosevelt Ave. Smith & Wesson is a U.S.-based leader in firearm manufacturing and design, delivering a broad portfolio of quality firearms, related products and training to the consumer, law enforcement, and military markets. Smith & Wesson has been a manufacturing anchor institution in the City since its founding in 1856, and continues to invest in the community, through pipeline training programs with local technical schools, to further advance the legacy of precision manufacturing unique to Springfield. Due to potential statewide legislation regarding firearm production, the company has announced it is moving its headquarters to Tennessee in 2023, however over 1,000 employees are expected to remain at its Springfield facility.

Just across from the Smith and Wesson Industrial Park, Big Y Supermarkets completed construction on a new 425,000 square foot, \$46 million distribution center in 2020. The facility serves the company's 70 existing supermarkets and up to 20 new supermarkets.

Big Y is one of Springfield' largest employers, with over, 1,013 Springfield based-employees, and with a total workforce of over 11,000 throughout western New England. As part of the company's continued expansion, in November, 2020, Big Y announced over 1,000 additional job openings. Big Y also announced a new smaller footprint downtown Springfield market, the first of its kind in the company, expected to debut in 2023.



The City of Springfield partners with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in offering the Economic Development Incentive Program (EDIP) incentives to projects that include significant investment and job creation. The City also was involved in the development of the Housing Development Incentive Program (HDIP), which offers tax credits to developers producing market rate housing in Gateway Cities. The most recent project to be certified is the Duc-Pac Corporation, a local duct manufacturing company, that purchased a building on Page Boulevard and is locating over 43 jobs to the property after making significant facility and equipment upgrades. Below is a chart that outlines recent investments that occurred under these programs.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Year Certified</u>
Duc-Pac Corporation.....	TIF	2021
Davenport - Willy's Overland Building.....	HDIP	2019
Big Y Supermarkets.....	TIF	2019
Silverbrick 122 Chestnut St.....	HDIP	2018
CNR MA Corporation	TIF	2015
Falvey Linen Supply Inc. & East Springfield Realty LLC	TIF	2015
Silverbrick	HDIP	2015
Amasdave, LLC dba Dave's Truck Repair, Inc.....	TIF	2014
Freedom Credit Union.....	TIF	2014
Kielb Welding Enterprises, Inc. dba Advance Welding.....	TIF	2014
Latino Food Distributors, Inc. / 90 Meat Outlet, LLC.....	TIF	2013
Nash Manufacturing & Grinding Services Inc.....	STA	2013
Titan Roofing, Inc.....	TIF	2013
F. W. Webb Company and RAM Construction LLC.....	TIF	2011
Titeflex Corporation.....	TIF	2010

Education

The City of Springfield is home to four colleges: Springfield College, American International College (AIC), Western New England University and Springfield Technical Community College (STCC), with a combined enrollment of nearly 20,000 students. Cambridge College and UMass (Amherst) each have a downtown center located at Tower Square. In addition, the main campuses of the University of Massachusetts (UMass-Amherst), Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Bay Path University, Elms College and Westfield State University are located in nearby communities. The City of Springfield is engaged in an economic and cultural partnership with Hartford, Connecticut, known as New England's Knowledge Corridor, with the second-largest concentration of institutions of higher learning in New England, outside of Boston.

The City of Springfield has also invested heavily in public K-12 education, through major improvements to its school facilities. In 2012, the City inaugurated a new \$115 million facility for the Putnam Vocational Technical High School, now serving over 1,400 students. In 2013, the City completed a \$43.4 million renovation of the Forest Park Middle School which serves over 640 students. In 2015, the City opened the new \$27.9 million, 3 story, 64,400 square feet Elias Brookings Elementary School, as a replacement for the original school, built in 1925, and severely damaged in the June 1, 2011 tornado. In addition to the Brookings project, the Mary Dryden Elementary School lost an entire wing of the building as a result of the 2011 tornado. The MSBA approved the rebuilding of the wing at a cost of approximately \$15 million, and provided 100% eligible cost reimbursement to the City.

In 2019, a new \$32 million science wing was completed at Central High School. Also in 2019, a massive restoration and redevelopment project was completed at the historic Masonic Temple located at 339 State Street, which now houses the Springfield Conservatory of the Arts — a public magnet school offering an arts-infused curriculum for students in grades 6-12. That project won the top award of the 2020 Springfield Preservation Trust preservation awards.

New for 2021, the \$82 million combined Brightwood-Lincoln Elementary School opened in late August, in the city's North End, and serves over 800 students. And finally, the state has approved plans for a new \$95 million combined Deberry-Homer Street school in the heart of the city at Mason Square, with an anticipated completion date of August 2023.

The Springfield Public School system is large and diverse, with approximately 26,000 students, 4,000 employees, across more than 60 schools.

Private schools have also made significant investments in the City of Springfield. The Catholic Diocese of Springfield opened the new Pope Francis Preparatory School, serving 392 students, grades 9-12. This \$54.5 million facility replaced Cathedral High School after it was severely damaged in the 2011 tornado.



Institutions of higher education are also making significant investments in the City of Springfield. In 2018, American International College (AIC) opened its new \$7.5 million Colaccino Center for Health Sciences building and student dormitory along State Street. Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) completed its new \$50 million Campus Center in 2019, converting a historic stable into a state of the art student facility, consolidating both academic services and student life activities under one roof. In 2019, Western New England University completed a \$12.8 million renovation of Sleith Hall, home to its College of Engineering. Springfield College is set to complete its \$46 million Health Sciences Building in fall of 2023.



The City of Springfield is also a leader in early education development, with the recent opening of Educare Springfield located at 100 Hickey Street. In 2020, the \$14.4 million facility opened its doors as one of only 24 such partnerships in the entire country, and the first of its kind in the Commonwealth. Funded by the Buffet Foundation, and in close partnership with Springfield College and the City of Springfield, the 27,000 square foot facility supports 141 children, ages 0-5 years old, by providing early childhood programs for underserved families.



Healthcare & Insurance

Springfield is home to a booming healthcare industry led by Baystate Health and Mercy Medical Group. Baystate Health is a not-for-profit health care organization serving more than 800,000 people in western Massachusetts. They are one of the largest health systems in New England, with nearly 12,000 employees—approximately 8,700 of whom work in Springfield—and an annual budget of over \$2.4 billion. Baystate Medical Center (BMC) on Chestnut Street, is a 713-bed, 57-bassinets, academic medical center, with a medical staff of over 1,300 physicians. Baystate Medical Center Emergency & Trauma Center, also located on Chestnut Street, is the busiest single-site emergency department in Massachusetts and the region’s only Level 1 Trauma Center serving over 120,000 adult and pediatric patients. Baystate Health is Springfield’s largest employer.



In 2014, Baystate completed a \$300 million expansion at its main campus at 759 Chestnut Street, with a new eight story, 600,000 square foot facility. The expansion provided 200 construction jobs, plus permanent employment for 50 doctors and 500 staff members. This investment has also spurred private medical office

development in the surrounding neighborhood. Baystate is currently in construction in 2022 on the \$208 million final build-out of unfinished space, dubbed the “Hospital of the Future”, by fall 2023. The new facility will include 18 new operating rooms, and eight laboratories.

Mercy Medical Center became part of Trinity Health of New England in 2015, one of the largest multi-institutional Catholic health care delivery systems in the nation serving communities in 22 states. Mercy Medical Center, located at 271 Carew Street, is a 182 bed acute care hospital. In 2013, Mercy Medical Center opened new \$20 million, three-story medical office complex at the corner of Carew and Chestnut Street, and in 2014, Mercy Medical Center opened the \$15 million Caritas Cancer Center—a 26,000 square feet expansion that includes new physician offices, laboratory/ pharmacy space and 32 infusion bays. In 2022, Mercy Medical moved forward on a new 16,000 square feet ambulatory care medical office building.

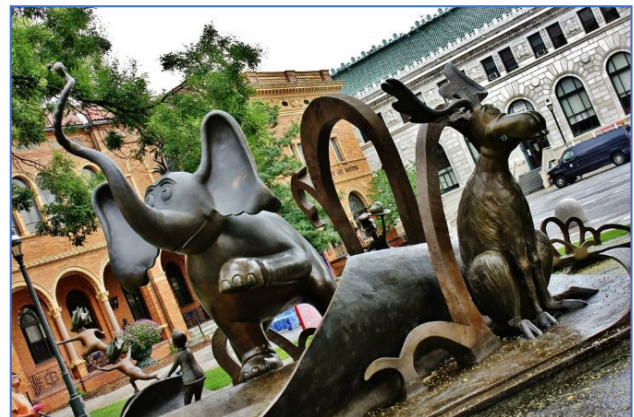
The City of Springfield hosts the world headquarters of Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company, located at 1295 State Street. MassMutual was founded in Springfield on May 15, 1851. On the 2022 Fortune 500 list of the United States’ largest companies, MassMutual is listed at No. 100, with estimated revenue of \$10 billion and assets under management of over \$300 billion. Recent investment by MassMutual in its Springfield headquarters has increased the number of employees from approximately 3,000 to 4,500, and plans have been announced that the company will invest an additional \$50 million over the next five years on renovations and new construction at the Springfield headquarters.



Tourism & Hospitality

Tourism continues to be a cornerstone of the City of Springfield’s economic health with anchors like the MassMutual Center, Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield’s five world-class museums, MGM Springfield, the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, the success of the Six Flags Amusement Park in nearby Agawam and annual attraction of The Big E in neighboring West Springfield.

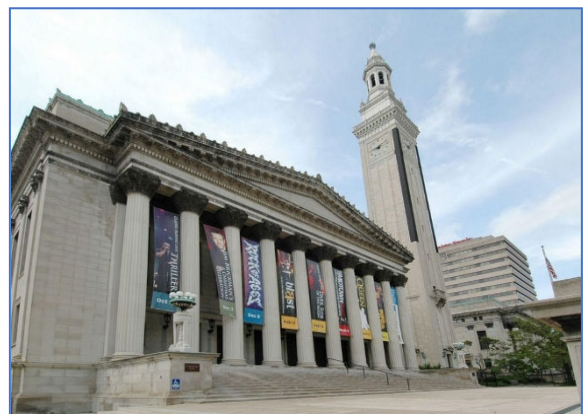
The City of Springfield has a storied history, and the Springfield Museums offer access to five world-class galleries, including The Amazing World of Dr. Seuss Museum, which opened in 2017 and celebrates the life and work of Springfield native, Dr. Theodor Geisel. Additional attractions include two Art Museums, the Springfield Science Museum, the Museum of Springfield History, and the Dr. Seuss National Memorial Sculpture Garden, all under a single admission.



Located at the crossroads of New England, MassMutual Center is the region's most diverse meeting and special event venue. The 8,000-seat arena caters to a wide variety of sporting and entertainment events, and is the proud home to the American Hockey League Springfield Thunderbirds. While AHL hockey has been in the City since its inception in 1936, the Thunderbirds first season was in 2016-2017 with new local ownership. The team was rewarded in 2019 with the highest Springfield hockey attendance in 20 years and the City hosted the 2019 AHL All-Star game for the first time in league history as hockey night has again become a popular attraction in Springfield. The team excelled in the 2021-2022 season winning the Eastern Conference Championship and making it to the Calder Cup Finals while notching franchise record average attendance.



The Neo-Classical City Hall and Symphony Hall (1909) flank the City's iconic Campanile, a bell and clock tower similar to St. Mark's in Venice, Italy. Bronze bas-reliefs of Springfield's history adorn the front doors. Symphony Hall is home to a Broadway-style theater, children's programming, concerts, internationally recognized speakers, as well as the much-acclaimed Springfield Symphony Orchestra which is the largest professional orchestra in Massachusetts outside of Boston, and has been in existence since 1944.



In 1891, basketball was invented in Springfield by Dr. James Naismith at Springfield College. The Basketball Hall of Fame Museum highlights the history of basketball and celebrates over 300 inductees, with legendary exhibits and interactive displays. In 2021, a \$25 million renovation was completed, which helped modernize the facility with both structural and display upgrades. Upcoming induction activities include eligible entrants such as the late Kobe Bryant, Tim Duncan and Kevin Garnett.



Established in 1794, Springfield Armory National Historic Site commemorates the critical role of the nation's first armory by preserving and interpreting the world's largest historic US military small arms collection, along with historic archives, buildings, and landscapes. The 57-acre hilltop-site, is within walking distance of Main Street. The Springfield Armory National Historic Site visitor center and museum reopened to the public on July 2, 2021, after being closed for the last 18 months. During that the time the National Park Service completed a \$1.6 million upgrade that focused on critical building systems.

MGM Springfield, the largest economic development project in the City's history opened its doors in August, 2018. This \$950 million integrated luxury resort and entertainment destination offers a 240-room four-star hotel, restaurants, gaming floor, movie theater, a bowling alley, and an outdoor public skating rink. Notable attractions also include TAP Sports Bar, Chandler's Steakhouse, Regal Cinemas, ROAR Comedy Club, and the new Wahlburgers. The redevelopment project created 2,000 construction jobs as well as 2,500 permanent jobs after opening.



A key feature that has made MGM Springfield a success is how it has integrated into the existing urban fabric of the City. Rather than building exclusive venues within the complex, MGM Springfield compliments the City's existing venues—Springfield Museums, the MassMutual Center, historic Symphony Hall, and the Basketball Hall of Fame—to share the synergy of the casino with the rest of downtown. MGM Springfield also took over management of the MassMutual Center in 2017, and in 2019 the company took over management of the city owned Symphony Hall, strengthening connections, and streamlining coordination between the City's most popular downtown destinations.

MGM Springfield has managed to attract major events including the Boston Red Sox Winter Weekend, which occurred early in 2020. This multiple night occasion brought thousands of Red Sox fans from across the region to events at both MassMutual and MGM Springfield. Boston Red Sox Winter Weekend had been held for years at Foxwoods Casino in Connecticut. These venues have increased tourism demand, which has sprouted new investment in hospitality amenities, especially in Springfield's downtown and adjacent neighborhoods. While Covid-19 had significantly impacted MGM Springfield operations, revenues in mid-2022 had returned to levels and even eclipsed those of similar months pre-pandemic. The facility will welcome sports betting in 2023 with a facility that has already been built out in preparation for regulatory approvals.

Opened in 2012, the 208-room La Quinta Inn & Suites represented a public-private partnership worth \$3.5 million and is situated just blocks away from newly reopened Union Station. In 2016, the 87-room, \$4 million Hampton Inn & Suites opened in Springfield's South End neighborhood. After a \$10 million renovation, the 98-room Holiday Inn Express & Suites held its grand opening in the summer of 2018. 2018 also witnessed the opening of Springfield's first four-star hotel, a 240-room luxury hotel at MGM Springfield. In 2020, the Tower Square Hotel has made a significant investment to redevelop the property and return the Marriott brand to downtown Springfield with a November, 2022 grand opening. In light of this recent reinvestment, a developing partnership between MGM Springfield and Main Street Hospitality Group are working to open a boutique hotel at the corner of State and Main Street in the heart of the City's downtown, furthering the hospitality opportunities Springfield's tourist will enjoy while visiting the City.



Hotel Inventory

<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Square Feet</i>	<i>Number of Rooms</i>
<i>Sheraton</i>	<i>375,000</i>	<i>325</i>
<i>Marriot Hotel (2022)</i>	<i>192,000</i>	<i>266</i>
<i>Hilton Garden Inn</i>	<i>82,589</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Holiday Inn Express</i>	<i>73,575</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>MGM Springfield</i>	<i>2 million (entire development)</i>	<i>240</i>
<i>Hampton Inn & Suites</i>	<i>58,403</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>LaQuinta Inn & Suites</i>	<i>152,488</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>1367</i>

Source: City of Springfield Economic Development Department

Housing Development

The City updated and released in 2019 a new market rate housing study for downtown Springfield. The report, completed by national expert Zimmerman/Volk associates, showed a strong market interest in downtown housing rental units for market rate tenants. The City was a significant voice in the Gateway Cities movement which has resulted in new tax credits for market rate housing development. New York developers Silverbrick Group purchased the former “Morgan Square Apartments” in the summer of 2014 for \$9 million and have completed a \$6 million renovation of the 265 units, bringing them back to premier market rate status under the name “Silverbrick Lofts”.

Originally built in 1925, the former Elias Brookings Elementary School was severely damaged in the 2011 tornado. On June 1, 2022 (the anniversary of the tornado) it held its grand reopening ceremony after being re-developed into a 42-unit, mixed-income, apartment complex, representing a \$20 million investment.



In 2019, the Silverbrick Group, purchased another downtown building, the former YMCA at 122 Chestnut Street, and completed the renovation of 99 existing units and construction of 15 new units

under the name “Silverbrick Square”. Additionally, in 2019, Boston developers Davenport Companies, purchased the long vacant Willy’s Overland Building at 151 Chestnut Street and in 2020, completed the redevelopment of 60 units of loft apartments. The building is currently fully occupied with a waiting list. These two projects represent over \$20 million of private investment in market rate housing, here in the City of Springfield. Both companies are considering additional projects given strong rental demand.

Located in the McKnight National Historic District, the new Mason Square Apartments II at the former Indian Motorcycle factory is a prime example of historic adaptive reuse. Formerly a 55,000 square foot factory building and adjacent 15,000 square foot firehouse, Mason Square Apartments II was a \$23 million investment that opened in 2020 as a mixed-use office and multifamily community offering 45 units. The company responsible for the development, First Resource, is now under construction at the historic Knox building, a long vacant mill building across the street from Mason Square Apartments II. The Knox building is a \$57 million investment to create 117 new affordable housing units expected to be complete in 2023.

Additionally, MGM Springfield is partnering with a local developer and the City of Springfield—while contributing \$16 million—for the redevelopment of a \$63 million, 74-unit, residential complex of market rate housing within walking distance to the casino, along the southern edge of historic Court Square, with an anticipated completion date in mid-2023. The project, along with planned public space upgrades in Court Square Park, is expected to have a transformative impact in the core of the City’s Downtown.



Transportation & Logistics

Springfield’s Union Station re-opened in June, 2017, after being shuttered for 44 years. With substantial State and Federal investment, this \$94 million local redevelopment project included restoration of the historic terminal building for rail and bus ticketing and a waiting area, including associated transit retail. In addition, a 26-bay inter-city/regional Pioneer Valley Transit Authority (PVTA) bus terminal and adjacent 377-car parking garage were constructed. Inter-city bus services are now based at Springfield Union Station to better integrate existing travel modes—including Amtrak service, PVTA, Peter Pan and Greyhound Bus Lines—all in one facility, making Union Station is the premier intermodal transit terminal for the region.



In 2018, Union Station welcomed CT Rail, offering frequent commuter rail service from Springfield to Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut. In 2019 the commuter rail was expanded north, with stops in Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield. The commuter rail expansion connects and integrates the City better with those neighboring communities. Moreover, the addition has turned Springfield into what is known as the “Knowledge Corridor”, bringing travelers from New York City via commuter and Metro North rail.



In 2021, Amtrak recently announced a 15-year, \$75 billion “corridor vision” plan, which includes new, regular, round-trip service between Boston and Springfield, via Union Station. This proposal builds on the MassDOT State Rail Plan (2018) which studied the issue, and increases the importance of Springfield, as a transportation node for Western New England.

Peter Pan Bus Lines has been a transit icon in the City of Springfield since its founding in 1933. A family run company, Peter Pan Bus Lines is one of the largest privately-owned motor coach companies in the US, operating over 300 busses, and serving more than 100 communities throughout the Northeast corridor, with daily express service, including



Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, DC. In 2018, Peter Pan moved its corporate headquarters and bus operations to the newly renovated Union Station in downtown Springfield.

While some transit operations were paused and reduced during the height of the pandemic and months following, much of the transit capacity has returned and continues to rebuild back to previous levels.

Technology & Innovation

Eversource has a total of four solar energy sites in the City of Springfield. This part of the company's commitment to reducing greenhouse emissions, and expanding the use of solar power as an energy source for its customers.

In December 2011, Eversource opened its first solar power facility in Springfield at Indian Orchard Business Park. This facility generates 2.32 megawatts of electricity, enough to power 380 homes for a year. In May, 2014 Eversource completed a second solar facility built on the capped landfill at 282 Cottage Street. The facility contains close to 13,000 solar panels and generates 3.9 megawatts of electricity, enough to power 637 homes for a year. In November 2018, Eversource completed a third solar facility at the Smith and Wesson Industrial Park. The facility contains more than 14,000 solar panels and generates 5.62 megawatts of electricity, enough energy to power 922 homes for a year. In June 2018, Eversource completed a fourth solar facility located in East Springfield. The facility contains more than 4,700 solar panels and generates 1.86 megawatts of electricity, which is enough energy to power 305 homes for a year.

Together, these Springfield solar sites can produce a total of 13.69 megawatts of renewable electricity through more than 40,000 solar panels, delivering enough to power approximately 2,000 homes. These four sites represent a substantial investment on the part of the Eversource, the City, and the State in the reduction of greenhouse emissions, and the growth of green technology, here in the City of Springfield.

In February 2013, the City of Springfield opened the second data center for the Commonwealth's Information Technology Division to operate as an active back-up to the Massachusetts Information Technology Center (MITC) in Chelsea. This \$110 million investment was built on the site of the former Technical High School on Elliot Street. Receiving LEED Gold Certification, the data center preserved the original façade of the Tech High School, and renovated the interior to support the state's data systems.

In 2019, DevelopSpringfield completed the Springfield Innovation Center, located on Bridge Street in downtown Springfield. The Springfield Innovation Center is home to Valley Venture Mentors, a well-established local entrepreneur, start-up organization. The \$7 million center also welcomed Berkshire Bank as a tenant with a business lending operation.

In 2021, the City of Springfield opened its thirteenth ValleyBike Station at Pynchon Plaza. This collaboration with ValleyBike, Bewegen Technologies, and the City of Springfield represents a direct investment in expanding bike share opportunities, and growing micro-transit options for the first and last mile of travelers. ValleyBike is an electrically assisted bike share program connecting Springfield with seven other municipalities along the Pioneer Valley, representing over 300 bicycles across 66 stations. Springfield has plans to expand the ValleyBike network with an additional five stations installed at key commercial and transit hubs, including its first expansion into the Indian Orchard neighborhood.



Government Projects

Springfield, in partnership with the State of Massachusetts, continues to invest in capital improvements in its infrastructure. The Six Corners roundabout, located at a busy intersection of Walnut Street, was completed in 2020. This \$4.1 million intersection redesign increased pedestrian and bicycle safety, decreased vehicular accidents, while becoming a focal point of the neighborhood, and received an engineering design award after its completion. The City is now working with local stakeholders on a public art project for the center of the circle.

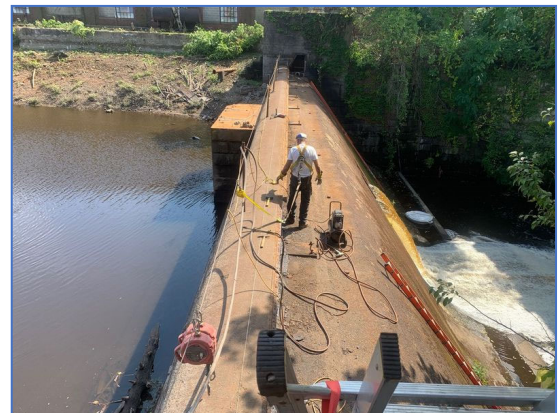


The Central Street Corridor Improvement Project was completed in the late summer of 2021. This \$3 million renovation and realignment of Central Street provided much needed roadway improvements, and better accessibility for the neighborhood. The Ruth Elizabeth Park located at

468 Walnut Street was completed in the late summer 2021. This park has received \$450,000 worth of investment for redevelopment and expansion, in tandem with the Central Street Corridor Improvement Project, including new pavilion, playground, splash pad, basketball courts, and other neighborhood amenities.

Pynchon Plaza, located at 100 Dwight Street, is directly adjacent to the MassMutual Center. This \$4 million project re-connects Springfield's Museums and the Main Street Corridor through a renovated park which was completed in fall, 2020. Key features include art installations by prominent local artists, and views of Springfield City Hall and the Campanile. In Winter 2019, the East Forest Park Library, located at 136 Surrey Road, was finally completed after 14 months of construction. This \$9.5 million project established the neighborhood's first standalone library.

Watershops Pond Dam/Lake Massasoit Resilience Upgrades, located at 1 Allen Street. This \$2.6 million federally funded project provides vital upgrades to the existing Watershops Pond Dam. The project required a once in a lifetime drawdown of Watershops Pond of affect repairs. The recently completed project was intended to address the dam's designation as a "high hazard", as well as enhance neighborhood resilience, increase flood mitigation capacity, restores the natural ecosystems of pond and to reduce the overall flood risk posed to the South End neighborhood.



Financial Overview

Within 170 days after the annual organization of the City government (which is ordinarily in early January), the Mayor is required to submit a budget of proposed expenditures for the fiscal year beginning on July 1. The City Council may make appropriations for the recommended purposes and may reduce or reject any item. Without a recommendation of the Mayor, the Council may not make any appropriation for a purpose not included in the proposed budget, except by a two-thirds vote in case of a failure of the Mayor to recommend an appropriation for

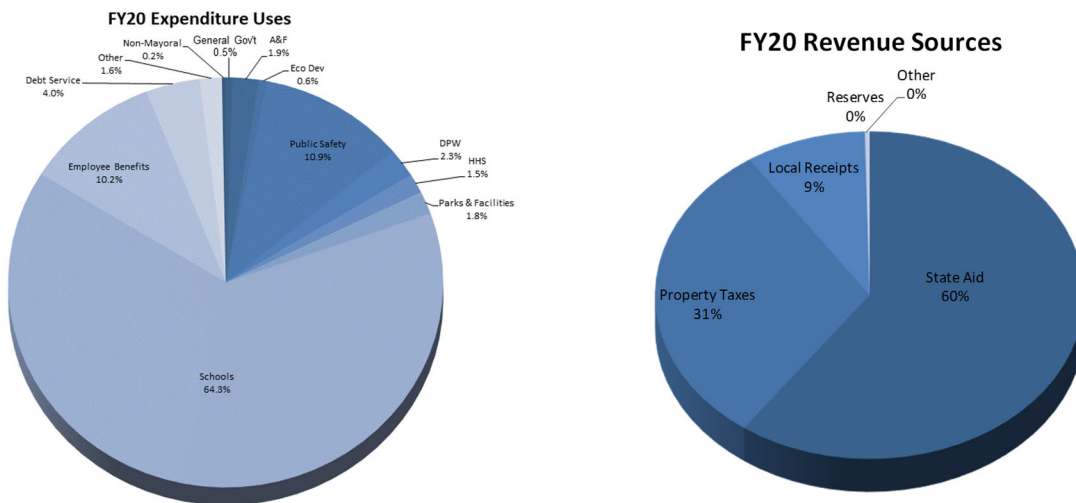
such a purpose within 7 days after a request from the City Council. The Council may not increase any item without the recommendation of the Mayor (except as provided by legislation, subject to local acceptance, under which the school budget or regional school district assessment can be increased upon recommendation of the school committee or regional district school committee and by two-thirds vote of the council, provided that such increase does not cause the total annual budget to exceed property tax limitations). If the Council fails to act on any item of the proposed budget within 45 days, that item takes effect. If the Mayor does not make a timely budget submission, provision is made for preparation of a budget by the Council. Provision is also made for supplementary appropriations upon recommendation of the Mayor.

As a result of an initiative law adopted in November 1980, school committees are no longer autonomous with respect to school expenditures for current purposes. The school budget is limited to the total amount appropriated by the City Council, but the school committee retains full power to allocate the funds appropriated. City department heads are generally required to submit their budget requests to the Mayor in January. This does not apply to the school department, which must submit its requests in time for the Mayor to include them in his submission to the Council. State and county assessments, abatements in excess of overlays, principal and interest not otherwise provided for, and final judgments are included in the tax levy whether or not included in the budget. Revenues are not required to be set forth in the budget but estimated non-tax revenues are taken into account by the assessors in fixing the tax levy.

Fiscal Year 2020

The FY20 Adopted Budget totals \$ 691,518,173, which represents a 5.4% increase over the FY19 Adopted Budget. For the fifth straight year, the City was able to balance its budget without the use of reserve funds. The City’s revenues continued to increase in FY20 due to rising property values and a strong economy. Growth in the City’s budget was driven by the settlement of expired contracts with the City’s two police unions, growth in the School Department budget, and a \$3.9 million increase in the City’s pension appropriation.

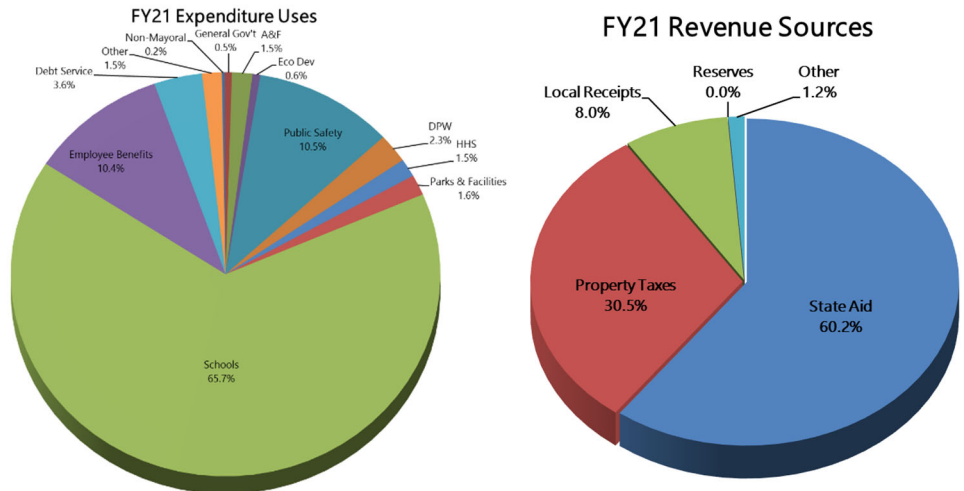
After a review of all departmental budget requests, the City faced an \$18.4 million budget gap. As in previous years, this gap was closed with the strategic use of revenue increases, expenditure reductions, and offsets to alternate funding sources.



Fiscal Year 2021

The FY21 Adopted Budget totals \$727,601,399, which represents a 5.2% increase over the FY20 Adopted Budget. The FY21 budget development process was complicated by the emergence of the COVID 19 Pandemic. After receiving departmental spending requests, the City initially faced a \$20.9 million budget gap, in line with recent years. However, the City was forced to revisit initial revenue assumptions in light of the pandemic and historic disruption of the US economy, resulting in a \$38.1 million budget gap, about twice the size of gaps in recent years.

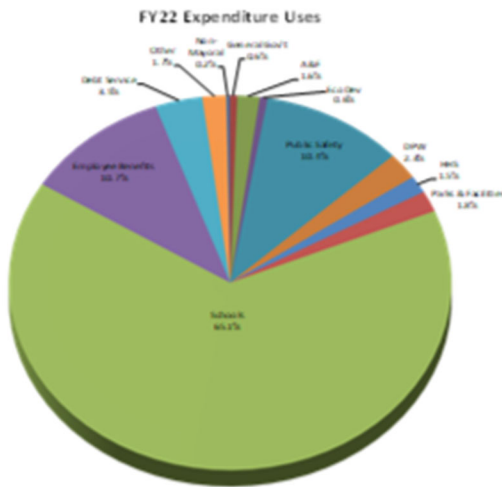
The City closed this gap through strategic expenditure reductions, and offsets to alternate funding sources. The FY21 Adopted Budget is an austerity budget. It fully funds core services, pension obligations, employee benefits, debt service, and all collective bargaining agreements, but includes numerous budget cuts. Growth in the budget was driven by the School Department, which grew by 7.4% in line with estimates for increased funding provided by the PROMISE Act. The City budget grew by 1.2%. This growth was driven by a 9% increase in the City’s pension appropriation, and a 4.5% increase in the cost for employee benefits. Excluding these non-discretionary items, the City budget shrunk by \$2.2 million (1.3%). The budget was balanced without the use of stabilization reserves for the sixth consecutive year.



Fiscal Year 2022

The FY22 Adopted Budget totals \$755,699,548, which represents a 3.9% increase over the FY21 Adopted Budget. After receiving initial departmental budget requests for FY22, the gap grew from a projected \$14.4 million to a \$21.3 million deficit. This deficit was driven by rising salaries due to collective bargaining agreements, rising costs of benefits, particularly pensions, contractual operating costs, and reduced revenue projections due to COVID-19.

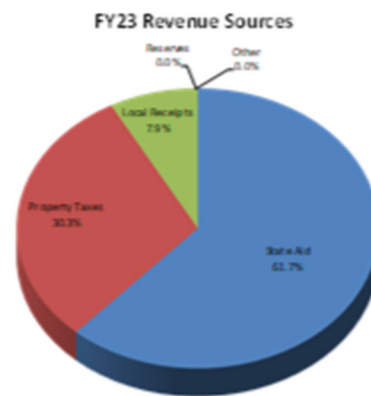
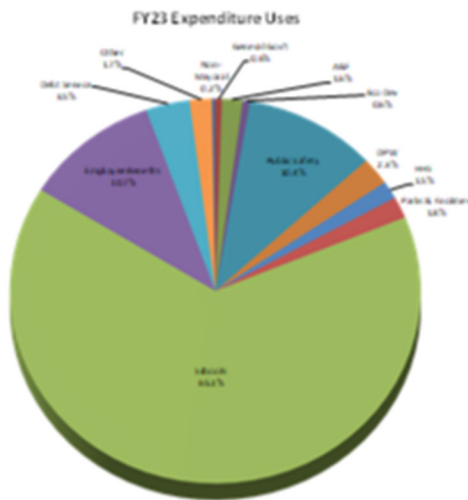
A balanced approach was used to solve the projected budget gap. This approach relied upon spending reductions, revenue maximization (including through the use of federal COVID relief funding), and notably, did not utilize stabilization reserves despite the financial effects of the pandemic. FY22 marks the seventh consecutive year that the City has been able to balance its budget without the use of stabilization reserve funds. This accomplishment is a testament to the administration’s management of City finances and the determination of our City to work towards a sustainable future despite the fiscal challenges created by COVID-19. While the economic impact of the pandemic will likely be felt for years to come, Springfield will continue to strategically identify any and all outside funding sources available to us, ensuring that we preserve our limited financial resources.



Fiscal Year 2023

The FY23 Adopted Budget totals \$819.0 million, which represents an 8.4% increase over the FY22 Adopted Budget. For FY23, the projected gap after budget request submissions totaled \$27.4 million.

A balanced approach was used to solve the projected budget gap. This approach relied upon spending reductions, revenue maximization to pre-COVID levels, and notably, did not utilize stabilization reserves for the eighth consecutive year. All budget decisions were considered in the context of providing vital programs and services to the City with the intention of avoiding layoffs that would impact services.



Long Term Financial Planning

The City's Chief Administrative and Financial Officer and the Office of Management and Budget prepare a Multi-Year Financial Plan (MYFP) each year. This instrument forecasts changes in City revenues and expenditures over the next four years. The MYFP provides a roadmap for the City's financial future, aids in planning for upcoming budgets, and provides stakeholders with information about the upcoming fiscal challenges facing the City.

The MYFP illustrates how decisions today will affect the City's financial future. The development of this document is essential for ensuring that decisions made during the budget making process are sustainable. Projecting out budget gaps in future years also helps frame discussions around dealing with long term fiscal stressors (e.g. the City's unfunded pension liability).

Detailed projections of budget gaps in future years allow policymakers to make hard decisions about how to address issues of long-term fiscal sustainability, even when a particular factor may not affect the City's budget for several years. The MYFP also explores the environment in which the City operates. It analyzes changes in the legislative environment, credit markets, and trends in the local, regional, and national economies that may affect future budgets.

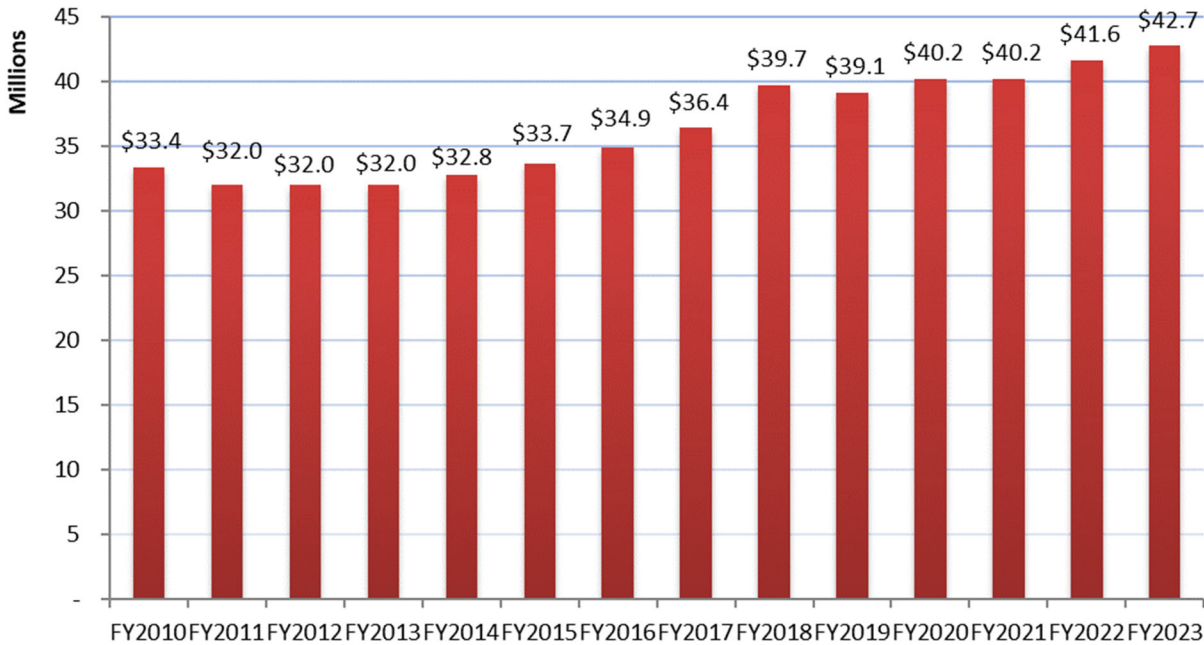
	FISCAL 2022 ADOPTED	FISCAL 2023 PROJECTED	FISCAL 2024 PROJECTED	FISCAL 2025 PROJECTED	FISCAL 2026 PROJECTED
SPENDING ASSUMPTIONS					
Administration and Finance Division	15,003,895	18,167,910	20,435,493	22,826,823	25,265,157
Development Division	4,404,662	4,492,756	4,582,611	4,674,263	4,767,748
General Government Division	4,263,516	4,348,786	4,435,762	4,524,477	4,614,966
Non-Mayoral Division	1,702,727	1,736,782	1,771,518	1,806,948	1,843,087
Health and Human Services Division	11,272,816	11,913,596	12,151,868	12,394,905	12,642,803
Public Safety Division	78,780,329	85,073,911	86,810,206	88,582,276	90,390,867
Public Works Division	17,418,370	17,766,737	18,122,072	18,484,514	18,854,204
Parks & Facilities Division	13,649,531	12,983,723	13,243,398	13,508,266	13,778,431
School Department	491,696,545	542,395,759	564,114,929	586,709,077	610,213,691
Debt	26,089,357	26,364,985	23,476,246	20,610,971	20,109,609
Health Insurance & Fringe	29,369,140	31,196,931	33,144,463	35,219,670	37,431,012
Pensions	51,567,184	56,203,712	61,369,645	67,010,699	73,170,582
Other Spending	10,481,476	10,874,689	11,119,918	11,337,459	11,562,315
Total	755,699,548	823,520,277	854,778,127	887,690,347	924,644,472
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS					
Property Taxes	231,735,891	243,354,925	252,001,298	258,301,330	264,758,863
Local Receipts	54,128,700	56,316,393	56,140,086	56,234,056	56,420,510
State Aid	457,754,871	505,509,884	524,285,758	543,795,938	564,069,532
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Net School Spending	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Sources	12,080,086	-	-	-	-
Casino Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total	755,699,548	805,181,201	832,427,141	858,331,325	885,248,906
SURPLUS / (GAP)	-	(18,339,076)	(22,350,985)	(29,359,023)	(39,395,567)

The Office of Management and budget continually assesses long-term liabilities and the risks of an economic downturn, which helps drive policymaking vis-à-vis current year services.

- Property Tax Limitations** – From 1996 to 2000 Springfield's tax levy was at its Proposition 2 ½ levy ceiling, limiting the City's ability to increase property taxes. From 2004 on, economic development and rising property values allowed the City to increase the room between its tax levy and the levy ceiling. However, the effects of the Great Recession once again brought Springfield's levy ceiling down below prior years' tax levies. In 2011, Springfield's assessed values decreased by 2.1 percent. In 2012, values decreased by an additional 1.1 percent. As a result, the City was unable to realize the tax benefits of new growth, or increase the prior year's tax levy by a full 2.5%, as allowed by Proposition 2 ½. The result was declining revenues, followed by a period of constrained levy growth that lasted for almost a decade. FY17 was the first year that the City's tax levy was not restricted by the levy ceiling. However, the City was unable to realize the full tax benefits of new growth in FY18 and FY19. In FY21 and FY22, the City was once again able to capture all New Growth in its levy.

- State Aid** – Due to budgetary constraints at the state level in the wake of the Great Recession, Unrestricted General Government Aid (UGGA) to the City fell considerably after FY09. More than a decade on, aid remains below pre-recession levels, even as prices for goods and services have continued to rise. Chapter 70 Aid for education has continued to grow, however, so do education expenses, including the City’s required contribution and non-Net School Spending eligible spending cost for transportation. Because the City’s is reliant on State Aid for just under 60% of its revenues, the City must be particularly attuned to economic stressors that may affect the Commonwealth’s ability to provide these revenues. Due to uncertainty surrounding the FY21 state budget, the City cut estimates for UGGA to 15% below FY20 levels. There was a turnaround in FY23, with UGGA funding levels increasing 5.4% over FY22.

Unrestricted General Government Aid



- Personnel** – Personnel costs represent the City’s largest annual expense. The City manages these costs through strict control mechanisms, such as the Personnel Review Committee (PRC). The PRC reviews every hire, backfill, and promotion prior to filling a vacancy. The PRC frequently implements reorganizations and modernizations of departmental structures as part of its review, as a means of reducing expenses while keeping services intact. Department heads must justify and/or reaffirm the need for every position when a vacancy occurs. OMB analysts provide the PRC with expense projections for every backfill, new position, and promotion, to ensure that departmental funding is adequate to absorb the cost of any spending changes.

CITY TOTAL GF FTEs													
FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
1,419.2	1,396.3	1,284.8	1,194.8	1,215.2	1,288.2	1,324.3	1,356.3	1,372.7	1,435.7	1,448.0	1,448.1	1,475.2	1,480.8

- Benefits** – Prior to Fiscal Year 2007, the City’s health insurance costs were increasing at a rate of 18% annually. The City became the first community to join the Group Insurance Commission (GIC). The GIC purchases health insurance for 265,000 state employees and retirees and has significant purchasing power. In recent years, the City’s health insurance expenses have increased annually, with a 6.0% increase for FY23. This increase still represents significant budget growth, due to the size of the City’s health insurance appropriation, but is far more manageable than the increases experienced before.

- **Retirement** – Retirement benefits for local and state employees are uniform across the Commonwealth. Until July 2009, Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws required municipalities to fully fund their retirement liability by 2028. The Commonwealth’s Fiscal Year 2010 budget included an extension of this requirement to 2030, and further modifications to 2040 were adopted in FY11. The City must revalue its schedule every 2 years and adjust the schedule accordingly. Springfield’s most recent actuarial valuation estimated the City’s unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) at \$898.4 million as of January 1, 2022. Our funded status is 35.6%. The City is currently on a schedule to fully fund its pension liability by FY33.
- **Other Post-Employment Benefits** – In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides health, dental, vision and life insurance to retired employees and their survivors, in accordance with Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The City’s unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability is estimated at \$1.26 billion as of June 30, 2022. In order to fully fund this liability in 30 years, the City would have to appropriate \$68.0 million on an annual basis. The City currently funds 34.6 percent of this amount.
- **Debt Service and Capital Needs** – The City has an \$1.0 billion Capital Improvement Plan. This plan identifies major equipment and construction needs over the next five years. Due to deferred maintenance and the number of facilities and parks the City owns, the City has significant capital needs.

Awards & Acknowledgements

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Springfield for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the eleventh consecutive year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program’s requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Distinguished Budget Award

The GFOA awarded a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the City of Springfield for its budget document for the fiscal year 2022. This was the fourteenth consecutive year the City has received this prestigious award. The GFOA established the Distinguished Budget Award in 1984 to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare budget documents of the very highest quality that reflect both the guidelines established by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting and the GFOA’s recommended practices on budgeting and then to recognize individual governments that succeed in achieving that goal. A Budget Presentation Award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current FY2023 budget will meet the criteria to be eligible for a fifteenth award.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of both the ACFR and the Annual Budget would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the City Comptroller’s office and the Office of Management and Budget.

Likewise, we wish to thank every City department both Management and staff whose cooperation and assistance made these financial and budget goals possible and contributed to making the annual budget process and annual fiscal year-end close a success.

Credit must also be given to the Mayor and City Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Springfield's finances.

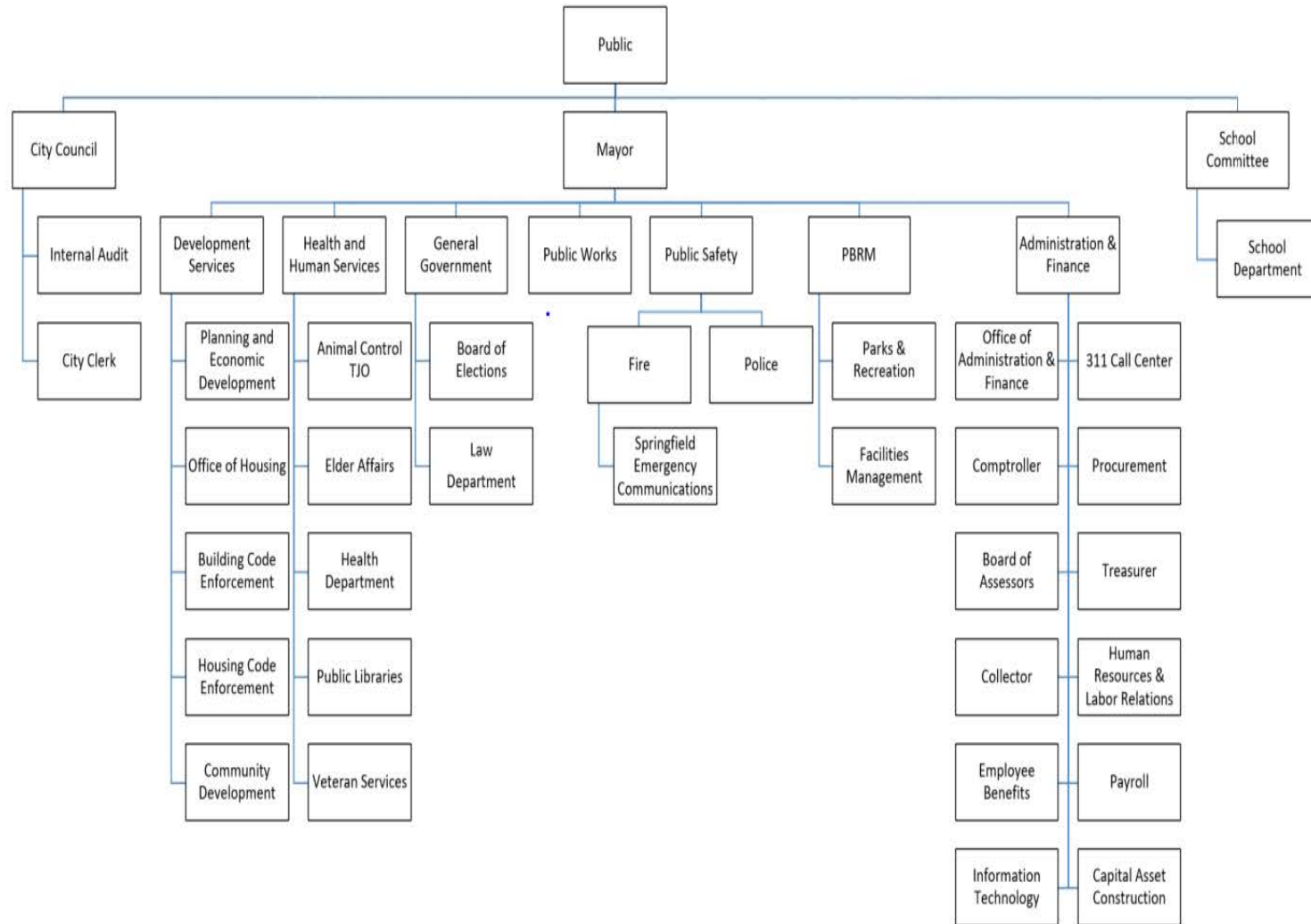
Patrick S. Burns	City Comptroller
Lindsay Hackett	Deputy Chief Administrative & Financial Officer
Joanne Raleigh	Deputy Comptroller
Antoinette Basile	Sr. Financial Accountant
Beth Gokey	Financial Accountant
Maria Lopez-Santiago	Business Process Coordinator
Sharolyn Vickers	Financial Accountant
Katie Vegh	Office Manager
Diane Jendrysik	Senior Account Clerk

Respectfully submitted,



Timothy J. Plante
Chief Administrative & Financial Officer

Organizational Chart



Directory of Officials

Fiscal Year 2022

Mayor

Domenic J. Sarno

City Council

Jesse Lederman, At Large (President)

Melvin A. Edwards, Ward 3 (Vice President)

Maria Perez, Ward 1

Michael A. Fenton, Ward 2

Malo Brown, Ward 4

Vacant, Ward 5

Victor Davila, Ward 6

Timothy C. Allen, Ward 7

Zaida Govan, Ward 8

Justin Hurst, At Large

Kateri Walsh, At Large

Tracye Whitfield, At Large

Sean Curran, At Large

School Committee

Mayor Domenic J. Sarno (Chairman)

Christopher Collins, District 3 (Vice-Chair)

Joesiah I. Gonzalez, District 1

Barbara Gresham, District 2

Denise Hurst, At Large

Attorney Peter Murphy, District 4

LaTonia Monroe-Naylor, At Large

Appointed City Executive Branch

Chief Administrative and Financial Officer

Timothy J. Plante

Comptroller

Patrick S. Burns

Deputy Chief Administrative and Financial Officer

Lindsay Hackett

Director of Internal Audit

Yong Ju No

Treasurer/Collector

Christopher A. Caputo

Chairman of the Board of Assessors

Patrick Greenhalgh

City Clerk

Gladys Oyola-Lopez



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Springfield
Massachusetts**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Financial Section



View of Downtown Springfield from high a top State Street.

City of Springfield, Massachusetts
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the year ended June 30, 2022



A view of bicycles available for rent in the City's South End.

Financial Section

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 (except for the Springfield Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Springfield, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2022 (except for the Springfield Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021), 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.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Springfield Redevelopment Authority, which represents 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component. We did not audit the financial statements of the Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc. and the Springfield Library Foundation, Inc., which are included as blended component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Springfield Redevelopment Authority, the Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc., and the Springfield Library Foundation, Inc. are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The financial statements of the Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc. and the Springfield Library Foundation, Inc. were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 6 to the financial statements, in the year ending June 30, 2022, the City adopted new accounting guidance, Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 the 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 the City'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 and *Government 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 the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government 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 the City'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 the City'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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining statements, as listed in the table of contents, 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 relates 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 or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2022, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



November 30, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the authoritative standard setting body that provides guidance on how to prepare financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Users of these financial statements (such as investors and rating agencies) rely on the GASB to establish consistent reporting standards for all governments in the United States. This consistent application is the only way users (including citizens, the media, legislators, and others) can assess the financial condition of one government compared to others.

Governments must adhere to GASB pronouncements in order to issue their financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The users of financial statements also rely on the independent auditor's opinion. If the City's financial statements have significant departures from GAAP the independent auditor may issue a modified opinion or a disclaimer (where no opinion is given). These types of opinions may have an adverse effect on the City's bond rating and our ability to borrow money at favorable interest rates. The financial statements of the primary government have received an unmodified auditor's opinion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual components of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the City's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the financial statements. The report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on the City's non fiduciary assets and deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental

activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and welfare, culture and recreation, community preservation, and interest. The business-type activities consist of the City's trash collection activities.

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

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

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

The City reports the General fund and the COVID-19 grant funds as major funds, they are presented separately in the governmental fund financial statements. The remaining non-major funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

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

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its trash activities. The trash enterprise fund is not intended to be self-supporting and required a substantial subsidy from the general fund of \$7.0 million in 2022 and \$5.7 million in 2021.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among various functions. The City uses this fund to account for risk financing activities related to self-insured dental and eye care services, the fully insured health care plan, and a motor pool for gas and auto supplies operated by the Department of Public Works.

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

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

Financial Highlights

- The City's government-wide assets and deferred outflows of resources were less than its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of 2022 by \$1.4 billion and \$11.3 million for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These deficit balances are the result of the City's net liabilities for pensions and other postemployment benefits in the amounts of \$744.3 million and \$1.3 billion, respectively.
- At the close of the current year, the City's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$200.1 million, an increase of \$61.5 million over the prior year. Total fund balance represents 23.7% of total general fund expenditures. Of the total, \$154.8 million is unassigned and available for appropriation at the City's discretion. The remaining portions of the general fund balance, \$45.3 million, are restricted and assigned to school funding, required reserves, and carryover encumbrances.
- During fiscal year 2022, the City incurred \$55.4 million of expenditures related to the COVID-19 Pandemic which were funded by State and Federal grants. The City received approximately \$101.7 million of COVID-19 related grants in 2022, \$91.6 million of which has been recorded as unearned revenue until spending plans are finalized. The City has been awarded a total of approximately \$257.6 million of COVID-19 related grant funding.
- In March 2022, the City issued \$61.0 million of General Obligation State Qualified Municipal Purpose Bonds. Of the issuance, \$40.1 million related to the Homer-Deberry School Construction project.
- The City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, during the year. This statement redefines a lease as a right to use another entity's asset over a definitive period of time and required the City to record leases that were previously classified as operating leases in the amount of approximately \$67 million. No restatement of beginning net position was required.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Key components of the City's activities are presented on the following page.

Governmental Activities

	2022	2021
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 523,023,545	\$ 392,330,596
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	13,343,329	12,134,933
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	59,944,667	86,321,324
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	689,071,055	588,155,867
Total assets.....	1,285,382,596	1,078,942,720
Deferred outflows of resources.....	227,675,180	268,490,842
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	175,262,414	133,127,459
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	2,006,506,119	2,442,243,079
Current debt.....	28,910,467	30,704,237
Noncurrent debt.....	294,125,193	189,570,023
Total liabilities.....	2,504,804,193	2,795,644,798
Deferred inflows of resources.....	458,150,972	27,341,669
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	485,000,570	471,520,333
Restricted.....	54,378,717	51,724,162
Unrestricted.....	(1,989,276,676)	(1,998,797,400)
Total net position.....	\$ (1,449,897,389)	\$ (1,475,552,905)

Governmental net position of \$485 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, and machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the net position of \$54.4 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* resulted in a \$2 billion deficit mainly relating to the cumulative effect of recording \$739.8 million of net pension liability and \$1.2 billion of net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability through June 30, 2022.

Net position increased by \$25.7 million in 2022 as compared to a decrease of \$63.6 million in 2021. The change over the prior year is primarily the result of total revenues increasing by \$77 million while expenses and transfers decreased by \$13 million. Revenues increased in virtually all categories including \$10.1 million of charges for services as these activities are beginning to return to pre-Covid levels, \$27.1 million of operating grants for educational state aid and Covid-19 funding, \$8.1 of capital grants for various school projects, \$14.2 million of real estate and other taxes, and the City collected approximately an additional \$16 million of penalties and interest on personal property taxes from a utility customer that were partially settled during the year.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services..... \$	42,828,286	\$ 32,719,897
Operating grants and contributions.....	638,545,473	611,483,242
Capital grants and contributions.....	30,692,054	22,552,817
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	238,325,558	226,000,932
Tax and other liens.....	852,887	1,100,617
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	12,217,187	12,411,029
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	4,736,602	2,551,877
Community preservation tax.....	1,898,337	1,763,664
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	17,899,759	1,708,144
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	50,828	381,835
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	15,706,092	17,613,938
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	41,963,546	40,511,400
Unrestricted investment income.....	5,083,234	3,128,586
Total revenues.....	<u>1,050,799,843</u>	<u>973,927,978</u>
Expenses:		
General government.....	69,973,832	75,172,917
Public safety.....	139,174,958	155,016,151
Education.....	727,898,551	724,703,211
Public works.....	31,331,599	28,588,583
Health and welfare.....	11,039,317	11,411,075
Culture and recreation.....	27,233,880	28,828,098
Community preservation.....	1,412,572	556,541
Interest.....	10,121,479	7,550,297
Total expenses.....	<u>1,018,186,188</u>	<u>1,031,826,873</u>
Excess (Deficiency) before transfers.....	32,613,655	(57,898,895)
Transfers.....	<u>(6,958,139)</u>	<u>(5,690,177)</u>
Change in net position.....	25,655,516	(63,589,072)
Net position, beginning of year.....	<u>(1,475,552,905)</u>	<u>(1,411,963,833)</u>
Net position, end of year..... \$	<u><u>(1,449,897,389)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,475,552,905)</u></u>

Financial notes related to governmental activities:

- Charges for services represent 4% of governmental activities resources. The City can exercise more control over this category of revenue than any other. Fees charged for services rendered that are set by the City are included in this category.
- Operating and capital grants and contributions accounted for 64% of the governmental activities resources. Most of these resources apply to education operations. These resources offset costs within the school department in addition to their general fund operating budget.
- Property and excise type taxes are a significant revenue source for the City's governmental activities. They comprised 28% of current resources. As mentioned under the Governmental Funds analysis section on the following pages, the City was successful in an appeal of certain utility related personal property taxes. The \$16 million increase in penalties and interest on taxes is directly related to this matter.

- Other revenues comprised a total of 4% of the governmental activity's resources. Other revenues consist mainly of unrestricted grants and contributions and investment income earned on the City's deposits.
- Education is by far the largest governmental activity of the City. Approximately \$728 million in expenses were recorded in 2022. After accounting for \$608.8 million in program revenues, an additional \$119.1 million in taxes and other revenues were needed to cover its 2022 operating expenses. Approximately \$44.6 million of MTRS pension contribution made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on-behalf of Springfield teachers has been recorded as an expense and operating grant revenue.
- Public safety, general government, and public works were the second, third, and fourth largest activities of the City. Approximately \$122.7 million, \$7.2 million, and \$26.8 million, for public safety, general government, and public works, respectively, of taxes and other revenues were needed to cover their 2022 operating expenses.

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$2.8 million during 2022. These activities consist of the Trash enterprise fund.

	2022	2021
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 3,919,898	\$ 2,838,059
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	-	9,521
Total assets.....	3,919,898	2,847,580
Deferred outflows of resources.....	1,528,011	2,204,016
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	625,834	207,525
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	13,023,318	18,753,200
Total liabilities.....	13,649,152	18,960,725
Deferred inflows of resources.....	3,049,939	122,179
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	-	9,521
Unrestricted.....	(11,251,182)	(14,040,829)
Total net position.....	\$ (11,251,182)	\$ (14,031,308)

Trash fund business-type activities assets and deferred outflows of resources were less than liabilities and deferred inflows by \$11.3 million at the close of 2022. Unrestricted net position amounted to a deficit of \$11.3 million. The general fund subsidized the activities in the amount of \$7 million and \$5.7 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 5,219,113	\$ 4,809,617
Expenses:		
Trash.....	9,397,126	10,700,964
Excess (Deficiency) before transfers.....	(4,178,013)	(5,891,347)
Transfers.....	6,958,139	5,690,177
Change in net position.....	2,780,126	(201,170)
Net position, beginning of year.....	(14,031,308)	(13,830,138)
Net position, end of year.....	\$ (11,251,182)	\$ (14,031,308)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$338.5 million, an increase of \$118.2 million from the prior year. The overall increase is primarily due to the results of operations in the general fund as the City won the 2012 and 2013 appellate tax board appeals for the utility personal property tax payments resulting in a payment of \$41.2 million for all personal property tax payments and penalties and interest owed to date. The increase was further related to the issuance of bonds within the capital project nonmajor funds and the timing of spending the proceeds.

General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$154.8 million, while total fund balance was \$200.1 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 18.4% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 23.7% of that same amount. The general fund increased by \$61.5 million from the prior year, primarily from the personal property payment noted above.

COVID-19 Grant Fund

The COVID-19 grant fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the reimbursable expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The fund expended \$55.4 million largely on salaries and wages, merit pay, supplies, computer/network hardware and professional services. The City received an additional \$101.7 million of grant funds during the year, \$91.6 million of which has been recorded as unearned revenue.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City of Springfield adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The final budget included \$803.5 million of appropriations and included the use of free cash of \$24.1 million.

Actual revenues were greater than budgeted revenues by \$44.2 million due to the collection of past due personal property taxes, and the associated interest and penalties. Actual expenditures, including carryovers, were less than budgeted amounts by \$15.6 million. The City carried over \$37.4 million in appropriations to 2023, the majority of which related to the school department.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

In March 2022, the City issued \$61.0 million of General Obligation State Qualified Bonds for the Homer-Deberry school construction, boiler replacements, Deberry park development, and the MCDI building demolition project. The City made \$17.3 million of scheduled principal payments on long-term debt. Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2022, totaled approximately \$250.2 million, including unamortized premiums of \$12.9 million.

The City entered into leases totaling \$7.1 million during fiscal year 2022 for solid waste vehicles, computers, and a 750 gallon pump apparatus. Additionally, due to the implementation of GASB 87, \$66.8 million of leases previously considered to be operating were capitalized, which included various buildings used by the City and school department, a shooting range, and various other purposes. The City recorded the associated right to use assets.

Major capital assets are funded for the most part by the issuance of long-term debt or grant reimbursements. The City capitalized a total of \$134.0 million of expenditures during 2022. These expenditures were incurred for numerous City-wide projects including school building improvements across the school district, the Deberry Elementary school, the Brightwood-Lincoln Elementary school, road improvements and paving, and various vehicles and machinery and equipment for public safety and public works purposes. The right to use assets were included in the current year additions.

Please refer to notes 4, 6, 7, and 8 to the financial statements for further discussion of the major capital asset and debt activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Springfield's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Administrative and Financial Officer or the City Comptroller at 36 Court Street, Springfield, MA 01103.

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Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Springfield Redevelopment Authority
ASSETS				
CURRENT:				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 463,072,371	\$ 2,473,977	\$ 465,546,348	\$ 1,752,240
Restricted cash and cash equivalents.....	-	-	-	1,165,885
Investments.....	8,270,250	-	8,270,250	-
Beneficial interest in trusts.....	9,986,521	-	9,986,521	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	6,123,969	-	6,123,969	-
Tax liens.....	1,855,855	221,080	2,076,935	-
Community preservation fund surtax.....	9,613	-	9,613	-
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	2,804,622	-	2,804,622	-
User charges.....	-	1,224,841	1,224,841	-
Departmental and other.....	3,077,492	-	3,077,492	-
Intergovernmental.....	24,674,914	-	24,674,914	248,003
Community preservation state share.....	586,000	-	586,000	-
Loans.....	586,000	-	586,000	-
Leases.....	-	-	-	796,873
Tax foreclosures.....	1,868,366	-	1,868,366	-
Working capital deposit.....	100,000	-	100,000	-
Other assets.....	7,572	-	7,572	132,773
Total current assets.....	523,023,545	3,919,898	526,943,443	4,095,774
NONCURRENT:				
Restricted Investments held by custodian.....	11,504,494	-	11,504,494	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Intergovernmental.....	246,742	-	246,742	-
Loans.....	1,592,093	-	1,592,093	-
Leases.....	-	-	-	8,327,319
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	59,944,667	-	59,944,667	1,783,767
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	689,071,055	-	689,071,055	82,860,597
Total noncurrent assets.....	762,359,051	-	762,359,051	92,971,683
TOTAL ASSETS.....	1,285,382,596	3,919,898	1,289,302,494	97,067,457
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	41,795,702	252,288	42,047,990	-
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	185,879,478	1,275,723	187,155,201	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	227,675,180	1,528,011	229,203,191	-
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT:				
Warrants payable.....	11,341,239	515,330	11,856,569	231,414
Accrued unemployment liability.....	73,000	-	73,000	-
Accrued payroll.....	35,129,082	110,504	35,239,586	-
Health claims payable.....	183,624	-	183,624	-
Tax refunds payable.....	10,130,537	-	10,130,537	-
Due to granting agencies.....	586,000	-	586,000	-
Accrued interest.....	2,510,603	-	2,510,603	-
Other liabilities.....	8,016,728	-	8,016,728	266,287
Unearned revenue.....	91,587,451	-	91,587,451	-
Claims and judgments.....	2,732,500	-	2,732,500	-
Lease obligations.....	9,859,892	-	9,859,892	-
Landfill closure.....	30,000	-	30,000	-
Compensated absences.....	11,492,650	-	11,492,650	-
Workers' compensation.....	1,449,000	-	1,449,000	-
Notes payable.....	-	-	-	1,050,701
Bonds payable.....	19,050,575	-	19,050,575	-
Total current liabilities.....	204,172,881	625,834	204,798,715	1,548,402

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Springfield Redevelopment Authority
LIABILITIES CONTINUED				
NONCURRENT:				
Due to granting agencies.....	1,775,000	-	1,775,000	-
Lease obligations.....	63,024,516	-	63,024,516	-
Landfill closure.....	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	-
Compensated absences.....	12,991,118	-	12,991,118	-
Workers' compensation.....	3,381,000	-	3,381,000	-
Net pension liability.....	739,834,141	4,465,800	744,299,941	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	1,246,874,860	8,557,518	1,255,432,378	-
Notes payable.....	-	-	-	180,000
Bonds payable.....	231,100,677	-	231,100,677	-
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	2,300,631,312	13,023,318	2,313,654,630	180,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	2,504,804,193	13,649,152	2,518,453,345	1,728,402
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to beneficial interests.....	5,700,812	-	5,700,812	-
Deferred inflows related to leases.....	-	-	-	9,124,192
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	66,877,137	403,685	67,280,822	-
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	385,573,023	2,646,254	388,219,277	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	458,150,972	3,049,939	461,200,911	9,124,192
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets.....	485,000,570	-	485,000,570	83,593,663
Restricted for:				
Chapter 656 reserve.....	7,895,529	-	7,895,529	-
Debt service.....	11,504,494	-	11,504,494	-
Loans.....	434,594	-	434,594	-
Permanent funds:				
Expendable.....	11,345,035	-	11,345,035	-
Nonexpendable.....	4,285,709	-	4,285,709	-
Gifts and grants.....	11,581,960	-	11,581,960	1,012,256
Community preservation.....	7,331,396	-	7,331,396	-
Unrestricted.....	(1,989,276,676)	(11,251,182)	(2,000,527,858)	1,608,944
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ (1,449,897,389)	\$ (11,251,182)	\$ (1,461,148,571)	\$ 86,214,863

(Concluded)

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 69,973,832	\$ 13,107,805	\$ 48,523,748	\$ 1,124,846	\$ (7,217,433)
Public safety.....	139,174,958	11,808,065	4,617,165	-	(122,749,728)
Education.....	727,898,551	12,272,707	571,015,295	25,481,757	(119,128,792)
Public works.....	31,331,599	263,603	214,826	4,085,451	(26,767,719)
Health and welfare.....	11,039,317	1,731,373	6,016,539	-	(3,291,405)
Culture and recreation.....	27,233,880	3,638,733	5,948,731	-	(17,646,416)
Community preservation.....	1,412,572	6,000	852,640	-	(553,932)
Interest.....	10,121,479	-	1,356,529	-	(8,764,950)
Total Governmental Activities.....	1,018,186,188	42,828,286	638,545,473	30,692,054	(306,120,375)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Trash.....	9,397,126	5,219,113	-	-	(4,178,013)
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 1,027,583,314	\$ 48,047,399	\$ 638,545,473	\$ 30,692,054	\$ (310,298,388)
Component Unit:					
Springfield Redevelopment Authority.....	\$ 8,014,690	\$ 3,795,856	\$ 4,275,082	\$ -	\$ 56,248

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Springfield Redevelopment Authority
Changes in net position:				
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (306,120,375)	\$ (4,178,013)	\$ (310,298,388)	\$ 56,248
<i>General revenues:</i>				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	238,325,558	-	238,325,558	-
Tax and other liens.....	852,887	-	852,887	-
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	12,217,187	-	12,217,187	-
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	4,736,602	-	4,736,602	-
Community preservation tax.....	1,898,337	-	1,898,337	-
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	17,899,759	-	17,899,759	-
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	50,828	-	50,828	-
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	15,706,092	-	15,706,092	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	41,963,546	-	41,963,546	-
Unrestricted investment income.....	5,083,234	-	5,083,234	1,046
<i>Transfers, net</i>	(6,958,139)	6,958,139	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers.....	331,775,891	6,958,139	338,734,030	1,046
Change in net position.....	25,655,516	2,780,126	28,435,642	57,294
<i>Net position:</i>				
Beginning of year.....	(1,475,552,905)	(14,031,308)	(1,489,584,213)	86,157,569
End of year.....	\$ (1,449,897,389)	\$ (11,251,182)	\$ (1,461,148,571)	\$ 86,214,863

(Concluded)

See notes to basic financial statements.

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2022

	General	COVID-19 Grant Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 228,974,745	\$ 93,251,861	\$ 124,184,581	\$ 446,411,187
Investments.....	-	-	8,270,250	8,270,250
Beneficial interest in trusts.....	-	-	9,986,521	9,986,521
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	6,123,969	-	-	6,123,969
Tax liens.....	1,845,670	-	10,185	1,855,855
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	-	9,613	9,613
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	2,804,622	-	-	2,804,622
Departmental and other.....	1,821,311	-	1,219,753	3,041,064
Intergovernmental - other.....	12,063,016	-	12,858,640	24,921,656
Community preservation state share.....	-	-	586,000	586,000
Loans.....	-	-	2,178,093	2,178,093
Tax foreclosures.....	1,868,366	-	-	1,868,366
Due from other funds.....	649,157	-	-	649,157
Working capital deposit.....	100,000	-	-	100,000
Other assets.....	-	-	7,572	7,572
Restricted assets:				
Investments held by custodian.....	-	-	11,504,494	11,504,494
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 256,250,856	\$ 93,251,861	\$ 170,815,702	\$ 520,318,419
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 1,345,216	\$ 69,392	\$ 9,926,631	\$ 11,341,239
Accrued unemployment liability.....	26,000	-	-	26,000
Accrued payroll.....	28,386,977	1,390,764	2,510,488	32,288,229
Tax refunds payable.....	10,126,133	-	4,404	10,130,537
Due to other funds.....	-	-	649,157	649,157
Due to granting agencies.....	-	-	2,361,000	2,361,000
Other liabilities.....	2,986,952	-	5,029,776	8,016,728
Unearned revenue.....	-	91,587,451	-	91,587,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	42,871,278	93,047,607	20,481,456	156,400,341
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	13,294,395	-	6,409,638	19,704,033
Beneficial interest in trusts.....	-	-	5,700,812	5,700,812
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	13,294,395	-	12,110,450	25,404,845
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	4,285,709	4,285,709
Restricted.....	40,729,876	204,254	133,938,087	174,872,217
Assigned.....	4,524,234	-	-	4,524,234
Unassigned.....	154,831,073	-	-	154,831,073
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	200,085,183	204,254	138,223,796	338,513,233
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 256,250,856	\$ 93,251,861	\$ 170,815,702	\$ 520,318,419

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2022

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$	338,513,233
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		749,015,722
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		19,704,033
The statement of net position includes certain deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources that will be amortized over future periods. In governmental funds, these amounts are not reported.....		(224,774,980)
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....		13,673,135
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(2,510,603)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Bonds payable.....	(250,151,252)	
Net pension liability.....	(739,834,141)	
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(1,246,874,860)	
Landfill closure.....	(1,680,000)	
Accrued unemployment liability.....	(47,000)	
Claims and judgments.....	(2,732,500)	
Lease obligations.....	(72,884,408)	
Workers' compensation.....	(4,830,000)	
Compensated absences.....	(24,483,768)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(2,343,517,929)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(1,449,897,389)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General	COVID-19 Grant Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 262,014,088	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 262,014,088
Tax liens.....	952,893	-	3,614	956,507
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	11,544,529	-	-	11,544,529
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	4,736,602	-	-	4,736,602
Charges for services.....	9,720,148	-	1,036,360	10,756,508
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	17,895,006	-	4,753	17,899,759
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	50,828	-	-	50,828
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	15,706,092	-	-	15,706,092
Licenses and permits.....	7,682,603	-	-	7,682,603
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,290,607	-	33,250	2,323,857
Intergovernmental - state aid.....	458,826,738	-	-	458,826,738
Intergovernmental - Teachers Retirement.....	44,622,853	-	-	44,622,853
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	55,362,452	143,106,195	198,468,647
Departmental and other.....	11,362,947	-	12,688,742	24,051,689
Community preservation taxes.....	-	-	1,916,834	1,916,834
Contributions and donations.....	-	-	5,206,206	5,206,206
Investment income.....	1,739,771	192,098	3,094,668	5,026,537
TOTAL REVENUES.....	849,145,705	55,554,550	167,090,622	1,071,790,877
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	27,137,007	10,234,342	24,906,824	62,278,173
Public safety.....	88,920,734	11,755,482	13,551,297	114,227,513
Education.....	514,301,599	29,566,654	125,612,608	669,480,861
Public works.....	11,711,267	680,494	11,210,408	23,602,169
Health and welfare.....	6,004,896	2,782,250	5,520,917	14,308,063
Culture and recreation.....	25,417,772	343,224	5,869,049	31,630,045
Community preservation.....	-	-	1,567,692	1,567,692
Pension benefits - non school.....	51,557,172	-	-	51,557,172
Pension benefits - Teachers Retirement.....	44,622,853	-	-	44,622,853
Employee fringe benefits - non school.....	30,781,786	-	-	30,781,786
Claims and judgments.....	175,521	-	-	175,521
State and county charges.....	3,881,338	-	-	3,881,338
Debt service:				
Principal.....	17,320,000	-	-	17,320,000
Interest.....	7,976,920	-	-	7,976,920
Debt service related to leases, including \$1,929,065 of interest.....	13,223,491	-	-	13,223,491
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	843,032,356	55,362,446	188,238,795	1,086,633,597
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	6,113,349	192,104	(21,148,173)	(14,842,720)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Issuance of bonds.....	-	-	61,045,000	61,045,000
Premium from issuance of bond.....	-	-	5,117,783	5,117,783
Lease financing.....	73,827,402	-	-	73,827,402
Transfers in.....	232,625	-	12,652,673	12,885,298
Transfers out.....	(18,665,634)	-	(1,177,803)	(19,843,437)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	55,394,393	-	77,637,653	133,032,046
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	61,507,742	192,104	56,489,480	118,189,326
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	138,577,441	12,150	81,734,316	220,323,907
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 200,085,183	\$ 204,254	\$ 138,223,796	\$ 338,513,233

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ 118,189,326
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....	133,975,649	
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(59,437,118)</u>	
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		74,538,531
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		(22,404,260)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Principal payments on leases.....	11,294,426	
Issuance of bonds.....	(61,045,000)	
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	(5,117,783)	
Lease financing.....	(73,827,402)	
Net amortization of premium from issuance of bonds.....	1,337,807	
Debt service principal payments.....	<u>17,320,000</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		(110,037,952)
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	(423,287)	
Net change in unemployment liability accrual.....	96,000	
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	(215,494)	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	(43,363,835)	
Net change in net pension liability.....	55,414,807	
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to other postemployment benefits.....	(429,661,039)	
Net change in net other postemployment benefits liability.....	380,690,465	
Net change in landfill closure.....	60,000	
Net change in claims and judgments liability.....	1,267,500	
Net change in workers' compensation liability.....	<u>499,000</u>	
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		(35,635,883)
The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.....		<u>1,005,754</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ 25,655,516</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Trash Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,473,977	\$ 16,661,184
Receivables:		
User charges.....	1,224,841	-
Liens - user charges.....	221,080	-
Departmental and other.....	-	36,428
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>3,919,898</u>	<u>16,697,612</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	252,288	-
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	<u>1,275,723</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	<u>1,528,011</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....	515,330	-
Accrued payroll and withholdings.....	110,504	2,840,853
Health claims payable.....	-	183,624
Total current liabilities.....	<u>625,834</u>	<u>3,024,477</u>
NONCURRENT:		
Net pension liability.....	4,465,800	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	<u>8,557,518</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>13,023,318</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>13,649,152</u>	<u>3,024,477</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	403,685	-
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	<u>2,646,254</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	<u>3,049,939</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted.....	\$ <u>(11,251,182)</u>	\$ <u>13,673,135</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Trash Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 5,219,113	\$ 1,818,874
Employee contributions.....	-	24,391,774
Employer contributions.....	-	74,239,531
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	5,219,113	100,450,179
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Cost of services and administration.....	9,387,605	1,622,151
Depreciation.....	9,521	-
Employee benefits.....	-	97,878,971
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	9,397,126	99,501,122
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	(4,178,013)	949,057
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Investment income.....	-	56,697
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS.....	(4,178,013)	1,005,754
TRANSFERS:		
Transfers in.....	6,958,139	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	2,780,126	1,005,754
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	(14,031,308)	12,667,381
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ (11,251,182)	\$ 13,673,135

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Trash Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 5,135,999	\$ 24,616,152
Receipts from interfund services provided.....	-	76,050,060
Payments to vendors.....	(7,980,662)	-
Payments to employees.....	(3,114,751)	-
Payments for interfund services used.....	-	(99,497,750)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	(5,959,414)	1,168,462
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Transfers in.....	6,958,139	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Investment income.....	-	56,697
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	998,725	1,225,159
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,475,252	15,436,025
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 2,473,977	\$ 16,661,184
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH</u>		
<u>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Operating income (loss).....	\$ (4,178,013)	\$ 949,057
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation.....	9,521	-
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to pensions.....	261,753	-
Deferred (outflows)/inflows related to other postemployment benefits.....	3,342,012	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Liens - user charges.....	(23,593)	-
User charges.....	(59,521)	-
Departmental and other.....	-	(8,345)
Warrants payable.....	403,062	-
Accrued payroll.....	15,247	224,378
Health claims payable.....	-	3,372
Net pension liability.....	(334,495)	-
Net other postemployment benefits liability.....	(5,395,387)	-
Total adjustments.....	(1,781,401)	219,405
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ (5,959,414)	\$ 1,168,462

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (1)	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,827,629	\$ 312,657
Investments:		
Investments in Pension Reserve Investment Trust.....	549,176,447	-
Corporate bonds.....	1,738,434	-
Equity securities.....	1,174,186	-
Fixed income mutual funds.....	108,864	-
Alternative investments.....	70,771	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Member make-up payments and other.....	195,394	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	558,291,725	312,657
LIABILITIES		
Warrants payable.....	957,137	-
NET POSITION		
Restricted for pensions.....	551,213,001	-
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	6,121,587	-
Held in trust for other purposes.....	-	312,657
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 557,334,588	\$ 312,657

(1) The Pension Trust Fund is as of December 31, 2021.

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (1)	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions.....	\$ 88,034,217	\$ -
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments.....	34,651,907	-
Member contributions.....	17,339,641	-
Transfers from other systems.....	1,453,339	-
3(8)c contributions from other systems.....	953,053	-
State COLA reimbursements.....	162,841	-
Member makeup payments and redeposits.....	159,933	-
Reimbursement of 91A overearnings.....	121,487	-
Other receipts.....	14,319	-
Total contributions.....	142,890,737	-
Net investment income:		
Investment income (loss).....	48,975,363	207,535
Net change in fair value of investments.....	40,524,250	-
Less: investment expense.....	(2,417,029)	-
Net investment income.....	87,082,584	207,535
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	229,973,321	207,535
DEDUCTIONS:		
Administration.....	876,312	-
Transfers to other systems.....	901,579	-
3(8)c transfer to other systems.....	2,587,064	-
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	87,790,224	-
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	34,651,907	-
Educational scholarships.....	-	1,850
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	126,807,086	1,850
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION.....	103,166,235	205,685
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	454,168,353	106,972
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 557,334,588	\$ 312,657

(1) The Pension Trust Fund is for the year ended December 31, 2021.

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The City is a municipal corporation governed by its Massachusetts Plan A charter, by which voters elect a "strong" Mayor with broad powers to supervise City departments and to appoint their managers. A thirteen-member City Council, consisting of five members elected at large and one from each of the eight wards serves as a representative legislature.

For financial reporting purposes, the City has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The City has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the City (the primary government) and its component units. Four entities have been included as component units in the reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and financial relationships.

Blended Component Units – Blended component units are entities that are legally separate from the City, but in management's professional judgment should be included in the reporting entity because, due to their close relationship with the City, their exclusion would render the financial statements misleading or incomplete. The City has included the following blended component units because they provide services entirely, or almost entirely, to the City of Springfield.

- (1) The Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc. is a Massachusetts not-for-profit Corporation. The Partnership is a groundbreaking voluntary partnership of the Springfield Public Schools, the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Springfield Education Association aimed at rapidly improving outcomes for a majority of Springfield's middle school students.

The Partnership oversees the planning, budgeting, and day-to-day operations of certain schools of the Springfield Public School System and is driving school improvement by empowering the Schools' principals and their teams. The Schools' personnel remain employees of the School System and funding is provided by the School System.

- (2) The Springfield Library Foundation, Inc. is a not-for-profit organization which is responsible for custody and investment of Springfield City Library's Trust funds and endowments. It manages and disburses investment earnings and contributions for the benefit of the Springfield City Library System.

Blended Component Unit Presented as a Fiduciary Fund – The following component unit is presented as a Fiduciary Fund of the primary government due to the nature and significance of the relationship between the City and the component unit.

- (3) The Springfield Contributory Retirement System (the System) was established to provide retirement benefits to City employees, the Springfield Housing Authority employees, the Springfield Water and Sewer Commission employees, and their beneficiaries. The System is governed by a five-member

board comprised of the City Comptroller (ex-officio), two members elected by the System's membership, one member appointed by the System's four other Board members, and one member appointed by the City's Mayor. The System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – Discretely presented component units are entities that are legally separate from the City, but are financially accountable to the City, or whose relationships with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The City has included the following Discretely Presented Component Unit because it is fiscally dependent on the City and the nature and significance of their relationship with the City is such that exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete:

- (4) The Springfield Redevelopment Authority (SRA) was chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1960 and is governed by Chapter 121B of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Authority was formed to conduct Springfield urban renewal projects and to redevelop its downtown. The SRA is governed by a five-member board, of which four members are appointed by the Mayor. The City periodically provides financial support to the SRA when needed.

Related Organizations

Water and Sewer Commission

The Mayor has the responsibility, with the approval of the City Council, to appoint the three-member Board of Commissioners for the Springfield Water and Sewer Commission, Inc., however, the City's accountability for this organization does not extend beyond making these appointments.

Springfield Museums Corporation

The Springfield Museums Corporation (SMC) is a private nonprofit education association which holds and cares for collections of many different kinds of materials, objects and artifacts, makes them accessible and promotes their use for educational, recreational, and informational purposes by the residents of Greater Springfield and Western New England. The Corporation receives a significant portion of its operating income through a lease with the City of Springfield, whereby the City operates general library services using a building owned by the Corporation as its central library building.

Availability of Financial Information for Component Units

The Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc. issues a separately audited financial statement. That report may be obtained by contacting the Partnership located at 1500 Main Street, P.O. Box 15331, Springfield, MA 01103.

The Springfield Library Foundation, Inc. issues a separately audited financial statement. That report may be obtained by contacting the Foundation located at 220 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103.

The Retirement System issues a separately audited financial statement. That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 70 Tapley Street, Springfield, MA 01104, or via the internet at <http://www.springfieldretirement.com>.

The Springfield Redevelopment Authority issues a separate audited financial report. That report may be obtained by contacting the SRA located at 70 Tapley Street, Springfield, MA 01104.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units.

Governmental activities, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. However, the effect of interfund services provided and used between functions is not eliminated as the elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures generally are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions for leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

The *COVID-19 grants fund* is a special revenue fund. It is used to account for the grant funds and expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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

The *special revenue fund* is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than permanent funds, debt service, or capital projects.

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt service funds should be used to report resources if legally mandated. Financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years also should be reported in debt service funds.

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

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

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

The following proprietary funds are reported:

The *trash enterprise fund* is used to account for the City's trash collection and disposal activities.

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to the remaining self-insured dental and eye care services, the fully insured health care plan, and a motor pool for gas and auto supplies operated by the Department of Public Works.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *pension and other employee benefit trust fund* is used to account for the activities of the Retirement System and the City's defined benefit healthcare plan, which accumulate resources to provide pension and OPEB benefits to eligible retirees and their beneficiaries.

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

trustee policies only allow the trustees to authorize spending of the realized investment earnings. The City's educational scholarship trusts are accounted for in this fund.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Investments are carried at fair value. The fair values were determined by the closing price for those securities traded on national stock exchanges and at an average bid-and-asked quotation for those securities traded in the over-the-counter market.

E. Fair Value Measurements

The City reports required types of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value standards. These standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or valuation techniques) to determine fair value. Fair value standards also require the government to classify these financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique or in accordance with net asset value practical expedient rules, which allow for either Level 2 or Level 3 depending on lock up and notice periods associated with the underlying funds.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. Instruments, which are generally included in this category, include actively traded equity and debt securities, U.S. government obligations, and mutual funds with quoted market prices in active markets.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Certain fixed income securities, primarily corporate bonds, are classified as Level 2 because fair values are estimated using pricing models, matrix pricing, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

In some instances, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy and is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Market price is affected by a number of factors, including the type of instrument and the characteristics specific to the instrument. Instruments with readily available active quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. It is reasonably possible that change in values of these instruments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect amounts reported in these financial statements. For more information on the fair value of the City's financial instruments, see Note 2.

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

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

Real estate tax liens are processed on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed. Real estate receivables that are secured via the tax lien process are considered more likely to be collected. The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Motor Vehicle Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the City and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value. The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Intergovernmental

The City has entered into a school construction grant program, which is administered by the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA), which is an agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Under the terms of the program, the MSBA establishes a maximum reimbursement amount, stated as a percentage of total eligible constructions costs, that the City can expect to receive over the life of the grant. The City receives grant reimbursements over time as construction costs are incurred subject to the City submitted reimbursement requests to the MSBA.

The City also participates in various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes. These grants are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred, and all other grant requirements are met. These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and loan receivables are recorded as receivables in the year the revenue is earned. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

G. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

H. Capital Assets

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Capital assets, including land, construction in process, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and in the proprietary fund financial statements, where applicable. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Intangible Right-to-use leased assets are recorded at the net present value of non-cancellable lease payments at inception. Donated capital assets (including works of art) and assets acquired under a service concession agreement are recorded at acquisition value.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$50,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction with expected useful lives of greater than one year. Capital assets (excluding land and construction in process) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets being depreciated are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings.....	40
Buildings and improvements.....	20
Right-to-use leased buildings.....	20 - 40
Machinery and equipment.....	5 - 10
Right-to-use leased machinery and equipment...	5 - 10
Vehicles.....	5 - 10
Infrastructure.....	40 - 100

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB and pensions in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has reported deferred inflows of resources related to beneficial interests, leases, OPEB and pensions in this category.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In addition to liabilities, the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents assets that have been recorded in the governmental fund financial statements, but the revenue is not available and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The City has recorded unavailable revenue and beneficial interests in trusts as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet.

J. Unearned and Unavailable Revenue

Unearned revenue at the government-wide and fund financial statement level represents resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

Fund Financial Statements

Unavailable revenue at the governmental fund financial statement level represents billed receivables that do not meet the available criterion in accordance with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, i.e., receivables that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

K. Net Position Flow Assumption

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

L. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

M. Interfund Transfers

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

N. Net Position and Fund Equity*Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)*

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

Net position reported as "net investment in capital assets" includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the principal balance of outstanding debt used to acquire capital assets. Unspent proceeds of capital related debt are not considered to be capital assets. Outstanding debt related to future reimbursements from the state's school building program is not considered to be capital related debt.

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

"Chapter 656 Reserve"; An Act relative to reorganization of the financial management structure of the City of Springfield" requires the City to raise an amount equal to 1% of the prior year's gross amounts to be raised. The City may reduce this amount by any funds remaining in the reserve from the prior year. Expenditures may be made for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses as determined by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council.

"Debt service" represents required sinking fund payment and the accumulation of funds for the retirement of long-term debt.

“Loans” represents the City’s Community Development outstanding loans receivable balances, net of the amounts due back to granting agencies.

“Permanent funds – expendable” represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings of donor restricted trusts. The donor restrictions and trustee policies only allow the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings that support governmental programs.

“Permanent Funds – nonexpendable” represents the endowment portion of donor restricted trusts that support governmental programs.

“Grants and gifts” represents amounts held for school and other grants, as well as gift funds.

“Community preservation” represents amounts held for uses restricted by law for community preservation purposes.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows:

“Nonspendable” fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

“Restricted” fund balance includes amounts subject to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

“Committed” fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority. A City Council vote to approve a Council Order submitted by the Mayor is the highest level of decision-making authority that can commit funds for a specific purpose. Once voted, the limitation imposed by the vote remains in place until the funds are used for their intended purpose or a Council Order vote is taken to rescind the commitment.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The City’s comptroller is authorized to assign fund balance. Funds are assigned when the City has an obligation to purchase goods or services from the current years’ appropriation. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from different components of fund balance. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When different components of fund balance can be used for the same purpose, it is the City’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

O. Long-term Debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

P. Intangible Right-to-Use Lease Liabilities

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Intangible Right-to-Use Lease liabilities are reported at the present value of their future minimum lease payments. Lease payments are reported as reductions of the lease liability and as interest expense during the lease term.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The present value of the future minimum lease payments are reported within the governmental funds as other financing sources and a capital expenditure. Lease payments are reported as debt service expenditures.

Q. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of both the Springfield Contributory Retirement System and the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they have been reported by the Systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

R. Investment Income

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

S. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Compensated absences are reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities upon maturity of the liability.

T. Use of Estimates*Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*

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

U. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

MMDT maintains a cash portfolio. The cash portfolio had a weighted average maturity of 27 days.

The Retirement System participates in the Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT), which meets the criteria of an external investment pool. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board, which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who serves as Trustee. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM). The fair value of the position in the PRIT is the same as the value of the PRIT shares.

The PRIT fund, as a pool, invests in various products including, but not limited to, money market mutual funds, equities, pooled foreign and domestic fixed income and equity funds, United States government sponsored enterprises and Treasury notes, real estate, and commodities. The underlying components of PRIT’s fixed income portfolio had an effective weighted duration rate ranging from 1.33 to 15.12 years. There is no credit quality rating for the fund.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City’s deposits may not be returned to it. The City’s deposit policy for mitigating custodial credit risk is to utilize institutions that are financially sound and stable. To meet this goal the City uses the Veribanc Rating Service. The City’s policy allows for deposits at institutions rated green by Veribanc. If the rating drops to yellow, the policy is to consider moving funds from the banking institution that are not collateralized or covered by another form of depositors’ insurance. If the rating drops to red, all deposits should be immediately collateralized or covered by some form of depositors’ insurance or be removed from the banking institution.

At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$437,049,187 and the bank balance totaled \$450,206,530. Of the bank balance, \$4,132,194 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$314,828,702 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, \$129,782,255 was collateralized, and \$1,463,379 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

At December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of deposits for the Retirement System totaled \$2,727,526 and the bank balance totaled \$3,149,704, which was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and the Depositors Insurance Fund.

Investments

As of June 30, 2022, the City had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Maturities</u>		
		<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>6-10 Years</u>	<u>Over 10 Years</u>
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 1,738,434	\$ 522,444	\$ 1,080,991	\$ 134,999
Private debt obligation*.....	11,504,494	11,504,494	-	-
Total debt securities.....	13,242,928	\$ 12,026,938	\$ 1,080,991	\$ 134,999
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	5,694,323			
Fixed income.....	108,864			
Bond funds.....	1,825,397			
Exchange traded funds.....	1,924,716			
Money market mutual funds.....	1,106,904			
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	30,803,017			
Total investments.....	\$ 54,706,149			

*The private debt obligation is held by a custodian and is related to the bond sinking fund that was formed to provide a guaranteed rate of 3.42% as discussed further in Note 8.

As of June 30, 2022, the City’s investments in debt securities had the following ratings:

Quality Rating	Corporate Bonds	Private Debt Obligation	Total
A-.....	\$ 463,551	\$ -	\$ 463,551
BBB.....	678,245	-	678,245
BBB+.....	596,638	-	596,638
Not Rated.....	-	11,504,494	11,504,494
Total.....	\$ <u>1,738,434</u>	\$ <u>11,504,494</u>	\$ <u>13,242,928</u>

As of December 31, 2021, the Retirement System had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair value
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	\$ 549,176,447
Alternative investments.....	<u>70,771</u>
Total investments.....	\$ <u>549,247,218</u>

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For investments, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in the possession of an outside party.

The City’s policy is to review the financial institution’s financial statements and the background of the Advisor. The intent of this qualification is to limit the City’s exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, capital adequacy of the firm, and overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry. Further, all securities not held directly by the City, will be held in the City’s name and tax identification number by a third-party custodian approved by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security.

Of the Retirement System’s total investments of \$549,247,218, there was custodial credit risk exposure of \$70,771 in alternative investments because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty.

Investment Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City’s investment policy is to manage interest rate risk by managing duration in the accounts.

Credit Risk

Credit risk exists when there is a possibility the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may be unable to meet its obligations. The City's policy to manage credit risk includes investment in United States Treasury and United States Government Agency obligations without limit. In regard to other investments, the City will only purchase investment grade securities with a high concentration in securities rated A or better. The City may invest in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) with no limit to the amount of funds placed in the fund.

Concentration Credit Risk

The City will minimize concentration of credit risk by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Fair Value Measurement

The City holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Because investing is not a core part of the City's mission, the City determines that the disclosures related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type. The City chooses a tabular format for disclosing the levels within the fair value hierarchy.

The City 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.

The following table presents financial assets at June 30, 2022, that the City measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

Investment Type	June 30, 2022	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments measured at fair value:				
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 1,738,434	\$ 1,738,434	\$ -	\$ -
Private debt obligation.....	11,504,494	-	11,504,494	-
Total debt securities.....	13,242,928	1,738,434	11,504,494	-
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	5,694,323	5,694,323	-	-
Fixed income.....	108,864	108,864	-	-
Bond funds.....	1,825,397	1,825,397	-	-
Exchange traded funds.....	1,924,716	1,924,716	-	-
Money market mutual funds.....	1,106,904	1,106,904	-	-
Total other investments.....	10,660,204	10,660,204	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	23,903,132	\$ 12,398,638	\$ 11,504,494	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT - Cash portfolio.....	30,803,017			
Total investments.....	\$ 54,706,149			

Corporate bonds, equity securities, fixed income, bond funds, exchange traded funds, and money market mutual funds are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Private debt obligations classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities’ relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The investment in MMDT is comprised of a cash portfolio. The cash portfolio is valued at amortized cost. Under the amortized cost method, an investment is valued initially at its cost and adjusted for the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any difference between the initial cost and the amount payable at its maturity. If amortized cost is determined not to approximate fair value, the value of the portfolio securities will be determined under procedures established by the Advisor.

The Retirement System holds significant amounts of investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Because investing is a key part of the System’s activities, the System shows greater disaggregation in its disclosures.

The Retirement System categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The Retirement System has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021:

Investment Type	December 31, 2021	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments measured at fair value:				
Alternative investments.....	\$ 70,771	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,771
Investments measured at net asset value:				
Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT).....	549,176,447			
Total investments.....	\$ 549,247,218			

Alternative investments consist of investments in limited partnerships that are classified in Level 3. These investments are valued at market value using the net asset value per share as provided by the Partnerships.

PRIT investments are valued using the net asset value method. The System does not have the ability to control any of the investment decisions relative to its funds in PRIT.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2022, receivables for the individual major and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, were as follows:

Receivables:	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 11,890,169	\$ (5,766,200)	\$ 6,123,969
Tax liens.....	3,699,255	(1,843,400)	1,855,855
Community preservation fund surtax.....	9,613	-	9,613
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	9,786,222	(6,981,600)	2,804,622
Departmental and other.....	3,146,664	(105,600)	3,041,064
Intergovernmental.....	24,921,656	-	24,921,656
Community preservation state share.....	586,000	-	586,000
Loans.....	2,178,093	-	2,178,093
Total.....	\$ 56,217,672	\$ (14,696,800)	\$ 41,520,872

The internal service fund had \$36,428 of departmental and other receivables at June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022, receivables for the trash enterprise fund were as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Trash user charges.....	\$ 1,224,841	\$ -	\$ 1,224,841
Trash liens - user charges.....	221,080	-	221,080
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,445,921</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,445,921</u>

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable type:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 4,954,056	\$ -	\$ 4,954,056
Tax liens.....	1,845,670	10,185	1,855,855
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	9,613	9,613
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	2,804,622	-	2,804,622
Departmental and other.....	1,821,681	1,193,577	3,015,258
Intergovernmental - highway improvements.....	-	4,067,170	4,067,170
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	108,499	108,499
Community preservation state share.....	-	586,000	586,000
Loans.....	-	434,594	434,594
<u>Other asset type:</u>			
Tax foreclosures.....	1,868,366	-	1,868,366
Total.....	<u>\$ 13,294,395</u>	<u>\$ 6,409,638</u>	<u>\$ 19,704,033</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 29,612,990	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,612,990
Construction in progress.....	56,708,334	28,674,258	(55,050,915)	30,331,677
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	86,321,324	28,674,258	(55,050,915)	59,944,667
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	80,808,781	3,707,678	-	84,516,459
Buildings and improvements.....	747,730,549	66,638,767	-	814,369,316
Right-to-use leased buildings.....	-	66,102,797	-	66,102,797
Machinery and equipment.....	43,001,988	14,025,210	-	57,027,198
Right-to-use leased machinery and equipment.....	21,370,311	1,594,871	-	22,965,182
Infrastructure.....	466,043,587	8,282,983	-	474,326,570
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	1,358,955,216	160,352,306	-	1,519,307,522
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(41,976,788)	(3,888,043)	-	(45,864,831)
Buildings and improvements.....	(336,071,849)	(31,588,424)	-	(367,660,273)
Right-to-use leased buildings.....	-	(2,809,656)	-	(2,809,656)
Machinery and equipment.....	(20,132,358)	(10,506,847)	-	(30,639,205)
Right-to-use leased machinery and equipment.....	(9,909,929)	(1,377,910)	-	(11,287,839)
Infrastructure.....	(362,708,425)	(9,266,238)	-	(371,974,663)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(770,799,349)	(59,437,118)	-	(830,236,467)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	588,155,867	100,915,188	-	689,071,055
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 674,477,191	\$ 129,589,446	\$ (55,050,915)	\$ 749,015,722
Business-Type Activities:				
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ 95,214	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,214
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	(85,693)	(9,521)	-	(95,214)
Total business-type activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 9,521	\$ (9,521)	\$ -	\$ -

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 4,390,838
Public safety.....	4,415,330
Education.....	35,106,481
Public works.....	10,839,295
Health and welfare.....	354,133
Culture and recreation.....	<u>4,331,041</u>
 Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	 \$ <u>59,437,118</u>
 Business-Type Activities:	
Trash.....	\$ <u>9,521</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2022, consisted of \$649,157 in balances due to the general fund from the highway improvements nonmajor governmental fund, representing interfund borrowings for cash flow purposes.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:				
	General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	Trash Enterprise fund	Total	
General fund.....	\$ -	\$ 11,707,495	\$ 6,958,139	\$ 18,665,634	(1)
Nonmajor governmental funds.....	<u>232,625</u>	<u>945,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,177,803</u>	(2)
 Total.....	 \$ <u>232,625</u>	 \$ <u>12,652,673</u>	 \$ <u>6,958,139</u>	 \$ <u>19,843,437</u>	

- (1) Represents budgeted transfers from the general fund to various nonmajor funds for capital projects and future debt service, and to the Trash enterprise fund for the City’s subsidized portion.
- (2) Represents MSBA reimbursements for costs paid from the general fund and the transfer of unexpended bond funds between capital project funds.

NOTE 6 – LEASES

Change in Accounting Principle

During the year 2022, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This statement redefines a lease as a right to use another entity’s asset over a definitive period of time and required the City to record leases that were previously classified as operating leases where only footnote disclosure was required. No restatement of beginning net position was required.

Leases

The City has entered into lease agreements to finance the right-to-use buildings, machinery and equipment for public safety, public works, general governmental, and the school department. The lease agreements have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments using various imputed interest rates as of the inception date or at the beginning of the year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 for previously reported operating leases.

The following identifies the balance of right-to-use assets recorded under lease agreements along with the related accumulated depreciation:

<u>Asset:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ 22,965,182
Buildings.....	66,102,797
Less: accumulated depreciation...	<u>(14,097,495)</u>
 Total.....	 \$ <u>74,970,484</u>

Future minimum lease payments consist of the following at June 30:

<u>Years ending June 30:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023.....	\$ 9,859,892	\$ 2,105,291	\$ 11,965,183
2024.....	8,620,708	1,792,300	10,413,008
2025.....	6,515,261	1,547,658	8,062,919
2026.....	5,185,367	1,360,495	6,545,862
2027.....	4,799,440	1,214,657	6,014,097
2028.....	4,669,901	1,073,234	5,743,135
2029.....	4,723,121	932,458	5,655,579
2030.....	4,622,828	792,134	5,414,962
2031.....	4,151,492	659,889	4,811,381
2032.....	2,939,745	551,911	3,491,656
2033.....	3,029,160	462,496	3,491,656
2034.....	3,120,864	370,361	3,491,225
2035.....	1,113,678	304,177	1,417,855
2036.....	829,993	274,645	1,104,638
2037.....	855,238	249,400	1,104,638
2038.....	881,250	223,387	1,104,637
2039.....	908,055	196,583	1,104,638
2040.....	935,674	168,963	1,104,637
2041.....	964,133	140,504	1,104,637
2042.....	993,458	111,179	1,104,637
2043.....	1,023,675	80,962	1,104,637
2044.....	1,054,811	49,826	1,104,637
2045.....	1,086,664	17,738	1,104,402
 Total minimum lease payments.....	 \$ <u>72,884,408</u>	 \$ <u>14,680,248</u>	 \$ <u>87,564,656</u>

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

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

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

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

Details related to the short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2021	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2022
Governmental Funds:							
BAN	City general purpose...	1.50%	06/24/22	\$ 5,348,758	\$ -	\$ (5,348,758)	\$ -
BAN	School construction....	1.50%	06/24/22	1,927,794	-	(1,927,794)	-
	Total Governmental Funds.....			\$ 7,276,552	\$ -	\$ (7,276,552)	\$ -

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Details related to the City’s outstanding general obligation indebtedness at June 30, 2022, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Activities

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2022
State Qualified New Money Bonds, dated April 15, 2009.....	2024	\$ 19,500,000	2.0 - 4.0	\$ 160,000
State Qualified General Obligation School Bonds, dated June 24, 2010.....	2027	17,864,000	6.00	17,864,000
Advance Refunding Bonds, dated December 12, 2012.....	2024	26,355,000	2.5 - 4.0	6,045,000
State Qualified Bonds, Series A, dated February 12, 2015.....	2035	49,262,000	2.0 - 4.0	33,235,000
State Qualified Refunding Bonds, Series C, dated February 12, 2015.....	2027	18,245,000	2.0 - 4.0	8,545,000
General Obligation Bonds, dated February 23, 2017.....	2037	44,305,000	3.0 - 5.0	36,710,000
State Qualified Refunding/General Obligation Bonds, dated March 7, 2017..	2037	27,080,000	3.0 - 5.0	7,540,000
State Qualified/General Obligation Bonds, dated March 28, 2019.....	2049	27,935,000	3.0 - 5.0	26,625,000
State Qualified/General Obligation Bonds, dated November 19, 2020.....	2041	39,475,000	2.0 - 5.0	39,455,000
State Qualified/General Obligation Bonds, dated March 10, 2022.....	2052	61,045,000	4.0 - 5.0	61,045,000
Total General Obligation Bonds Payable.....				237,224,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds.....				12,927,252
Total Bonds Payable, net.....				\$ 250,151,252

The general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2022, relate to the following projects:

Purpose	Amount
Public education.....	\$ 143,030,950
City-wide non-school buildings.....	36,504,050
Parks and recreation.....	7,275,855
Infrastructure.....	26,563,380
Equipment and other.....	23,849,765
Total long-term debt outstanding.....	\$ 237,224,000

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023.....	\$ 17,675,000	\$ 9,033,579	\$ 26,708,579
2024.....	13,320,000	8,537,589	21,857,589
2025.....	12,465,000	7,994,568	20,459,568
2026.....	12,465,000	7,416,841	19,881,841
2027.....	30,394,000	6,839,414	37,233,414
2028.....	10,855,000	5,222,549	16,077,549
2029.....	11,120,000	4,748,124	15,868,124
2030.....	10,350,000	4,279,924	14,629,924
2031.....	10,415,000	3,875,501	14,290,501
2032.....	10,335,000	3,485,201	13,820,201
2033.....	10,580,000	3,098,548	13,678,548
2034.....	10,345,000	2,762,248	13,107,248
2035.....	10,005,000	2,439,825	12,444,825
2036.....	8,080,000	2,155,727	10,235,727
2037.....	7,665,000	1,897,244	9,562,244
2038.....	5,165,000	1,656,280	6,821,280
2039.....	5,340,000	1,499,013	6,839,013
2040.....	5,500,000	1,334,539	6,834,539
2041.....	5,675,000	1,157,400	6,832,400
2042.....	3,055,000	1,007,742	4,062,742
2043.....	2,575,000	885,544	3,460,544
2044.....	2,665,000	795,556	3,460,556
2045.....	2,760,000	702,380	3,462,380
2046.....	2,840,000	610,406	3,450,406
2047.....	2,930,000	515,780	3,445,780
2048.....	3,030,000	418,156	3,448,156
2049.....	2,980,000	315,950	3,295,950
2050.....	2,170,000	215,800	2,385,800
2051.....	2,245,000	145,274	2,390,274
2052.....	2,225,000	72,312	2,297,312
Total.....	\$ <u>237,224,000</u>	\$ <u>85,119,014</u>	\$ <u>322,343,014</u>

Qualified School Construction

On June 24, 2010, the City issued \$17,864,000 of State Qualified General Obligation School Bonds at a 6.00% interest rate, maturing June 1, 2027 with mandatory sinking fund installments payable annually on December 1, 2010, through December 1, 2026. The Bonds were underwritten on a negotiated basis by Wells Fargo Securities. The Bonds were designated as Qualified School Construction Bonds under the provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA"). The Bonds are federally taxable and will receive a cash subsidy from the United States Department of the Treasury of 5.41% of the interest payable on the Bonds, which is equal to the amount of the applicable tax credit rate established on the sale date of the Bonds.

On July 15, 2010, the City entered into an Investment Repurchase Agreement with Bayerische Landesbank wherein the City agreed to deposit \$776,911 annually on December 1, 2010, through December 1, 2026, into a sinking fund held by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting as custodian and trustee for the agreement between the City and Bayerische Landesbank; the City’s annual deposit of \$776,911 will be invested by Bayerische Landesbank, and at termination of the agreement on June 1, 2027, \$17,864,000 will be made available to the City to retire the maturing Bonds. The City’s annual deposits are fully collateralized with either cash, obligations of the United States of America (i.e., treasury securities), Government National Mortgage Association securities (GNMAs), or Small Business Administration securities (SBAs); and the resulting fixed interest rate the City will earn over the life of the investment agreement is guaranteed at 3.42%. The use of the repurchase agreement reduced the City’s net borrowing cost to approximately 0.9509%. At June 30, 2022, the Bond Sinking Fund has a balance of \$11,504,494, which is classified as a restricted asset in the City’s debt service fund. The interest subsidy received by the City amounted to approximately \$966,442 in 2022. The City expects to receive future interest subsidies totaling approximately \$4.7 million over the life of the bonds.

Authorized and Unissued Debt

The City is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2022, the City has \$897.5 million of authorized and unissued debt for various City-wide projects. Included in this amount is \$755 million of Pension Obligation Bonds that the City authorized in 2022 that may be rescinded.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Increases	Other Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
General obligation bonds payable.....	\$ 193,499,000	\$ 61,045,000	\$ (17,320,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237,224,000	\$ 17,675,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds....	9,147,276	5,136,505	(1,356,529)	-	-	12,927,252	1,375,575
Total bonds payable.....	202,646,276	66,181,505	(18,676,529)	-	-	250,151,252	19,050,575
Lease obligations.....	10,351,432	-	-	73,827,402	(11,294,426)	72,884,408	9,859,892
Landfill closure.....	1,740,000	-	-	640,000	(700,000)	1,680,000	30,000
Compensated absences.....	24,060,481	-	-	12,932,962	(12,509,675)	24,483,768	11,492,650
Workers' compensation.....	5,329,000	-	-	1,100,000	(1,599,000)	4,830,000	1,449,000
Net pension liability.....	795,248,948	-	-	8,813,832	(64,228,639)	739,834,141	-
Net OPEB liability.....	1,627,565,325	-	-	86,130,638	(466,821,103)	1,246,874,860	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	\$ 2,666,941,462	\$ 66,181,505	\$ (18,676,529)	\$ 183,444,834	\$ (557,152,843)	\$ 2,340,738,429	\$ 41,882,117
Business-Type Activities:							
Net pension liability.....	\$ 4,800,295	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,203	\$ (387,698)	\$ 4,465,800	\$ -
Net OPEB liability.....	13,952,905	-	-	574,842	(5,970,229)	8,557,518	-
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities.....	\$ 18,753,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 628,045	\$ (6,357,927)	\$ 13,023,318	\$ -

The governmental activities liabilities will be liquidated by the general fund. The business-type liabilities will be liquidated by the Trash enterprise fund.

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. The intention of the GASB is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the City's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

GASB 54 provides for two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund.

In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, GASB 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- Restricted: fund balances that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- Committed: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the government from its highest level of decision-making authority. The City's highest level of decision-making is the Mayor and the City Council.
- Assigned: fund balances that contain self-imposed constraints of the City to be used for a particular purpose.
- Unassigned: fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purpose.

Massachusetts General Law Ch.40 Section 5B allows for the establishment of stabilization funds for one or more different purposes. The creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body and must clearly define the purpose of the fund. Any change to the purpose of the fund along with any additions to or appropriations from the fund requires a two-thirds vote of the City Council.

The City has five stabilization funds that can be used for any general or capital purpose upon City Council approval. At June 30, 2022, the balance of the stabilization funds was \$53.1 million. These balances have been reported in the general fund as unassigned fund balance.

The City has classified its fund balances with the following hierarchy:

	General	COVID-19 grant funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent fund.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,285,709	\$ 4,285,709
Restricted for:				
Education.....	32,834,347	-	-	32,834,347
MGL Chapter 656.....	7,895,529	-	-	7,895,529
COVID-19 grant funds.....	-	204,254	-	204,254
Utility/telephone.....	-	-	1,377,728	1,377,728
Receipts reserved.....	-	-	315,007	315,007
Community preservation act.....	-	-	6,725,599	6,725,599
School lunch.....	-	-	2,317,757	2,317,757
Revolving.....	-	-	3,186,572	3,186,572
Federal grants school.....	-	-	2,755,651	2,755,651
Federal grants city.....	-	-	1,914,553	1,914,553
State grants school.....	-	-	2,012,068	2,012,068
State grants city.....	-	-	4,356,595	4,356,595
Promise fund.....	-	-	3,948,197	3,948,197
Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc.....	-	-	1,494,422	1,494,422
Other special revenue fund.....	-	-	16,503,525	16,503,525
School capital projects.....	-	-	38,983,167	38,983,167
Public buildings.....	-	-	1,479,740	1,479,740
Parks.....	-	-	1,095,452	1,095,452
Equipment.....	-	-	17,554,713	17,554,713
Public works.....	-	-	4,275,640	4,275,640
Other capital projects.....	-	-	34,724	34,724
Bond sinking fund.....	-	-	11,504,494	11,504,494
Debt service reserve.....	-	-	757,448	757,448
Governmental trust.....	-	-	2,305,096	2,305,096
Springfield Library Foundation, Inc.....	-	-	9,039,939	9,039,939
Assigned to:				
General government.....	2,999,723	-	-	2,999,723
Public safety.....	724,672	-	-	724,672
Public works.....	128,942	-	-	128,942
Health and human services.....	36,056	-	-	36,056
Culture and recreation.....	502,984	-	-	502,984
State assessments.....	63,571	-	-	63,571
Unemployment.....	40,000	-	-	40,000
Health insurance.....	28,286	-	-	28,286
Unassigned.....	154,831,073	-	-	154,831,073
Total Fund Balances.....	\$ 200,085,183	\$ 204,254	\$ 138,223,796	\$ 338,513,233

NOTE 10 – LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

State and Federal laws and regulations require the City to construct a final capping system on the Bondi's Island and Armory Street landfill sites as they stop accepting waste, and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions post-closure. The City closed the Armory Street landfill in 2010 and is currently implementing a post-closure monitoring plan. The City of Springfield does not have any closure projects at the Bondi's Island site. There will only be maintenance, repair and post closure costs moving forward. A third party is now required to perform all expansion and capping projects moving forward. The anticipated closure date for Bondi's Island is now 2030. To date, the City has expended approximately \$9.8 million for both sites and has recorded an estimated liability of \$1.7 million for maintenance, repair and post closure cost at both sites. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, deflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations.

NOTE 11 – RISK FINANCING

The City is self-insured in most areas of risk including general liability, property, casualty, workers’ compensation, unemployment, and certain employee health care claims. The City’s legal liabilities are capped per M.G.L., Chapter 258 which limits the liability to a maximum of \$100,000 per claim in all matters except actions relating to federal/civil rights, eminent domain, and breach of contract.

The City established a Self-Insured Stabilization fund to set aside amounts to be used by the law department to settle certain claims and judgments issues as they arise.

The City is self-insured for its dental and eye care insurance, workers’ compensation insurance, and unemployment insurance activities. In January 2007, the City began purchasing fully insured health insurance through the Commonwealth’s Group Insurance Commission (GIC). These fully insured health insurance activities are accounted for in the internal service fund where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred. The City contracts out the administration of the dental and eye care and the workers’ compensation activities. The unemployment claims are administered by the City. Claims are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from annual appropriations. The amount of claim settlements for insured products has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many factors. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claims settlement trends and other economic and social factors.

(a) *Dental and Eye Care Insurance*

The estimate of Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) claims based on an estimate of claims incurred but unpaid at year-end. At June 30, 2022, the liability for dental and eye care insurance claims totaled approximately \$184,000. This liability is the best estimate based on available information. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2020, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year		Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate		Claims Payments		Balance at Year-End
2021.....	\$ 176,930	\$	4,022,173	\$	(4,018,851)	\$	180,252
2022.....	180,252		4,399,160		(4,395,788)		183,624

(b) *Workers’ Compensation*

The estimated future workers’ compensation liability is based on history and injury type. At June 30, 2022, the amount of the estimated liability for workers’ compensation claims totaled approximately \$4,830,000.

Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2020 are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Year-End	Current Portion
2021.....	\$ 6,350,000	\$ 3,464,000	\$ (4,485,000)	\$ 5,329,000	\$ 1,599,000
2022.....	5,329,000	3,550,000	(4,049,000)	4,830,000	1,449,000

The liability for unemployment claims at June 30, 2022 is based on known claims reported to the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Assistance and the future liability at year-end was estimated to be approximately \$73,000.

NOTE 12 – PENSION PLAN

Plan Descriptions

The City is a member of the Springfield Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 3 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The System is a component unit and is reported as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements. The System issues a publicly available financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts’ Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 70 Tapley Street, Springfield, MA 01104, or via the internet at <http://www.springfieldretirement.com>.

The City is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth’s reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <https://mtrs.state.ma.us/service/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the City to the MTRS. Therefore, the City is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the City does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer’s covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The City’s portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$44,622,853 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and employee benefits in the current fiscal year. The portion of the Commonwealth’s collective net pension liability associated with the City is \$556,076,871 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

Both Systems provide retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain exceptions, uniform from system to system. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For persons who became members on or after April 2, 2012, average salary is the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the five consecutive years that produce the highest average, or, if greater, during the last five years (whether or not consecutive) preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation, and group classification. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service.

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance or are under the age of 55 are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of members whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increase in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth's state law during those years are borne by the Commonwealth and are deposited into the pension fund. Cost-of-living adjustments granted after 1997 must be approved by the Springfield Contributory Retirement Board and are borne by the System.

There have been no changes in benefit terms as of December 31, 2021.

At December 31, 2021, the System's membership consists of the following:

Active members.....	3,333
Inactive members.....	956
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>2,830</u>
Total.....	<u><u>7,119</u></u>

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the System a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The total member units' contribution for the year ended December 31, 2021, was \$85,271,024, or 48.23% of covered payroll, an amount that is actuarially determined that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City's proportionate share of the required contribution was \$75,320,210, which was the same as its actual contribution for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Pension Liabilities

The components of the net pension liability of the participating member units at December 31, 2021, were as follows:

Total pension liability.....	\$	1,394,472,000
Total pension plan's fiduciary net position.....		<u>(551,213,001)</u>
Total net pension liability.....	\$	<u>843,258,999</u>
The pension plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....		39.53%

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$744,299,941 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll back the total pension liability to the measurement date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the System relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2021, the City's proportion was 88.26%, which was a decrease of 0.22% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2020.

Additional information regarding changes in the net pension liability can be found in the *Required Supplementary Information* section of these financial statements.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$63,196,496. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$42,047,990 and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$67,280,822 as follows:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 9,008,295	\$ (16,020,041)	\$ (7,011,746)
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net.....	-	(49,648,888)	(49,648,888)
Changes in assumptions.....	29,867,888	-	29,867,888
Changes in proportion and proportionate share of contributions.....	<u>3,171,807</u>	<u>(1,611,893)</u>	<u>1,559,914</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	<u>\$ 42,047,990</u>	<u>\$ (67,280,822)</u>	<u>\$ (25,232,832)</u>

The City’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2023.....	\$ (1,098,561)
2024.....	(8,536,733)
2025.....	(6,512,274)
2026.....	(9,261,614)
2027.....	<u>176,350</u>
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ <u><u>(25,232,832)</u></u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement that was rolled back to December 31, 2021:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2022.
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Total payments increase 9.2% per year until FY32 with a final amortization payment in FY33.
Remaining amortization period.....	11 years from July 1, 2022.
Asset valuation method.....	Fair value for GASB 67/68. For funding purposes, gains and losses each year are recognized over 5 years.
Investment rate of return.....	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation. Previously 7.25%
Discount rate.....	7.00%. Previously 7.25%
Inflation rate.....	2.50%
Projected salary increases.....	Select and ultimate by job group; ultimate rates 4.25% for Group 1 and 4.75% for Group 4.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3% of the first \$13,000 of retirement income.
Mortality rates.....	Pre-retirement rates reflect the RP-2014 Blue Collar Employees table projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 (gender distinct). Post-retirement rates reflect the RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant table projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 (gender distinct). For disabled retirees, the rates reflect the RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant table set forward 1 year projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 (gender distinct).

Investment Policy

The System's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Board. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

The investment return assumption is a long-term assumption and is based on capital market expectations by asset class, historical returns, and professional judgment. The market expectations analysis used a building-block approach which included expected returns by asset class and target asset allocation. The 30 year expected returns are shown on a geometric return basis.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equities.....	24.00%	6.30%
International equities.....	12.70%	6.40%
Emerging international equities.....	5.00%	8.70%
Hedged equities.....	7.80%	5.70%
Core fixed income.....	15.10%	2.59%
Value added fixed income.....	6.50%	6.40%
Private equity.....	16.60%	10.10%
Real estate.....	8.70%	6.00%
Timberland.....	2.90%	6.60%
Portfolio completion.....	0.70%	2.40%
Total.....	100.00%	

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 19.41%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of December 31, 2021, and 7.25% as of December 31, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 874,932,565	\$ 744,299,941	\$ 633,515,399
SCRS total net pension liability.....	\$ 991,260,000	\$ 843,258,999	\$ 717,745,000

NOTE 13 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description

The City maintains a single employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan). The plan provides lifetime medical, dental, and vision benefits for eligible retirees and their spouses. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the Plan. The plan provides the benefits by participating in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts’ Group Insurance Commission (GIC). Medical, prescription drugs, dental and vision benefits are provided to all eligible retirees through a variety of plans offered by the GIC. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the City and the unions representing City employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy

Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the City and union representatives. Retired plan members and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits are required to contribute 25% of the cost of benefits provided depending on the plan they choose. The City is required to contribute the balance of the current premiums and may contribute additional amounts to pre-fund benefits. The City contributed approximately \$37.4 million during 2022 towards these benefits, including a pre-funding contribution of \$2,763,193 as discussed below. Administrative costs of the Plan are assumed to be included in the fully insured premium rates. The City’s average contribution rate was 10.35% of covered-employee payroll.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the City to establish the postemployment benefit trust fund and to enable the City to raise taxes necessary to pre-fund its OPEB liabilities. During 2022, the City pre-funded future OPEB liabilities in the amount of \$2,763,193 by contributing funds to the OPEB Fund in excess of the pay-as-you-go required contribution. These funds are reported within the Fiduciary Fund financial statements. As of June 30, 2022, the net position of the OPEB trust fund totaled \$6,121,587.

Measurement Date

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

The following table represents the Plan's membership at July 1, 2021:

Active employees.....	5,680
Retired employees (including vested terminations).....	<u>3,933</u>
Total.....	<u><u>9,613</u></u>

Components of OPEB Liability

The following table represents the components of the Plan's OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022:

Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 1,261,553,965
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(6,121,587)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u><u>\$ 1,255,432,378</u></u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	0.49%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, that was updated to June 30, 2022:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal as a level percentage of payroll.
Asset valuation method.....	Fair Value of Assets as of the reporting date.
Nominal investment rate of return.....	3.33%, previously 2.52%.
Single equivalent discount rate.....	3.77%, previously 2.09%. An average of three 20-year bond indices (Bond Buyer-20 Bond GO - 3.54%, S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index - 4.09%, and Fidelity GA AA 20 Years - 3.69%) as of June 30, 2022. Due to the magnitude of the OPEB liability relative to the assets, no adjustment to the discount rate was made to reflect OPEB trust investment returns.
Inflation.....	Not specifically assumed.

Salary increases.....	3.0% annually as of June 30, 2022 and for future periods.
Healthcare cost trend rate.....	Year 1 trend: 7.0%. Ultimate trend: July 1, 2033 and later, 4.5%. Grading per year: 0.25%.
Mortality.....	Society of Actuaries Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Healthy Male and Female Total Dataset Headcount-Weighted Mortality tables based on Employee and Healthy Annuitant Tables for both pre and post retirement projected with mortality improvements using the most current Society of Actuaries Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021.

Rate of return

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was (5.95)%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Assets in the OPEB Trust are currently invested in an equity/fixed income portfolio.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.77% as of June 30, 2022 and 2.09% June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made in accordance with the Plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, a yield or index rate for 20 year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rate of AA/Aa or higher, which was based on the average of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 – Year High Grade Index, Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO, and Fidelity Go AA – 20 years, as of June 30, 2022, was applied.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 3.77%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.77%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.77%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.77%)	Current Discount Rate (3.77%)	1% Increase (4.77%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 1,531,474,931	\$ 1,255,432,378	\$ 1,047,452,949

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Trend

The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 1,033,873,744	\$ 1,255,432,378	\$ 1,552,798,641

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase agreements) that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2021.....	\$ 1,645,088,952	\$ 3,570,722	\$ 1,641,518,230
Changes for the year:			
Service cost.....	38,439,824	-	38,439,824
Interest.....	61,366,665	-	61,366,665
Changes of assumptions.....	(448,689,569)	-	(448,689,569)
Benefit payments.....	(34,651,907)	(34,651,907)	-
Contributions from employer.....	-	37,415,100	(37,415,100)
Net investment income (loss).....	-	(212,328)	212,328
Net change.....	(383,534,987)	2,550,865	(386,085,852)
Balances at June 30, 2022.....	\$ 1,261,553,965	\$ 6,121,587	\$ 1,255,432,378

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$84.3 million. At June 30, 2022, the City reported the following deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB:

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Difference between projected and actual earnings, net....	\$ 268,928	\$ -	\$ 268,928
Changes in assumptions.....	186,886,273	(388,219,277)	(201,333,004)
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 187,155,201	\$ (388,219,277)	\$ (201,064,076)

The City’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expenses as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2023.....	\$ (15,350,358)
2024.....	(15,350,358)
2025.....	(15,350,358)
2026.....	(29,299,895)
2027.....	(41,758,556)
2028.....	(58,557,026)
2029.....	(25,397,525)
Total.....	\$ (201,064,076)

Changes of Assumptions:

- The discount rate was increased from 2.09% to 3.77% and the mortality tables were updated.

Changes in Plan Provisions:

- None.

NOTE 14 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

GAAP requires that all Pension and Other Employee Trust Funds be combined and presented in one column in the Fiduciary Funds financial statements and that the individual financial statements for each trust fund plan are reported in the notes to the financial statements. Provided below are the individual financial statements for the pension and OPEB plans that are included in the Fiduciary Funds as Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds.

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2021)	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,727,526	\$ 3,100,103	\$ 5,827,629
Investments:			
Investments in Pension Reserve Investment Trust.....	549,176,447	-	549,176,447
Corporate bonds.....	-	1,738,434	1,738,434
Equity securities.....	-	1,174,186	1,174,186
Fixed income mutual funds.....	-	108,864	108,864
Alternative investments.....	70,771	-	70,771
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Member make-up payments and other.....	195,394	-	195,394
TOTAL ASSETS.....	552,170,138	6,121,587	558,291,725
LIABILITIES			
Warrants payable.....	957,137	-	957,137
NET POSITION			
Restricted for pensions.....	551,213,001	-	551,213,001
Restricted for other postemployment benefits.....	-	6,121,587	6,121,587
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 551,213,001	\$ 6,121,587	\$ 557,334,588

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2021)	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employer contributions.....	\$ 85,271,024	\$ 2,763,193	\$ 88,034,217
Employer contributions for other postemployment benefit payments.....	-	34,651,907	34,651,907
Member contributions.....	17,339,641	-	17,339,641
Transfers from other systems.....	1,453,339	-	1,453,339
3(8)c contributions from other systems.....	953,053	-	953,053
State COLA reimbursements.....	162,841	-	162,841
Member makeup payments and redeposits.....	159,933	-	159,933
Other receipts.....	14,319	-	14,319
Reimbursement of 91A overearnings.....	121,487	-	121,487
Total contributions.....	105,475,637	37,415,100	142,890,737
Net investment income:			
Investment income (loss).....	49,187,691	(212,328)	48,975,363
Net change in fair value of investments.....	40,524,250	-	40,524,250
Less: investment expense.....	(2,417,029)	-	(2,417,029)
Net investment income (loss).....	87,294,912	(212,328)	87,082,584
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	192,770,549	37,202,772	229,973,321
DEDUCTIONS:			
Administration.....	876,312	-	876,312
Transfers to other systems.....	901,579	-	901,579
3(8)c transfer to other systems.....	2,587,064	-	2,587,064
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	87,790,224	-	87,790,224
Other postemployment benefit payments.....	-	34,651,907	34,651,907
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	92,155,179	34,651,907	126,807,086
NET INCREASE IN NET POSITION.....	100,615,370	2,550,865	103,166,235
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	450,597,631	3,570,722	454,168,353
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 551,213,001	\$ 6,121,587	\$ 557,334,588

NOTE 15 – TAX INCREMENT FINANCING AGREEMENTS

The City enters into tax increment financing (TIF) agreements with local businesses under Chapter 40, Section 59 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Under this section of the law, localities may grant property tax exemptions of a business' property tax bill for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdictions. The exemptions may be granted to any business located within or promising to relocate to the City. Currently there are 7 agreements in place, of which 2 will expired in 2022, 2 that extend out until 2027, 2 that extend out until 2029, and 1 that extends out until 2031. These all represent new construction and permanent job opportunities within the City. For the fiscal year ended 2022, the City exempted property taxes totaling \$1.618 million under these agreements.

The City has not made any commitments as part of the agreements other than to reduce taxes. The City is not subject to any tax abatement agreements entered into by other governmental entities.

NOTE 16 – HOST COMMUNITY AGREEMENT

The City entered into a Host Community Agreement (the Agreement) with MGM Springfield Redevelopment, LLC (MGM) a subsidiary of MGM Resorts International on May 14, 2013, for the development of a mixed-use entertainment complex, which opened its doors in August of 2018. The project consisted of a resort casino, a four-star hotel, retail space, restaurants and lounges, meeting and convention space, parking, and residential space. Under the Agreement, MGM is required to make substantial payments to the City. Upfront and advance payments totaled over \$15 million and annual payments to be made upon opening of the facility total over \$25 million.

Upfront Payments

The upfront payments of approximately \$15.2 million include Direct Community Impact payments for police, fire, schools, and various infrastructure requirements; a Community Development Grant; Surrounding Community Impact payments, Chapter 121A advances, Riverfront Park Improvement payments, and an MGM Pavilion at the Franconia Municipal Golf Course.

Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 121A authorizes the creation of single-purpose, project-specific, for-profit companies for undertaking commercial projects in areas which are considered to be decadent, substandard, or blighted. Chapter 121A sets forth the procedures for negotiating an alternative tax payment which benefits a municipality by: (1) creating agreed upon tax payments for a period of years, (2) eliminating the uncertainty and expense associated with the property tax assessment process, (3) allowing the municipality to use the full amount of tax prepayments without regard to possible abatement claims, and (4) allowing the municipality to receive advance payments on dates certain during the development and construction of the project.

Projected Annual Payments

Projected annual payments range from approximately \$20 million, net of advances in the first seven years, to approximately \$27 million after 15 years of operation. These payments to the City consist of Annual Community Impact payments, Annual Community Development grants, Annual Chapter 121A payments (fixed and variable), Annual Surrounding Community payments, and Annual Funding for Union Station.

The City collected total revenue of approximately \$19.3 million in fiscal year 2022 under this Agreement, not including \$500,000 provided to Union Station directly.

NOTE 17 – COMMITMENTS

The City has various commitments related to construction projects which will be funded through long-term debt totaling approximately \$897.5 million. At June 30, 2022 the City is also committed to fund approximately \$37.4 million of carryover articles and encumbrances.

Museum Services Agreement

With the approval of Special Legislation (Chapter 54 of the Acts of 2008) in March of 2008, the City entered into an agreement with the Springfield Museums Corporation (SMC) where the City has agreed to pay SMC \$1,320,000 per year for a minimum of 25 years. SMA has agreed to provide certain museum services to residents and visitors of the City and to transfer its branch libraries and their contents to the City under individual lease agreements. The 4 branch libraries and their respective contents are being leased to the City for the same 25-year term for the sum of \$1 each per year. The City can extend this agreement with successive 5-year options at terms to be mutually agreed upon.

Waste Services Agreement

In May of 2019 Covanta of Springfield, LLC assigned their contract to Community Eco Springfield, LLC under the same terms and conditions of the amended and restated Waste Service Agreement with the City, and in addition, entered into a corporate guarantee with the City agreeing to be liable for up to \$750,000 in damages per fiscal year. In April of 2022, Community Eco Springfield, LLC, filed for bankruptcy. In April of 2022 the City entered into a Bridge Disposal Agreement with F&G Recycling, LLC, the entity that purchased the solid waste facility from Community Eco Springfield, LLC. The “Bridge Agreement” expires in August 2023 and the City pays \$97 per ton for solid waste disposal, an increase of \$20 per ton +/-, as the tipping fee was \$77 for FY22. The tipping fee for FY23 is estimated to be \$82 per ton, so Covanta will be responsible for the difference between the \$97 / ton and the \$82+/- per ton. The \$20 per ton increase is paid by Covanta of Springfield, LLC as part of their corporate guarantee entered into in May of 2019. The City costs for the new Agreement should remain at approximately \$3.5 million.

Springfield Redevelopment Authority – Union Station

The Springfield Redevelopment Authority completed the historic restoration of the Union Station Intermodal Transportation Center and the construction of a 377-space on-site parking garage in 2017. The City has a significant public interest in the operation of this property, to increase public access to multiple forms of transportation, and to promote economic development within the surrounding business community in Springfield and the greater Western Massachusetts region. The City has entered into a contract with the Springfield Redevelopment Authority to provide funding for the sole purpose of any expenses, cost or actions for the successful operation of the Property. This agreement is renewed on a yearly basis after both sides mutually revise the funding amount and is subject to appropriation. The City of Springfield provided direct funding totaling \$1.6 million during fiscal year 2022 for the operation of Union Station.

NOTE 18 – CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

Various lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be instituted or asserted against the City of Springfield, including those pertaining to potential negligent supervision in the schools, use of excessive force by police officers, motor vehicle accidents, eminent domain cases, premise liability cases, civil rights/discrimination cases, and labor and employment case matters. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, the ultimate liability cannot be determined because of the considerable uncertainties that exist. Therefore, it is possible that there could be material negative outcomes affected by certain contingencies existing as of June 30, 2022. However, management believes that the disposition of matters that are pending or asserted will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2022, the City settled various police and other legal matters totaling approximately \$1.7 million. A legal reserve has been recorded in the City’s financial statements of approximately \$2.7 million to cover other on-going matters that are expected to be settled in the near future.

Federal Grants

The City participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* through June 30, 2022, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is expected such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 30, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The Springfield Contributory Retirement System, reported as of December 31, 2021, carries its investments at fair value in accordance with GAAP. Market value adjustments are recorded monthly. Subsequent to its year end, the System's investment of \$549.2 million in the PRIT, had declined in value by approximately \$38.6 million (approximately 7%). The market value decline is consistent with recent trends in the overall financial securities market

NOTE 20 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2022, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #87, *Leases*. The basic financial statements and related notes were updated to be in compliance with this pronouncement.
- GASB Statement #89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #92, *Omnibus 2020*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #99, *Omnibus 2022*, which is required to be implemented in 2023.
- The GASB issued Statement #100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which is required to be implemented in 2024.
- The GASB issued Statement #101, *Compensated Absences*, which is required to be implemented in 2025.

Management is currently assessing the impact the implementation of these pronouncements will have on the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for the entire City's financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Real estate and Personnel property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 231,735,891	\$ 232,850,632	\$ 247,490,869	\$ -	\$ 14,640,237
Tax liens.....	-	-	952,893	-	952,893
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	10,439,074	10,439,074	11,544,529	-	1,105,455
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	2,425,677	2,125,677	4,149,613	-	2,023,936
Charges for services.....	4,217,879	3,801,879	9,720,148	-	5,918,269
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,290,500	1,090,500	17,895,006	-	16,804,506
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	261,621	261,621	50,828	-	(210,793)
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	16,169,948	15,869,948	15,706,092	-	(163,856)
Licenses and permits.....	6,400,012	5,492,519	7,682,603	-	2,190,084
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,598,183	2,226,934	2,290,607	-	63,673
Intergovernmental - state aid.....	457,734,871	461,597,977	458,826,738	-	(2,771,239)
Departmental and other.....	8,789,283	7,866,260	11,362,947	-	3,496,687
Investment income.....	1,556,523	1,356,523	1,482,891	-	126,368
TOTAL REVENUES.....	743,619,462	744,979,544	789,155,764	-	44,176,220
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
City Council					
Personnel Services.....	416,174	416,174	345,717	-	70,457
Expenditures.....	17,769	16,663	7,424	2,155	7,084
Total City Council.....	433,943	432,837	353,141	2,155	77,541
Mayor					
Personnel Services.....	537,403	537,403	528,705	-	8,698
Expenditures.....	17,953	17,953	10,687	165	7,101
Total Mayor.....	555,356	555,356	539,392	165	15,799
Finance					
Expenditures.....	2,739,023	2,880,473	2,201,472	302,559	376,442
Office of Management and Budget					
Personnel Services.....	803,481	803,481	779,843	-	23,638
Expenditures.....	126,741	132,976	90,572	28,912	13,492
Total Office of Management and Budget.....	930,222	936,457	870,415	28,912	37,130
311 Call Center					
Personnel Services.....	326,014	338,014	331,700	-	6,314
Expenditures.....	42,343	42,141	41,235	-	906
Total 311 Call Center.....	368,357	380,155	372,935	-	7,220
Comptroller					
Personnel Services.....	461,169	461,169	430,803	-	30,366
Expenditures.....	75,116	6,401	3,398	-	3,003
Total Comptroller.....	536,285	467,570	434,201	-	33,369
Internal Audit					
Personnel Services.....	239,510	239,510	236,098	-	3,412
Expenditures.....	176,339	176,136	121,360	25,179	29,597
Total Internal Audit.....	415,849	415,646	357,458	25,179	33,009
Office of Procurement					
Personnel Services.....	417,190	407,190	365,328	-	41,862
Expenditures.....	88,561	99,081	98,771	5,247	(4,937)
Total Office of Procurement.....	505,751	506,271	464,099	5,247	36,925
Board of Assessors					
Personnel Services.....	795,799	770,799	749,637	-	21,162
Expenditures.....	135,226	183,836	159,007	7,244	17,585
Total Board of Assessors.....	931,025	954,635	908,644	7,244	38,747
Treasurer					
Personnel Services.....	447,341	447,341	340,862	-	106,479
Expenditures.....	1,297,450	1,154,824	457,888	610,895	86,041
Total Treasurer.....	1,744,791	1,602,165	798,750	610,895	192,520

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
Collector					
Personnel Services.....	382,814	382,814	334,909	-	47,905
Expenditures.....	204,316	192,868	90,336	21,627	80,905
Total Collector.....	587,130	575,682	425,245	21,627	128,810
Law					
Personnel Services.....	2,537,827	2,377,827	1,989,962	-	387,865
Expenditures.....	568,492	5,644,463	2,350,440	341,251	2,952,772
Total Law.....	3,106,319	8,022,290	4,340,402	341,251	3,340,637
Department of Humans Resources & Labor Relations					
Personnel Services.....	786,630	786,630	734,339	-	52,291
Expenditures.....	576,886	541,126	491,521	31,377	18,228
Total Department of Humans Resources & Labor Relations.....	1,363,516	1,327,756	1,225,860	31,377	70,519
Employee Benefits Department					
Personnel Services.....	413,484	413,484	286,961	-	126,523
Expenditures.....	10,005	10,164	8,811	300	1,053
Total Employee Benefits Department.....	423,489	423,648	295,772	300	127,576
Payroll					
Expenditures.....	674,694	328,252	328,252	-	-
Information Technology					
Personnel Services.....	974,130	974,130	831,890	-	142,240
Expenditures.....	2,055,476	2,052,163	1,808,569	70,543	173,051
Capital.....	20,000	20,000	14,834	2,884	2,282
Total Information Technology.....	3,049,606	3,046,293	2,655,293	73,427	317,573
City Clerk					
Personnel Services.....	619,824	619,824	617,428	-	2,396
Expenditures.....	60,796	66,833	61,796	1,365	3,672
Total City Clerk.....	680,620	686,657	679,224	1,365	6,068
Board of Election Commission					
Personnel Services.....	423,626	423,626	348,025	-	75,601
Expenditures.....	165,739	200,522	193,651	3,159	3,712
Total Board of Election Commission.....	589,365	624,148	541,676	3,159	79,313
Planning					
Personnel Services.....	1,020,652	1,020,652	873,853	-	146,799
Expenditures.....	487,136	520,754	471,727	44,737	4,290
Total Planning.....	1,507,788	1,541,406	1,345,580	44,737	151,089
Facilities Management					
Personnel Services.....	1,278,397	1,278,397	1,012,003	-	266,394
Expenditures.....	3,539,613	2,623,204	2,437,656	144,259	41,289
Total Facilities Management.....	4,818,010	3,901,601	3,449,659	144,259	307,683
Capital Asset Construction					
Personnel Services.....	444,936	444,936	443,262	-	1,674
Expenditures.....	225,362	59,504	27,213	25,523	6,768
Total Capital Asset Construction.....	670,298	504,440	470,475	25,523	8,442
Provisions for Uncompensated Absences					
Expenditures.....	(500,000)	500,000	-	-	500,000
Reserve for Contingencies					
Expenditures.....	500,000	36,500	-	-	36,500
Parking Contract					
Expenditures.....	1,216,757	1,376,887	837,117	410,978	128,792
Pay-As-You-Go Capital					
Capital.....	5,903,920	4,290,504	3,114,993	919,364	256,147
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT.....	33,752,114	36,317,629	27,010,055	2,999,723	6,307,851

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
PUBLIC SAFETY					
Police					
Personnel Services.....	43,164,372	42,164,372	39,939,197	-	2,225,175
Expenditures.....	3,820,188	4,196,533	3,322,523	433,977	440,033
Capital.....	260,178	273,653	112,489	143,965	17,199
Total Police.....	47,244,738	46,634,558	43,374,209	577,942	2,682,407
Fire					
Personnel Services.....	20,427,812	20,382,812	19,719,780	-	663,032
Expenditures.....	2,130,760	2,059,735	1,968,463	65,252	26,020
Capital.....	8,673	8,673	8,673	-	-
Total Fire.....	22,567,245	22,451,220	21,696,916	65,252	689,052
Building - Code Enforcement					
Personnel Services.....	1,872,225	1,866,225	1,623,106	-	243,119
Expenditures.....	49,024	53,544	51,024	953	1,567
Total Building - Code Enforcement.....	1,921,249	1,919,769	1,674,130	953	244,686
Housing - Code Enforcement					
Personnel Services.....	818,412	818,412	700,971	-	117,441
Expenditures.....	226,431	181,957	120,653	51,115	10,189
Total Housing - Code Enforcement.....	1,044,843	1,000,369	821,624	51,115	127,630
Centralized Dispatch					
Personnel Services.....	1,876,507	1,876,507	1,685,287	-	191,220
Expenditures.....	118,108	116,778	105,689	3,792	7,297
Total Centralized Dispatch.....	1,994,615	1,993,285	1,790,976	3,792	198,517
TJ O'Connor Animal Control					
Personnel Services.....	776,018	776,018	783,747	-	(7,729)
Expenditures.....	993,656	854,744	755,862	25,618	73,264
Total TJ O'Connor Animal Control.....	1,769,674	1,630,762	1,539,609	25,618	65,535
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY.....	76,542,364	75,629,963	70,897,464	724,672	4,007,827
EDUCATION					
School Department.....	514,970,166	522,326,178	487,620,838	32,834,347	1,870,993
PUBLIC WORKS					
Personnel Services.....	4,398,983	4,588,983	4,385,105	-	203,878
Expenditures.....	6,905,038	6,708,626	6,532,199	128,942	47,485
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS.....	11,304,021	11,297,609	10,917,304	128,942	251,363
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES					
Health & Human Services					
Personnel Services.....	415,827	415,827	-	-	415,827
Expenditures.....	53,266	68,054	25,193	31,259	11,602
Total Health & Human Services.....	469,093	483,881	25,193	31,259	427,429
Department of Elder Affairs					
Personnel Services.....	13,006	13,006	-	-	13,006
Expenditures.....	375,073	5,569	-	3,330	2,239
Total Department of Elder Affairs.....	388,079	18,575	-	3,330	15,245
Veterans Services					
Personnel Services.....	356,625	381,625	375,394	-	6,231
Expenditures.....	1,371,694	1,371,650	871,534	1,467	498,649
Total Veterans Services.....	1,728,319	1,753,275	1,246,928	1,467	504,880
TOTAL HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.....	2,585,491	2,255,731	1,272,121	36,056	947,554
CULTURE & RECREATION					
Library					
Personnel Services.....	3,668,192	3,668,192	3,481,646	-	186,546
Expenditures.....	1,578,375	1,631,727	1,541,095	39,160	51,472
Capital.....	35,000	35,000	33,842	668	490
Total Library.....	5,281,567	5,334,919	5,056,583	39,828	238,508

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance to Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
Museum					
Expenditures.....	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	-	-
Parks					
Personnel Services.....	5,319,610	5,319,611	4,828,500	-	491,111
Expenditures.....	4,284,841	4,630,848	4,141,170	463,156	26,522
Total Parks.....	9,604,451	9,950,459	8,969,670	463,156	517,633
TOTAL CULTURE & RECREATION.....	16,206,018	16,605,378	15,346,253	502,984	756,141
OTHER					
Debt Service					
Expenditures.....	26,089,358	26,089,357	26,073,831	-	15,526
State Assessments					
Expenditures.....	3,852,026	3,958,673	3,882,188	63,571	12,914
Contribution Retirement Pension					
Expenditures.....	51,491,881	51,491,881	51,514,299	-	(22,418)
Non-Contributory Pensions					
Expenditures.....	75,303	75,303	42,873	-	32,430
Unemployment					
Expenditures.....	142,307	214,657	134,125	40,000	40,532
Workers Compensation Indemnity					
Expenditures.....	522,927	522,927	435,168	-	87,759
Workers Compensation Medical Claims					
Expenditures.....	1,288,531	1,288,531	1,065,141	-	223,390
Health Insurance - Non School					
Expenditures.....	26,021,828	25,774,422	24,818,003	28,286	928,133
Medicare - Employer Match					
Expenditures.....	1,911,776	1,664,370	1,548,156	-	116,214
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	766,756,111	775,512,609	722,577,819	37,358,581	15,576,209
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(23,136,649)	(30,533,065)	66,577,945	(37,358,581)	59,752,429
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Use of prior year reserves.....	29,394,788	29,394,788	-	-	(29,394,788)
Use of free cash to fund transfers out.....	-	21,631,931	-	-	(21,631,931)
Use of free cash to reduce tax rate.....	-	2,500,000	-	-	(2,500,000)
Transfers in.....	-	5,000,000	5,232,625	-	232,625
Transfers out.....	(6,258,139)	(27,993,654)	(27,993,654)	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	23,136,649	30,533,065	(22,761,029)	-	(53,294,094)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	-	-	43,816,916	(37,358,581)	6,458,335
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	102,067,169	102,067,169	102,067,169	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 102,067,169	\$ 102,067,169	\$ 145,884,085	\$ (37,358,581)	\$ 6,458,335

(Concluded)

Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System

The Pension Plan’s Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the net pension liability and related ratios.

The Pension Plan’s Schedule of Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Pension Plan’s Schedule of Investment Return presents multi-year trend information on the money-weighted investment return on retirement assets, net of investment expense.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Total pension liability:				
Service cost.....	\$ 17,151,000	\$ 17,923,000	\$ 22,097,000	\$ 23,091,000
Interest.....	77,538,000	79,578,000	84,605,000	87,036,000
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	12,434,000	-	(11,096,000)
Changes in assumptions.....	-	54,000,000	-	35,400,000
Benefit payments.....	(68,031,686)	(71,092,314)	(74,245,640)	(77,594,360)
Net change in total pension liability.....	26,657,314	92,842,686	32,456,360	56,836,640
Total pension liability - beginning.....	1,001,475,000	1,028,132,314	1,120,975,000	1,153,431,360
Total pension liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 1,028,132,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,120,975,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,153,431,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,268,000</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:				
Member contributions.....	\$ 12,150,386	\$ 13,184,024	\$ 14,098,033	\$ 14,658,679
Employer contributions.....	45,805,630	47,710,101	50,572,700	57,652,878
Net investment income (loss).....	20,681,621	1,890,211	20,912,155	50,175,997
Other receipts.....	-	785,488	295,507	121,215
Retirement benefits and refunds, net.....	(68,031,686)	(71,092,314)	(74,245,640)	(77,594,360)
Administrative expenses.....	(751,843)	(722,933)	(830,694)	(796,923)
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position.....	9,854,108	(8,245,423)	10,802,061	44,217,486
Fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	286,552,206	296,406,314	288,160,891	298,962,952
Fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 296,406,314</u>	<u>\$ 288,160,891</u>	<u>\$ 298,962,952</u>	<u>\$ 343,180,438</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b).....	<u>\$ 731,726,000</u>	<u>\$ 832,814,109</u>	<u>\$ 854,468,408</u>	<u>\$ 867,087,562</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	28.83%	25.71%	25.92%	28.36%
Covered payroll.....	\$ 139,681,000	\$ 152,161,000	\$ 153,683,000	\$ 154,471,000
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.....	523.86%	547.32%	555.99%	561.33%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
\$	23,719,000	\$ 24,786,000	\$ 26,681,000	\$ 27,882,000
	88,350,000	90,693,000	94,486,000	97,005,000
	-	21,761,000	-	(21,212,000)
	-	22,900,000	-	25,300,000
	<u>(80,146,000)</u>	<u>(82,779,000)</u>	<u>(85,961,000)</u>	<u>(89,261,000)</u>
	31,923,000	77,361,000	35,206,000	39,714,000
	<u>1,210,268,000</u>	<u>1,242,191,000</u>	<u>1,319,552,000</u>	<u>1,354,758,000</u>
\$	<u>1,242,191,000</u>	<u>1,319,552,000</u>	<u>1,354,758,000</u>	<u>1,394,472,000</u>
\$	15,900,608	\$ 17,994,472	\$ 17,584,061	\$ 18,172,821
	67,724,281	72,757,453	78,087,018	85,271,024
	(7,964,337)	53,965,336	42,855,655	87,294,912
	889	151	1,188	14,319
	(80,163,472)	(82,778,694)	(85,960,540)	(89,261,394)
	<u>(824,545)</u>	<u>(880,489)</u>	<u>(881,842)</u>	<u>(876,312)</u>
	(5,326,576)	61,058,229	51,685,540	100,615,370
	<u>343,180,438</u>	<u>337,853,862</u>	<u>398,912,091</u>	<u>450,597,631</u>
\$	<u>337,853,862</u>	<u>398,912,091</u>	<u>450,597,631</u>	<u>551,213,001</u>
\$	<u>904,337,138</u>	<u>920,639,909</u>	<u>904,160,369</u>	<u>843,258,999</u>
	27.20%	30.23%	33.26%	39.53%
\$	155,243,000	\$ 171,720,000	\$ 173,437,000	\$ 176,787,000
	582.53%	536.13%	521.32%	476.99%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
December 31, 2021.....	\$ 85,271,024	\$ (85,271,024)	\$ -	\$ 176,787,000	48.23%
December 31, 2020.....	78,087,018	(78,087,018)	-	173,437,000	45.02%
December 31, 2019.....	71,639,466	(72,757,453)	(1,117,987)	171,720,000	42.37%
December 31, 2018.....	65,724,281	(67,724,281)	(2,000,000)	155,243,000	43.62%
December 31, 2017.....	57,652,878	(57,652,878)	-	154,471,000	37.32%
December 31, 2016.....	50,572,700	(50,572,700)	-	153,683,000	32.91%
December 31, 2015.....	47,710,100	(47,710,100)	-	152,161,000	31.36%
December 31, 2014.....	45,009,537	(45,009,537)	-	139,681,000	32.22%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.

Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense</u>
December 31, 2021.....	19.41%
December 31, 2020.....	11.46%
December 31, 2019.....	15.78%
December 31, 2018.....	-2.33%
December 31, 2017.....	17.04%
December 31, 2016.....	7.45%
December 31, 2015.....	0.58%
December 31, 2014.....	7.24%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules – City

The Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the City's net pension liability and related ratios.

The Schedule of City's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the City's required and actual contributions to the pension plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability for the Massachusetts Teachers Contributory Retirement System presents multi-year trend information on the liability and expense assumed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of the City along with related ratios.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Year	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
December 31, 2021.....	88.26%	\$ 744,299,941	\$ 156,040,497	476.99%	39.53%
December 31, 2020.....	88.48%	800,049,243	151,947,000	526.53%	33.26%
December 31, 2019.....	88.41%	813,906,113	151,888,565	535.86%	30.23%
December 31, 2018.....	87.92%	795,125,634	135,857,606	585.26%	27.20%
December 31, 2017.....	87.70%	760,463,014	135,475,917	561.33%	28.36%
December 31, 2016.....	87.61%	748,584,423	138,289,911	541.32%	25.92%
December 31, 2015.....	86.97%	724,300,735	132,334,843	547.32%	25.71%
December 31, 2014.....	86.94%	636,164,105	121,438,952	523.86%	28.83%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SPRINGFIELD CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
June 30, 2022.....	\$ 75,320,210	\$ (75,320,210)	\$ -	\$ 156,196,537	48.22%
June 30, 2021.....	69,134,904	(69,134,904)	-	152,098,947	45.45%
June 30, 2020.....	63,366,036	(63,366,036)	-	152,040,454	41.68%
June 30, 2019.....	57,804,659	(60,922,646)	(3,117,987)	135,993,464	44.80%
June 30, 2018.....	50,563,384	(50,563,384)	-	135,471,094	37.32%
June 30, 2017.....	44,305,834	(44,305,834)	-	138,298,374	32.04%
June 30, 2016.....	41,493,606	(41,493,606)	-	132,328,300	31.36%
June 30, 2015.....	39,131,385	(39,131,385)	-	121,441,306	32.22%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE SPECIAL FUNDING AMOUNTS
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Therefore, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the associated collective net pension liability; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Associated Net Pension Liability	Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2022.....	\$ 556,076,871	\$ 44,622,853	62.03%
2021.....	694,397,343	85,768,020	50.67%
2020.....	613,926,010	74,449,184	53.95%
2019.....	581,660,954	58,942,915	54.84%
2018.....	594,362,737	62,035,369	54.25%
2017.....	555,999,756	56,715,620	52.73%
2016.....	534,192,073	43,327,731	55.38%
2015.....	430,067,023	29,878,820	61.64%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan's total OPEB liability, changes in the Plan's net position, and ending net OPEB liability. It also demonstrates the Plan's net position as a percentage of the total liability and the Plan's net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

The Schedule of the City's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the City's actual contributions to the other postemployment benefit plan and related ratios.

The Schedule of Investment Returns presents multi-year trend information on the money-weighted investment return on the Plan's other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

These schedules are intended to present information for ten years. Until a ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE
CITY'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost.....	\$ 21,293,075	\$ 18,688,914	\$ 20,831,520	\$ 38,877,498	\$ 44,693,982	\$ 38,439,824
Interest.....	46,678,450	40,969,637	40,567,984	32,645,775	30,561,841	61,366,665
Changes of assumptions.....	-	-	111,439,575	85,218,777	123,666,366	(448,689,569)
Benefit payments.....	(25,000,273)	(34,268,374)	(31,660,697)	(32,544,441)	(32,244,628)	(34,651,907)
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	42,971,252	25,390,177	141,178,382	124,197,609	166,677,561	(383,534,987)
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	1,144,673,971	1,187,645,223	1,213,035,400	1,354,213,782	1,478,411,391	1,645,088,952
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 1,187,645,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,035,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,354,213,782</u>	<u>\$ 1,478,411,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,645,088,952</u>	<u>\$ 1,261,553,965</u>
Plan fiduciary net position						
Employer contributions.....	\$ 494,794	\$ 644,079	\$ 745,325	\$ 313,559	\$ 734,699	\$ 2,763,193
Employer contributions for OPEB payments.....	25,000,273	34,268,374	31,660,697	32,544,441	32,244,628	34,651,907
Net investment income (loss).....	1,455	13,005	41,995	24,142	76,678	(212,328)
Benefit payments.....	(25,000,273)	(34,268,374)	(31,660,697)	(32,544,441)	(32,244,628)	(34,651,907)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	496,249	657,084	787,320	337,701	811,377	2,550,865
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year.....	480,991	977,240	1,634,324	2,421,644	2,759,345	3,570,722
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b).....	<u>\$ 977,240</u>	<u>\$ 1,634,324</u>	<u>\$ 2,421,644</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,570,722</u>	<u>\$ 6,121,587</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b).....	<u>\$ 1,186,667,983</u>	<u>\$ 1,211,401,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,792,138</u>	<u>\$ 1,475,652,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,518,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,255,432,378</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.19%	0.22%	0.49%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 277,466,376	\$ 279,686,107	\$ 281,923,596	\$ 284,178,985	\$ 336,148,366	\$ 361,439,411
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	427.68%	433.13%	479.49%	519.27%	488.33%	347.34%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

Year	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered- employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
June 30, 2022.....	\$ 106,424,257	\$ (37,415,100)	\$ 69,009,157	\$ 361,439,411	10.35%
June 30, 2021.....	111,399,902	(32,979,327)	78,420,575	336,148,366	9.81%
June 30, 2020.....	106,890,298	(32,858,000)	74,032,298	284,178,985	11.56%
June 30, 2019.....	70,644,140	(31,660,697)	38,983,443	281,923,596	11.23%
June 30, 2018.....	59,645,546	(32,406,022)	27,239,524	279,686,107	11.59%
June 30, 2017.....	67,971,525	(25,495,067)	42,476,458	277,466,376	9.19%

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years.
Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

Year	Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense
June 30, 2022.....	-5.95%
June 30, 2021.....	2.78%
June 30, 2020.....	1.00%
June 30, 2019.....	N/A
June 30, 2018.....	N/A
June 30, 2017.....	N/A

(N/A) - The assets of the OPEB Trust Fund were invested in money market funds and certificates of deposit only until the City began to invest the funds during fiscal year 2020.

Note: this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years. Until a 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITYA. Budgetary Information

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by the Mayor and the City Council (the “Council”). The Mayor presents an annual budget to the Council, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses.

Supplementary appropriations are made upon recommendation of the Mayor and approval of the Council.

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

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

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2022 approved budget authorized approximately \$773.0 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised. During the year the appropriations increased by \$30.5 million due to an increase in the use of free cash of \$21.7 million to fund transfers out and \$2.5 million to reduce the tax rate. Additionally, the increase included \$5 million of transfers from other funds to supplement the general fund budget. The City Comptroller’s office has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2022, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$	43,816,916
<u>Perspective differences:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....		3,185,607
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in recording tax refunds payable.....		14,261,943
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....		261,276
Net change in recording accrued expenditures.....		(18,000)
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....		44,622,853
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....		<u>(44,622,853)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$	<u>61,507,742</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN***Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System*****A. Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**

The Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios includes the detailed changes in the systems total pension liability, changes in the systems net position, and the ending net pension liability. It also demonstrates the System's net position as a percentage of the total pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

B. Schedule of Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The total appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member's retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system's funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The total appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. Employers may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual employer contributions may be less than the "total appropriation". The pension fund appropriations are allocated amongst employers based on covered payroll.

C. Schedule of Investment Returns

The money-weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense. A money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Inputs to the money-weighted rate of return calculation are determined monthly.

Pension Plan Schedules - City**A. Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**

The Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability details the City's allocated percentage of the net pension liability (asset), the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the City's covered employee payroll. It also demonstrates the City's net position as a percentage of the City's pension liability and the City's net pension liability as a percentage of the City's covered payroll.

B. Schedule of City's Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The City's appropriation includes the amounts to pay the pension portion of each member's retirement allowance, an amount to amortize the actuarially determined unfunded liability to zero in accordance with the system's funding schedule, and additional appropriations in accordance with adopted early retirement incentive programs. The City's appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. The City may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual City contributions may be less than the "total appropriation". The pension fund appropriation is allocated to the City based on covered payroll.

C. Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liabilities

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding

situation. Since the City does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the City; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the City; and the System's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

D. Changes of Assumptions:

The following changes were reflected in the January 1, 2022 valuation.

- The discount rate was decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.
- The mortality tables were updated.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions – None.

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The City administers a single employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the "Other Postemployment Benefit Plan"). The plan provides lifetime medical, dental, and vision benefits for eligible retirees and their spouses through the City's participation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Group Insurance Commission (GIC), which covers both active and retired members. Each participating municipality is assessed for the governmental share of health and life insurance premiums paid on behalf of its teacher retirees by the state.

The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

The Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of Changes in the City's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios presents multi-year trend information on changes in the Plan's total OPEB liability, changes in the Plan's net position, and ending net OPEB liability. It also demonstrates the Plan's net position as a percentage of the total liability and the Plan's net other postemployment benefit liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll.

Schedule of the City's Contributions

The Schedule of the City's Contributions includes the City's annual required contribution to the Plan, along with the contribution made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution and the covered employee payroll. The City is not required to fully fund this contribution. It also demonstrates the contributions as a percentage of covered payroll. Actuarially contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates are as follows on the next page.

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2021
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal as a level percentage of payroll.
Asset valuation method.....	Fair Value of Assets as of the reporting date.
Nominal investment rate of return.....	3.33%, previously 2.52%.
Single equivalent discount rate.....	3.77%, previously 2.09%. An average of three 20-year bond indices (Bond Buyer-20 Bond GO - 3.54%, S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index - 4.09%, and Fidelity GA AA 20 Years - 3.69%) as of June 30, 2022. Due to the magnitude of the OPEB liability relative to the assets, no adjustment to the discount rate was made to reflect OPEB trust investment returns.
Inflation.....	Not specifically assumed.
Salary increases.....	3.0% annually as of June 30, 2022 and for future periods.
Healthcare cost trend rate.....	Year 1 trend: 7.0%. Ultimate trend: July 1, 2033 and later, 4.5%. Grading per year: 0.25%.
Mortality.....	Society of Actuaries Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Healthy Male and Female Total Dataset Headcount-Weighted Mortality tables based on Employee and Healthy Annuitant Tables for both pre and post retirement projected with mortality improvements using the most current Society of Actuaries Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021.

Schedule of Investment Returns

The Schedule of Investment Returns includes the money-weighted investment return on the Plan’s other postemployment assets, net of investment expense.

Changes of Assumptions:

- The discount rate was increased from 2.09% to 3.77% and the mortality tables were updated.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- None.

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Combining Fund Statements

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for specific purposes.

Utility/Telephone Fund – This fund accounts for the accumulation of funds used to offset the City’s utility and telephone expenses.

Receipts Reserved Fund – This fund accounts for specific receipts identified by the Commonwealth that are to be held until appropriated.

Community Preservation Act Fund – This fund accounts for the acquisition, creation, preservation, or rehabilitation of areas of open space, historical preservation, affordable housing and recreation. Funding is provided primarily by a property tax surcharge of 1.5%, along with matching state funds.

School Lunch Fund – This fund accounts for the school cafeteria activities and is funded by user fees and grants.

Highway Improvements Fund – This fund is used to account for roadway improvements for which expenditures are reimbursed 100% by the Commonwealth.

Revolving Fund – This fund accounts for self-supporting programs sponsored by the City.

Federal Grants School Fund – This fund is used to account for grant funds received from the federal government which are designated for specific school related programs.

Federal Grants City Fund – This fund is used to account for grant funds received from the federal government which are designated for specific non-school related programs.

State Grants School Fund – This fund is used to account for grant funds received from the Commonwealth which are designated for specific school related programs.

State Grants City Fund – This fund is used to account for grant funds received from the Commonwealth which are designated for specific non-school related programs.

Promise Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to provide Springfield students financial aid counseling for post-secondary education.

Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership, Inc – This fund is used to account for operations of a voluntary Partnership that was formed to oversee the planning, budgeting, and day-to-day operations of certain Middle Schools within the Springfield Public School System.

Other – This fund accounts for all other legally established special revenues where the funds are spent on governmental purposes.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities and equipment (other than those financed by enterprise funds). Such resources are derived principally from proceeds of general obligation bonds and grants. The capital projects funds are grouped into the following categories:

School Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for ongoing school construction projects.

Public Buildings Fund – This fund is used to account for the construction and renovation of various non-school buildings.

Parks Fund – This fund is used to account for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of various City owned parks.

Equipment Fund – This fund is used to account for the acquisition of capital equipment that is not funded by operating budgets.

Public Works Fund – This fund is used to account for roadway, drainage and landfill improvements that are not funded by the Highway Improvements special revenue fund.

Other Fund – This fund accounts for all other legally established capital projects where the funds are spent on governmental purposes.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general obligation long-term debt principal and interest.

Bond Sinking Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of funds for the future payment related to the City's state qualified general obligation school bonds.

Debt Service Reserve Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of general obligation long-term debt principal and interest.

PERMANENT FUND

Permanent Funds are used to account for the resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support governmental programs.

Governmental Trusts Fund – This fund accounts for contributions where both principal and investment earnings may be spent to support the government.

Springfield Library Foundation, Inc. – This fund is used to account for Library Trust funds and Endowment funds that benefit the Springfield City Library System.

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Utility/ Telephone	Receipts Reserved	Community Preservation Act	School Lunch	Highway Improvements	Revolving	Federal Grants School
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 1,452,192	\$ 315,007	\$ 6,759,534	\$ 4,654,505	\$ -	\$ 3,582,829	\$ 4,440,994
Investments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficial Interest in trusts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:							
Tax liens.....	-	-	10,185	-	-	-	-
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	-	9,613	-	-	-	-
Departmental and other.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,179,791	-
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	-	36,019	4,719,452	-	-
Community preservation state share.....	-	-	586,000	-	-	-	-
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Investments held by custodian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 1,452,192	\$ 315,007	\$ 7,365,332	\$ 4,690,524	\$ 4,719,452	\$ 4,762,620	\$ 4,440,994
LIABILITIES							
Warrants payable.....	\$ 69,039	\$ -	\$ 29,532	\$ 2,354,403	\$ -	\$ 48,703	\$ 44,055
Accrued payroll.....	5,425	-	-	18,364	3,125	347,474	1,641,288
Tax refunds payable.....	-	-	4,404	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds.....	-	-	-	-	649,157	-	-
Due to granting agencies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	81	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	74,464	-	33,936	2,372,767	652,282	396,258	1,685,343
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue.....	-	-	605,797	-	4,067,170	1,179,790	-
Beneficial interest in trusts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	-	-	605,797	-	4,067,170	1,179,790	-
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted.....	1,377,728	315,007	6,725,599	2,317,757	-	3,186,572	2,755,651
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	1,377,728	315,007	6,725,599	2,317,757	-	3,186,572	2,755,651
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 1,452,192	\$ 315,007	\$ 7,365,332	\$ 4,690,524	\$ 4,719,452	\$ 4,762,620	\$ 4,440,994

Special Revenue Funds						
Federal Grants City	State Grants School	State Grants City	Promise Fund	Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership	Other	Subtotal
\$ 2,786,788	\$ 2,162,411	\$ 5,425,043	\$ 3,957,924	\$ 1,181,089	\$ 21,683,593	\$ 58,401,909
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,185
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,613
-	-	-	-	19,580	20,382	1,219,753
108,499	-	-	-	496,742	-	5,360,712
-	-	-	-	-	-	586,000
2,178,093	-	-	-	-	-	2,178,093
-	-	-	-	7,572	-	7,572
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 5,073,380</u>	<u>\$ 2,162,411</u>	<u>\$ 5,425,043</u>	<u>\$ 3,957,924</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,983</u>	<u>\$ 21,703,975</u>	<u>\$ 67,773,837</u>
\$ 142,529	\$ 26,051	\$ 973,167	\$ -	\$ 194,977	\$ 19,244	\$ 3,901,700
112,205	124,292	95,281	9,727	-	153,307	2,510,488
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,404
-	-	-	-	-	-	649,157
2,361,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,361,000
-	-	-	-	15,584	5,014,111	5,029,776
<u>2,615,734</u>	<u>150,343</u>	<u>1,068,448</u>	<u>9,727</u>	<u>210,561</u>	<u>5,186,662</u>	<u>14,456,525</u>
543,093	-	-	-	-	13,788	6,409,638
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>543,093</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,788</u>	<u>6,409,638</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1,914,553</u>	<u>2,012,068</u>	<u>4,356,595</u>	<u>3,948,197</u>	<u>1,494,422</u>	<u>16,503,525</u>	<u>46,907,674</u>
<u>1,914,553</u>	<u>2,012,068</u>	<u>4,356,595</u>	<u>3,948,197</u>	<u>1,494,422</u>	<u>16,503,525</u>	<u>46,907,674</u>
<u>\$ 5,073,380</u>	<u>\$ 2,162,411</u>	<u>\$ 5,425,043</u>	<u>\$ 3,957,924</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,983</u>	<u>\$ 21,703,975</u>	<u>\$ 67,773,837</u>

(continued)

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2022

	Capital Project Funds						
	School Capital Projects	Public Buildings	Parks	Equipment	Public Works	Other	Subtotal
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 37,000,529	\$ 1,479,740	\$ 1,095,452	\$ 17,629,060	\$ 4,625,306	\$ 34,724	\$ 61,864,811
Investments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficial Interest in trusts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:							
Tax liens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental and other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental - other.....	7,497,928	-	-	-	-	-	7,497,928
Community preservation state share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted assets:							
Investments held by custodian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 44,498,457	\$ 1,479,740	\$ 1,095,452	\$ 17,629,060	\$ 4,625,306	\$ 34,724	\$ 69,362,739
LIABILITIES							
Warrants payable.....	\$ 5,515,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,347	\$ 349,666	\$ -	\$ 5,939,303
Accrued payroll.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax refunds payable.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to granting agencies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	5,515,290	-	-	74,347	349,666	-	5,939,303
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficial interest in trusts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted.....	38,983,167	1,479,740	1,095,452	17,554,713	4,275,640	34,724	63,423,436
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	38,983,167	1,479,740	1,095,452	17,554,713	4,275,640	34,724	63,423,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 44,498,457	\$ 1,479,740	\$ 1,095,452	\$ 17,629,060	\$ 4,625,306	\$ 34,724	\$ 69,362,739

Debt Service Funds			Permanent Funds			Total
Bond Sinking Fund	Debt Service Reserve	Subtotal	Governmental Trusts	Springfield Library Foundation	Subtotal	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 757,448	\$ 757,448	\$ 2,384,411	\$ 776,002	\$ 3,160,413	\$ 124,184,581
-	-	-	-	8,270,250	8,270,250	8,270,250
-	-	-	5,700,812	4,285,709	9,986,521	9,986,521
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,185
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,613
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,753
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,858,640
-	-	-	-	-	-	586,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,178,093
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,572
<u>11,504,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,504,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,504,494</u>
\$ <u>11,504,494</u>	\$ <u>757,448</u>	\$ <u>12,261,942</u>	\$ <u>8,085,223</u>	\$ <u>13,331,961</u>	\$ <u>21,417,184</u>	\$ <u>170,815,702</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,315	\$ 6,313	\$ 85,628	\$ 9,926,631
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510,488
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,404
-	-	-	-	-	-	649,157
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,361,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,029,776
-	-	-	79,315	6,313	85,628	20,481,456
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,409,638
-	-	-	5,700,812	-	5,700,812	5,700,812
-	-	-	5,700,812	-	5,700,812	12,110,450
-	-	-	-	4,285,709	4,285,709	4,285,709
<u>11,504,494</u>	<u>757,448</u>	<u>12,261,942</u>	<u>2,305,096</u>	<u>9,039,939</u>	<u>11,345,035</u>	<u>133,938,087</u>
<u>11,504,494</u>	<u>757,448</u>	<u>12,261,942</u>	<u>2,305,096</u>	<u>13,325,648</u>	<u>15,630,744</u>	<u>138,223,796</u>
\$ <u>11,504,494</u>	\$ <u>757,448</u>	\$ <u>12,261,942</u>	\$ <u>8,085,223</u>	\$ <u>13,331,961</u>	\$ <u>21,417,184</u>	\$ <u>170,815,702</u>

(concluded)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Utility/ Telephone	Receipts Reserved	Community Preservation Act	School Lunch	Highway Improvements	Revolving	Federal Grants School
REVENUES:							
Tax liens.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,614	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charges for services.....	-	-	-	170,480	-	386,469	-
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	-	4,753	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental - other.....	-	-	780,640	27,850,869	3,587,304	304,469	39,262,698
Departmental and other.....	335,572	-	-	-	-	6,998,623	-
Community preservation taxes.....	-	-	1,916,834	-	-	-	-
Contributions and donations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income (loss).....	-	-	22,378	14,244	521	690	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	335,572	-	2,728,219	28,035,593	3,587,825	7,690,251	39,262,698
EXPENDITURES:							
Current:							
General government.....	-	9,118	-	-	-	13,886	-
Public safety.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,597,766	-
Education.....	-	-	-	30,972,872	-	832,568	39,863,461
Public works.....	-	-	-	-	3,587,825	-	-
Health and welfare.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	-
Culture and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	93,233	-
Community preservation.....	-	-	1,567,692	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	-	9,118	1,567,692	30,972,872	3,587,825	7,538,745	39,863,461
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	335,572	(9,118)	1,160,527	(2,937,279)	-	151,506	(600,763)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	335,572	(9,118)	1,160,527	(2,937,279)	-	151,506	(600,763)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,042,156	324,125	5,565,072	5,255,036	-	3,035,066	3,356,414
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,377,728	\$ 315,007	\$ 6,725,599	\$ 2,317,757	\$ -	\$ 3,186,572	\$ 2,755,651

Special Revenue Funds						
Federal Grants City	State Grants School	State Grants City	Promise Fund	Springfield Empowerment Zone Partnership	Other	Subtotal
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,614
-	-	-	-	-	241,786	798,735
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,753
-	-	-	-	-	33,250	33,250
22,619,118	10,874,120	11,110,727	-	1,191,558	1,500	117,583,003
605,149	-	1,125,333	-	1,725,842	1,643,949	12,434,468
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,916,834
-	-	-	-	-	4,521,394	4,521,394
<u>2,285</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>2,843</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,093</u>
<u>23,226,552</u>	<u>10,874,120</u>	<u>12,236,192</u>	<u>2,843</u>	<u>2,917,400</u>	<u>6,441,879</u>	<u>137,339,144</u>
19,051,116	-	3,655,076	-	-	104,133	22,833,329
1,848,675	-	4,098,705	-	-	703,770	13,248,916
-	12,118,958	-	352,766	2,108,687	2,000,699	88,250,011
94,557	-	226,412	-	-	-	3,908,794
3,348,245	-	2,161,511	-	-	9,869	5,520,917
427,623	-	1,342,973	-	-	572,689	2,436,518
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,567,692</u>
<u>24,770,216</u>	<u>12,118,958</u>	<u>11,484,677</u>	<u>352,766</u>	<u>2,108,687</u>	<u>3,391,160</u>	<u>137,766,177</u>
<u>(1,543,664)</u>	<u>(1,244,838)</u>	<u>751,515</u>	<u>(349,923)</u>	<u>808,713</u>	<u>3,050,719</u>	<u>(427,033)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(1,543,664)</u>	<u>(1,244,838)</u>	<u>751,515</u>	<u>(349,923)</u>	<u>808,713</u>	<u>3,050,719</u>	<u>(427,033)</u>
<u>3,458,217</u>	<u>3,256,906</u>	<u>3,605,080</u>	<u>4,298,120</u>	<u>685,709</u>	<u>13,452,806</u>	<u>47,334,707</u>
<u>\$ 1,914,553</u>	<u>\$ 2,012,068</u>	<u>\$ 4,356,595</u>	<u>\$ 3,948,197</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,422</u>	<u>\$ 16,503,525</u>	<u>\$ 46,907,674</u>

(continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Capital Project Funds						Subtotal
	School Capital Projects	Public Buildings	Parks	Equipment	Public Works	Other	
REVENUES:							
Tax liens.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charges for services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental - other.....	25,481,757	-	-	41,435	-	-	25,523,192
Departmental and other.....	69,832	-	1,360	-	-	-	71,192
Community preservation taxes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions and donations.....	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Investment income (loss).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	25,551,589	100,000	1,360	41,435	-	-	25,694,384
EXPENDITURES:							
Current:							
General government.....	-	638,988	-	564,219	870,288	-	2,073,495
Public safety.....	-	119,278	-	183,103	-	-	302,381
Education.....	37,362,597	-	-	-	-	-	37,362,597
Public works.....	-	-	-	89,942	7,211,672	-	7,301,614
Health and welfare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation.....	-	84	2,069,955	4,500	-	-	2,074,539
Community preservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	37,362,597	758,350	2,069,955	841,764	8,081,960	-	49,114,626
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(11,811,008)	(658,350)	(2,068,595)	(800,329)	(8,081,960)	-	(23,420,242)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Issuance of bonds.....	45,390,500	1,091,005	5,500,000	4,963,495	4,100,000	-	61,045,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	5,136,505	-	-	5,136,505
Transfers in.....	-	945,178	-	4,430,584	6,500,000	-	11,875,762
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	(945,178)	-	-	(945,178)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	45,390,500	2,036,183	5,500,000	13,585,406	10,600,000	-	77,112,089
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	33,579,492	1,377,833	3,431,405	12,785,077	2,518,040	-	53,691,847
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	5,403,675	101,907	(2,335,953)	4,769,636	1,757,600	34,724	9,731,589
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 38,983,167	\$ 1,479,740	\$ 1,095,452	\$ 17,554,713	\$ 4,275,640	\$ 34,724	\$ 63,423,436

Debt Service Funds			Permanent Fund			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Bond Sinking Fund	Debt Service Reserve	Subtotal	Governmental Trusts	Springfield Library Foundation	Subtotal	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,614
-	-	-	237,625	-	237,625	1,036,360
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,753
-	-	-	-	-	-	33,250
-	-	-	-	-	-	143,106,195
-	-	-	-	183,082	183,082	12,688,742
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,916,834
-	-	-	352,244	232,568	584,812	5,206,206
370,507	-	370,507	(96,869)	2,777,937	2,681,068	3,094,668
370,507	-	370,507	493,000	3,193,587	3,686,587	167,090,622
-	-	-	-	-	-	24,906,824
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,551,297
-	-	-	-	-	-	125,612,608
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,210,408
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,520,917
-	-	-	714,534	643,458	1,357,992	5,869,049
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,567,692
-	-	-	714,534	643,458	1,357,992	188,238,795
370,507	-	370,507	(221,534)	2,550,129	2,328,595	(21,148,173)
-	-	-	-	-	-	61,045,000
-	(18,722)	(18,722)	-	-	-	5,117,783
776,911	-	776,911	-	-	-	12,652,673
-	(232,625)	(232,625)	-	-	-	(1,177,803)
776,911	(251,347)	525,564	-	-	-	77,637,653
1,147,418	(251,347)	896,071	(221,534)	2,550,129	2,328,595	56,489,480
10,357,076	1,008,795	11,365,871	2,526,630	10,775,519	13,302,149	81,734,316
\$ 11,504,494	\$ 757,448	\$ 12,261,942	\$ 2,305,096	\$ 13,325,648	\$ 15,630,744	\$ 138,223,796

(concluded)

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government and to other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

Public Works Shared Services Fund – This fund is used to account for the inter-department services provided by the department of public works for the maintenance of vehicles and other services.

Health Insurance Fund – This fund is used to account for the payment of health and other employee benefit programs.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Public Works Shared Services</u>	<u>Health Insurance</u>	<u>Total Internal Service Funds</u>
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 857,502	\$ 15,803,682	\$ 16,661,184
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Departmental and other.....	<u>-</u>	<u>36,428</u>	<u>36,428</u>
Total current assets.....	<u>857,502</u>	<u>15,840,110</u>	<u>16,697,612</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Accrued withholdings.....	-	2,840,853	2,840,853
Health claims payable.....	<u>-</u>	<u>183,624</u>	<u>183,624</u>
Total current liabilities.....	<u>-</u>	<u>3,024,477</u>	<u>3,024,477</u>
NET POSITION			
Unrestricted.....	<u>\$ 857,502</u>	<u>\$ 12,815,633</u>	<u>\$ 13,673,135</u>

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Public Works Shared Services	Health Insurance	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Employee contributions.....	\$ -	\$ 24,391,774	\$ 24,391,774
Employer contributions.....	-	74,239,531	74,239,531
Charges for services.....	1,818,874	-	1,818,874
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,818,874	98,631,305	100,450,179
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Cost of services and administration.....	1,622,151	-	1,622,151
Employee benefits.....	-	97,878,971	97,878,971
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	1,622,151	97,878,971	99,501,122
OPERATING INCOME.....	196,723	752,334	949,057
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Investment income.....	-	56,697	56,697
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	196,723	809,031	1,005,754
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	660,779	12,006,602	12,667,381
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 857,502	\$ 12,815,633	\$ 13,673,135

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Public Works Shared Services	Health Insurance	Total Internal Service Funds
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Receipts from member employees.....	\$ -	\$ 24,616,152	\$ 24,616,152
Receipts from interfund services provided.....	1,818,874	74,231,186	76,050,060
Payments for interfund services used.....	<u>(1,622,151)</u>	<u>(97,875,599)</u>	<u>(99,497,750)</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>196,723</u>	<u>971,739</u>	<u>1,168,462</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Investment income.....	<u>-</u>	<u>56,697</u>	<u>56,697</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	196,723	1,028,436	1,225,159
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>660,779</u>	<u>14,775,246</u>	<u>15,436,025</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 857,502</u>	<u>\$ 15,803,682</u>	<u>\$ 16,661,184</u>
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH</u>			
<u>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>			
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 196,723	\$ 752,334	\$ 949,057
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:			
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Departmental and other.....	-	(8,345)	(8,345)
Accrued withholdings.....	-	224,378	224,378
Health claims payable.....	<u>-</u>	<u>3,372</u>	<u>3,372</u>
Total adjustments.....	<u>-</u>	<u>219,405</u>	<u>219,405</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>\$ 196,723</u>	<u>\$ 971,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,462</u>

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Statistical Section

Statistical tables differ from financial statements since they usually cover more than one fiscal year and may present non-accounting data. The following tables reflect social and economic data, financial trends, and fiscal capacity.



A view of the ice rink at Cyr Arena located in Forest Park.

City of Springfield, Massachusetts
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the year ended June 30, 2022



A view of the Springfield Museums located at the Quadrangle.

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Springfield's Annual Comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

- These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

- These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

- These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

- These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

- These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

SOURCES: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the audited financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position By Component

Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 434,638,276	\$ 449,486,707	\$ 469,947,179	\$ 464,426,535	\$ 445,205,624	\$ 451,296,767	\$ 453,567,266	\$ 465,175,420	\$ 471,520,333	\$ 485,000,570
Restricted.....	15,633,323	12,596,529	12,985,477	18,121,346	22,574,550	28,917,393	42,834,599	44,837,932	51,724,162	54,378,717
Unrestricted.....	(88,519,074)	(715,949,993)	(775,988,856)	(838,399,784)	(1,754,845,827)	(1,797,948,992)	(1,855,187,558)	(1,921,977,185)	(1,998,797,400)	(1,989,276,676)
Total governmental activities net position.....	\$ 361,752,525	\$ (253,866,757)	\$ (293,056,200)	\$ (355,851,903)	\$ (1,287,065,653)	\$ (1,317,734,832)	\$ (1,358,785,693)	\$ (1,411,963,833)	\$ (1,475,552,905)	\$ (1,449,897,389)
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 882,976	\$ 1,316,726	\$ 1,159,638	\$ 874,405	\$ 677,297	\$ 429,067	\$ 234,906	\$ 28,564	\$ 9,521	\$ -
Unrestricted.....	1,835,950	(355,950)	(494,302)	(1,240,585)	(11,571,871)	(12,090,844)	(13,053,289)	(13,858,702)	(14,040,829)	(11,251,182)
Total business-type activities net position.....	\$ 2,718,926	\$ 960,776	\$ 665,336	\$ (366,180)	\$ (10,894,574)	\$ (11,661,777)	\$ (12,818,383)	\$ (13,830,138)	\$ (14,031,308)	\$ (11,251,182)
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 435,521,252	\$ 450,803,433	\$ 471,106,817	\$ 465,300,940	\$ 445,882,921	\$ 451,725,834	\$ 453,802,172	\$ 465,203,984	\$ 471,529,854	\$ 485,000,570
Restricted.....	15,633,323	12,596,529	12,985,477	18,121,346	22,574,550	28,917,393	42,834,599	44,837,932	51,724,162	54,378,717
Unrestricted.....	(86,683,124)	(716,305,943)	(776,483,158)	(839,640,369)	(1,766,417,698)	(1,810,039,836)	(1,868,240,847)	(1,935,835,887)	(2,012,838,229)	(2,000,527,858)
Total primary government net position.....	\$ 364,471,451	\$ (252,905,981)	\$ (292,390,864)	\$ (356,218,083)	\$ (1,297,960,227)	\$ (1,329,396,609)	\$ (1,371,604,076)	\$ (1,425,793,971)	\$ (1,489,584,213)	\$ (1,461,148,571)

The City implemented GASB Statements #68 and #71 in 2015 which required the net pension liability to be recorded for the first time. This also required the revision of the ending net position in 2014.

The City implemented GASB Statement #75 in 2018 which required the net OPEB liability to be recorded for the first time. This also required the revision of the ending net position in 2017.

The City included two blended component units in 2019 for the first time. Beginning net position was restated to reflect the inclusion.

The City implemented GASB Statement #84 in 2021 which required the reclassification of funds from the fiduciary statements, to governmental activities.

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government.....	\$ 48,859,996	\$ 48,796,742	\$ 56,103,956	\$ 58,886,621	\$ 56,754,950	\$ 64,029,962	\$ 61,419,676	\$ 61,778,574	\$ 75,172,917	\$ 69,973,832
Public safety.....	110,185,618	110,564,124	122,391,784	133,631,995	140,788,834	142,997,932	146,872,970	154,425,921	165,016,151	139,174,958
Education.....	500,466,892	520,281,758	529,212,400	547,408,081	570,421,173	593,925,177	641,488,216	700,572,773	724,703,211	727,898,551
Public works.....	30,833,589	30,653,951	32,648,659	30,294,896	30,622,701	29,922,956	26,130,344	23,714,493	28,588,583	31,331,599
Health and welfare.....	11,525,257	10,108,674	10,951,993	9,823,540	9,672,059	9,807,050	10,442,078	10,523,157	11,411,075	11,039,317
Culture and recreation.....	22,960,894	21,915,878	22,587,575	21,575,179	26,372,799	22,476,657	25,589,218	28,793,958	28,828,098	27,233,880
Community preservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,393	18,924	223,167	556,541	1,412,572
Community development - Union Station.....	-	-	-	2,904,953	202,630	-	-	-	-	-
Storm damage - October 2011 snow storm.....	1,199,462	52,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest.....	9,414,835	9,221,794	7,852,070	8,540,037	8,255,720	7,826,283	7,520,565	7,617,704	7,550,297	10,121,479
Claims and judgments.....	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total government activities expenses.....	735,446,543	752,595,329	781,748,437	813,065,302	843,090,866	870,989,410	919,481,991	987,649,747	1,031,826,873	1,018,186,188
Business-type activities:										
Trash.....	8,840,556	8,480,177	8,594,111	9,352,645	9,097,729	8,964,408	9,392,373	10,375,827	10,700,964	9,397,126
Total primary government expenses.....	\$ 744,287,099	\$ 761,075,506	\$ 790,342,548	\$ 822,417,947	\$ 852,188,595	\$ 879,953,818	\$ 928,874,364	\$ 998,025,574	\$ 1,042,527,837	\$ 1,027,583,314
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Education charges for services.....	\$ 5,524,444	\$ 7,325,322	\$ 6,541,388	\$ 7,366,602	\$ 8,421,563	\$ 6,601,784	\$ 7,592,779	\$ 7,944,807	\$ 7,621,571	\$ 12,272,707
Public safety charges for services.....	8,782,858	9,993,470	10,199,759	11,421,926	16,548,101	14,451,499	11,743,629	10,757,578	10,421,607	11,808,065
Other charges for services.....	14,949,450	18,881,666	17,728,851	16,133,345	14,381,032	15,865,133	17,385,563	17,540,979	14,676,719	18,747,514
Operating grants and contributions.....	442,911,024	456,798,724	435,396,915	466,735,558	488,898,185	521,696,484	525,688,387	570,049,758	611,483,242	638,545,473
Capital grant and contributions.....	57,614,376	41,100,524	47,911,551	14,989,533	7,759,281	19,492,790	17,681,277	38,581,375	22,552,817	30,692,054
Total government activities program revenues.....	529,782,152	534,099,706	517,778,464	516,646,964	536,008,162	578,107,690	580,091,635	644,874,497	666,755,956	712,065,813
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services - Trash.....	4,069,875	4,457,622	4,207,837	4,278,954	4,370,792	4,605,046	4,627,901	4,126,453	4,809,617	5,219,113
Total primary government program revenues.....	\$ 533,852,027	\$ 538,557,328	\$ 521,986,301	\$ 520,925,918	\$ 540,378,954	\$ 582,712,736	\$ 584,719,536	\$ 649,000,950	\$ 671,565,573	\$ 717,284,926
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities.....	\$ (204,077,978)	\$ (217,115,692)	\$ (263,969,973)	\$ (296,418,338)	\$ (307,082,704)	\$ (292,881,720)	\$ (339,390,356)	\$ (342,775,250)	\$ (365,070,917)	\$ (306,120,375)
Business-type activities.....	(4,770,681)	(4,022,555)	(4,386,274)	(5,073,691)	(9,097,729)	(4,359,362)	(4,764,472)	(6,249,374)	(5,891,347)	(4,178,013)
Total primary government net expense.....	\$ (208,848,659)	\$ (221,138,247)	\$ (268,356,247)	\$ (301,492,029)	\$ (316,180,433)	\$ (297,241,082)	\$ (344,154,828)	\$ (349,024,624)	\$ (370,962,264)	\$ (310,298,388)
General Revenues and other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	\$ 161,546,733	\$ 168,561,581	\$ 172,273,135	\$ 174,690,242	\$ 184,532,180	\$ 194,314,236	\$ 210,195,184	\$ 215,579,027	\$ 226,000,932	\$ 238,325,558
Tax liens.....	2,610,661	7,482,943	2,224,967	2,108,728	2,204,912	1,358,855	2,634,247	785,941	1,100,617	852,887
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	9,394,207	9,042,640	9,989,321	10,328,923	11,554,971	12,380,477	12,145,528	12,379,352	12,411,029	12,217,187
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	2,513,524	2,834,063	2,873,138	3,068,266	3,121,958	2,928,085	3,815,655	3,733,486	2,551,877	4,736,602
Community preservation tax.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,341,677	1,422,684	1,561,303	1,763,664	1,898,337
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,818,809	1,831,584	1,865,149	1,587,998	1,355,037	1,420,044	1,601,084	1,340,627	1,708,144	17,899,759
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	3,975,168	2,133,729	2,553,962	1,489,346	2,109,803	486,485	261,621	314,867	381,835	50,828
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,586,413	1,379,931	1,701,796	7,598,317	6,592,119	9,677,652	15,812,516	13,593,858	17,613,938	15,706,092
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	32,057,032	32,849,552	33,726,234	34,943,018	36,440,603	37,992,614	39,485,253	40,547,726	40,511,400	41,963,546
Unrestricted investment income.....	335,362	567,353	754,978	989,345	2,338,896	3,770,273	5,669,398	3,866,067	3,128,586	5,083,234
Gain on sale of capital assets.....	2,072,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	95,433	-	303,704	582,428	19,282	134,302	30,974	36,799	-	-
Transfers.....	(4,740,063)	(4,532,450)	(4,090,834)	(4,042,175)	(3,286,181)	(3,592,159)	(3,607,866)	(5,237,619)	(5,690,177)	(6,958,139)
Extraordinary Items: Tornado reimbursements.....	770,149	1,155,928	1,062,077	1,186,382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tornado expense.....	(1,479,748)	(1,173,848)	(457,097)	(908,183)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities.....	212,556,385	222,133,006	224,780,530	233,622,635	246,983,580	262,212,541	289,466,278	288,501,434	301,481,845	331,775,891
Business-type activities:										
Transfers.....	4,740,063	4,532,450	4,090,834	4,042,175	3,286,181	3,592,159	3,607,866	5,237,619	5,690,177	6,958,139
Total primary government.....	\$ 217,296,448	\$ 226,665,456	\$ 228,871,364	\$ 237,664,810	\$ 250,269,761	\$ 265,804,700	\$ 293,074,144	\$ 293,739,053	\$ 307,172,022	\$ 338,734,030
Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities.....	\$ 6,891,994	\$ 3,637,383	\$ (39,189,443)	\$ (62,795,703)	\$ (60,099,124)	\$ (30,669,179)	\$ (49,924,078)	\$ (54,273,816)	\$ (63,589,072)	\$ 25,655,516
Business-type activities.....	(30,618)	509,895	(295,440)	(1,031,516)	(5,811,548)	(767,203)	(1,156,606)	(1,011,755)	(201,170)	2,780,126
Total primary government.....	\$ 6,861,376	\$ 4,147,278	\$ (39,484,883)	\$ (63,827,219)	\$ (65,910,672)	\$ (31,436,382)	\$ (51,080,684)	\$ (55,285,571)	\$ (63,790,242)	\$ 28,435,642

Source: Audited Financial Statements

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Restricted.....	\$ 40,486,563	\$ 39,126,795	\$ 24,083,457	\$ 22,187,043	\$ 25,080,609	\$ 28,589,952	\$ 24,765,911	\$ 31,311,035	\$ 35,896,215	\$ 40,729,876
Assigned.....	2,273,838	1,450,068	1,870,366	1,957,909	2,178,880	2,834,008	2,484,812	2,839,547	2,996,538	4,524,234
Unassigned.....	<u>55,190,530</u>	<u>64,077,847</u>	<u>58,627,885</u>	<u>59,492,923</u>	<u>67,643,909</u>	<u>74,308,283</u>	<u>73,632,740</u>	<u>82,415,405</u>	<u>99,684,688</u>	<u>154,831,073</u>
Total general fund.....	<u>\$ 97,950,931</u>	<u>\$ 104,654,710</u>	<u>\$ 84,581,708</u>	<u>\$ 83,637,875</u>	<u>\$ 94,903,398</u>	<u>\$ 105,732,243</u>	<u>\$ 100,883,463</u>	<u>\$ 116,565,987</u>	<u>\$ 138,577,441</u>	<u>\$ 200,085,183</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,114,650	\$ 2,985,227	\$ 3,465,047	\$ 4,285,709
Restricted.....	39,092,674	34,671,623	49,335,423	47,074,372	68,750,902	56,456,334	66,139,194	64,136,980	80,617,372	134,142,341
Unassigned.....	<u>(17,250,514)</u>	<u>(30,414,896)</u>	<u>(6,151,930)</u>	<u>(12,505,677)</u>	<u>(4,480,679)</u>	<u>(542,547)</u>	<u>(357,015)</u>	<u>(2,681,299)</u>	<u>(2,335,953)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total all other governmental funds.....	<u>\$ 21,842,160</u>	<u>\$ 4,256,727</u>	<u>\$ 43,183,493</u>	<u>\$ 34,568,695</u>	<u>\$ 64,270,223</u>	<u>\$ 55,913,787</u>	<u>\$ 68,896,829</u>	<u>\$ 64,440,908</u>	<u>\$ 81,746,466</u>	<u>\$ 138,428,050</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements

The City included two blended component units in 2019 for the first time. Beginning fund balance was restated.

The City implemented GASB Statement #84 in 2021 which required the reclassification of funds from the fiduciary statements, to governmental funds.

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

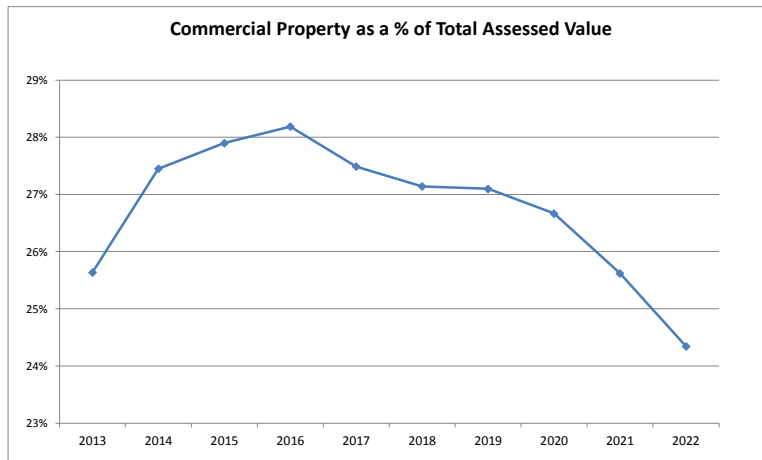
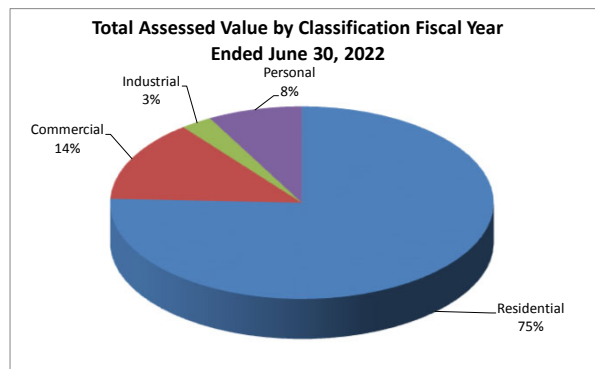
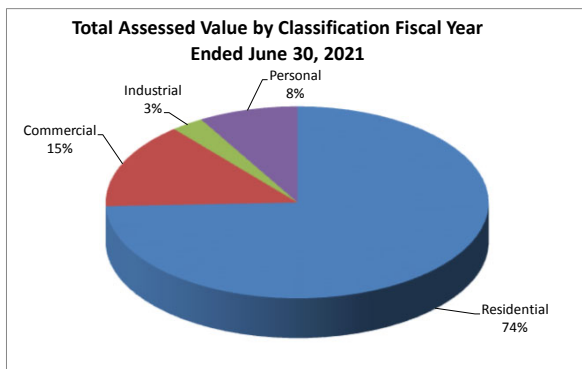
	Last Ten Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:										
Real estate and personal property taxes,										
net of tax refunds.....	\$ 159,557,644	\$ 166,418,136	\$ 170,978,385	\$ 173,395,907	\$ 185,168,180	\$ 193,425,844	\$ 198,785,518	\$ 210,605,876	\$ 222,928,733	\$ 262,014,088
Tax liens.....	3,098,323	2,870,817	2,141,570	2,679,712	1,950,676	1,927,627	2,035,836	1,842,934	1,210,294	956,507
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	8,817,723	9,687,138	9,984,739	10,857,876	11,500,953	12,209,050	12,520,438	11,959,131	13,016,643	11,544,529
Hotel/motel, meals and cannabis local option taxes.....	2,513,524	2,834,063	2,873,138	3,068,266	3,121,958	2,928,085	3,815,655	3,733,486	2,551,877	4,736,602
Charges for services.....	2,203,716	2,974,605	2,313,984	2,294,736	7,518,828	8,915,699	6,064,583	6,551,778	5,926,827	10,756,508
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	1,818,809	1,831,584	1,865,149	1,587,998	1,355,037	1,420,044	1,601,084	1,340,627	1,708,144	17,899,759
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	3,975,168	2,133,729	2,553,962	1,489,346	2,109,803	486,485	261,621	314,867	381,835	50,828
Chapter 121A - excise payments in lieu of taxes.....	1,586,413	1,379,931	1,701,796	7,598,317	6,592,119	9,677,652	15,812,516	13,593,858	17,613,938	15,706,092
Licenses and permits.....	4,307,698	5,067,083	5,092,038	5,254,833	9,848,333	9,155,769	7,375,290	6,833,780	6,404,752	7,682,603
Fines and forfeitures.....	6,318,372	6,610,517	6,610,269	6,114,371	6,022,846	6,128,654	6,476,114	5,009,542	2,053,521	2,323,857
Intergovernmental.....	541,588,826	539,741,990	526,259,893	523,412,996	558,008,572	572,062,037	572,087,780	635,457,756	666,968,188	701,918,238
Departmental and other.....	14,147,895	20,723,615	19,662,232	20,204,321	14,761,964	13,771,948	17,444,775	20,676,905	19,708,575	24,051,689
Community preservation taxes.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,310,997	1,409,325	1,580,028	1,750,684	1,916,834
Contributions and donations.....	1,348,629	2,080,938	1,866,126	1,358,925	2,562,236	3,333,510	8,824,984	6,364,155	5,830,368	5,206,206
Investment income.....	398,711	643,624	858,604	1,123,769	2,512,286	3,729,154	5,615,689	3,814,464	3,065,860	5,026,537
Total Revenue.....	751,681,451	764,997,770	754,761,885	760,441,373	813,033,791	840,482,555	860,131,208	929,679,187	971,120,239	1,071,790,877
Expenditures:										
General government.....	36,668,006	39,055,405	48,693,300	42,492,632	39,234,061	50,359,323	44,688,598	44,682,954	53,716,645	62,278,173
Public safety.....	68,870,769	72,769,400	74,984,290	78,559,713	87,103,294	87,321,397	91,156,686	90,292,830	93,673,878	114,227,513
Education.....	530,685,879	530,592,608	520,513,226	511,925,956	522,451,597	506,515,388	530,056,968	559,582,517	577,069,829	669,480,861
Public works.....	14,716,796	15,574,080	23,991,761	18,022,917	18,424,180	18,357,110	23,578,533	16,211,991	20,985,185	23,602,169
Health and welfare.....	10,453,432	8,857,462	9,875,082	8,437,344	16,280,025	12,373,330	9,465,225	8,265,970	8,938,496	14,308,063
Culture and recreation.....	16,521,564	15,486,583	19,898,451	17,929,366	23,026,697	17,184,731	30,071,095	26,528,119	22,246,459	31,630,045
Community preservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,393	392,142	489,972	716,541	1,567,692
Community development - union station.....	-	-	-	2,904,953	202,630	-	-	-	-	-
Pension benefits.....	24,474,041	25,558,597	26,749,744	28,319,804	30,296,628	96,513,552	101,499,245	117,833,228	133,124,740	96,180,025
Employee fringe benefits - non school.....	22,883,088	23,479,125	23,850,929	26,140,555	26,601,670	26,952,291	27,008,331	26,670,347	28,273,246	30,781,786
Claims and judgments.....	-	-	-	-	1,279,448	-	-	-	6,982,377	175,521
Storm damage.....	1,199,462	52,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State and county charges.....	2,917,105	3,099,037	3,143,173	3,219,435	3,514,020	3,611,175	3,682,772	3,730,691	3,828,099	3,881,338
Debt service.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of callable debt prior to maturity.....	-	-	-	-	48,495,000	-	-	-	-	-
Principal.....	27,063,276	28,024,556	26,232,047	25,196,997	24,326,002	18,445,000	19,110,000	18,945,000	17,940,000	17,320,000
Interest.....	11,713,951	11,037,794	9,562,549	10,023,853	9,193,046	8,087,968	7,475,024	7,826,092	7,111,245	7,976,920
Debt service related to leases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,223,491
Total Expenditures.....	768,167,369	773,587,055	787,494,552	773,173,525	850,428,298	845,724,658	888,184,619	921,059,711	974,606,740	1,086,633,597
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	(16,485,918)	(8,589,285)	(32,732,667)	(12,732,152)	(37,394,507)	(5,242,103)	(28,053,411)	8,619,476	(3,486,501)	(14,842,720)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Issuance of long-term debt.....	-	-	50,543,000	-	47,420,000	-	27,935,000	-	39,475,000	61,045,000
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	2,779,251	-	3,220,816	-	1,953,039	-	3,325,471	5,117,783
Issuance of refunding bonds.....	26,355,000	-	18,245,000	25,185,000	23,965,000	-	-	-	-	-
Premium from issuance of refunding bonds.....	3,807,457	-	2,295,402	1,979,298	2,619,224	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	(30,162,457)	-	(20,540,402)	(27,164,298)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital lease financing.....	-	2,258,001	1,750,034	6,937,497	4,422,699	11,306,671	1,034,283	6,749,070	5,693,219	73,827,402
Sale of capital assets.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	2,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	3,068,340	4,687,753	3,866,216	6,899,344	3,119,481	1,241,026	4,513,977	3,632,346	4,221,585	12,885,298
Transfers out.....	(7,808,403)	(9,220,203)	(7,957,050)	(10,941,519)	(6,405,662)	(4,833,185)	(8,121,843)	(8,869,965)	(9,911,762)	(19,843,437)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	(2,640,063)	(2,274,449)	50,981,451	2,895,322	78,361,558	7,714,512	27,314,456	1,511,451	42,803,513	133,032,046
Extraordinary Item - Intergovernmental tornado revenue.....	770,149	1,155,928	1,062,077	1,186,382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary Item - Tornado relief expenditures.....	(1,479,748)	(1,173,848)	(457,097)	(908,183)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance.....	\$ (19,835,580)	\$ (10,881,654)	\$ 18,853,764	\$ (9,558,631)	\$ 40,967,051	\$ 2,472,409	\$ (738,955)	\$ 10,130,927	\$ 39,317,012	\$ 118,189,326
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures.....	5.61%	5.50%	4.97%	4.78%	10.17%	3.36%	3.20%	3.12%	2.77%	4.04%

(1) Debt service in 2017 includes \$22.6 million of a state grant to complete a current refunding of the same amount.
Source: Audited Financial Statements

Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property by Classification and Tax Rates

Last Ten Years

Year	Assessed and Actual Values and Tax Rates								Total City Value
	Residential Value	Residential Tax Rate	Commercial Value	Industrial Value	Personal Property	Total CIP Value	CIP Tax Rate	Total Direct Rate (1)	
2013	\$4,858,355,700	\$19.71	\$1,047,246,800	\$159,725,600	\$631,025,200	\$1,837,997,600	\$38.98	\$25.00	\$6,696,353,300
2014	\$5,025,199,000	\$19.71	\$1,064,979,700	\$162,566,500	\$665,647,970	\$1,893,194,170	\$39.04	\$25.00	\$6,918,393,170
2015	\$5,079,607,100	\$19.67	\$1,156,136,600	\$168,230,700	\$640,954,110	\$1,965,321,410	\$39.04	\$25.07	\$7,044,928,510
2016	\$5,225,634,600	\$19.66	\$1,200,394,800	\$171,773,800	\$678,618,930	\$2,050,787,530	\$38.60	\$25.00	\$7,276,422,130
2017	\$5,553,040,400	\$19.66	\$1,210,558,400	\$174,399,800	\$719,957,490	\$2,104,915,690	\$39.07	\$25.00	\$7,657,956,090
2018	\$5,780,377,200	\$19.68	\$1,206,763,700	\$215,259,800	\$730,855,150	\$2,152,878,660	\$39.28	\$25.00	\$7,933,255,850
2019	\$5,987,324,700	\$19.68	\$1,250,878,800	\$232,031,300	\$742,412,040	\$2,225,322,140	\$39.30	\$25.00	\$8,212,646,840
2020	\$6,402,194,493	\$19.53	\$1,293,996,307	\$242,375,100	\$791,535,670	\$2,327,907,077	\$39.23	\$24.78	\$8,730,101,570
2021	\$7,018,786,800	\$18.90	\$1,365,682,200	\$258,826,000	\$792,918,510	\$2,417,426,710	\$39.23	\$24.11	\$9,436,213,510
2022	\$7,563,612,002	\$18.82	\$1,369,511,798	\$266,750,900	\$797,030,870	\$2,433,293,568	\$39.04	\$23.74	\$9,996,905,570



(1) The direct rate is the weighted average of the residential and CIP rates.
 Source: Assessor's Department, City of Springfield
 All property in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is assessed at 100% of fair cash value.

Note: Chapter 59, Section 21C of the Massachusetts General Laws, known as "Proposition 2 1/2", imposes 2 separate limits on the annual tax levy of the City. The primary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed 2 1/2 percent of the full and fair cash value. The secondary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed the maximum levy limit for the preceding year as determined by the State Commissioner of Revenue by more than 2 1/2 percent, subject to an exception for property added to the tax rolls and for certain substantial valuation increases other than as part of a general revaluation. The secondary limit may be exceeded in any year by a majority vote of the voters, however it cannot exceed the primary limitation.

Principal Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Name	Nature of Business	2022			2013		
		Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
NSTAR Electric Company	Utility	\$ 354,501,920	1	3.5%	\$ 258,676,360	1	3.9%
EVERSOURCE Energy	Utility	168,357,990	2	1.7%	98,265,330	2	1.5%
BC Colonial Estates LLC	Residential	57,639,560	3	0.6%	-	-	-
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance	Insurance	57,316,400	4	0.6%	83,825,900	3	1.3%
CNR Springfield LLC	Industrial	52,738,800	5	0.5%	-	-	-
Masspower LLC	Energy	51,255,000	6	0.5%	-	-	-
Chesnut Park Preservation LP	Residential	51,198,800	7	0.5%	-	-	-
Springfield Gardens LP	Residential	41,050,400	8	0.4%	-	-	-
Solutia Inc	Industrial	35,578,730	9	0.4%	24,141,700	9	0.4%
Pynchon Townhouses LLC	Residential	33,611,500	10	0.3%	-	-	-
Verizon New England	Utility	-	-	-	53,063,290	4	0.8%
Ineos Nova LLC	Chemicals	-	-	-	41,157,200	5	0.6%
Cataldo and Wallace	Office	-	-	-	32,333,220	6	0.5%
Comcast of Massachusetts II Inc	Utility	-	-	-	25,255,480	7	0.4%
Wireline Leasing Co.	Utility	-	-	-	24,851,280	8	0.4%
Hubbard Real Estate	Real Estate	-	-	-	23,434,300	10	0.3%
	Totals	<u>\$ 903,249,100</u>		<u>9.0%</u>	<u>\$ 665,004,060</u>		<u>9.9%</u>

Source: Board of Assessors

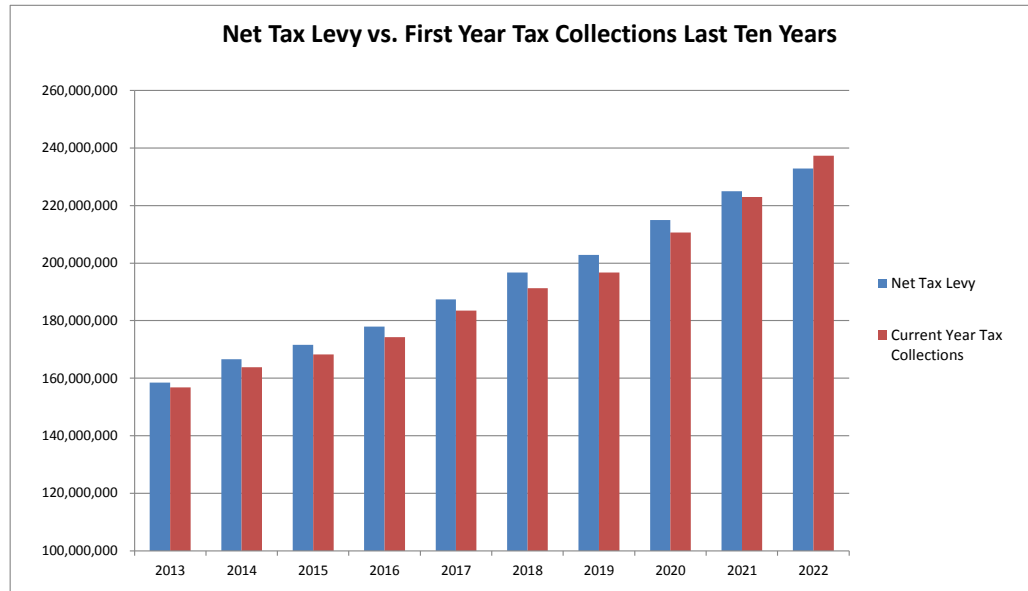
**Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Years**

Year	Total Tax Levy	Less Original Reserve for Abatements & Exemptions ⁽¹⁾	Net Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Net Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections	Percent of Total Tax Collections to Net Tax Levy
2013	\$167,403,337	\$8,893,003	\$158,510,334	\$156,836,563	98.9%	\$5,016,269	\$161,852,832	102.1% (2)
2014	\$172,956,973	\$6,311,481	\$166,645,492	\$163,856,603	98.3%	\$5,256,723	\$169,113,326	101.5% (2)
2015	\$176,111,383	\$4,530,488	\$171,580,895	\$168,297,970	98.1%	\$5,233,979	\$173,531,949	101.1% (2)
2016	\$181,896,375	\$3,985,822	\$177,910,553	\$174,310,774	98.0%	\$4,419,469	\$178,730,243	100.5% (2)
2017	\$191,411,830	\$3,976,196	\$187,435,634	\$183,443,510	97.9%	\$4,867,391	\$188,310,901	100.5% (2)
2018	\$198,322,897	\$1,587,452	\$196,735,445	\$191,240,248	97.2%	\$4,701,732	\$195,941,980	99.6%
2019	\$205,285,710	\$2,496,067	\$202,789,643	\$196,697,047	97.0%	\$5,262,970	\$201,960,017	99.6%
2020	\$216,358,652	\$1,452,129	\$214,906,523	\$210,605,876	98.0%	\$7,000,539	\$217,606,415	101.3% (2)
2021	\$227,490,720	\$2,467,899	\$225,022,821	\$222,928,733	99.1%	\$5,925,136	\$228,853,869	101.7% (2)
2022	\$237,342,959	\$4,492,326	\$232,850,633	\$237,297,512	101.9%	\$0	\$237,297,512	101.9% (2)

(1) The City is required by state regulation to estimate a reserve for potential tax abatements and exemptions to produce a balance budget where the Net Levy is the budgeted collections.

(2) If the actual abatements and exemptions are lower than the reserve, the actual collections can exceed the net levy and percentage can exceed 100%.

Source: Board of Assessors, Official Statements



Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Years

Year	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	Total Debt Outstanding	Percentage of Personal Income	U. S. Census Population	Debt Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds ⁽¹⁾	Leases	Leases				
2013	\$ 236,501,965	\$ 1,243,014	\$ 895,437	\$ 238,640,416	8.44%	153,060	\$ 1,553
2014	\$ 207,900,886	\$ 2,518,281	\$ 922,672	\$ 211,341,839	7.46%	153,060	\$ 1,375
2015	\$ 233,711,751	\$ 3,042,599	\$ 1,300,663	\$ 238,055,013	8.40%	153,991	\$ 1,537
2016	\$ 208,019,602	\$ 7,246,084	\$ 767,034	\$ 216,032,720	7.56%	153,703	\$ 1,401
2017	\$ 211,478,676	\$ 8,059,058	\$ 402,071	\$ 219,939,805	10.42%	154,204	\$ 1,424
2018	\$ 190,710,550	\$ 14,436,227	\$ 202,552	\$ 205,349,329	9.29%	154,341	\$ 1,329
2019	\$ 199,540,726	\$ 9,580,247	\$ -	\$ 209,120,973	9.14%	153,060	\$ 1,366
2020	\$ 179,004,121	\$ 10,825,287	\$ -	\$ 189,829,408	8.22%	155,472	\$ 1,221
2021	\$ 202,646,276	\$ 10,351,432	\$ -	\$ 212,997,708	6.02%	155,929	\$ 1,366
2022	\$ 250,151,252	\$ 72,884,408	\$ -	\$ 323,035,660	9.36%	154,789	\$ 2,087

(1) This is the general bonded debt of the governmental activities, net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

Source: Audited Financial Statements, U. S. Census

Ratios of Outstanding Debt and General Bonded Debt

Last Ten Years

Year	General Obligation Bonds ⁽²⁾	Less Amounts Available ⁽¹⁾	Total	Percentage of Assessed Value	Debt Per Capita
2013	\$ 236,501,965	\$ (2,453,296)	\$ 234,048,669	3.50%	\$ 1,553
2014	\$ 207,900,886	\$ (3,328,112)	\$ 204,572,774	2.96%	\$ 1,375
2015	\$ 233,711,751	\$ (4,233,103)	\$ 229,478,648	3.26%	\$ 1,537
2016	\$ 208,019,602	\$ (5,169,309)	\$ 202,850,293	2.79%	\$ 1,401
2017	\$ 211,478,676	\$ (6,137,807)	\$ 205,340,869	2.68%	\$ 1,424
2018	\$ 190,710,550	\$ (7,139,451)	\$ 183,571,099	2.31%	\$ 1,329
2019	\$ 199,540,726	\$ (8,175,653)	\$ 191,365,073	2.33%	\$ 1,366
2020	\$ 179,004,121	\$ (9,247,881)	\$ 169,756,240	1.94%	\$ 1,221
2021	\$ 202,646,276	\$ (10,357,076)	\$ 192,289,200	2.04%	\$ 1,366
2022	\$ 250,151,252	\$ (11,504,494)	\$ 238,646,758	2.39%	\$ 2,087

(1) Amounts available are restricted resources from the City's Bond Sinking Fund.

(2) This is the general bonded debt of the governmental activities, net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

Source: Audited Financial Statements, U. S. Census

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

As of June 30, 2022

<u>Overlapping Entity</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
Pioneer Valley Regional Transit Authority..... \$	14,500,000	38.60%	\$ 5,597,000
Direct debt:			
Lease obligations.....	72,884,408		72,884,408
Bonds payable.....	<u>250,151,252</u>		<u>250,151,252</u>
City direct debt.....	<u>323,035,660</u>		<u>323,035,660</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt..... \$	<u><u>337,535,660</u></u>		\$ <u><u>328,632,660</u></u>

(1) Estimated share based on debt service only.

Source: Official Statements, City Records

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic area of the City. This schedule calculates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the taxpayers of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the taxpayers should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

Last Ten Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Equalized Valuation.....	\$ 7,233,354,700	\$ 7,077,664,000	\$ 7,077,664,000	\$ 7,471,065,400	\$ 7,471,065,400	\$ 8,016,915,700	\$ 8,016,915,700	\$ 9,014,599,000	\$ 9,014,599,000	\$ 10,938,898,100
Debt Limit - 5% of Equalized Valuation...	\$ 361,667,735	\$ 353,883,200	\$ 353,883,200	\$ 373,553,270	\$ 373,553,270	\$ 400,845,785	\$ 400,845,785	\$ 450,729,950	\$ 450,729,950	\$ 546,944,905
Less:										
Outstanding debt applicable to limit.....	129,597,855	115,761,191	126,650,226	115,438,560	134,896,135	126,653,100	141,991,147	130,939,400	117,222,400	119,941,900
Authorized and unissued debt applicable to limit.....	100,575,123	158,676,403	129,577,399	188,064,302	156,043,558	184,214,915	120,667,264	132,040,287	132,040,287	142,496,509
Legal debt margin.....	\$ 131,494,757	\$ 76,887,766	\$ 97,655,575	\$ 70,050,408	\$ 82,613,577	\$ 89,977,770	\$ 138,187,374	\$ 187,750,263	\$ 201,467,263	\$ 284,506,496
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit.....	63.64%	77.55%	72.40%	81.25%	36.11%	31.60%	35.42%	29.05%	26.01%	21.93%

Source: Audited Financial Statements; Statement of Indebtedness

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Years

Year	Population Estimates	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	School Enrollment	Unemployment Rate
2013	153,060	\$1,968,503,060	\$18,483	32.1	25,283	11.9%
2014	153,581	\$2,010,532,000	\$18,509	32.0	25,826	10.5%
2015	153,552	\$2,047,862,000	\$18,135	32.0	25,536	8.4%
2016	153,703	\$2,084,349,000	\$18,435	32.4	25,633	8.3%
2017	154,204	\$2,109,884,000	\$18,133	32.4	25,629	8.7%
2018	154,341	\$2,210,367,000	\$14,334	32.6	25,034	4.4%
2019	153,060	\$2,288,247,000	\$14,950	32.2	25,361	6.2%
2020	155,472	\$2,309,536,560	\$14,855	32.9	25,007	15.4%
2021	155,929	\$3,537,093,436	\$22,684	33.4	26,000	11.6%
2022	154,789	\$3,453,033,012	\$22,308	33.6	23,799	7.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department Of Elementary and Secondary Education, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Official Statements, US Census Bureau

Principal Employers (excluding the City)

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Nature of Business	2022			2013		
		Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Baystate Health Systems	Healthcare	8,859	1	13.8%	6,982	1	11.1%
MassMutual Financial Group	Insurance	4,296	2	6.7%	3,352	2	5.3%
Sisters of Providence	Healthcare	3,043	3	4.7%	3,152	3	5.0%
Smith and Wesson (American Outdoor Brands Inc.)	Firearms	1,550	4	2.4%	1,600	4	2.5%
MGM Springfield	Hospitality	1,203	5	1.9%	-	-	-
Big Y	Grocery	1,000	6	1.6%	916	6	1.5%
Springfield Technical Community College	Education	703	7	1.1%	1,170	5	1.9%
Western New England University	Education	681	8	1.1%	875	7	1.4%
Springfield College	Education	617	9	1.0%	270	10	0.4%
American International College (AIC)	Education	614	10	1.0%	-	-	-
Center for Human Development	Social Services	-	-	-	646	8	1.0%
Eastham Chemical	Chemical	-	-	-	523	9	0.8%
		<u>22,566</u>		<u>35.1%</u>	<u>19,486</u>		<u>31.0%</u>

Source: Official Statements, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Full-time Equivalent City Employees by Function

Last Ten Years

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Function										
General government.....	265	262	272	274	278	283	291	295	291	298
Public safety.....	790	800	870	897	897	918	950	957	958	974
Education.....	4,652	4,695	4,709	4,781	4,761	4,660	4,722	4,811	4,838	4,889
Public works.....	60	70	71	70	70	70	80	79	79	79
Health and human services.....	33	32	33	34	34	35	40	39	39	42
Culture and recreation.....	59	78	77	77	77	76	76	78	77	81
Total	<u>5,859</u>	<u>5,937</u>	<u>6,032</u>	<u>6,133</u>	<u>6,117</u>	<u>6,042</u>	<u>6,159</u>	<u>6,259</u>	<u>6,282</u>	<u>6,363</u>

Source: Payroll Department

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Ten Years

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government										
Marriage recordings.....	832	876	959	820	874	853	808	664	680	806
Birth recordings.....	4,709	5,419	5,416	5,366	5,985	5,424	5,212	5,186	5,262	5,423
Death recordings.....	1,933	2,159	2,131	2,444	2,746	2,565	2,668	3,094	3,636	3,112
Police										
Physical arrests.....	4,457	4,222	4,347	4,646	4,708	4,084	4,231	3,695	3,173	2,997
Motor vehicle violations.....	4,900	26,539	41,505	25,963	33,206	24,786	24,839	15,031	11,673	22,226
Police personnel and officers.....	499	509	521	515	526	586	555	568	602	601
Fire										
Inspections.....	7,178	5,831	5,064	4,852	4,468	5,161	5,530	3,858	4,790	4,613
Emergency responses.....	15,726	16,000	16,043	15,870	15,690	15,593	16,280	13,901	9,899	17,173
Fire personnel and officers.....	230	214	228	228	230	230	230	232	232	232
Education										
Number of students.....	25,283	25,826	25,645	25,479	25,629	25,285	25,297	25,007	24,239	23,799
Number of graduating seniors.....	1,122	1,403	1,467	1,284	1,322	1,386	1,264	1,374	1,467	1,597
Number of teachers.....	2,516	2,550	2,174	2,167	2,206	2,242	2,118	2,179	2,223	2,415
Number of administrators.....	208	213	200	202	193	193	193	255	292	342
Elder Affairs										
Number of persons using COA transportation.....	156	132	133	581	661	771	871	52	-	-
Number of personnel.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Libraries										
Volumes in circulation.....	749,557	697,893	659,936	814,908	694,832	705,166	668,484	521,517	526,905	521,132
Total volumes borrowed.....	513,585	561,966	560,494	616,865	628,489	631,595	592,263	473,647	297,966	287,144

Source: MBLC Annual Report Surveys
 Van Trip Logs, Employee Workforce Reports
 Mass Board of Library Commissioners
 Annual Report Information Survey
 Number from IMC records Management System and Budget Build

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

Last Ten Years

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
General government										
Number of buildings.....	39	39	39	39	43	46	46	46	46	46
Fire										
Number of stations.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Police (1)										
Number of stations.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4
Education										
Number of elementary schools.....	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35
Number of middle/junior high schools.....	12	12	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Number of secondary schools.....	11	11	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
Culture and recreation										
Parks and playgrounds.....	38	38	39	40	41	42	42	44	44	44
Park and playground (acreage).....	2,102	2,102	2,103	2,105	2,200	2,212	2,224	2,224	2,224	2,224
Conservation land (acreage).....	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
Public beaches.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ball fields.....	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Tennis courts.....	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

Source: City Departmental records.

(1) Includes substations

Free Cash and Stabilization Fund Balances

Last Ten Years

Year	Free Cash	Stabilization Funds
2022.....	\$ 67,834,117	\$ 53,058,460
2021.....	\$ 27,631,931	\$ 49,872,853
2020.....	\$ 7,346,985	\$ 50,854,545
2019.....	\$ 4,000,720	\$ 49,936,928
2018.....	\$ 7,453,246	\$ 51,090,262
2017.....	\$ 6,440,788	\$ 46,790,689
2016.....	\$ 4,947,944	\$ 44,485,558
2015.....	\$ 4,809,916	\$ 41,221,011
2014.....	\$ 14,626,673	\$ 33,936,860
2013.....	\$ 3,896,871	\$ 37,295,134

Source: City Records



Fireworks light up the night during the City's Fourth of July Celebration.