

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
MASSACHUSETTS



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT
JULY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2022

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report

Fiscal Year
July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022

Yi-An Huang
City Manager

David J. Kale
Assistant City Manager for Fiscal Affairs and Public Investments

Michele Kincaid
Assistant Finance Director

Joseph McCann
City Auditor

Prepared by:
Finance Department
City of Cambridge, Massachusetts

Cover Photo:

A playhouse modeled after a piping plover is perched atop the hill at the new Timothy J. Toomey, Jr. Park in East Cambridge. (Photo credit: Cambridge Community Development Staff)

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June 30, 2022

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



City of Cambridge

Office of the City Auditor

Auditing Department

Joseph McCann
City Auditor

February 3, 2023

Mr. Yi-An Huang
City Manager
City of Cambridge
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Mr. Huang:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts (the City), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is presented for your review. The report was prepared by the City's Finance Department. The responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, and fairness of the data presented, including all disclosures, rests with the City. We believe that the data presented is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to show fairly the financial position and results of operations of the City as measured by the financial activities of its various funds; and that all disclosures deemed necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the City's financial activity have been included.

The financial information in this report is presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental entities and conforms to accounting standards as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Accounting System and Budgetary Control

Basis of Accounting

The accounting records of the City's general government operations, as reported in the general fund, capital projects fund, affordable housing trust fund, city grants fund and other governmental funds are maintained on a modified accrual basis at the fund level. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when measurable and available and expenditures are recorded when the services or goods are received, and the liabilities are incurred and payable with expendable available resources. The accrual basis of accounting is followed when reporting on a government-wide basis as shown on pages 15 and 16.

In developing and maintaining the City's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting control. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. It is our belief that the City's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Budgetary Control

As a part of its internal control structure, the City maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with the legally mandated budget adopted by the City Council. Activities of the General Fund are included in the annual budget.

Budgetary control defines the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount. For the General Fund, this control is at the department level. Budgetary controls reside within the City's financial system and are monitored by the Office of Budget Management and the Auditing Department to ensure compliance.

The City uses encumbrance accounting in its governmental funds as a method of recording commitments under purchase orders and contracts. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditure of funds are recorded as expenditures to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the governmental fund types as a significant aspect of budgetary control.

Collateralized Deposits

The City of Cambridge requires collateral for the majority of its certificates of deposit, money market accounts, checking, or savings accounts when dealing with major banking institutions in the Boston area.

The Reporting Entity

The basic financial statements present information on the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts (the primary government) and its component units as required by GASB. Component units are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. The inclusion of component units in the City's basic financial statements does not affect their legal standing.

The City has three component units, which are the Cambridge Retirement System, the Cambridge Health Alliance and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.

The financial statements of the Cambridge Retirement System are presented for the year ended December 31, 2021 which is its fiscal period for reporting to the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Acknowledgments

The City continues to show a strong financial position through responsible management of financial operations and through improved accounting and financial reporting practices. The sound financial decisions continued during the past fiscal year and will benefit the City in the years to come.

In closing, we would like to thank all employees of the City's Finance Department for their dedicated work and support during the past fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,



David J. Kale
Assistant City Manager
for Fiscal Affairs and Public Investments



Joseph McCann
City Auditor



City of Cambridge

Executive Department

YI-AN HUANG
City Manager

February 3, 2023

The Honorable, the City Council, and the residents and taxpayers of Cambridge:

We are pleased to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Cambridge (City) for the year ending June 30, 2022. This report was prepared by the City's Finance Department and is presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and meets the requirements of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts finance laws and the City Charter.

Responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information contained in this report, rests with management. The City is also responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of internal control should not exceed its anticipated benefits.

The accounting firm KPMG LLP has issued unmodified opinions on the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The independent auditors' report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The City also undergoes an annual audit of its federal grant funds as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). KPMG LLP issues a separate report on the City's internal control system and compliance with applicable laws and regulations that meet the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. This transmittal letter is intended to compliment the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The City of Cambridge is located in southeast Middlesex County across the Charles River from the City of Boston and occupies a land area of 6.26 square miles. Cambridge is bordered by the Towns of Watertown and Belmont on the west and by the Town of Arlington and the City of Somerville on the north. The 2020 U.S. Census reported 118,403 residents in Cambridge, which is an increase from the 105,162 reported in the 2010 Census.

Originally inhabited by the Algonquin Native American tribe, which had largely vacated the area years earlier, the region which now includes Cambridge was settled by Europeans from the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1630. Cambridge was founded as Newtowne in 1630 and served as the capital of Massachusetts Bay Colony until 1634. The name was changed to Cambridge in 1638, and it became a city in 1846. Since 1942, the City has had a council-manager form of government with nine City Councilors elected at-large every two years. The City Council elects a Mayor and Vice Mayor from among its members with the Mayor also serving as Chair of the School Committee.



The City Manager is the Chief Administrative Officer and carries out the policies of the City Council. With the assistance of a Deputy City Manager and three Assistant City Managers, the City Manager coordinates the functions of 34 municipal departments and is responsible for the delivery of services to residents. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council and serves at the pleasure of the Council. The present City Manager is employed under a contract which expires September 5, 2025. The School Committee is comprised of six elected members plus the Mayor, all of whom are elected for two-year terms. The School Superintendent is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the School Department and serves at the pleasure of the School Committee. The present Superintendent is employed under a contract which expires June 30, 2025.

The City provides a wide range of services including police and fire protection; education; refuse collection, snow and leaf removal, traffic control; building inspections; licenses and permits; vital statistics; construction and maintenance of streets and other infrastructure; water distribution; recreational and cultural activities; library services; community development; and other human service programs.

The accounting records of the City's general government operations, as reported in the general fund, capital projects fund, affordable housing trust fund, city grants fund and other governmental funds are maintained on a modified accrual basis at the fund level. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when measurable and available and expenditures are recorded when the services or goods are received, and liabilities are incurred and payable with expendable available resources. The accrual basis of accounting is followed when reporting on a government-wide basis.

The basic financial statements present information on the City and its component units as required by GASB. Component units are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. The inclusion of component units in the City's basic financial statements does not affect their legal standing. The City has three component units, the Cambridge Retirement System, the Cambridge Health Alliance, and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.

The budget cycle for FY22 was initiated in November 2020. At that time, budget staff met with the City Manager and Finance Director to update the City's 5-year financial projections in order to establish general budgetary guidelines and limitations for the coming year. By state law, the budget must be submitted to the City Council within 170 days after the Council organizes in early January. The City Manager submitted the FY22 Budget to the City Council on May 3, 2021 and it was adopted on June 7, 2021. The Annual Budget for FY22 became effective July 1, 2021.

Demographic Summary

- Cambridge is a city of 13 neighborhoods, ranging in population from 1,332 (Cambridge Highlands) to 13,952 (North Cambridge). (Source: 2013-2017, U.S. Census Bureau) Most neighborhoods have their own political and community organizations. Residents often participate vocally in City debates.
- Cambridge is ethnically diverse. 55.4% of residents are White Non-Hispanic. Minority residents are highly diverse, with no single race, language group, country of origin, or ethnic identity dominant. (Source: 2020 U.S. Census)
- 28.9% of residents are foreign born. Of those, over 43% were born in Asia and 23.2% were born in Europe. (Source: 2015-2019 ACS)
- 33.7% of residents speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 20.8% speak Spanish and 28.9% speak an Asian language, about half of whom speak Chinese. The remainder uses a wide variety of languages. (Source: 2015-2019 ACS)
- While the majority of new units are currently marketed as rentals, the 2015-2019 ACS found 35% of occupied housing units to be owner-occupied, and 65% to be renter-occupied.

- The Census recorded 46,835 households in 2019. Of these, 35.8% are single person households, one of the largest proportions in Massachusetts; 42.9% are family households; and 21.3% consist of roommates or unmarried partners. (Source: 2015-2019 ACS)
- 20,109 families reside in Cambridge; 8,404 are families with minor children. (Source: 2015-2019 ACS)
- 79% of residents have a four-year college degree and 50% also have a graduate degree. Only 5% of residents age 25 or older lack a high school diploma. (Source: 2015-2019 ACS)

Local Economy

Cambridge is widely known as the University City. Harvard, America's oldest university was established here in 1636, six years after the City itself was founded in 1630. It is also home to Lesley University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yet Cambridge is more than a university city. It features high-tech workers and professionals, political activists, street musicians and immigrants from around the world.

- The City's per capita personal income of \$85,358 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021) is identical to the Boston metro area average and higher than the Massachusetts, and U.S. averages.
- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor, 2020 employment averaged 132,738 jobs, with private sector employment comprising 94.9% of total jobs.
- Cambridge's January 2022 unadjusted unemployment rate of 2.7%, is a decrease from the prior year. The rate remains lower than those of the Boston Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, Massachusetts, and United States. (Source: MA DUA, 2022)
- Cambridge continues to maintain a high job to resident ratio, with 1.15 jobs for each resident.
- Professional and business services lead the way among employment sectors, followed by education and health services.
- Led by Harvard University and MIT, the higher education sector continues to drive the job market, employing over 23,000 people. Preeminent research institutions like Harvard, MIT, the Broad Institute, and the Whitehead Institute act as a magnet for commercial investment in the city and drive innovation.
- Seven of the top 25 employers fall into the biotechnology and pharmaceutical sector. Important firms include Biogen, Novartis, Sanofi Aventis, Takeda/Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, and Moderna Therapeutics.
- The High-tech sector within the top 25 employers includes Akamai Technologies, HubSpot, Google, and CarGurus.
- Underpinning the boom in real estate investment activity is the City's increasing volume of venture capital and angel capital investments in startups and growing companies.

Due to its strong and healthy local economy, the City retained the rare distinction of being one of 26 municipalities in the United States with three AAA ratings from the nation's three major credit rating agencies. The City has received AAA ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings every year since 1999.

Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

The City continues to show a strong financial position through responsible management of financial operations and through improved accounting and financial reporting practices. The sound financial decisions continued during the past fiscal year and will benefit the City in years to come.

During FY22, the City's free cash position decreased to \$199.3 million. This is a decrease of \$15.2 million from the previous year. Notable uses of Free Cash in FY22 included: Fire Department apparatus; radio system infrastructure; open space improvements; vehicle replacement; standardized trash barrels; and building acquisition.

The City ended FY22 with a total general fund balance of \$321.3 million, which includes a 0.31% increase of general fund revenues, and is a 6.7% decrease of fund balance as compared to FY21. Each year, a portion of the fund balance is allocated to committed, assigned, nonspendable accounts. A total of \$110.7 million was held as committed, assigned or nonspendable in FY22, leaving an unassigned fund balance of \$210.6 million.

The property tax levy for FY22 increased by 4.7%. The ten-year average increase in the property tax levy is 5.17%. The FY22 Budget adopted by the City Council in June 2021 projected a property tax levy increase of \$42.3 million, or 8.95%, to \$514,805,115 in order to fund operating and capital expenditures. The FY22 adopted operating budget increased by 4.6% over the FY21 Adjusted Budget.

In FY22, real estate property assessed valuations totaled \$63.9 billion, a \$3.7 billion or 6.1% increase from FY21. This change reflects the strength of the Cambridge real estate market. The strong commercial market, coupled with an increase in most residential property values, resulted in the continued property tax burden shift back to the commercial taxpayers from the residential taxpayers. As a result, 58% of the residential taxpayers received a property tax bill that was lower, the same or an increase less than \$100.

The City's property tax levy limit grew by \$31.6 million to \$691.3 million. The excess tax levy capacity, which is the difference between the levy limit and the tax levy was \$196.6 million in FY22, a decrease of \$9.4 million or 5.03% from FY21.

The local portion of Community Preservation Act (CPA) funds are raised through a 3% surcharge on taxes. The total amount appropriated in FY22 was \$17.5 million (\$11.2 million local, \$4.2 million State, and \$2.1 million fund balance & Reserves) and the City continued to allocate funds as follows: 80% to affordable housing, 10% to historic preservation, and 10% to open space. Through FY22, the City has appropriated \$240 million in CPA funds with approximately \$59 million in State matching funds.

In conjunction with the operating budget, the City annually prepares both a capital budget for the upcoming fiscal year and a five-year improvement plan that is used as a guide for capital expenditures in future years. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the five-year period from FY22-FY26, which was adopted by the City Council in June 2021, has an estimated cost of \$524.5 million.

The City issues a majority of its debt with a ten-year or shorter repayment schedule, which requires higher debt service payments in the short-term but results in a sizable interest savings. In addition, the CIP funds a portion of the program on a "pay-as-you-go" basis out of current revenues. The City's outstanding bonded debt as of June 30, 2022 totaled \$505.7 million.

COVID-19 Impacts

Since the emergence of COVID-19, the City's priority has been to mitigate the spread of the virus, and to provide critical services to our most vulnerable residents. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a significant amount of uncertainty and unprecedented impacts on City finances which continued to be felt throughout FY22.

Despite several key revenues being budgeted significantly lower in FY22 compared to pre-COVID levels, the City was able to use reserves, additional Free Cash, and other non-property tax revenues to allow for a lower property tax levy than was originally projected for FY22.

Relevant Financial Policies

One of the primary reasons that the City is held in high regard by the financial community is its development and implementation of a long-term financial plan. This plan is reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with the City's bond sale and credit rating application process. The budget for the current fiscal year is used as the base year upon which future year projections are built. All expenditures, revenues, and property valuations are reviewed to ensure that the timeliest information is available to be used for future year projections.

The budget for the current year is also compared to the projections for that year from previous five-year plans to determine the accuracy of the projections. If modifications to the projection process are needed to ensure more accuracy, the City's financial staff will make changes accordingly. After careful review, this plan is submitted to the rating agencies prior to their review of the City's financial condition. This plan serves as a basis upon which important decisions concerning the City's financial future are made.

Awards and Acknowledgements

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 for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 36th consecutive year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded the Certificate of Achievement, the City had to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR that satisfied both GAAP and applicable program requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We believe our current ACFR continues to meet the GFOA Certificate of Achievement program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA for consideration for this year's award.

The City also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget document for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021. The budget document was judged proficient as a policy document, financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications driver.

This report could not have been prepared without the skill, effort, and dedication of the staff of the Finance Department. We wish to express our appreciation to those who contributed to the preparation of this report. We would also like to thank the City Council for their concern and support in planning and constructing the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Additionally, I would like to acknowledge all City employees who provide the wide array of high-quality services to the citizens of Cambridge and contributed to the accomplishments highlighted above.

Very truly yours,



Yi-An Huang
City Manager

Fiscal Year 2022
Directory of Officials
City Council
Sumbul Siddiqui, Mayor

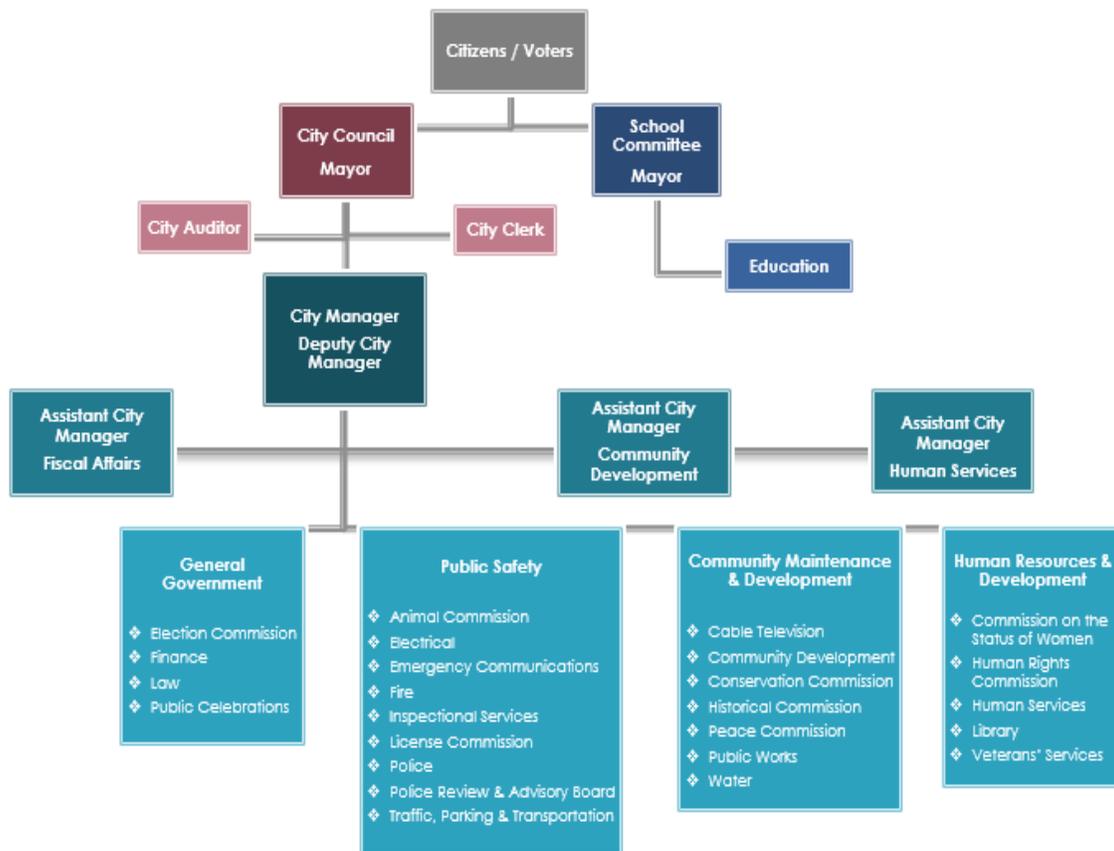
Alanna M. Mallon, Vice Mayor	Patricia M. Nolan
Burhan Azeem	E. Denise Simmons
Dennis J. Carlone	Paul F. Toner
Marc C. McGovern	Quinton Y. Zondervan

School Committee
Sumbul Siddiqui, Chair

Akriti Bhambi	David Weinstein
Alfred B. Fantini	Rachel Weinstein
Jose Luis Rojas Villarreal	Ayesha Wilson

Principal Executive Officers

City Manager	Yi-An Huang
Assistant City Manager for Fiscal Affairs and Public Investments	David J. Kale
Assistant Finance Director	Michele Kincaid
Assistant City Manager for Community Development	Iram Farooq
Assistant City Manager for Human Services	Ellen M. Semonoff
City Auditor	Joseph McCann
Assistant City Auditor	Diane Meireles
City Solicitor	Nancy Glowa
City Clerk	Diane P. LeBlanc





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Cambridge
Massachusetts**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION



KPMG LLP
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, MA 02111

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's 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 accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units listed in note 1(c) to the basic financial statements, which represent 100% of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for those entities, 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 (GAAS) 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 Auditors' 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 (q) to the basic financial statements, in 2022, the City of Cambridge adopted Governmental Accounting Board 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 GAAS 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 GAAS 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

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules listed under the required supplementary information section in the accompanying 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 GAAS, 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 supplementary information listed under the supplemental statements and schedules section in the accompanying 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the information is 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 auditors' 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 February 3, 2023 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.

KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 3, 2023

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
June 30, 2022

Management of the City of Cambridge (the City) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis as part of the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) to assist readers of the basic financial statements in understanding the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the City's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The City's financial statements present two types of statements each with a different view of the City's finances. This approach focuses on both the City as a whole (government-wide) and the fund 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 parts 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. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole, and use accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the City's financial position, which assists in assessing the City's economic position at the end of the fiscal year. The statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. All revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year are reported even if cash involved has not been received or disbursed. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

Statement of Net Position – Presents all the government's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference being reported as "net position". The amount of net position is widely considered a good measure of the City's financial health as increases and decreases in the City's net position serve as a useful indicator of whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The reader should consider other nonfinancial factors, such as the condition of the City's infrastructure and changes to the property tax base, to assess the overall health of the City.

Statement of Activities – Presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. Revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods, i.e., uncollected taxes or earned but unused sick and vacation time. This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City.

In the government-wide statements, financial information is presented in three columns in order to summarize the City's programs or activities. The types of activities presented are as follows:

Governmental Activities – Taxes and intergovernmental revenues primarily support the functions of the government and are reported in this section. Most of the City's basic services are reported here including

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation, library, schools, human services, public health programs, state and district assessments, debt service and other employee benefits.

Business-Type Activities – These functions normally are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges to external users of goods and services. The Water Fund operation is considered a business-type activity.

Discretely Presented Component Units – Includes the Cambridge Health Alliance and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.

The Cambridge Health Alliance (CHA) is a separate legal entity for which the City has financial accountability and provides operating subsidies. It operates similar to a private sector business and the business-type activity described above.

Complete financial statements for the CHA can be obtained from its administrative offices located at 101 Station Landing, 5th Floor, Medford, Massachusetts 02155.

The Cambridge Redevelopment Authority (CRA) is a separate legal entity for which the City has financial accountability and provides significant amount of intergovernmental revenue that will be used solely for capital projects that are under CRA oversight. It operates similar to a private sector business and the business-type activity described above.

Complete financial statements for the CRA for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 are available from its offices at 255 Main Street 8th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02142.

Fund Financial Statements

Traditional users of government financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation to be most familiar. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to keep control over resources that have been allocated to specific projects or activities. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with several finance-related legal requirements.

All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories as follows:

Governmental Funds – Most of the basic services provided by the City are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of resources to be spent. The focus is also on the balances left at the end of the fiscal year available for spending. This information is useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements. This approach is the modified accrual basis of accounting, which uses the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. Such statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet current needs.

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. This

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comparison will assist the reader in understanding the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. The governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide reconciliations to facilitate the comparison. The reconciliations are presented on the page immediately following each respective governmental fund financial statement.

The City has several governmental funds; three are considered major funds for presentation purposes. Each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The remaining governmental funds are aggregated and shown as other governmental funds.

Proprietary Fund – Provides services for which the City charges customers a fee and operates like a commercial business. The proprietary fund provides the same type of information as in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Like the government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements use the full accrual basis of accounting. There is no reconciliation needed between the government-wide financial statements for the business-type activity and the proprietary fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds – Such funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The full accrual basis of accounting is used for fiduciary funds and is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The City's fiduciary funds are the Employee Retirement System, the OPEB Trust Fund, Private Purpose Trust Fund and Custodial Fund.

Notes to the 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.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information. This section includes a budgetary comparison schedule for the City's general fund – the only fund for which an annual budget is legally adopted. The budgetary comparison also includes a reconciliation of revenues and expenditures reported on the City's budgetary basis of accounting and the revenues and expenditures reported on a GAAP basis. Also included is historical information for the City's pension and other postemployment benefit obligations and related schedules of employers' contributions.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed net position based on the statement of net position found on page 15.

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The City's combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2022 by \$808.2 million (presented as net position). Of this amount, (\$468.4) million was reported as "unrestricted net position" and \$91.4 million was reported as restricted. The remainder represents the investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (roads, sewer pipes, dams, and other immovable assets), less any related debt used to acquire that asset that is still outstanding – the amount is \$1,185.2 million and indicates the amount of the net book value of the City's capital assets that exceeds capital debt. Since most of the City's debt has a ten-year life, a considerable amount of the City's capital asset lives extend beyond the life of the debt. The City uses these capital assets to service the community; therefore, they are not available for future spending. Other resources are needed to repay the debt because the capital assets cannot be used to finance these liabilities.

Included within the governmental activities current and other assets are cash and investments of \$823.1 million, up 10.9% from prior year; net receivables of \$40.9 million down \$2.1 million from prior year.

Governmental activities total liabilities include \$548.1 million in general obligation bonds and notes payable; \$23.3 million in compensated absence liabilities for vested sick and vacation leave; and \$18.8 million in future year workers' compensation, health benefits and possible judgments and claims. The major change in liabilities is attributed to increases in accrued liabilities of \$17 million for purchase of building at 689 Massachusetts Avenue, \$21 million increase in bonds payable due to school buildings and sewer separation projects, and a slight increase of a \$1 million in judgement and claims liability. Finally, there is a decrease in Pension liability as the liability is set to be fully funded by 2026 offset by increased OPEB liability causing a net increase of \$7 million in long-term liabilities.

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Business-type activity total liabilities include \$751.0 thousand in compensated absences and \$497.3 thousand in future year workers' compensation and health benefits.

Condensed Schedule of Net Position

June 30, 2022 and 2021

(in millions)

	Governmental activities		Business type activities		Total primary government	
	June 30		June 30		June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 886.8	788.1	18.5	18.3	905.3	806.4
Capital assets	1,458.3	1,384.7	128.6	131.0	1,586.9	1,515.7
Total assets	2,345.1	2,172.8	147.1	149.3	2,492.2	2,322.1
Deferred outflow s	234.8	273.7	—	—	234.8	273.7
Total assets and deferred outflow s	<u>\$ 2,579.9</u>	<u>2,446.5</u>	<u>147.1</u>	<u>149.3</u>	<u>2,727.0</u>	<u>2,595.8</u>
Long-term liabilities	\$ 1,428.9	1,540.3	0.9	0.9	1,429.8	1,541.2
Other liabilities	245.7	188.9	1.1	1.7	246.8	190.6
Total liabilities	1,674.6	1,729.2	2.0	2.6	1,676.6	1,731.8
Deferred inflow s	242.2	116.5	—	—	242.2	116.5
Total liabilities and deferred inflow s	<u>\$ 1,916.8</u>	<u>1,845.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1,918.8</u>	<u>1,848.3</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,056.7	974.1	128.5	130.6	1,185.2	1,104.7
Restricted	91.4	99.5	—	—	91.4	99.5
Unrestricted	(485.0)	(472.9)	16.6	16.1	(468.4)	(456.8)
Total net position	<u>\$ 663.1</u>	<u>600.7</u>	<u>145.1</u>	<u>146.7</u>	<u>808.2</u>	<u>747.4</u>

Note: FY 2021 does not reflect the effects of adoption of GASB statement No. 87

Statement of Changes in Net Position

The City's total net position increased by \$60.8 million in fiscal year 2022 of which the governmental activities net position increased \$62.4 million and the business-type activity decreased \$1.6 million. The continued investment in the City's capital assets of \$71.2 million and increased cash reserves of \$80.8 million are contributors to governmental activities increase in assets. The decrease in long-term liabilities of \$111.4 million is mainly due to the increase in bonded debt and other post-employment benefits obligation, offset by a decrease in the net pension liability.

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This summary of net changes is based upon the statement found on page 16.

Condensed Schedule of Changes in Net Position

June 30, 2022 and 2021

(In millions)

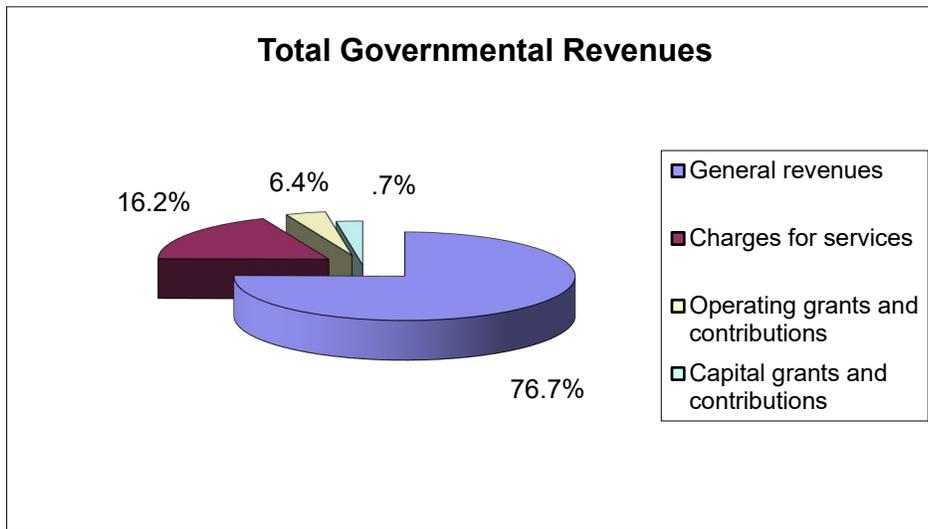
	<u>Governmental activities</u>		<u>Business-type activity</u>		<u>Total primary government</u>	
	<u>June 30</u>		<u>June 30</u>		<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Charges for services	\$ 141.8	137.6	17.1	16.5	158.9	154.1
Operating grants and contributions	56.2	34.4	—	—	56.2	34.4
Capital grants and contributions	5.9	3.5	—	—	5.9	3.5
General revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes levied	497.3	475.8	—	—	497.3	475.8
Excises	20.1	11.6	—	—	20.1	11.6
Payment in lieu of taxes	8.5	8.2	—	—	8.5	8.2
Grants and contributions not restricted	71.8	88.7	—	—	71.8	88.7
Investment income	(2.3)	1.6	0.1	0.1	-2.2	1.7
Miscellaneous	74.4	63.2	—	—	74.4	63.2
Total revenues	<u>873.7</u>	<u>824.6</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>890.9</u>	<u>841.2</u>
Expenses:						
General government	60.8	84.4	—	—	60.8	84.4
Public safety	171.2	171.3	—	—	171.2	171.3
Community maintenance and development	152.7	140.1	—	—	152.7	140.1
Human resource development	85.6	69.9	—	—	85.6	69.9
Education	329.4	331.7	—	—	329.4	331.7
Water department	—	—	18.1	16.7	18.1	16.7
Interest	12.3	11.3	—	—	12.3	11.3
Total expenses	<u>812.0</u>	<u>808.7</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>830.1</u>	<u>825.4</u>
Excess before transfers	61.7	15.9	(0.9)	(0.1)	60.8	15.8
Transfers	\$ 0.7	0.7	(0.7)	(0.7)	—	—
Change in net position	62.4	16.6	(1.6)	(0.8)	60.8	15.8
Net position – beginning	<u>600.7</u>	<u>584.1</u>	<u>146.7</u>	<u>147.5</u>	<u>747.4</u>	<u>731.6</u>
Net position – ending	<u>\$ 663.1</u>	<u>600.7</u>	<u>145.1</u>	<u>146.7</u>	<u>808.2</u>	<u>747.4</u>

Note: FY 2021 does not reflect the effects of adoption of GASB statement No. 87

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Total Revenues

Total governmental activities revenues for the City are comprised of general revenues of \$669.9 million, charges for services \$141.8 million, operating grants and contributions \$56.2 million and capital grants and contributions of \$5.9 million.



General

Real estate tax revenues are the City's largest revenue source at \$497.3 million representing 74.2% of general revenues. The assessed tax valuation base is \$64.0 billion up from \$60.2 billion assessed in the prior year showing a 6.3% increase which is primarily due to new construction growth.

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs is \$71.8 million representing 10.7% of general revenues and include state cherry sheet revenues, Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS) contributions and other unrestricted contributions. There was a \$16.9 million decrease over prior year which is primarily due to the decrease in MTRS contributions based on changes made to mortality rates and employer allocation percentage.

Program

Charges for services are \$141.8 million which is an increase of \$4.2 million from prior year and represent an increase from a variety of department revenues. The community maintenance and development portion of \$62.1 million increased by \$6.5 million over prior year and includes sewer service revenues, community cable revenues and other public works type fees.

Operating grants and contributions of \$56.2 million increased \$21.8 million over the prior year and accounts for approximately 6.4% of the total City revenues. The funding source represents several federal and state grants restricted to specific grant conditions and the largest increase was related to Human Resource Development as a result of American Recovery Plan Allocation (ARPA) funds related to providing safe shelters for the homeless and providing food and rental assistance to those eligible. Capital grants and contributions of

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\$5.9 million increased \$2.4 million over the prior year and includes community development capital grants, state revolving grants, state school construction grants, and other capital restricted revenues.

Expenses

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, expenses for government activities totaled \$812.1 million, which cover a range of services including but not limited to public safety, education, and community maintenance. The City's expenses increased by \$3.4 million or 0.4% over prior year. The slight change is attributable to cost of living and employee benefit increases.

Additionally, the City continues to distribute ARPA funds to the Transition Wellness Shelter, located in Cambridge, to provide 58 additional beds for the homeless which was approximately \$2.9 million. Also Free community wide COVID-19 testing continued to be a large contributor at \$3.2 million and the "Homeless Meals Program" which provides meals to many of the homeless shelters that were having difficulty feeding their clients due to the reductions in volunteer help, contributed to \$960 thousand of ARPA funding.

As stated above, the City's affordable housing initiative and the preservation of open space are very important. This is the twentieth year of the Community Preservation Act (CPA). This program fosters the investment into permanent affordable housing projects, preservation of historic locations, protections of open space and the restoration/creation of parks and recreation areas. Expenses related to these initiatives are recorded in the community maintenance and development category. During 2022, the City spent \$48.9 million from the Affordable Housing Trust to subsidize housing projects.

Business-Type Activity

Business-type activity decreased net position by \$1.6 million. The net position change is the decrease of net investment in capital assets of \$2.1 million offset to a \$.5 million increase in Unrestricted retained earnings.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$683.0 million. Of this amount, \$4.1 million has been categorized as nonspendable which includes healthcare deposits. Another \$261.5 million was restricted because the funds include grants or bonded projects that are controlled by external sources. Also, \$202.6 million has been committed for specific purposes such as stabilization funds, health claims trust fund, parking fund, etc., for which the movement of these funds must be approved by the highest legislative level at the City, which is the City Council. Finally, \$21.5 million has been assigned for encumbrance balances. The remainder of the Fund balance of \$193.3 million is considered "Unassigned".

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance was \$210.6 million, while the total fund balance was \$321.3 million.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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As a measure of liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned and total fund balances to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 28.7% of total General Fund expenditures, while the total balance represents 43.8% of that same amount.

The capital fund captures all the capital projects expenditures for the City. At the end of fiscal year 2022, the total fund balance was \$221.0 million. This reflects an increase over the prior fiscal year of \$25.2 million.

The affordable housing trust fund is the fund that captures all the affordable housing construction projects and the preservation of affordable housing units for the City. At the end of fiscal year 2022, the total fund balance was \$114.9 million which is an increase of 10.2% due to the funding initiative set in the City Council Goals. This fund was established in the 1990's to provide funding for housing projects to increase the supply of affordable housing units for the City.

Beginning in fiscal 2021 and continuing in fiscal 2022, the city grants fund is reported separately due to the increase in expenditures from the COVID-19 ARPA and FEMA grants. The grants funded shelters and meals for the most vulnerable population, community COVID testing sites, and public safety overtime to assist in vaccine and testing clinics throughout the city. A large portion of the FEMA grant expenditures are awaiting reimbursement.

The other governmental fund is used to account for programs such as, Community Development Block Grant, various school grants, the Parking Fund, Community Preservation Act and the Aggregation Adder Fund. These funds receive funding from sources such as federal and state grants and from fees.

Proprietary Fund

The City's Proprietary Fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail.

Net position of the Water Fund at the end of the year consisted of unrestricted net position of \$16.6 million and a net investment in capital assets of \$128.5 million.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City submits its budget to the City Council in April and six months later sets the tax rate at the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. During this process, the City reviews and revises its revenue and expenditure plan for final adoption before setting the tax rate. The following are some of the major changes:

1. Cherry sheet revenues and expenditures are estimated in the original budget based upon previous year's cherry sheet revenues and adjusted, if needed, for the final budget.
2. Certain other revenues were adjusted based upon the previous year's actual and slightly increased estimates this year.

The following information pertains to the revenues and expenditures of the general fund. This data is included in the Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis, which presents financial information on the budgetary basis of accounting.

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Revenues and Other Financing Sources

Fiscal year 2022 actual revenues on a budgetary basis totaled \$693.5 million. This represents an increase of \$23.2 million or 3.5% from fiscal year 2021. Property taxes are the single largest revenue source, representing approximately 70.7% of general fund revenues, net of abatements. Sewer use receipts comprise the City's next largest revenue source, representing 8.3%. Other Income was significantly higher than budget because of building permits (\$13.4 million), miscellaneous other/Green Line Extension refund (\$5.5 million), other permits (\$2.0 million) and State reimbursements received through the general fund.

Expenditures

During fiscal year 2022, total expenditures increased by \$41.0 million or 6% on a budgetary basis mainly due to 1.5% cost of living increase.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2022, the City's capital assets of its governmental activities and business-type activity amounted to \$1.59 billion (net of depreciation). The City's capital assets include land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, open space, roadways and infrastructure.

Some of the major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included several ongoing sewer separation projects scattered throughout the City, which are funded through bonds and state grants, ongoing school building construction, and City building renovations.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 5.

Debt

At year-end, the City had \$548.1 million in outstanding bonds compared to \$527.0 million last year.

	Governmental activities		Business-type activity	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(in millions)			
General obligation bonds payable	\$ 548.1	527.0	—	—

The City maintains bond ratings with Fitch Ratings of AAA, Moody's Investors Service Inc. of AAA, and Standard & Poor's Corporation of AAA.

Additional information on the City's debt can be found in note 8.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The City's tax levy increased \$36.7 million, or 7.4%, to \$531,428,571 million in fiscal year 2023. The City's excess tax capacity, an extremely important indication of the City's financial health remained strong. The excess tax levy capacity increased from \$196.6 million in FY22 to \$201.0 million in FY23, a 2.2% increase.

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The FY 23 operating budget increased by 6.5% over the FY 22 adjusted budget. The FY23 Adopted Capital budget totaled \$164.1 million. The largest component of the FY23 Capital budget was the appropriation and loan authorization of \$60.0 million for the Port neighborhood sewer and drainage infrastructure improvements and surface enhancements project. Revenue and expenditure adjustments were made to the Adopted FY23 Operating budget when the property tax rate was set in the fall of 2022 as a result of clearer information being available around state aid and property tax revenues.

New Accounting Standards

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 87 "Leases", GASB Statement No. 91 "Conduit Debt Obligations.", GASB Statement No. 93 "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates", and GASB Statement No. 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."

Additional information regarding the effects of adopting these new accounting standards can be found in Note 2(q) of the financial statements.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: City of Cambridge, Attn: City Auditor, 795 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139-3219.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

	Primary government			Aggregate Discretely presented component units
	Governmental activities	Business-type activity	Total	
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Cash and investments	\$ 823,112,805	13,363,969	836,476,774	348,690,357
Cash and investments held by trustees	—	—	—	6,741,883
Receivables, net:				
Property taxes	7,008,113	—	7,008,113	—
Motor vehicle excise	925,543	—	925,543	—
Tax title and possessions	3,477,948	—	3,477,948	—
Leases	188,244	—	188,244	—
Intergovernmental	5,343,261	—	5,343,261	—
Other	23,926,631	5,070,562	28,997,193	28,428,862
Other assets	4,138,567	—	4,138,567	149,962,084
Internal balances	(32,723)	32,723	—	—
Noncurrent accounts receivable	18,728,767	—	18,728,767	2,590,910
Notes receivable	—	—	—	1,051,718
Development projects held for sale	—	—	—	65,785
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	287,505,408	48,739,024	336,244,432	32,970,030
Depreciable, net	1,170,848,010	79,860,679	1,250,708,689	216,975,322
Total assets	2,345,170,574	147,066,957	2,492,237,531	787,476,951
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Related to debt refundings	6,336,029	—	6,336,029	—
Related to pensions	68,100,273	—	68,100,273	15,092,574
Related to other post employment benefits	160,324,847	—	160,324,847	14,471,152
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	2,579,931,723	147,066,957	2,726,998,680	817,040,677
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Warrants and accounts payable	46,414,882	617,119	47,032,001	44,665,335
Accrued liabilities:				
Tax abatements	7,168,000	—	7,168,000	—
Accrued payroll	24,959,098	73,992	25,033,090	17,707,347
Accrued interest	7,881,214	—	7,881,214	—
Other	6,828,222	—	6,828,222	16,660,524
Unearned revenue	64,063,122	—	64,063,122	5,334,211
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Bonds and notes payable	66,258,737	—	66,258,737	150,919
Due to third parties	—	—	—	31,442,926
Compensated absences	8,903,000	279,000	9,182,000	22,802,320
Payroll tax deferral	—	—	—	5,582,666
Lease payable	2,790,308	—	2,790,308	8,006,790
Landfill	28,333	—	28,333	—
Judgments and claims	9,824,000	114,400	9,938,400	—
Pollution remediation	541,480	—	541,480	—
Due in more than one year:				
Bonds and notes payable	481,812,332	—	481,812,332	6,539,004
Due to third parties	—	—	—	28,298,224
Compensated absences	14,377,000	472,000	14,849,000	67,293
Landfill	793,334	—	793,334	—
Lease payable	2,813,712	—	2,813,712	59,502,072
Judgments and claims	9,005,800	382,900	9,388,700	—
Net OPEB liability	915,175,731	—	915,175,731	173,411,351
Pollution remediation	2,119,166	—	2,119,166	—
Net pension liability	2,829,921	—	2,829,921	673,045
Total liabilities	1,674,587,392	1,939,411	1,676,526,803	420,844,027
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Related to pensions	163,939,201	—	163,939,201	38,065,422
Related to other post employment benefits	59,623,087	—	59,623,087	2,756,300
Related to rent	18,670,629	—	18,670,629	1,933,093
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,916,820,309	1,939,411	1,918,759,720	463,598,842
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,056,682,141	128,494,627	1,185,176,768	175,746,567
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	68,097,556	—	68,097,556	—
Community preservation	23,143,679	—	23,143,679	—
Specific purposes	189,115	—	189,115	13,000,000
Other purposes	—	—	—	7,955,951
Unrestricted	(485,001,077)	16,632,919	(468,368,158)	156,739,317
Total net position	\$ 663,111,414	145,127,546	808,238,960	353,441,835

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Activities
Year ended June 30, 2022

Functions/programs	Expenses	Program revenues			Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position			Aggregate Discretely presented component units
		Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions	Primary government			
					Governmental activities	Business-type activity	Total	
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 60,826,687	455,146	—	—	(60,371,541)	—	(60,371,541)	
Public safety	171,198,138	72,973,692	236,039	—	(97,988,407)	—	(97,988,407)	
Community maintenance and development	152,720,825	62,135,368	6,890,982	5,879,918	(77,814,557)	—	(77,814,557)	
Human resource development	85,625,284	4,931,754	30,120,318	—	(50,573,212)	—	(50,573,212)	
Education	329,434,190	1,285,068	18,960,214	—	(309,188,908)	—	(309,188,908)	
Interest on long-term debt	12,269,454	—	—	—	(12,269,454)	—	(12,269,454)	
Total governmental activities	<u>812,074,578</u>	<u>141,781,028</u>	<u>56,207,553</u>	<u>5,879,918</u>	<u>(608,206,079)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(608,206,079)</u>	
Business-type activity:								
Water	18,136,546	17,101,070	—	—	—	(1,035,476)	(1,035,476)	
Total business-type activity	<u>18,136,546</u>	<u>17,101,070</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,035,476)</u>	<u>(1,035,476)</u>	
Total primary government	<u>\$ 830,211,124</u>	<u>158,882,098</u>	<u>56,207,553</u>	<u>5,879,918</u>	<u>(608,206,079)</u>	<u>(1,035,476)</u>	<u>(609,241,555)</u>	
Component units:								
Cambridge Health Alliance	\$ 847,340,158	367,632,789	500,408,938	—				20,701,569
Cambridge Redevelopment Authority	2,760,697	311,500	—	—				(2,449,197)
Total component units	<u>\$ 850,100,855</u>	<u>367,944,289</u>	<u>500,408,938</u>	<u>—</u>				<u>18,252,372</u>
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					\$ 497,284,716	—	497,284,716	—
Excises					20,066,820	—	20,066,820	—
Payments in lieu of taxes					8,535,070	—	8,535,070	—
Grants and contributions not restricted					71,846,505	—	71,846,505	—
Investment income					(2,289,499)	150,678	(2,138,821)	(449,781)
Miscellaneous					74,398,951	—	74,398,951	—
Transfers					724,745	(724,745)	—	—
Total general revenues and transfers					<u>670,567,308</u>	<u>(574,067)</u>	<u>669,993,241</u>	<u>(449,781)</u>
Change in net position					62,361,229	(1,609,543)	60,751,686	17,802,591
Net position – beginning (a)					<u>600,750,185</u>	<u>146,737,089</u>	<u>747,487,274</u>	<u>335,639,244</u>
Net position – ending					<u>\$ 663,111,414</u>	<u>145,127,546</u>	<u>808,238,960</u>	<u>353,441,835</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

(a) Beginning of year net position of discretely presented component unit was restated for GASB Statement No. 87 (CHA only)

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

Assets	General fund	Capital fund	Affordable housing trust fund	City Grants fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
Cash and investments	\$ 369,376,009	231,178,923	111,323,745	72,998,202	38,235,926	823,112,805
Receivables, net:						
Property taxes	7,008,113	—	—	—	—	7,008,113
Motor vehicle excise	925,543	—	—	—	—	925,543
Tax title and possessions	3,477,948	—	—	—	—	3,477,948
Leases	18,917,011	—	—	—	—	18,917,011
Intergovernmental	—	4,236,741	—	779,402	327,118	5,343,261
Departmental and other	19,187,455	—	4,151,365	—	587,811	23,926,631
Total receivables	49,516,070	4,236,741	4,151,365	779,402	914,929	59,598,507
Other assets	4,138,567	—	—	—	—	4,138,567
Due from other funds	16,925,753	569,969	—	—	—	17,495,722
Total assets	<u>439,956,399</u>	<u>235,985,633</u>	<u>115,475,110</u>	<u>73,777,604</u>	<u>39,150,855</u>	<u>904,345,601</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Warrants and accounts payable	25,823,688	14,971,812	533,659	3,200,508	1,885,215	46,414,882
Accrued liabilities:						
Tax abatements	4,301,000	—	—	—	—	4,301,000
Judgments and claims	9,824,000	—	—	—	—	9,824,000
Accrued payroll	24,704,177	53,747	—	151,661	49,513	24,959,098
Other	6,687,639	—	—	—	140,583	6,828,222
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	64,063,122	—	64,063,122
Due to other funds	32,723	—	—	16,925,753	569,969	17,528,445
Total liabilities	<u>71,373,227</u>	<u>15,025,559</u>	<u>533,659</u>	<u>84,341,044</u>	<u>2,645,280</u>	<u>173,918,769</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable revenue	28,642,188	—	—	—	155,417	28,797,605
Related to rent	18,670,629	—	—	—	—	18,670,629
Fund balances (deficit):						
Nonspendable	4,058,567	—	—	—	—	4,058,567
Restricted	—	220,960,074	—	6,786,633	33,740,817	261,487,524
Committed	85,064,764	—	114,941,451	—	2,609,341	202,615,556
Assigned	21,500,000	—	—	—	—	21,500,000
Unassigned	210,647,024	—	—	(17,350,073)	—	193,296,951
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>321,270,355</u>	<u>220,960,074</u>	<u>114,941,451</u>	<u>(10,563,440)</u>	<u>36,350,158</u>	<u>682,958,598</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances (deficit)	<u>\$ 439,956,399</u>	<u>235,985,633</u>	<u>115,475,110</u>	<u>73,777,604</u>	<u>39,150,855</u>	<u>904,345,601</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the
Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

Total fund balance – governmental funds	\$	682,958,598
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		1,453,223,447
Net lessee activities		(474,049)
Adjust deferred inflows of resources to record revenues on an accrual basis		28,797,605
Capitalized loss on debt refunding in the government-wide statements that is not capitalized in the governmental funds		6,336,029
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
General obligation bonds, net		548,071,069
Accrued interest on bonds		7,881,214
Compensated absences		23,280,000
Landfill		821,667
Judgments and claims		9,005,800
Tax abatements		2,867,000
Pollution remediation		2,660,646
Net pension liability, net of deferred amounts		98,668,849
Net OPEB liability, net of deferred amounts		814,473,971
		<u>1,507,730,216</u>
Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>663,111,414</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>General fund</u>	<u>Capital fund</u>	<u>Affordable housing trust fund</u>	<u>City Grants fund</u>	<u>Other governmental fund</u>	<u>Total governmental funds</u>
Revenues:						
Real and personal property taxes	\$ 497,041,998	—	—	—	—	497,041,998
Excises:						
Hotel/motel/meals/other	12,348,390	—	—	—	—	12,348,390
Motor vehicles	8,052,896	—	—	—	—	8,052,896
Payments in lieu of taxes	8,535,070	—	—	—	—	8,535,070
Intergovernmental	71,846,505	5,879,918	—	30,120,318	26,087,235	133,933,976
Investment income	(2,196,652)	25,061	(274,628)	15,448	141,272	(2,289,499)
Sewer use charges	57,209,823	—	—	—	—	57,209,823
Departmental and other	88,320,900	1,480,550	27,388,303	785,556	37,538,013	155,513,322
Total revenues	<u>741,158,930</u>	<u>7,385,529</u>	<u>27,113,675</u>	<u>30,921,322</u>	<u>63,766,520</u>	<u>870,345,976</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	49,050,202	—	—	8,183,728	10,000	57,243,930
Public safety	158,855,657	—	—	1,529,969	—	160,385,626
Community maintenance and development	67,516,037	—	48,867,845	2,227,388	4,086,162	122,697,432
Human resource development	55,117,604	—	—	17,248,000	395,236	72,760,840
Education	242,832,870	—	—	—	16,265,225	259,098,095
Judgments and claims	14,317,752	—	—	—	—	14,317,752
State and district assessments	64,455,971	—	—	—	—	64,455,971
Capital outlays	—	107,188,605	—	—	—	107,188,605
Debt service	82,106,831	—	—	—	—	82,106,831
Total expenditures	<u>734,252,924</u>	<u>107,188,605</u>	<u>48,867,845</u>	<u>29,189,085</u>	<u>20,756,623</u>	<u>940,255,082</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>6,906,006</u>	<u>(99,803,076)</u>	<u>(21,754,170)</u>	<u>1,732,237</u>	<u>43,009,897</u>	<u>(69,909,106)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):						
Premium on debt issuance	338,544	10,550,000	—	—	—	10,888,544
Issuance of debt	—	81,750,000	—	—	—	81,750,000
Transfers in	20,322,180	51,103,326	32,354,155	—	730,000	104,509,661
Transfers out	(50,675,505)	(18,354,155)	—	—	(34,755,256)	(103,784,916)
Total other financing (uses) sources	<u>(30,014,781)</u>	<u>125,049,171</u>	<u>32,354,155</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(34,025,256)</u>	<u>93,363,289</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(23,108,775)</u>	<u>25,246,095</u>	<u>10,599,985</u>	<u>1,732,237</u>	<u>8,984,641</u>	<u>23,454,183</u>
Fund balance – beginning	344,379,130	195,713,979	104,341,466	(12,295,677)	27,365,517	659,504,415
Fund balance – ending	\$ <u>321,270,355</u>	<u>220,960,074</u>	<u>114,941,451</u>	<u>(10,563,440)</u>	<u>36,350,158</u>	<u>682,958,598</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds	\$ 23,454,183
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital outlays, applicable to capital assets, (\$122,025,465) exceeded depreciation expense (\$53,530,946)	68,494,519
Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis	3,365,086
Proceeds of long-term debt (\$81,750,000) increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position, but are included in the operating statement of the governmental funds. Repayment of bond principal, including amounts to defease long-term debt, (\$65,448,260) is an expenditure the governmental funds, but reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which proceeds exceed payments.	(16,301,740)
Premiums received are revenues in the governmental funds, but are increases to long-term liabilities, net of amortization, in the statement of net position	(4,807,255)
Deferred loss on refunding is amortized in the statement of activities and is not reported in the governmental funds	(1,275,640)
Pension and other postemployment benefits reported in the statement of activities does require the use of current financial resources, and therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds	(7,092,930)
Net leasing activities	(474,049)
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. This amount represents the increase in landfill liabilities (\$821,667), non current claims (\$1,213,600), pollution remediation (\$1,157,146), and accrued interest (\$416,532) offset by a decrease in compensated absences (\$608,000).	<u>(3,000,945)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u><u>62,361,229</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2022

	Enterprise fund
	<u>Water fund</u>
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,363,969
Receivables, net	5,070,562
Due from other funds	32,723
Total current assets	<u>18,467,254</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	48,739,024
Depreciable, net	79,860,679
Total noncurrent assets	<u>128,599,703</u>
Total assets	<u>147,066,957</u>
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Warrants and accounts payable	617,119
Accrued liabilities:	
Claims	114,400
Compensated absences	279,000
Accrued payroll	73,992
Total current liabilities	<u>1,084,511</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities:	
Claims	382,900
Compensated absences	472,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>854,900</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,939,411</u>
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	128,494,627
Unrestricted	16,632,919
Total net position	<u>\$ 145,127,546</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise fund
	Water fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 17,101,070
Total operating revenues	17,101,070
Administration	4,445,694
Service and support programs	7,803,309
Depreciation	5,887,543
Total operating expenses	18,136,546
Operating loss	(1,035,476)
Nonoperating revenue:	
Investment earnings – other	150,678
Nonoperating revenue	150,678
Loss before transfers	(884,798)
Transfers to other funds	(724,745)
Change in net position	(1,609,543)
Total net position – beginning	146,737,089
Total net position – ending	\$ 145,127,546

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise fund
	<u>Water fund</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 16,311,598
Cash paid to vendors	(8,374,405)
Cash paid to employees	<u>(4,597,047)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,340,146</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers	<u>(724,745)</u>
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	<u>(724,745)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	<u>(3,340,012)</u>
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(3,340,012)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Investment income	<u>150,678</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>150,678</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(573,933)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>13,937,902</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ <u><u>13,363,969</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,035,476)
Depreciation	5,887,543
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	(789,472)
Other liabilities	<u>(722,449)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ <u><u>3,340,146</u></u>
Noncash capital and related financing activities:	
Noncash capital acquisitions	\$ (105,076)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2022

Assets	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,406,926	4,763,298	187,946
Dividend and interest receivable	291,819	—	—
Other assets	896,180	—	—
Due from Broker for Securities sold	41,100,038	—	—
Investments, at fair value:			
Fixed income securities	60,660,530	—	—
Equities	41,270,739	—	—
Pooled investments:			
Fixed income	144,941,025	—	—
Real estate	269,244,940	—	—
Domestic equities	696,109,061	—	—
International equities	220,719,479	—	—
Alternative	375,581,233	—	—
Total investments	1,808,527,007	—	—
Cash collateral on security lending	700,673	—	—
Total assets	<u>1,873,922,643</u>	<u>4,763,298</u>	<u>187,946</u>
Liabilities			
Accrued liabilities	832,290	—	—
Guarantee deposits	1,167,013	—	—
Cash collateral on security lending	700,673	—	—
Total liabilities	<u>2,699,976</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Pensions	1,842,202,208	—	—
OPEB Benefits	29,020,459	—	—
Individuals, organizations and other governments	—	4,763,298	187,946
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,871,222,667</u>	<u>4,763,298</u>	<u>187,946</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Year ended June 30, 2022

	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Fund
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Employers	\$ 76,592,284	—	—
Nonemployer – city	1,707,381	—	—
Plan members	25,030,544	—	—
Other systems	3,890,352	—	—
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	492,058	—	—
Gifts and bequests	—	292,917	330,540
Miscellaneous	—	39,363	—
	<u>107,712,619</u>	<u>332,280</u>	<u>330,540</u>
Investment earnings:			
Interest and dividends	30,793,887	(34,351)	215
Securities lending income	1,769	—	—
Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments	248,947,666	—	—
Less:			
Management fees	(10,523,685)	—	—
Borrower rebates and fees under securities lending program	(502)	—	—
	<u>269,219,135</u>	<u>(34,351)</u>	<u>215</u>
Net investment earnings	<u>269,219,135</u>	<u>(34,351)</u>	<u>215</u>
Total additions	<u>376,931,754</u>	<u>297,929</u>	<u>330,755</u>
Deductions:			
Benefits	117,530,798	—	—
Refunds of contributions	2,337,400	—	—
Other systems	3,883,154	—	—
Administrative expenses	1,357,448	—	—
Beneficiary payments to individuals	—	233,302	383,762
Miscellaneous	—	285,350	—
	<u>125,108,800</u>	<u>518,652</u>	<u>383,762</u>
Total deductions	<u>125,108,800</u>	<u>518,652</u>	<u>383,762</u>
Change in net position	251,822,954	(220,723)	(53,007)
Net position, beginning of year	<u>1,619,399,713</u>	<u>4,984,021</u>	<u>240,953</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 1,871,222,667</u>	<u>4,763,298</u>	<u>187,946</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Discretely Presented Component Units

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

	Component Units		
	CHA	CRA	Total
	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Current assets:			
Cash and investments	\$ 307,097,709	41,592,648	348,690,357
Cash and investments held by trustees	6,741,883	—	6,741,883
Receivables, net:			
Other	27,595,840	833,022	28,428,862
Other assets	<u>149,931,059</u>	<u>31,025</u>	<u>149,962,084</u>
Total current assets	<u>491,366,491</u>	<u>42,456,695</u>	<u>533,823,186</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Accounts receivable	—	2,590,910	2,590,910
Notes receivable	—	1,051,718	1,051,718
Development projects held for sale	—	65,785	65,785
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	21,107,787	11,862,243	32,970,030
Depreciable, net	<u>209,237,610</u>	<u>7,737,712</u>	<u>216,975,322</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>230,345,397</u>	<u>23,308,368</u>	<u>253,653,765</u>
Total assets	<u>721,711,888</u>	<u>65,765,063</u>	<u>787,476,951</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Related to pensions	14,665,703	426,871	15,092,574
Related to other post employment benefits	<u>14,272,151</u>	<u>199,001</u>	<u>14,471,152</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>750,649,742</u>	<u>66,390,935</u>	<u>817,040,677</u>
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Current liabilities:			
Warrants and accounts payable	43,998,048	667,287	44,665,335
Accrued liabilities:			
Accrued payroll	17,679,122	28,225	17,707,347
Other	16,645,179	15,345	16,660,524
Unearned revenue	<u>5,334,211</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,334,211</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>83,656,560</u>	<u>710,857</u>	<u>84,367,417</u>
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Bonds and notes payable	—	150,919	150,919
Due to third parties	31,442,926	—	31,442,926
Compensated absences	22,779,889	22,431	22,802,320
Payroll tax deferral	5,582,666	—	5,582,666
Lease Payable	8,006,790	—	8,006,790
Due in more than one year:			
Bonds and notes payable	—	6,539,004	6,539,004
Due to third parties	28,298,224	—	28,298,224
Compensated absences	—	67,293	67,293
Lease Payable	59,502,072	—	59,502,072
Net OPEB liability	172,622,548	788,803	173,411,351
Net pension liability	<u>662,201</u>	<u>10,844</u>	<u>673,045</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>328,897,316</u>	<u>7,579,294</u>	<u>336,476,610</u>
Total liabilities	<u>412,553,876</u>	<u>8,290,151</u>	<u>420,844,027</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Related to pensions	37,467,845	597,577	38,065,422
Related to other post employment benefits	2,549,961	206,339	2,756,300
Related to rent	<u>1,933,093</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,933,093</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>454,504,775</u>	<u>9,094,067</u>	<u>463,598,842</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	162,836,535	12,910,032	175,746,567
Restricted for specific purposes	—	13,000,000	13,000,000
Restricted for other purposes	7,955,951	—	7,955,951
Unrestricted	<u>125,352,481</u>	<u>31,386,836</u>	<u>156,739,317</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 296,144,967</u>	<u>57,296,868</u>	<u>353,441,835</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Discretely Presented Component Units

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Positions

June 30, 2022

<u>Functions/programs</u>	<u>Component Units</u>		
	<u>CHA June 30, 2022</u>	<u>CRA December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Total</u>
Expenses	\$ 847,340,158	2,760,697	850,100,855
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	367,632,789	311,500	367,944,289
Operating grants and contributions	500,408,938	—	500,408,938
Total program revenues	<u>868,041,727</u>	<u>311,500</u>	<u>868,353,227</u>
Net program revenues (expenses)	<u>20,701,569</u>	<u>(2,449,197)</u>	<u>18,252,372</u>
General revenues:			
Investment income/(loss)	<u>(3,259,911)</u>	<u>2,810,130</u>	<u>(449,781)</u>
Total general revenues	<u>(3,259,911)</u>	<u>2,810,130</u>	<u>(449,781)</u>
Change in net position	17,441,658	360,933	17,802,591
Net position – beginning (a)	<u>278,703,309</u>	<u>56,935,935</u>	<u>335,639,244</u>
Net position – ending	\$ <u><u>296,144,967</u></u>	<u><u>57,296,868</u></u>	<u><u>353,441,835</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

(a) Beginning net position for CHA was restated for the adoption of GASB 87, see note 2

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(1) The Financial Reporting Entity

(a) *Primary Government*

Settled in 1630 by a group from the Massachusetts Bay Company, the City of Cambridge (the City) was incorporated as a town in 1636 and became a city in 1846. Since 1940, the City has operated under a Council Manager form of government. The legislative body of the City is the City Council, consisting of nine members elected at-large every two years; the Mayor and Vice Mayor are elected by the Council from among its members for a two-year term. Executive authority resides with the City Manager, who is appointed by the Council and is responsible for the delivery of services to City residents.

The Mayor also serves as Chair of the School Committee. The School Committee, whose members are elected, has full authority for operations of the school system and appoints a superintendent to administer the system's day-to-day operations.

The accompanying basic financial statements present the City of Cambridge and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City.

(b) *Retirement System*

The Cambridge Retirement System (the System) is a defined benefit contributory retirement system created under State statute. It is administered by a Retirement Board comprised of five members: the City Auditor who serves as *ex officio*; two individuals elected by participants in the System; a fourth member appointed by the City Manager and a fifth member chosen by the other members of the Retirement Board. The System provides pension benefits to retired City, Cambridge Housing Authority, Cambridge Redevelopment Authority and Cambridge Health Alliance employees. Although legally separate, the System provides services entirely or almost entirely to the City and thus has been reported as if it were part of the primary government; a method of inclusion known as blending.

The System is on a calendar fiscal year. As a result, the financial information of the System is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021. The System is included in the City's fiduciary fund financial statements. Complete financial statements for the System for its year ended December 31, 2021 are available from its offices on 125 Cambridgepark Drive Suite 104, Cambridge, MA 02140.

(c) *Discretely Presented Component Units*

A Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities are presented for the City's component units for the Cambridge Health Alliance and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority. The total component unit information can then be found as a separate column on the City's entity-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City.

The Cambridge Health Alliance (CHA) is included as a component unit because the City is responsible for the appointment of the hospital's board of trustees and is financially accountable for and is able to impose its will on the organization. CHA is a body politic and corporate and public instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the Commonwealth) established by Chapter 147 of the Acts of 1996. CHA is governed by a nineteen member board, all of whom are

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

appointed by the City Manager. CHA is responsible for the implementation of public health programs in the City.

Complete financial statements for the CHA for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are available from its offices on 350 Main St, Suite 31, Malden, Massachusetts 02148.

The Cambridge Redevelopment Authority (CRA) was established in 1955 pursuant to Chapter 121B of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended, to administer and plan urban renewal projects within the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts (the City). The CRA was issued a Certificate of Organization by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on November 20, 1956. The CRA is governed by a five-member board of directors, one of whom is appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and remaining four members are appointed by the Cambridge City Manager and confirmed by the Cambridge City Council. The CRA has received a significant amount of intergovernmental revenue that will be used solely for capital projects that are under CRA oversight. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the CRA is presented as a discrete component unit of the City.

Complete financial statements for the CRA for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 are available from its offices at 255 Main Street 8th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02142.

Unless otherwise indicated, the notes to the basic financial statements pertain only to the primary government because certain disclosures of the component units are not significant relative to the primary government.

(d) Related Organizations

The City Manager is also responsible for appointing four of five board members to the Cambridge Housing Authority, subject to confirmation by the Council. However, the City's accountability for this organization does not extend beyond making these appointments.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the more significant policies followed by the City:

(a) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its discretely presented component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities* that rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given 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 (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and the individual enterprise fund are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

(i) Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *full accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of when the timing of related cash flows take place. 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 have been satisfied.

(ii) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using *the current financial resources measurements focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Under this method, revenues are recognized as soon as they are "susceptible to accrual" (i.e., both measurable and available). Revenues not considered to be available are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

The City applies the susceptible to accrual criteria to property and other taxes intergovernmental revenues. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, there are essentially two types of revenues. In one, moneys must be expended for a specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the City; therefore, revenues are recognized as expenditures are incurred subject to availability requirements. In the other, moneys are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues when cash is received, or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. State aid is accrued as revenue in the year that the funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth.

Property taxes and other taxes are recorded as revenue in the year for which the taxes have been levied, provided they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Generally, intergovernmental revenues are recognized as revenue, provided they are earned during the year and collected within one year after year-end, except Chapter 90 receivables which are considered available when received. Investment income is recorded as earned. Other revenues are recorded when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, principal and interest on general obligation debt as well as expenditures related to liabilities including compensated absences, pensions, leases, other postemployment benefits, judgments and claims and tax abatements are recorded only as expenditures to the extent payment is mature and due.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and financing from leases are reported as other financing sources.

(iii) *Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

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 a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for water service. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund include the cost of preparing and delivering the water, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Governmental Funds – The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *capital fund* accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

The *affordable housing trust fund* accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of affordable housing units.

The *city grants fund* accounts for a wide range of federal and state grants and provide additional support to several City programs. The primary source of funding is federal CARES Act and ARPA Act funding related to COVID and support for the Arts Council, Historical Commission, and Library.

The *other governmental fund* accounts for programs such as, Community Development Block Grant, various school grants, the Parking Fund, Community Preservation Act and the Aggregation Adder Fund. These funds receive funding from sources such as federal and state grants and from fees.

Proprietary Fund – The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *water fund* accounts for activities related to the preparation and delivery of water to City residents.

Fiduciary Funds – Additionally, the City reports the following fiduciary fund types:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds:

The *pension trust fund* accounts principally for the activities of the System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to retired City employees.

The *OPEB trust fund* is an irrevocable trust fund established for other postemployment benefits. The assets are appropriated from the General Fund and accumulate to reduce

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

the unfunded actuarial liability of health care and other postemployment benefits. This fund is currently not used for payments of benefits.

Private Purpose Trust Fund:

The *private purpose trust fund* is used to account for assets received and distributed by the City acting in a trustee capacity for individuals, private organizations and for other funds.

Custodial Fund:

The primary purpose of this fund is to provide oversight of school activity accounts.

(c) Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

(d) Basis of Investment Valuation

Investments are presented in the accompanying basic financial statements at fair value. Where applicable, fair values are based on quotations from national securities exchanges, except for certain investments of the System, which are described in note 3. Further, income from investments is recognized in the same fund as the related investments.

The City invests in Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) Cash Portfolio, which is an external investment pool and is not SEC-registered. The fund is state regulated and is valued at amortized cost.

(e) Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activity are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

(f) Uncollectible Tax and Other Receivables

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts considered to be uncollectible are based on the type and age of the related receivable.

(g) Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

The City accounts for certain transactions that result in the consumption or acquisition of resources in one period that are applicable to future periods as deferred outflows and inflows of resources, respectively, to distinguish them from assets and liabilities. For fiscal year 2022, the City has reported deferred outflows pertaining to its debt refunding, pension and other post-employment benefits transactions in the government-wide statements and deferred inflows related to pensions, other post-employment benefits and rent transactions in the government-wide statements. Deferred inflows related to rent and unavailable revenue are also reported in the governmental fund statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(h) Capital Assets

Capital assets, (excluding intangible right-to-use lease assets) include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	20–50
Infrastructure	15–60
Furniture and equipment	5–20

(i) Leases

As Lessee:

The City is a lessee for non-cancelable leases of equipment. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease asset) in the financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

Lease liabilities are initially recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments to be made by the City over the lease term. The estimated payments are discounted using the City's estimated incremental borrowing rate. The lease term includes the non-cancelable period of the lease. The lease liability is subsequently reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. Lease liabilities are reported on the statements of net position.

Lease assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the City's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Lease assets are initially measured at the initial value of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date and initial direct costs. The lease asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Lease assets are reported with capital assets on the statements of net position.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and remeasures its lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

As Lessor:

The City is a lessor for a non-cancelable lease of a building and the City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the accompanying financial statements.

At the commencement of the lease, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of lease payments expected to be received from lessees over the lease term. The estimated payments are discounted using the City's estimated incremental borrowing rate. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received.

The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Deferred lease inflows are recognized as revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and remeasures its lease receivable and deferred inflows if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

(j) *Compensated Absences*

Employees are granted sick and vacation leave in varying amounts. Upon retirement, termination, or death, certain employees are compensated for unused sick and vacation leave (subject to certain limitations) at their then current rates of pay. The cost of compensated absences for employees is recorded as earned in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if it has matured (i.e., come due for payment). The liability for vacation leave is based on the amount earned but not used; for sick leave, it is based on the amount accumulated at the balance sheet date (vesting method).

(k) *Long-Term Obligations and Related Costs*

Premiums, discounts, and issue costs – In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activity, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are capitalized and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Issue costs, other than prepaid insurance, if any, are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs in the operating statement, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(I) **Net Position and Fund Balance**

In the Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements, net position is reported in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets: Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted: Net position the use of which is subject to constraints imposed by external parties, including creditors, grantors, and laws and regulations of other governments, or imposed by City Charter or enabling legislation. Nonexpendable amounts are required to remain intact under such constraints.

Unrestricted: Remaining net position not considered invested in capital assets, net of related debt or restricted.

For purposes of net position classification, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, fund balance is reported in the following categories:

Nonspendable: Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Restricted: Amounts the use of which is subject to constraints imposed by external parties, including creditors, grantors, and laws and regulations of other governments, or imposed by City Charter or enabling legislation.

Committed: 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. For the City, this formal action takes the form of State statutes or Home-rule petitions which are adopted by the City Council with a 2/3rds vote.

Assigned: Amounts that are constrained by the City's intent for use for specific budgetary purposes, but are considered neither restricted or committed.

Unassigned: Amounts in the general fund that are not otherwise constrained for a specific purpose more narrow than the general operations of the City.

The flow of expenditures for unrestricted resources is to use the committed when possible first, then assigned and then the unassigned when needed.

The Unassigned Fund balance policy adopted by the City Council is as follows:

- General Fund (GAAP) balance as of June 30 of each year is equal to or greater than 15% of the ensuing fiscal year's operating revenue.

The responsibility for tracking this policy is with the City Treasurer who estimates the surplus or deficit for the current year and prepares a projection for the year-end unassigned general fund balance. Any

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

anticipated balance in excess of the targeted maximum unassigned balance maybe budgeted to reduce the ensuing year's property tax levy, transferred to stabilization fund, or fund one-time capital projects.

This policy is reviewed annually during the City's Annual Budget and Public Investment Program process.

(m) Securities Lending Transactions

The System engages in securities lending transactions. Collateral received on securities lending transactions is reported as an asset with a corresponding liability to the borrower. The underlying securities lent to the borrower under these transactions are reported as investments. Borrower rebates and administrative fees are reported as expenses; interest and dividends on the underlying securities and related collateral are reported as revenues.

(n) Landfill Postclosure Care Costs

State and federal regulations required the City to place a final cover on its Danehy Park landfill site when it stopped accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure which continued through 2022. At June 30, 2022, 100% of the landfill site had been used and has not accepted solid waste for several years. The City has completed the covering of this site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. During fiscal year 2022, the City agreed to continue certain maintenance and monitoring for an additional 30 years.

(o) Unearned Revenue

Resources received in advance are reported as unearned revenue until the period of exchange. Intergovernmental revenues representing grants and assistance from other governmental units, are generally recognized as revenue in the period when eligibility requirements, as defined by GASB Statement No. 33, have been met. Any resources received before eligibility requirements are met are reported as deferred inflows of resources. The City received \$64,063,122 of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds during fiscal year 2022 which was not spent as of June 30, 2022. As such, these funds are recorded as revenue in the City Grants fund.

(p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(q) Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87 "Leases." The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of government's financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The Statement, as amended by GASB 95, is effective for the fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021, and all reporting periods thereafter. The City adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87 as of July 1, 2021. The changes related to the adoption of this statement had no impact on beginning net position. The City's discretely presented component unit (CHA) also adopted GASB Statement No. 87 which resulted in a corresponding adjustment of approximately \$21.8 million to the previously reported financial statements. The adoptions of GASB Statement No. 87 had no impact on the financial statements of the City's other discretely presented component unit (CRA).

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 91 "*Conduit Debt Obligations*." The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method for government issuers to report conduit debt obligations and related commitments and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuer, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This statement was implemented in fiscal year 2022 and there was no impact on its financial statements.

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 92 – *Omnibus 2020*. GASB Statement No. 92 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The new standard is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The City adopted the provisions of this Statement, which did not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 93 "*Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*" The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications related to the replacement of an interbank offered rate. This statement was implemented in fiscal year 2022 and there was no impact on its financial statements.

The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 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*." The objective of this Statement is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This statement was implemented in fiscal year 2022 and there was no impact on its financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(3) Deposits and Investments

(a) Deposits

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available to the City. The City's policy requires full collateralization on all demand deposit accounts including checking accounts, certificates of deposit and money market accounts.

(i) Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. As of June 30, 2022, the bank balances of uninsured and uncollateralized deposits are as follows:

Primary government	\$	231
Discretely presented component units:		
CHA		8,643,873
CRA (as of December 31, 2021)		<u>7,400,898</u>
	\$	<u><u>16,045,002</u></u>

(b) Investments

The City's investment program is operated by the City Treasurer in conformance with all applicable federal and state requirements, including MGL c. 44, Sections 54 and 55. The objective is to obtain a high level of income while also following the principles of security, liquidity, and yield.

Investments of General Fund available cash balances consist of fully collateralized certificates of deposit with local banking institutions for duration of 6-9 months and units in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts oversees the financial management of the MMDT, an external investment pool for cities, towns, and other state and local agencies with the Commonwealth. MMDT meets the criteria established by GASB 79 to report its investments at amortized cost; therefore, the City reports its investment in MMDT at amortized cost which approximates the net asset value of \$1.00 per share. MMDT has a maturity of less than 1 year and is not rated.

The City's investment portfolio for private purpose funds is designed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and the City's liquidity requirements. The portfolio is managed with the objective of exceeding the average of three-month U.S. Treasury Bill rates for the equivalent period. The investments for trust funds include collateralized certificate of deposits, U.S. Government Agencies, and units in the MMDT for durations between 12-48 months.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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The City's pension system and OPEB irrevocable trust fund have additional investment powers, most notably the ability to invest in common stocks, corporate bonds, and other specified investments.

(i) *System Investment Policy*

The provisions of Massachusetts General Laws (M.G.L.) c. 32, sec 3(2) govern the System's investment practice.

Diversification is attained through varied investment management styles that comply with Massachusetts state law. This is accomplished through the retention of investment managers that adhere to M.G.L. c. 32, sec 23(3), the "Prudent Person" rule.

The System has retained an investment consultant to work with the Retirement Board in a fiduciary capacity to assure that strategic investment diversification is attained, to employ investment managers with expertise in their respective asset classes, and to closely monitor the implementation and performance of the respective investment strategies.

The System participates in the segmentation program of the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund which allows Massachusetts retirement systems to invest only in individual asset classes of the PRIT Fund. The PRIT Fund is an external investment pool, as defined by the Government Accounting Standards Board, and it is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission but is subject to oversight by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (the PRIM Board). The System's alternative investments include investments in the PRIT hedge and private equity segments of the PRIT Fund. The PRIT Fund issue separately available audited financial statements.

(ii) *OPEB Investment Policy*

The provisions of Massachusetts General Laws (M.G.L.) c. 44 sec 54 allows investment in securities listed on the Commonwealth's approved securities listing. The OPEB investment portfolio is managed by the City's Investment committee. The portfolio's current target allocation is 50% equities (securities from the approved state listing) and 50% of fixed income securities.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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(iii) *Interest Rate Risk*

The following is a listing of the primary government's fixed income investments and related maturity schedule (in years) as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
City:					
Money market/MMDT	\$ 363,321,655	363,321,655	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	53,362,264	53,362,264	—	—	—
U.S. agencies	198,019,276	108,011,700	90,007,576	—	—
Subtotal city	<u>614,703,195</u>	<u>524,695,619</u>	<u>90,007,576</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
System (as of December 31, 2021):					
U.S. treasury notes and bonds	15,903,423	—	6,958,679	2,249,893	6,694,851
Municipal securities	1,811,744	—	1,003,878	604,256	203,610
U.S. agencies	4,036,790	—	15,623	270,829	3,750,338
Domestic corporate	23,042,672	—	8,011,831	4,332,152	10,698,689
Asset-backed:					
CMOs	5,999,386	—	—	—	5,999,386
Other	1,705,533	—	1,426,850	278,683	—
Pooled fixed-income investments	144,941,025	—	—	144,941,025	—
Subtotal system	<u>197,440,573</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17,416,861</u>	<u>152,676,838</u>	<u>27,346,874</u>
OPEB Trust:					
Money market	3,583,457	3,583,457	—	—	—
U.S. agencies	8,160,981	4,556,007	3,604,974	—	—
Subtotal OPEB Trust	<u>11,744,438</u>	<u>8,139,464</u>	<u>3,604,974</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$ 823,888,206</u>	<u>532,835,083</u>	<u>111,029,411</u>	<u>152,676,838</u>	<u>27,346,874</u>
Discretely presented component units					
CHA:					
Money market	\$ 48,880,295	48,880,295	—	—	—
MMDT	161,008,966	161,008,966	—	—	—
Corporate fixed income	9,978,200	9,978,200	—	—	—
Municiple Bonds	11,570,396	1,550,967	4,266,135	5,753,294	—
U.S. agencies	45,175,610	4,824,931	28,877,302	11,473,377	—
U.S. treasury notes	32,727,108	13,299,013	19,428,095	—	—
Subtotal CHA	<u>309,340,575</u>	<u>239,542,372</u>	<u>52,571,532</u>	<u>17,226,671</u>	<u>—</u>
CRA (as of December 31, 2021):					
Foreign issuance	1,001,010	1,001,010	—	—	—
U.S. agencies	19,684,613	5,799,102	13,885,511	—	—
Subtotal CRA	<u>20,685,623</u>	<u>6,800,112</u>	<u>13,885,511</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total discretely presented component units	<u>\$ 330,026,198</u>	<u>246,342,484</u>	<u>66,457,043</u>	<u>17,226,671</u>	<u>—</u>

The City, OPEB Trust, and the System's guidelines do not specifically address limits on maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The manager of each fixed income portfolio is responsible for determining the maturity and commensurate returns of their portfolio.

The collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) held by the System are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

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(iv) *Credit Risk*

The City, OPEB Trust, and the System allow investment managers to apply discretion under the “Prudent Person” rule. Investments are made, as a prudent person would be expected to act with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

The primary government’s fixed income investments as of June 30, 2022 were rated by Standard and Poor’s and/or an equivalent national rating organization. The ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor’s rating scale:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>BB and less than BB</u>	<u>Not rated</u>
City:							
Money market/MMDT	\$ 363,321,655	—	—	—	—	—	363,321,655
Certificates of deposit	53,362,264	—	—	—	—	—	53,362,264
U.S. agencies	198,019,276	190,209,126	—	—	—	—	7,810,150
Subtotal city	614,703,195	190,209,126	—	—	—	—	424,494,069
System (as of December 31, 2021):							
U.S. Treasury notes and bonds	15,903,423	5,129,533	523,295	—	975,534	769,423	8,505,638
Municipal securities	1,811,744	—	1,074,561	291,789	—	201,776	243,618
U.S. agencies	4,036,790	8,259	—	—	—	—	4,028,531
Domestic corporate	23,042,672	861,022	912,246	9,212,915	11,047,650	267,916	740,923
Asset-backed:							
CMOs	5,999,386	4,928,894	—	186,270	—	—	884,222
Other	1,705,533	1,146,191	—	85,059	474,283	—	—
Pooled fixed-income investments	144,941,025	—	—	—	—	—	144,941,025
Subtotal system	197,440,573	12,073,899	2,510,102	9,776,033	12,497,467	1,239,115	159,343,957
OPEB Trust:							
Money market	3,583,457	—	—	—	—	—	3,583,457
U.S. agencies	8,160,981	8,160,981	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal OPEB Trust	11,744,438	8,160,981	—	—	—	—	3,583,457
Total	\$ 823,888,206	210,444,006	2,510,102	9,776,033	12,497,467	1,239,115	587,421,483
Discretely presented component units							
CHA:							
Money market	\$ 48,880,295	—	—	—	—	—	48,880,295
MMDT	161,008,966	—	—	—	—	—	161,008,966
Corporate fixed income	9,978,200	—	9,978,200	—	—	—	—
Municipal Bonds	11,570,396	11,570,396	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. agencies	45,175,610	45,175,610	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. treasury notes	32,727,108	32,727,108	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal CHA	309,340,575	89,473,114	9,978,200	—	—	—	209,889,261
CRA (as of December 31, 2021):							
Foreign Issuance	1,001,010	1,001,010	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. agencies	19,684,613	19,684,613	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal CRA	20,685,623	20,685,623	—	—	—	—	—
Total discretely presented component units	\$ 330,026,198	110,158,737	9,978,200	—	—	—	209,889,261

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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(v) *Concentration Risk*

The City and OPEB Trust have no individual investments, at fair value, that exceed 5% of respective net positions as of June 30, 2022.

The System has no individual investments, at fair value, that exceed 5% of the System's net position held in trust for pension benefits as of December 31, 2021, other than pooled investments.

The System adheres to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 32, sec 23(2) when managing concentration risk.

(vi) *Foreign Currency Risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The System's asset allocation model which serves as a proxy for a foreign currency policy, limits the amount of foreign currency exposure to 21% of the System's total investments. Similar to the investments in domestic equities, the System employs or encourages its investment advisor to employ diversification, asset allocation, and quality strategies. Currency hedging is permitted for defensive purposes. Currency hedging shall be affected through the use of forward currency contracts. At December 31, 2021, there were no open forward currency contracts.

Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates. The System's exposure to foreign currency risk is presented below.

Currency:

International equity pooled funds (various currencies)	\$ 220,719,479
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Although these pooled investments are not denominated in a foreign currency, the underlying securities are denominated in various foreign currencies.

(vii) *Fair Value Hierarchy*

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, or similar assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly through corroboration with observable market data; Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (i.e. supported by little or no market activity). Level 3 inputs include management's assumptions. The City utilizes observable inputs where available when establishing fair value.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2022.

Money market funds: Valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Money market funds held by the City are open-end money market funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The money market funds are recorded at amortized cost.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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Equity securities: Consist primarily of corporate stocks traded on U.S. and non-U.S. active security exchanges. Stocks traded on active exchanges and valued at quoted market prices and documented trade history for identical assets are categorized within Level 1 or the fair value hierarchy. If market quotations are not readily available, the stocks may be valued using pricing models maximizing the use of observable inputs for similar securities and are classified as Level 2.

U.S. agencies: Securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities and instrumentalities are valued using quoted prices, documented trade history in the security, and pricing models maximizing the use of observable inputs determined by investment managers.

Corporate fixed incomes: Valued either by using pricing models maximizing the use of observable inputs for similar securities or valued by the investment manager.

The following table presents the City's investments (including the City's OPEB trust) carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at June 30, 2022:

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Level 1 inputs</u>	<u>Level 2 inputs</u>
Equity securities	\$ 17,276,021	17,276,021	—
US agency securities	<u>206,180,257</u>	<u>206,180,257</u>	<u>—</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 223,456,278</u>	<u>223,456,278</u>	<u>—</u>

The following table presents the CHA's investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at June 30, 2022:

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Level 1 inputs</u>	<u>Level 2 inputs</u>
U.S. agencies	\$ 45,175,610	45,175,610	—
U.S. treasury notes	32,727,108	32,727,108	—
Municiple Bonds	11,570,396	11,570,396	—
Corporate fixed income	<u>9,978,200</u>	<u>9,978,200</u>	<u>—</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 99,451,314</u>	<u>99,451,314</u>	<u>—</u>

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The following table presents the CRA's investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at December 31, 2021:

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Level 1 inputs</u>	<u>Level 2 inputs</u>
Equity securities	\$ 11,883,621	11,883,621	—
US agency securities	19,684,613	2,824,270	16,860,343
Foreign issuance	<u>1,001,010</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,001,010</u>
Total investments	\$ <u>32,569,244</u>	<u>14,707,891</u>	<u>17,861,353</u>

The System has the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021:

	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>
Investments by fair value level:			
Fixed income	\$ 52,499,548	15,903,423	36,596,125
Equities	<u>23,994,718</u>	<u>23,994,718</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>76,494,266</u>	<u>39,898,141</u>	<u>36,596,125</u>
Investments measured at NAV:			
Commingled equity funds:			
International	220,719,479	—	—
Domestic	696,109,061	—	—
Commingled fixed income funds:			
Domestic	144,941,025	—	—
Real estate	269,244,940	—	—
Alternative:			
PRIT hedge fund	66,863,949	—	—
PRIT private equity	227,705,725	—	—
Other alternative	<u>81,011,559</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>1,706,595,738</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total investments	\$ <u>1,783,090,004</u>	<u>39,898,141</u>	<u>36,596,125</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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The following represents the significant investment strategies and terms on which the System may redeem investments for those investments measured at the NAV (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient:

	Investments measured at NAV		
	2021	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period
Commingled equity funds	\$ 916,828,540	Daily	1–30 days
Commingled fixed income funds	144,941,025	Daily	1–30 days
Real estate	269,244,940	Quarterly	1–30 days
Alternative	375,581,233	Quarterly	1–30 days

- 1 Commingled equity funds: This type includes 8 funds that invest primarily in U.S. large and small cap equity funds and international equity funds.
- 2 Commingled fixed income funds: This type includes 2 fixed income funds that invest in U.S. corporate bonds, U.S. government bonds, U.S. asset-backed securities and foreign bonds.
- 3 Real estate funds: This type includes 10 funds that invest primarily in real estate funds and global infrastructure.
- 4 Alternative funds: This type includes 17 funds that invest primarily in private equity and venture capital funds. The System is required to provide 24 hour redemption notice for the PRIT hedge fund. The PRIT private equity fund is not redeemable until notified by the PRIM Board.

(4) Property Taxes

Real and personal property taxes are based on values assessed as of each January 1. By law, all taxable property must be assessed at 100% of fair cash value. Also, by law, property taxes must be levied at least 30 days prior to their due date. Once levied, these taxes are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectible balances.

The City bills and collects its property taxes on a semiannual basis following the January 1 assessment. The due dates for those tax billings are November 1 and May 1. Property taxes that remain unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to penalties and interest charges.

Based on the City's experience, most property taxes are collected during the year in which they are assessed. Liening of properties on which taxes remain unpaid occurs annually. The City ultimately has the right to foreclose on all properties where the taxes remain unpaid.

A statewide property tax limitation known as "Proposition 2 ½" limits the amount of increase in the property tax levy in any fiscal year. Generally, Proposition 2 ½ limits the total levy to an amount not greater than 2 ½% of the total assessed value of all taxable property within the City. Secondly, the tax levy cannot increase by more than 2 ½% of the prior year's levy plus the taxes on property newly added to the tax rolls. Certain provisions of Proposition 2 ½ can be overridden by a Citywide referendum.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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(5) Capital Assets

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

Primary Government

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 185,910,430	—	—	185,910,430
Construction in progress	<u>130,711,104</u>	<u>122,025,465</u>	<u>(151,141,591)</u>	<u>101,594,978</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>316,621,534</u>	<u>122,025,465</u>	<u>(151,141,591)</u>	<u>287,505,408</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	808,809,770	52,262,778	—	861,072,548
Improvements – nonbuilding	125,432,243	23,150,553	—	148,582,796
Furniture and equipment	107,693,136	13,255,459	—	120,948,595
Infrastructure	<u>671,349,273</u>	<u>62,472,801</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>733,822,074</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>1,713,284,422</u>	<u>151,141,591</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,864,426,013</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(238,753,004)	(23,215,388)	—	(261,968,392)
Improvements – nonbuilding	(62,214,020)	(4,326,158)	—	(66,540,178)
Furniture and equipment	(74,411,231)	(7,091,846)	—	(81,503,077)
Infrastructure	<u>(269,798,773)</u>	<u>(18,897,554)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(288,696,327)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(645,177,028)</u>	<u>(53,530,946)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(698,707,974)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>1,068,107,394</u>	<u>97,610,645</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,165,718,039</u>
Total capital assets, net excluding leased assets \$	<u>1,384,728,928</u>	<u>219,636,110</u>	<u>(151,141,591)</u>	<u>1,453,223,447</u>
Leased assets, net (Note 9)				<u>5,129,971</u>
Total capital assets, net as reported on the statement of net position				<u><u>1,458,353,418</u></u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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Depreciation expense (excluding leases) was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:			
General government		\$	3,917,944
Public safety			5,071,273
Human resource development			2,886,374
Education			10,682,473
Community maintenance and development			<u>30,972,882</u>
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities		\$	<u><u>53,530,946</u></u>

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Business-type activity:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 39,839,763	205,187	—	40,044,950
Construction in progress	<u>6,472,577</u>	<u>3,445,088</u>	<u>(1,223,591)</u>	<u>8,694,074</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>46,312,340</u>	<u>3,650,275</u>	<u>(1,223,591)</u>	<u>48,739,024</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	90,431,688	199,049	(15,000)	90,615,737
Furniture and equipment	16,673,297	819,355	—	17,492,652
Infrastructure	<u>47,639,623</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(326,636)</u>	<u>47,312,987</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>154,744,608</u>	<u>1,018,404</u>	<u>(341,636)</u>	<u>155,421,376</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(42,561,078)	(2,938,377)	15,000	(45,484,455)
Furniture and equipment	(5,610,877)	(2,100,474)	—	(7,711,351)
Infrastructure	<u>(21,842,835)</u>	<u>(848,692)</u>	<u>326,636</u>	<u>(22,364,891)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(70,014,790)</u>	<u>(5,887,543)</u>	<u>341,636</u>	<u>(75,560,697)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>84,729,818</u>	<u>(4,869,139)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>79,860,679</u>
Business-type activity capital assets, net	\$ <u><u>131,042,158</u></u>	<u><u>(1,218,864)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,223,591)</u></u>	<u><u>128,599,703</u></u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(6) Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources

(a) Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Government funds						Enterprise fund
	General	Capital fund	Affordable housing trust fund	City grants	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds	Water fund
Receivables:							
Property taxes	\$ 7,972,251	—	—	—	—	7,972,251	—
Motor vehicle taxes	4,218,053	—	—	—	—	4,218,053	—
Other taxes	3,864,387	—	—	—	—	3,864,387	—
Intergovernmental	—	4,236,741	—	779,402	327,118	5,343,261	—
Leases	18,917,011	—	—	—	—	18,917,011	—
Other	19,480,700	—	4,151,365	—	587,811	24,219,876	5,121,780
Gross receivables	54,452,402	4,236,741	4,151,365	779,402	914,929	64,534,839	5,121,780
Less allowance for uncollectibles	4,936,332	—	—	—	—	4,936,332	51,218
Net total receivables	\$ 49,516,070	4,236,741	4,151,365	779,402	914,929	59,598,507	5,070,562

(b) Deferred Inflows of Resources

Governmental funds report deferred inflows 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 fiscal year, the various components of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	<u>Unavailable</u>
Delinquent taxes receivable	\$ 9,454,733
Deferred inflow related to rent	18,670,629
Departmental and other	<u>19,342,872</u>
Total unavailable for governmental funds	\$ <u>47,468,234</u>

(c) Tax Abatement Programs

The City may enter into tax abatement agreements that meet the reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. The City has previously participated in programs under Chapter 121A of the Massachusetts General Laws which authorizes a local government in cooperation with its redevelopment authorities to suspend the imposition of real and personal property taxes, betterments and special assessments on properties determined to be "blighted" in order to encourage the redevelopment of residential, commercial, civic, recreational, historic or industrial projects by Chapter 121A Corporations.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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The City currently does not have any active Chapter 121A agreements and does not intend to enter into any in the foreseeable future. Therefore, there was no Chapter 121A related activities or abatements noted for the year ended June 30, 2022.

(7) Receivable and Payable Balances between Funds and Component Units

Individual fund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2022, are as follows:

<u>Interfund balances</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General fund – payable to water fund	\$ —	32,723
General fund – receivable from City grants fund	16,925,753	—
Capital fund – receivable from other governmental funds – for capital items	569,969	—
City grants fund - payable to the general fund		16,925,753
Enterprise fund – receivable from general fund	32,723	—
Other governmental funds – community development block grant payable to capital fund – for capital items	—	569,969
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 17,528,445</u>	<u>17,528,445</u>

As of June 30, 2022, there are no receivable and payable balances between the primary government and the discretely presented component units.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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(8) Long-Term Obligations

Following is a summary of the governmental activities long-term obligations of the City as of June 30, 2022:

	<u>Date of issue</u>	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Outstanding, beginning of year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Outstanding, end of year</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
General obligation bonds:							
General purpose, serial maturities through February 15, 2042	7/12/11 to 3/2/22	1.0%–5.0%	\$ 336,640,654	62,725,000	34,689,654	364,676,000	37,576,000
Urban redevelopment, serial maturities through February 15, 2032	2/15/12 to 3/2/22	2.0%–5.0%	37,730,000	6,765,000	6,430,000	38,065,000	6,635,000
Sewer, serial maturities through February 15, 2032	2/15/12 to 3/2/22	0.0%–5.0%	112,219,248	12,260,000	21,485,690	102,993,558	22,047,737
Sub-total general obligation bonds			<u>486,589,902</u>	<u>81,750,000</u>	<u>62,605,344</u>	<u>505,734,558</u>	<u>66,258,737</u>
Notes payable:							
Note payable serial maturities through July 1, 2021	4/20/00 to 7/16/01	2.00%	2,842,916	—	2,842,916	—	—
Sub-total notes payable			<u>2,842,916</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,842,916</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total governmental obligation bonds and notes payable			<u>\$ 489,432,818</u>	<u>81,750,000</u>	<u>65,448,260</u>	<u>505,734,558</u>	<u>66,258,737</u>
Add (deduct):							
Unamortized bond premium			37,529,256	10,888,544	6,081,289	42,336,511	
Current portion of long-term debt						<u>(66,258,737)</u>	
						<u>481,812,332</u>	
Other long-term obligations:							
Judgments and claims			\$ 17,495,300	63,441,536	62,107,036	18,829,800	9,824,000
Landfill postclosure care costs			—	850,000	28,333	821,667	28,333
Lease payable			8,101,531	—	2,497,511	5,604,020	2,790,308
Compensated absences			23,888,000	25,376,400	25,984,400	23,280,000	8,903,000
Net OPEB liability			930,119,999	47,870,116	62,814,384	915,175,731	—
Net pension liability			125,468,822	12,032,240	134,671,141	2,829,921	—
Pollution remediation			1,503,500	1,755,707	598,561	2,660,646	541,480
Total other governmental long-term obligations			<u>\$ 1,106,577,152</u>	<u>151,325,999</u>	<u>288,701,366</u>	<u>969,201,785</u>	<u>22,087,121</u>

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Following is a summary of the business-type activity long-term obligations of the City as of June 30, 2022:

	<u>Outstanding, beginning of year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Outstanding, end of year</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
Other long-term obligations:					
Judgments and claims	\$ 424,800	1,716,066	1,643,566	497,300	114,400
Compensated absences	<u>868,000</u>	<u>490,900</u>	<u>607,900</u>	<u>751,000</u>	<u>279,000</u>
Total other long-term obligations	<u>\$ 1,292,800</u>	<u>2,206,966</u>	<u>2,251,466</u>	<u>1,248,300</u>	<u>393,400</u>

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The payment of liabilities for judgments and claims, compensated absences, pollution remediation, other postemployment benefits, pension and landfill postclosure costs are primarily the responsibility of the City's general fund.

General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The annual debt service requirements of the City's general obligation governmental bonds and notes payable outstanding as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2023	\$ 66,258,737	20,606,606	86,865,343
2024	60,994,002	18,142,137	79,136,139
2025	57,059,330	15,346,236	72,405,566
2026	49,223,988	12,777,917	62,001,905
2027	42,785,200	10,607,475	53,392,675
2028–2032	143,613,301	28,362,538	171,975,839
2033–2037	61,475,000	8,127,230	69,602,230
2038–2042	<u>24,325,000</u>	<u>1,461,639</u>	<u>25,786,639</u>
	<u>\$ 505,734,558</u>	<u>115,431,778</u>	<u>621,166,336</u>

In March 2022, the City issued \$81,750,000 of general obligation bonds to fund various capital purchases and improvements throughout the city. Interest on the general obligation bonds is due semiannually on each February 15 and August 15, with principal payments due each February 15 until maturity in fiscal 2042.

The City is subject to a dual general debt limit: the normal debt limit and the double debt limit. Such limits are equal to 5% and 10%, respectively, of the valuation of taxable property in the City as last equalized by the State Department of Revenue. Debt may be authorized up to the normal debt limit without state approval. Authorizations under the double debt limit, however, require the approval of the State Municipal Finance Oversight Board. Additionally, there are many categories of general obligation debt which are exempt from the debt limit but are subject to other limitations.

As of June 30, 2022, the City may issue approximately \$2.2 billion additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit.

(9) Leases

(a) Lease Overview

The City has entered various leases for land, buildings, and equipment. The City has recognized a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use-lease asset for lessee arrangements and a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for lessor arrangements.

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(b) Lessee Arrangements- Intangible Right-To-Use Lease Assets

A summary of changes in the right-to-use assets, displayed by the underlying leased assets, for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Remeasurements</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Governmental activities:					
Leased assets:					
Buildings and land	\$ 8,090,152	—	—	—	8,090,152
Equipment	11,379	—	—	—	11,379
Total	<u>8,101,531</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,101,531</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:					
Buildings and land	—	—	—	(2,967,414)	(2,967,414)
Equipment	—	—	—	(4,146)	(4,146)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,971,560)</u>	<u>(2,971,560)</u>
Total leased assets	<u><u>8,101,531</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>(2,971,560)</u></u>	<u><u>5,129,971</u></u>

Amortization expense for lease assets used in governmental activities during the year ended June 30, 2022 was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety	\$ 452,921
Education	244,013
Community maintenance and development	<u>2,274,626</u>
Total amortization expense – governmental activities	\$ <u><u>2,971,560</u></u>

A summary of principal changes in the related lease liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Amounts due within one year</u>
Leased liability	\$ <u><u>8,101,531</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>2,497,511</u></u>	<u><u>5,604,020</u></u>	<u><u>2,790,308</u></u>

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Future annual lease payments are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2023	\$ 2,790,308	83,177	2,873,485
2024	2,171,673	32,006	2,203,679
2025	331,621	9,145	340,766
2026	235,350	3,607	238,957
2027	56,653	645	57,298
2028	18,415	130	18,545
	<u>\$ 5,604,020</u>	<u>128,710</u>	<u>5,732,730</u>

(c) Lessor Arrangements

In 2013, the City entered into a lease related to a City owned building at 5 Western Ave in the City of Cambridge. The lease is for approximately 20,200 square feet of office space and the agreement is for a 50 year term with the initial rent payment calculated at a per square foot rate of \$25.80 and increasing each January 1st by 1.0%.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City earned approximately \$457,200 in lease revenue and approximately \$386,600 in lease interest revenue related to its lessor leasing activities.

(10) Retirement Plans

(a) City of Cambridge Retirement System

The City of Cambridge Retirement System (the System) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by a Retirement Board comprised of five members: the City Auditor who serves as ex officio; two individuals elected by participants in the System; a fourth member appointed by the City Manager and a fifth member chosen by the other members of the Retirement Board. As of December 31, 2021, the System provides pension benefits to the retired employees of four employers: the City of Cambridge, Cambridge Housing Authority, Cambridge Redevelopment Authority and Cambridge Health Alliance.

The System is a member of the Massachusetts Contributory System, which is governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws (MGL). The System's separately issued financial report can be obtained by contacting the System.

Employees covered by the Contributory Retirement Law are classified into one of four groups depending on job classification. Group 1 comprises most positions in state and local government. It is the general category of public employees. Group 2 is a limited category for specified hazardous occupations. Group 3 is for State Police only. Group 4 comprises mainly police and firefighters.

For employees hired prior to April 2, 2012, the annual amount of the retirement allowance is based on the member's final three-year average salary multiplied by the number of years and full months of

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creditable service at the time of retirement and multiplied by a percentage based on the age of the member at retirement.

A member's final three-year average salary is defined as the greater of the highest consecutive three-year average annual rate of regular compensation or the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the last three years of creditable service prior to retirement.

For employees hired on April 2, 2012 or later, the annual amount of the retirement allowance is based on the member's final five year average salary multiplied by the number of years and full months of creditable service at the retirement and multiplied by a percentage based on the age and years of creditable service of the member at retirement.

A member's final five-year average salary is defined as the greater of the highest consecutive five-year average annual rate of regular compensation or the average annual rate of regular compensation received during the last five years of creditable service prior to retirement.

For employees who became members after January 1, 2011, regular compensation is limited to 64% of the federal limit found in 26 U.S.C. 401(a) (17). In addition, regular compensation for members who retire after April 2, 2012 will be limited to prohibit "spiking" a member's salary to increase the retirement benefit.

For all employees, the maximum annual amount of the retirement allowance is 80% of the member's final average salary. Any member who is a veteran also receives an additional yearly retirement allowance of \$15 per year of creditable service, not exceeding \$300. The veteran allowance is paid in addition to the 80% maximum.

(i) *Contributions*

Plan members are required to contribute to the System. Depending on their employment date, active members must contribute a range of 5% to 9% of their regular gross compensation. Members hired after December 31, 1978 must contribute an additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000. Participating *employers* are required to pay into the System their share of the remaining system-wide actuarially determined contribution, which is apportioned among the employers based on active covered payroll. The contributions of plan members and the participating employers are governed by Chapter 32 of the MGL. The City's and CHA's actual contributions equaled or exceeded their required contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2022 were \$40,752,795 and \$9,536,147, respectively.

The Commonwealth is obligated to reimburse the System for a portion of the benefits payments for cost of living increases granted before July 1998 and records any related liability in their financial statements.

(ii) *Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions*

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$2.8 million for its proportionate share of the System's net pension liability measured as of December 31, 2021. The City's proportion of the System's net pension liability was based on actual contributions to the System relative to the actual

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contributions of all participating employers. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the net pension liability includes the proportionate share related to the Cambridge Health Alliance special funding situation. The total portion of the net pension liability associated with the City at June 30, 2022 was as follows:

City's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 2,711,358
City's proportionate share of net pension liability associated with Cambridge Health Alliance	<u>118,563</u>
	<u>\$ 2,829,921</u>

To determine employers' proportionate share of the net pension liability, allocations of net pension liability were performed. At December 31, 2021, the City was allocated 72.51% (71.50% in the prior year) of the net pension liability related to the City and 3.17% (4.85% in the prior year) related to the Cambridge Health Alliance special funding situation described below based on the proportion of the 2021 required employer contributions.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense (benefit) of \$(12.0) million. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred outflows of resources</u>	<u>Deferred inflows of resources</u>
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	\$ —	129,176,325
Net differences between expected and actual experience	1,385,585	26,697,911
Changes in employer proportion	7,579,875	8,064,965
Changes in assumptions	<u>59,134,813</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$ 68,100,273</u>	<u>163,939,201</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2022 related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (benefit) as follows:

2023	\$ (12,655,264)
2024	(40,263,375)
2025	(24,612,493)
2026	(20,806,595)
2027	<u>2,498,799</u>
Total	<u>\$ (95,838,928)</u>

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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 the System and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported for the System.

(iii) Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at December 31, 2021 was measured by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. The following actuarial assumptions were applied to the measurement of the total pension liability at December 31, 2021:

Inflation	3.0 %
Salary increases	4.0 %
Investment rate of return	7.10 %
Cost of living adjustments	3% of first \$16,000
Pre retirement mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Safety Employee Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021
Healthy Retiree mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021
Disabled Retiree mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table set forward one year projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021

The long-term expected rate of return on pension 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 by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 is summarized below:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target asset allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return</u>
Cash	— %	(0.10)%
Domestic equity	28.00	6.11
International developed markets equity	11.00	6.49
International emerging markets equity	10.00	8.12
Core fixed income	8.00	0.38
High yield fixed income	5.00	2.48
Real estate	10.00	3.72
Commodities	4.00	3.44
Hedge fund, GTAA, Risk parity	3.00	2.63
Private equity	12.00	9.93
Emerging market debt	3.00	2.67
Short term govt money market	3.00	—
Infrastructure	3.00	5.16
	<u>100.00</u>	

(iv) *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based upon the 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.

(v) *Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the System's Net Pension Liability (Asset)*

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the System's net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.10% as well as what the City's proportionate share of the System's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% – point lower (6.10%) or 1%-point higher (8.10%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.10%)</u>	<u>Current discount rate (7.10%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.10%)</u>
June 30, 2022	\$ 166,720,975	2,829,921	(134,666,268)

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(b) Special Funding Situations

(i) Cambridge Health Alliance

In accordance with the Administrative Service Agreement dated May 6, 1997, between the City of Cambridge (City) and the Cambridge Public Health Commission, which subsequently became the Cambridge Health Alliance (CHA) the City is contractually required to fund a portion of CHA's employer contribution to the System. Accordingly, a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 exists and the City is treated as a nonemployer contributing entity relative to the portion of the contribution it makes on behalf of CHA. As such, the City rather than CHA, records in its financial statements the net pension liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to this special funding situation.

(ii) Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

Teachers, certain administrators, and other professionals of the School Department participate in a contributory defined benefit plan administered by the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS arrangement qualifies as a special funding situation as the City has no obligation to contribute to this plan. Rather the Commonwealth funds plan benefits to the extent that funding is not provided through employee contributions. The Commonwealth's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability of MTRS associated with the City's employees as of the June 30, 2021 measurement date is \$303.8 million based on an employer allocation percentage of 1.338%. The Commonwealth contributed \$24.4 million on behalf of the City during the measurement period and the City reported the amount as an intergovernmental revenue and education expenditure in the General Fund.

(11) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions – GASB Statement 74 & 75

The City sponsors and participates in a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan, the City of Cambridge Postemployment Benefits Plan (the Plan), that primarily provides healthcare, in accordance with state statute and City ordinance, to participating retirees and their beneficiaries. City ordinance grants the authority to the City to establish a healthcare benefit trust fund for purposes of providing retiree healthcare benefits to employees of the City. The Plan is administered by the City and does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

(a) Benefits Provided

Medical and prescription drug benefits are provided to all eligible retirees not enrolled in Medicare through a variety of plans offered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Harvard Pilgrim HealthCare, and Tufts Health Plan. Medical and prescription drug benefits are provided to retirees enrolled in Medicare through supplemental and Medicare Advantage plans offered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Harvard Pilgrim HealthCare, and Tufts Health Plan.

Groups 1, 2 and 4 retirees, including teachers, with at least 10 years of creditable service are eligible at age 55 or they may retire after a total of 20 years of creditable service regardless of age. Retirees on accidental disability retirement are eligible at any age, while ordinary disability requires 10 years of creditable service. The surviving spouse is eligible to receive pre and postretirement death benefits, as well as medical and prescription drug coverage.

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(b) The Plan (GASB Statement No. 74)

(i) Employees Covered by the Benefit Terms

As of June 30, 2021, the following employees meet the eligibility requirements as put forth in Chapter 32B of M.G.L.:

	<u>City</u>
Active Plan members	3,294
Inactive members receiving benefits	2,749
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	<u>—</u>
Total membership	<u><u>6,043</u></u>
Total number of participating employers	1

(ii) Contributions

Employer and employee contribution rates are governed by the respective collective bargaining agreements. The Plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis plus additional City advance funding contributions as amounts are available. The City made additional contributions of \$2 million in fiscal 2022. The City and plan members share the cost of benefits. Plan members contribute 12% to 25% of the monthly premium cost, depending on the plan in which they are enrolled. The City contributes the balance of the premium cost.

In January 2009, the Commonwealth adopted Chapter 479, which amends Chapter 32B and allows local municipalities to establish an OPEB liability trust fund and a funding schedule for the trust fund and, on December 21, 2009, the City Council approved the establishment of an irrevocable OPEB trust fund.

(iii) Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 was based on the June 30, 2021 valuation rolled forward to the June 30, 2022 measurement date using the following assumptions:

Salary Increase. 3.5%.

Actuarial Cost Method and Amortization Period. The entry age normal cost method based on level percentage of projected salary.

Mortality. PUB-2010 table with generational scale MP-2020.

Healthcare cost trend rates. Trend rates begin with 7.0% (non-Medicare) and 6.0% (Medicare) and decrease 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.0%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the City is 3.62% per annum. The rate is based on a blend of the 20 year Bond Buyer GO index at June 30, 2022 of 3.54% and the expected long-term OPEB trust investment rate of return of 4.5%. The Plan's net

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position was not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected OPEB trust investment rate of return of 4.5% was not applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate used for June 30, 2021 was assumed to be 2.29% and is also based on a blend of the 20 year Bond Buyer GO index and the City's expected return on assets.

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 OPEB 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 by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return</u>
Equity	50 %	7.0 %
Fixed income	50	2.0
Total	<u>100 %</u>	

(iv) *Net OPEB Liability – The Plan (GASB Statement No. 74)*

The components of the net OPEB liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2022 and the actuarial valuation assumptions as outlined above.

	<u>The plan</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 789,099,009
Fiduciary net position	<u>(29,020,459)</u>
City's net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 760,078,550</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	3.68 %

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(v) *Change in the Net OPEB Liability – Plan (GASB Statement No. 74)*

	Increase (decrease)		
	Total OPEB liability	Plan fiduciary net position	Net OPEB liability
Balances at July 1, 2021	\$ 941,474,904	26,299,173	915,175,731
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	38,261,228	—	38,261,228
Interest	22,182,324	—	22,182,324
Difference between expected and actual experience	—	—	—
Changes in assumptions	(190,668,098)	—	(190,668,098)
Contribution – employer	—	24,151,349	(24,151,349)
Net investment income	—	768,885	(768,885)
Benefit payments	(22,151,349)	(22,151,349)	—
Administrative expenses	—	(47,599)	47,599
Net changes	<u>(152,375,895)</u>	<u>2,721,286</u>	<u>(155,097,181)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ <u>789,099,009</u>	<u>29,020,459</u>	<u>760,078,550</u>

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rates disclosed as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	<u>Current rate</u>	<u>1% Decrease of current rate</u>	<u>Current discount rate</u>	<u>1% Increase of current rate</u>
Net OPEB liability	3.62 % \$	914,433	760,079	639,372

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates (in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease of current rate</u>	<u>Current discount rate</u>	<u>1% Increase of current rate</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 624,218	760,079	939,047

(vi) *Annual Money Weighted Return*

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense was 2.7%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

(vii) *Condensed Statement of OPEB Net Position*

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,583,456
Investments, at fair value:	
Fixed income securities	8,160,982
Equities	<u>17,276,021</u>
Total investments	<u>25,437,003</u>
Held in trust for OPEB benefits	\$ <u><u>29,020,459</u></u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(viii) Condensed Statement of Changes in OPEB Net Position

Additions:	
Contributions:	
Employers	\$ 24,151,349
Total contributions	<u>24,151,349</u>
Investment earnings:	
Interest and dividends	525,382
Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments	<u>243,503</u>
Net investment earnings	<u>768,885</u>
Total additions	<u>24,920,234</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits	22,151,349
Administrative expenses	<u>47,599</u>
Total deductions	<u>22,198,948</u>
Change in net position	2,721,286
Net position, beginning of year	<u>26,299,173</u>
Net position, end of year	\$ <u><u>29,020,459</u></u>

(c) Employer (City) OPEB (GASB Statement No. 75)

The City's net OPEB liability was measured at June 30, 2021 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

(i) Employees Covered by the Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation date, the following employees meet the eligibility requirements as put forth in Chapter 32B of M.G.L.:

	<u>City</u>
Active Plan members	3,294
Inactive members receiving benefits	<u>2,749</u>
Total membership	<u><u>6,043</u></u>
Total number of participating employers	1

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(ii) *Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*

The total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 was measured based on a June 30, 2021 valuation and using the following assumptions:

Salary Increase: 3.5%.

Actuarial Cost Method and Amortization Period. The entry age normal cost method based on level percentage of projected salary.

Mortality. PUB-2010 table with generational scale MP-2020.

Healthcare cost trend rates. Trend rates begin with 7.25% (non-Medicare) and 6.25% (Medicare) and decrease 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.0%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the City is 2.29% per annum. The rates are based on a blend of the 20 year Bond Buyer GO index at June 30, 2021, of 2.16% and the expected long-term OPEB trust investment rate of return of 4.5%. The Plan's net position was not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected OPEB trust investment rate of return of 4.5% was not applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate used for June 30, 2020 was assumed to be 2.34% and is also based on a blend of the 20 year Bond Buyer GO index and the City's expected investment rate of return on assets.

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 OPEB 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 by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return
Equity	50 %	7.0 %
Fixed income	50	2.0
Total	100 %	

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(iii) *Change in the Net OPEB Liability – Plan (GASB Statement No. 75)*

		Increase (decrease)	
	Total OPEB liability	Plan fiduciary net position	Net OPEB liability
Balances at July 1, 2020	\$ 950,818,820	20,698,821	930,119,999
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	25,244,849	—	25,244,849
Interest	22,588,802	—	22,588,802
Difference between expected and actual experience	(23,138,935)	—	(23,138,935)
Changes in assumptions	(12,578,096)	—	(12,578,096)
Contribution – employer	—	23,460,536	(23,460,536)
Net investment income	—	3,636,817	(3,636,817)
Benefit payments	(21,460,536)	(21,460,536)	—
Administrative expenses	—	(36,465)	36,465
Net changes	<u>(9,343,916)</u>	<u>5,600,352</u>	<u>(14,944,268)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ <u>941,474,904</u>	<u>26,299,173</u>	<u>915,175,731</u>

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, calculated using the discount rates disclosed as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate as of June 30, 2021 (in thousands):

	Current rate	1% Decrease of current rate	Current discount rate	1% Increase of current rate
Net OPEB liability	2.29 % \$	1,099,336	915,176	771,161

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates (in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease of current rate</u>	<u>Current discount rate</u>	<u>1% Increase of current rate</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 753,081	915,176	1,128,704

(d) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows 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 deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB Trust from the following sources (in thousands):

	<u>Deferred outflows</u>	<u>Deferred inflows</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,206	18,463
Changes in assumptions	132,967	38,402
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	2,758
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>24,151</u>	<u>—</u>
	\$ <u>160,324</u>	<u>59,623</u>

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (in thousands):

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ 36,917
2024	32,262
2025	15,605
2026	<u>(8,234)</u>
Total	\$ <u>76,550</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(12) Securities Lending

The Public Employment Retirement Administration Commission of Massachusetts (PERAC) has issued supplemental regulations that permit the System to engage in securities lending transactions. The System has entered into a Securities Lending Agreement (the Agreement) with a third party to act as the System's sub-custodian/agent for the purposes of managing a securities lending program.

The System lends fixed income, domestic equity, and international equity securities to approved broker/dealers. Collateral for securities loaned equals 102 percent of fair market value for domestic securities and 105 percent for international securities not denominated in U.S. dollars.

Types of collateral received from borrowers for securities loaned are cash and non-cash. The sub-custodian is authorized to invest the cash collateral in Approved Investments, as defined in the Agreement. Non-cash collateral received is not recorded in the accompanying financial statements as the System cannot pledge or sell the non-cash collateral except in the event of a borrower default.

As of December 31, 2021, the fair value of securities on loan was \$1.9 million. The associated collateral was \$1.9 million, of which \$.7 million was cash collateral and \$1.2 million was non-cash. The cash collateral has been reinvested in repurchase agreements (\$.7 million). The repurchase agreements are valued at amortized cost which approximates fair value.

The Agreement limits the maturity value of any Approved Investment, as defined, to maximum of 397 days, except U.S. government securities, which shall have a final maturity not exceeding 762 days.

At year-end, the System has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the System owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the System. The Agreement indemnifies the System if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay the System for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

As of December 31, 2021, there were no violations of legal or contractual provisions. The System has not experienced any losses resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent during the year ended December 31, 2021.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(13) Transfers

This schedule provides a summary of the City's transfers to various funds based on budgeted appropriations. The City budgets in the General fund and transfers the amounts related to fund capital projects, affordable housing and the use of parking revenues used to fund eligible general government expenses.

Transfers and their purposes during the year ended June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	Governmental funds				Proprietary fund
	General	Capital	Affordable housing trust fund	Other	Enterprise fund water
General – to fund capital expenditures	\$ (44,650,155)	44,650,155	—	—	—
General – mitigation revenues to fund eligible capital expenditures	(5,295,350)	5,295,350	—	—	—
Parking – to fund administrative costs and other eligible City expenditures	19,597,435	1,150,000	—	(20,747,435)	—
General – to parking to cover eligible expenses	(730,000)	—	—	730,000	—
Capital – to fund eligible CDBG program costs	—	7,821	—	(7,821)	—
Water – to fund administrative costs	724,745	—	—	—	(724,745)
Capital fund to/from Affordable housing Fund	—	(18,354,155)	18,354,155	—	—
Affordable housing fund to/from CPA Fund	—	—	14,000,000	(14,000,000)	—
Total	\$ (30,353,325)	32,749,171	32,354,155	(34,025,256)	(724,745)

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(14) Fund Balance Classification Details

The components of fund balance for the City's governmental funds as of June 30, 2022, are as follows.

	<u>General fund</u>	<u>Capital fund</u>	<u>Affordable housing trust fund</u>	<u>City grants funds</u>	<u>Other governmental fund</u>
Fund balances (deficit):					
Nonspendable:					
Deposits	\$ 4,058,567	—	—	—	—
Restricted:					
Property and development	—	44,151,467	—	—	15,861,901
Streets and sidewalks	—	26,613,172	—	—	—
Parks and recreation	—	23,673,636	—	—	7,126,361
Sewer projects	—	60,454,322	—	—	—
Library	—	648,461	—	—	—
Schools	—	60,229,227	—	—	—
General government	—	4,924,698	—	—	—
Other City Grants Fund:					
General government	—	—	—	1,631,313	—
Human services	—	265,091	—	5,155,320	—
Aggregation Adder Fund	—	—	—	—	1,340,974
School Grants Fund Federal/State	—	—	—	—	9,411,581
Committed:					
Parking fund	—	—	—	—	2,609,341
Health claims	36,766,389	—	—	—	—
Budget stabilization	48,298,375	—	—	—	—
Affordable housing	—	—	114,941,451	—	—
Assigned:					
Subsequent year's expenditures	21,500,000	—	—	—	—
Unassigned (deficit)	210,647,024	—	—	(17,350,073)	—
Total fund balances (deficit)	\$ <u>321,270,355</u>	<u>220,960,074</u>	<u>114,941,451</u>	<u>(10,563,440)</u>	<u>36,350,158</u>

The City Grants fund deficit is expected to be funded with future federal grants that are not yet awarded.

(a) Stabilization Funds

In accordance with section 5B of Chapter 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws, the City of Cambridge has established Stabilization Funds for three different purposes. This allows the municipality to reserve funds for specific events or purpose. Such stabilization funds are established with a council 2/3rd approval vote.

The City Stabilization fund was the first set up in the mid 1990's as a statutory reserve account that may be used for purposes for which city debt would ordinarily be used. The funds are available to subsidize debt payments during economic downturns and periods for which debt service payments rise due to large construction projects such as a school building.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

During October of 2016, the City Council voted to establish the Mitigation Stabilization and the Community Benefits Stabilization funds. The Mitigation Stabilization fund is used to accumulate revenues received from developers through the City's permitting or Zoning amendment process stipulated for specific infrastructure projects. The Community Benefits Stabilization fund accumulates revenues received with the enactment of an amendment to the City's Zoning Ordinance or other agreements earmarked for Community Benefits. All Stabilization funds require a 2/3rd council approval to transfer revenues in or out of the funds.

The Stabilization balances as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

City Stabilization fund	\$	40,518,785
Mitigation Stabilization fund		7,322,590
Community Benefits Stabilization fund		<u>457,000</u>
Total Stabilization funds	\$	<u><u>48,298,375</u></u>

In accordance with GASB 54 requirements, balances in the Stabilization funds are classified as committed.

(b) Commitments and Contingencies

The City has \$12.0 million in encumbrances for purchase orders and contracts in the General Fund, \$96.1 million in the Capital Fund, \$6.8 million in the City Grant Funds, and \$4.0 million in the Other Governmental Funds.

(c) Infrastructure Investment Incentive Transactions

Infrastructure Investment Incentive transactions (I-Cubed) are governed by Chapter 293 of the Acts of 2006 (the Act). Under the Act, the funding for the projects associated with these transactions is provided through proceeds of bonds issued by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MDFA) and is to be used for approved public infrastructure improvements undertaken by the developer. The debt service on these bonds will be paid by the Commonwealth through State Infrastructure Development Assistance to the extent that New State Tax Revenues generated once the project is operational offset the amounts paid to the MDFA to cover the debt service. When this is not the case, the participating municipality or developer generally will be responsible for the shortfall depending on the transaction agreement. The Act provides for the establishment of a Municipal Liquidity Reserve (MLR) from which the participating municipality can draw to offset any required payments made to the Commonwealth. The MLR is generally funded by the developer either through cash or a direct pay letter of credit.

The City executed an Infrastructure Development Assistance Agreement (IDAA) for I-Cubed transactions on December 20, 2017. The IDAA is for \$25.0 million in bonds issued by MDFA in February 2018. Also, an MLR of \$2.7 million was established at the time of the issuance of the bonds. The reserve is equal to twice the maximum annual debt service payable in any fiscal year on the bonds issued under the indenture. The City is obligated for any shortfalls between debt service on the bonds and New State Tax Revenues. However, it has the right to assess the developer or draw from the MLR for any payments on such obligations. The City had no obligations for shortfalls at June 30, 2022.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

(15) Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability, property and casualty, workers' compensation, unemployment and employee health insurance claims. The City is self-insured for other general liability; however, Chapter 258 of the MGL 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 is also self-insured for property and casualty, workers' compensation and unemployment claims.

The City has medical plans with Tufts, Harvard Pilgrim and Blue Cross/Blue Shield under which it makes actual claims payments. The medical plan providers act as claim processors and a transfer of risk does not occur. Approximately 90% of the City's employees participate in the self-insured plan with the remainder electing preferred provider plans that are premium based. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for premium based health insurance elections for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Active employees contribute at least 12% of the cost of healthcare with the remainder paid by the City. These costs are accounted for in the general fund. The contribution rate for retirees is 1% for those who are currently enrolled in indemnity plans and 15% for those who enroll in HMO type plans. The City does not carry stop-loss insurance.

The City has established a liability based on historical trends of previous years and attorney's estimates of pending matters and lawsuits in which the City is involved.

Changes in the self-insurance liability for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Judgments and accrued claims, beginning of year	\$ 17,920,100	16,274,100
Incurred claims	65,157,602	85,004,761
Less payments of claims attributable to events of both current and prior fiscal years	<u>(63,750,602)</u>	<u>(83,358,761)</u>
Judgments and accrued claims, end of year	<u>\$ 19,327,100</u>	<u>17,920,100</u>

The liabilities above have not been discounted to their present value. Incurred claims represent the total of a provision for events of the current fiscal year and any change in the provision for events of the prior fiscal years.

There are numerous pending matters and lawsuits in which the City is involved. The City attorneys' estimate that the potential claims against the City not recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the basic financial statements.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions

(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	\$ 48,450	47,760	49,857	45,818	36,817	36,817
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>24,151</u>	<u>23,460</u>	<u>25,120</u>	<u>24,193</u>	<u>22,732</u>	<u>22,271</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>24,299</u>	<u>24,300</u>	<u>24,737</u>	<u>21,625</u>	<u>14,085</u>	<u>14,546</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 249,105	240,681	245,281	236,987	238,710	196,095
Contributions as a percent of covered payroll	9.70 %	9.75 %	10.24 %	10.21 %	9.52 %	11.36 %

Actuarial Determined Contribution

The City's funding strategy is to contribute an incremental \$2 million to its OPEB trust fund above and beyond the pay as you go amount.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in the City's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB liability:						
Service cost	\$ 38,261,228	25,244,849	24,667,627	21,565,086	20,749,626	19,965,001
Interest cost	22,182,324	22,588,802	27,330,585	25,308,994	25,372,266	24,607,849
Differences between expected and actual experience	—	(23,138,935)	—	8,829,767	—	—
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(190,668,098)	(12,578,096)	190,345,545	64,557,764	(27,084,632)	(53,438,651)
Benefit payments	<u>(22,151,349)</u>	<u>(21,460,536)</u>	<u>(23,119,795)</u>	<u>(22,192,854)</u>	<u>(20,732,507)</u>	<u>(20,271,000)</u>
Net change in OPEB liability	(152,375,895)	(9,343,916)	219,223,962	98,068,757	(1,695,247)	(29,136,801)
Total OPEB liability – beginning	<u>941,474,904</u>	<u>950,818,820</u>	<u>731,594,858</u>	<u>633,526,101</u>	<u>635,221,348</u>	<u>664,358,150</u>
Total OPEB liability – ending	<u>789,099,009</u>	<u>941,474,904</u>	<u>950,818,820</u>	<u>731,594,858</u>	<u>633,526,101</u>	<u>635,221,349</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:						
Contributions – employer	24,151,349	23,460,536	25,119,795	24,192,854	22,732,507	22,271,000
Net investment income	768,885	3,636,817	299,544	1,634,141	(3,643)	589,155
Benefit payments	(22,151,349)	(21,460,536)	(23,119,795)	(22,192,854)	(20,732,507)	(20,271,000)
Admin. expense	<u>(47,599)</u>	<u>(36,465)</u>	<u>(23,173)</u>	<u>(57,869)</u>	<u>(63,412)</u>	<u>(23,551)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,721,286	5,600,352	2,276,371	3,576,272	1,932,945	2,565,604
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	<u>26,299,173</u>	<u>20,698,821</u>	<u>18,422,450</u>	<u>14,846,178</u>	<u>12,913,233</u>	<u>10,347,629</u>
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	<u>29,020,459</u>	<u>26,299,173</u>	<u>20,698,821</u>	<u>18,422,450</u>	<u>14,846,178</u>	<u>12,913,233</u>
City's net OPEB liability – ending	\$ <u><u>760,078,550</u></u>	<u><u>915,175,731</u></u>	<u><u>930,119,999</u></u>	<u><u>713,172,408</u></u>	<u><u>618,679,923</u></u>	<u><u>622,308,116</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	3.68 %	2.79 %	2.18 %	2.52 %	2.34 %	2.03 %
Covered payroll	\$ 249,104,808	240,680,974	245,281,000	236,986,885	238,709,766	196,094,885
City's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	305.1 %	380.2 %	379.2 %	300.9 %	259.2 %	31.5 %

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

Notes to Schedule of Changes in the City's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Changes of assumptions	Amount of change TPL	Description
2022:	\$ (190,668,098)	Discount rate increased from 2.29% to 3.62% The Healthcare cost trend assumption for non-Medicare was decreased from beginning with 7.25% to begin with 7.0% and the Medicare healthcare cost trend was decreased from beginning with 6.25% to begin with 6.0%.
2021:	\$ (12,578,096)	Discount rate decreased from 2.34% to 2.29% The Healthcare cost trend assumption for non-Medicare was increased from beginning with 5.5% to begin with 7.25% and the Medicare healthcare cost trend was increased from beginning with 4.5% to begin with 6.25%. The mortality assumption was updated from PUB-2010 table scaled using Scale MP-2018, applied on a gender-specific basis to PUB-2010 mortality table with generational scale MP-2020 The Excise Tax (ACA Cadillac Tax) on high cost employer-sponsored health plans was replaced by a Bill in December 2019. This bill fully repealed the excise tax, and therefore is no longer considered a liability in the valuation.
2020:	\$ 190,345,545	Discount rate decreased from 3.67% to 2.34% The Healthcare cost trend assumption for non-Medicare was reduced from beginning with 6.0% to begin with 5.5% and the Medicare healthcare cost trend was reduced from beginning with 5.0% to begin with 4.5%.
2019:	\$ 64,557,764	Discount rate decreased from 3.93% to 3.67% The mortality assumption was updated from RP-2014 generational table using Scale MP-2017, applied on a gender-specific basis to PUB-2010 table scaled using Scale MP-2018, applied on a gender-specific basis. The inflation assumption was increased from 2.5% to 3.0% The Healthcare cost trend assumption for non-Medicare was reduced from beginning with 6.5% to begin with 6.0% and the Medicare healthcare cost trend was reduced from beginning with 5.5% to begin with 5.0%. The investment target allocation for Equity was reduced from 55% to 50%, the investment target allocation for Fixed Income was increased from 40% to 50%, and the investment target allocation for Cash was reduced from 5% to zero.
2018:	\$ (27,084,632)	Discount rate increased from 3.65% to 3.93% The Healthcare cost trend assumption for non-Medicare was reduced from beginning with 7.0% to begin with 6.5% and the Medicare healthcare cost trend was reduced from beginning with 6.0% to begin with 5.5%.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Investment Returns – Cambridge OPEB Trust Fund
 (Unaudited)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	2.70 %	17.00 %	1.50 %	10.50 %	(0.50)%	5.47 %

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Pension Contributions – City of Cambridge
 (Unaudited)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 40,752,795	36,675,807	34,725,997	32,247,663	30,772,819	30,523,432	28,665,468	27,505,315
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>41,052,795</u>	<u>36,975,807</u>	<u>35,025,997</u>	<u>32,547,663</u>	<u>31,072,819</u>	<u>30,823,432</u>	<u>28,965,468</u>	<u>27,805,315</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (300,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>						
Covered payroll	\$ 156,697,570	151,520,779	145,977,063	138,664,148	133,664,659	127,847,305	122,094,246	135,002,508
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26.20 %	24.40 %	23.99 %	23.47 %	23.25 %	24.11 %	23.72 %	20.60 %

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

(Unaudited)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	75.680723 %	76.350725 %	76.520724 %	75.216558 %	75.922581 %	76.792582 %	76.337126 %	77.532583 %
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,829,921	125,468,822	183,560,092	240,258,089	137,962,572	181,785,216	212,198,096	121,984,750
City's covered payroll	179,714,385	174,895,808	164,910,395	158,786,533	152,037,721	143,648,191	144,783,082	135,002,508
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6,350.51 %	139.39 %	89.84 %	66.09 %	110.20 %	79.02 %	68.23 %	110.67 %
City of Cambridge Retirement System fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.80 %	90.65 %	85.81 %	79.89 %	88.02 %	83.08 %	80.00 %	87.51 %

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule excludes covered payroll for CHA special funding situation

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund – Budget and Actual

Year ended June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

(with comparative actual amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022 Original budget</u>	<u>2022 Final budget</u>	<u>2022 Actual</u>	<u>Variance favorable (unfavorable)</u>	<u>2021 Actual</u>
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 494,731,992	494,731,992	494,731,992	—	472,520,148
Provisions for tax abatements and adj.	(4,426,877)	(4,426,877)	(4,426,877)	—	(4,343,318)
Payments in lieu of tax receipts	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,535,070	535,070	8,219,285
Hotel/motel/meals/other excise tax	6,975,000	6,975,000	12,348,390	5,373,390	3,580,611
Intergovernmental	46,797,427	46,797,427	47,468,616	671,189	43,617,903
Sewer use	61,488,315	61,488,315	57,209,823	(4,278,492)	54,122,053
Motor vehicle excise	8,126,588	8,126,588	8,052,896	(73,692)	8,436,599
Investment income	1,665,000	1,665,000	(891,282)	(2,556,282)	1,264,708
Other	51,751,799	51,751,799	70,520,020	18,768,221	82,918,298
Total revenues	<u>675,109,244</u>	<u>675,109,244</u>	<u>693,548,648</u>	<u>18,439,404</u>	<u>670,336,287</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	60,734,958	57,295,228	52,442,101	4,853,127	44,344,371
Public safety	160,888,420	163,966,675	160,362,686	3,603,989	148,297,835
Community maintenance and development	69,632,968	72,754,663	70,564,545	2,190,118	64,487,572
Human resource development	64,516,248	64,795,333	57,254,963	7,540,370	47,832,069
Education	223,718,190	223,718,190	221,315,441	2,402,749	215,916,192
Judgments and claims	400,000	14,663,557	14,317,752	345,805	20,200,000
State and district assessments	66,473,535	66,473,535	64,455,971	2,017,564	61,845,579
Debt service:					
Principal	62,605,345	62,605,345	62,605,344	1	60,119,718
Interest	19,835,725	19,835,725	19,502,993	332,732	18,723,226
Total expenditures	<u>728,805,389</u>	<u>746,108,251</u>	<u>722,821,796</u>	<u>23,286,455</u>	<u>681,766,562</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(53,696,145)</u>	<u>(70,999,007)</u>	<u>(29,273,148)</u>	<u>41,725,859</u>	<u>(11,430,275)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers in (out):					
Special revenue funds	20,714,405	20,714,405	18,867,435	(1,846,970)	20,643,191
Capital projects funds	(18,533,000)	(18,533,000)	(44,650,155)	(26,117,155)	(44,532,542)
Trust funds	26,290,000	26,290,000	19,624,141	(6,665,859)	18,365,611
Enterprise fund	724,740	724,740	724,745	5	723,285
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>29,196,145</u>	<u>29,196,145</u>	<u>(5,433,834)</u>	<u>(34,629,979)</u>	<u>(4,800,455)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	<u>(24,500,000)</u>	<u>(41,802,862)</u>	<u>\$ (34,706,982)</u>	<u>7,095,880</u>	<u>(16,230,730)</u>
Other budget items:					
Free cash appropriations	22,000,000	39,302,862			
Overlay surplus	2,500,000	2,500,000			
Total other budget items	<u>24,500,000</u>	<u>41,802,862</u>			
Net budget and actual	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>			

See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to required supplementary information.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures

Year ended June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

The City’s general fund budget is prepared on a basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The “actual” results column in the statement of revenues and expenditures – budgetary basis – general fund is presented on a “budgetary basis” to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget and GAAP basis, where applicable, are that:

Revenues are recorded when cash is received except for real estate and personal property taxes are recorded as revenue when levied (budget), as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).

Encumbrances and continuing appropriations are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) but have no effect on GAAP expenditures.

Certain activities and transactions are presented in separate funds (GAAP), rather than as components of the general fund (budget).

Amounts raised for the prior years’ deficits and available funds from prior years’ surpluses are recorded as revenue items (budget) but have no effect on GAAP revenues.

In addition, there are certain differences in classifications between revenues, expenditures, and transfers.

The following reconciliation summarizes the differences between budgetary and GAAP basis accounting principles for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Other financing sources (uses), net</u>
As reported on a budgetary basis	\$ 693,548,648	722,821,796	(5,433,834)
Adjustments:			
Revenues to modified accrual basis	23,232,393	—	—
Expenditures, encumbrances and accruals, net	—	(12,946,761)	—
On-behalf contribution for teachers pension	24,377,889	24,377,889	—
Reclassification:			
Premium on debt issuance	—	—	338,544
Transfers not reported on a Budgetary/GAAP basis	—	—	(24,919,491)
As reported on a GAAP basis	\$ <u>741,158,930</u>	<u>734,252,924</u>	<u>(30,014,781)</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance positive (negative)</u>
General government:			
Mayor:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 512,160	426,141	86,019
Other ordinary maintenance	157,130	90,332	66,798
Travel and training	<u>29,500</u>	<u>6,231</u>	<u>23,269</u>
Total Mayor	<u>698,790</u>	<u>522,704</u>	<u>176,086</u>
City Manager:			
Salaries and wages	3,073,435	2,489,605	583,830
Other ordinary maintenance	1,692,800	1,455,091	237,709
Travel and training	<u>56,800</u>	<u>42,280</u>	<u>14,520</u>
Total City Manager	<u>4,823,035</u>	<u>3,986,976</u>	<u>836,059</u>
City Council:			
Salaries and wages	2,169,010	2,075,009	94,001
Other ordinary maintenance	101,500	28,258	73,242
Travel and training	<u>75,200</u>	<u>18,092</u>	<u>57,108</u>
Total City Council	<u>2,345,710</u>	<u>2,121,359</u>	<u>224,351</u>
City Clerk:			
Salaries and wages	1,408,025	1,408,021	4
Other ordinary maintenance	141,110	140,429	681
Travel and training	<u>4,420</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>4,365</u>
Total City Clerk	<u>1,553,555</u>	<u>1,548,505</u>	<u>5,050</u>
Law:			
Salaries and wages	2,600,265	2,421,941	178,324
Other ordinary maintenance	684,800	428,227	256,573
Travel and training	<u>14,245</u>	<u>6,951</u>	<u>7,294</u>
Total law	<u>3,299,310</u>	<u>2,857,119</u>	<u>442,191</u>
Finance:			
Salaries and wages	16,136,260	15,279,467	856,793
Other ordinary maintenance	8,120,460	6,922,652	1,197,808
Travel and training	430,775	266,808	163,967
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>62,800</u>	<u>56,838</u>	<u>5,962</u>
Total finance	<u>24,750,295</u>	<u>22,525,765</u>	<u>2,224,530</u>
Employment benefits:			
Salaries and wages	14,726,288	14,472,508	253,780
Other ordinary maintenance	922,360	702,584	219,776
Travel and training	<u>30,000</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>29,822</u>
Total employment benefits	<u>15,678,648</u>	<u>15,175,270</u>	<u>503,378</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance positive (negative)</u>
Election commission:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,253,660	1,253,659	1
Other ordinary maintenance	640,480	578,212	62,268
Travel and training	6,170	535	5,635
Total election commission	<u>1,900,310</u>	<u>1,832,406</u>	<u>67,904</u>
Public celebrations:			
Salaries and wages	962,125	742,830	219,295
Other ordinary maintenance	657,150	549,557	107,593
Travel and training	1,325	550	775
Total public celebrations	<u>1,620,600</u>	<u>1,292,937</u>	<u>327,663</u>
Reserve:			
Other ordinary maintenance	40,000	—	40,000
Total reserve	<u>40,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Animal commission:			
Salaries and wages	563,520	563,518	2
Other ordinary maintenance	18,805	13,462	5,343
Travel and training	2,650	2,080	570
Total animal commission	<u>584,975</u>	<u>579,060</u>	<u>5,915</u>
Total general government	<u>57,295,228</u>	<u>52,442,101</u>	<u>4,853,127</u>
Public safety:			
Fire:			
Salaries and wages	57,496,985	57,492,359	4,626
Other ordinary maintenance	1,818,520	1,798,259	20,261
Travel and training	626,500	607,213	19,287
Extraordinary expenditures	145,000	144,911	89
Total fire	<u>60,087,005</u>	<u>60,042,742</u>	<u>44,263</u>
Police:			
Salaries and wages	66,207,860	66,207,860	—
Other ordinary maintenance	2,661,910	2,627,241	34,669
Travel and training	382,500	223,741	158,759
Extraordinary expenditures	725,500	373,776	351,724
Total police	<u>69,977,770</u>	<u>69,432,618</u>	<u>545,152</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance positive (negative)
Traffic and parking:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 10,542,015	10,232,288	309,727
Other ordinary maintenance	5,117,040	3,922,799	1,194,241
Travel and training	196,000	172,284	23,716
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>120,000</u>	<u>61,773</u>	<u>58,227</u>
Total traffic and parking	<u>15,975,055</u>	<u>14,389,144</u>	<u>1,585,911</u>
Police review and advisory board:			
Other ordinary maintenance	1,900	—	1,900
Travel and training	<u>4,400</u>	<u>3,012</u>	<u>1,388</u>
Total police review and advisory board	<u>6,300</u>	<u>3,012</u>	<u>3,288</u>
Inspectional services:			
Salaries and wages	3,964,345	3,919,765	44,580
Other ordinary maintenance	270,960	173,568	97,392
Travel and training	14,170	7,681	6,489
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>10,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total inspectional services	<u>4,259,475</u>	<u>4,101,014</u>	<u>158,461</u>
License:			
Salaries and wages	1,449,065	1,259,369	189,696
Other ordinary maintenance	34,520	17,869	16,651
Travel and training	<u>7,520</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>6,614</u>
Total license	<u>1,491,105</u>	<u>1,278,144</u>	<u>212,961</u>
Electrical:			
Salaries and wages	1,905,565	1,778,741	126,824
Other ordinary maintenance	811,460	545,847	265,613
Travel and training	190,170	163,978	26,192
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>50,000</u>	<u>17,053</u>	<u>32,947</u>
Total electrical	<u>2,957,195</u>	<u>2,505,619</u>	<u>451,576</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance positive (negative)</u>
Emergency communications:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 8,227,980	8,002,072	225,908
Other ordinary maintenance	903,340	556,784	346,556
Travel and training	55,850	42,044	13,806
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>25,600</u>	<u>9,493</u>	<u>16,107</u>
Total emergency communications	<u>9,212,770</u>	<u>8,610,393</u>	<u>602,377</u>
Total public safety	<u>163,966,675</u>	<u>160,362,686</u>	<u>3,603,989</u>
Community maintenance and development:			
Public works:			
Salaries and wages	32,259,590	32,259,588	2
Other ordinary maintenance	23,480,460	22,881,372	599,088
Travel and training	414,530	308,824	105,706
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>998,918</u>	<u>1,082</u>
Total public works	<u>57,154,580</u>	<u>56,448,702</u>	<u>705,878</u>
Community development:			
Salaries and wages	10,027,803	9,261,826	765,977
Other ordinary maintenance	2,705,585	2,272,390	433,195
Travel and training	51,494	18,930	32,564
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>111,381</u>	<u>111,381</u>	<u>—</u>
Total community development	<u>12,896,263</u>	<u>11,664,527</u>	<u>1,231,736</u>
Historical commission:			
Salaries and wages	778,730	758,781	19,949
Other ordinary maintenance	51,500	32,802	18,698
Travel and training	<u>1,450</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>411</u>
Total historical commission	<u>831,680</u>	<u>792,622</u>	<u>39,058</u>
Peace commission:			
Salaries and wages	194,155	194,154	1
Other ordinary maintenance	9,125	455	8,670
Travel and training	<u>3,050</u>	<u>2,281</u>	<u>769</u>
Total peace commission	<u>206,330</u>	<u>196,890</u>	<u>9,440</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance positive (negative)</u>
Cable television:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 566,390	485,442	80,948
Other ordinary maintenance	1,095,970	973,622	122,348
Travel and training	<u>3,450</u>	<u>2,740</u>	<u>710</u>
Total cable television	<u>1,665,810</u>	<u>1,461,804</u>	<u>204,006</u>
Total community maintenance and development	<u>72,754,663</u>	<u>70,564,545</u>	<u>2,190,118</u>
Human resource development:			
Library:			
Salaries and wages	12,118,945	11,449,319	669,626
Other ordinary maintenance	3,867,925	3,554,225	313,700
Travel and training	<u>160,150</u>	<u>83,728</u>	<u>76,422</u>
Total library	<u>16,147,020</u>	<u>15,087,272</u>	<u>1,059,748</u>
Human services:			
Salaries and wages	33,306,355	29,586,720	3,719,635
Other ordinary maintenance	13,025,208	10,702,838	2,322,370
Travel and training	102,340	50,477	51,863
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Total human services	<u>46,473,903</u>	<u>40,380,035</u>	<u>6,093,868</u>
Women's commission:			
Salaries and wages	302,480	297,821	4,659
Other ordinary maintenance	15,985	13,842	2,143
Travel and training	<u>525</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>226</u>
Total women's commission	<u>318,990</u>	<u>311,962</u>	<u>7,028</u>
Human rights commission:			
Salaries and wages	523,945	476,946	46,999
Other ordinary maintenance	48,100	44,225	3,875
Travel and training	<u>2,900</u>	<u>2,316</u>	<u>584</u>
Total human rights commission	<u>574,945</u>	<u>523,487</u>	<u>51,458</u>
Veterans benefits:			
Salaries and wages	452,075	452,074	1
Other ordinary maintenance	123,400	115,145	8,255
Travel and training	<u>705,000</u>	<u>384,988</u>	<u>320,012</u>
Total veterans benefits	<u>1,280,475</u>	<u>952,207</u>	<u>328,268</u>
Total human resource development	<u>64,795,333</u>	<u>57,254,963</u>	<u>7,540,370</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures – Budgetary Basis

Year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance positive (negative)</u>
Education:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 183,267,580	181,132,122	2,135,458
Other ordinary maintenance	38,777,365	38,592,977	184,388
Travel and training	1,212,945	1,185,210	27,735
Extraordinary expenditures	<u>460,300</u>	<u>405,132</u>	<u>55,168</u>
Total education	<u>223,718,190</u>	<u>221,315,441</u>	<u>2,402,749</u>
Judgments and claims	14,663,557	14,317,752	345,805
Debt retirement:			
Principal payments	62,605,345	62,605,344	1
Interest payments	<u>19,835,725</u>	<u>19,502,993</u>	<u>332,732</u>
Total debt retirement	<u>82,441,070</u>	<u>82,108,337</u>	<u>332,733</u>
State and district assessments:			
MBTA assessment	10,777,645	10,777,641	4
MWRA assessment	27,943,480	27,759,220	184,260
Other State assessments	20,152,410	18,319,110	1,833,300
Cambridge Health Alliance	<u>7,600,000</u>	<u>7,600,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Total state and district assessments	<u>66,473,535</u>	<u>64,455,971</u>	<u>2,017,564</u>
Total general fund expenditures	<u>\$ 746,108,251</u>	<u>722,821,796</u>	<u>23,286,455</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Supplemental Statements and Schedules

June 30, 2022

The following section provides detailed information on the general fund, other governmental funds, and fiduciary funds included in the basic financial statements. Information on real, personal, and excise tax collections, and a schedule of the bonds and notes payable of the City is also provided in this section.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Other Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

Other Governmental Funds

Community Development Block Grant

Revenues from the community development block grant program are recorded in this fund. A transfer of revenues is made at the end of the fiscal year to the capital projects funds to cover block grant related expenditures in these funds during the fiscal year. All operating expenditures are recorded within this fund.

School Grants

This fund accounts for both the receipt and expenditure of funds received from numerous federal and state agencies to support a wide range of elementary and secondary school programs.

Parking Fund

Receipts from the parking fund, which consist primarily of meter collections, parking fines, and miscellaneous revenues, are recorded in this fund and support a wide range of City programs in accordance with Chapter 844 of the Massachusetts General Laws. In a similar manner to the block grant funds, an amount equal to that which is appropriated to the general and capital projects funds, is transferred to those funds at the end of the fiscal year.

Community Preservation Act

Receipts from added 3% tax and the matching funds from the State for the preservation of open space, historic locations and affordable housing are recorded in this fund. In a similar manner to the parking fund, an amount equal to the amount appropriated to the capital projects and other grants funds, is transferred to those funds at the end of the fiscal year.

Aggregation Adder Fund

Consumers participating in the City's municipal energy aggregation plan are charged an operational adder of \$.002 per kWh consumed. The operational adder funds are used to support the operational costs of the program and to support renewable energy projects that create benefits for program participants. The Revolving Fund was established under and governed by M.G.L. Chapter 44, 53E ½.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Combining Balance Sheet

Other Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

Assets	Special revenue					Total
	Community development block grant	School grants	Parking fund	Community preservation act	Aggregation Adder fund	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 523,328	10,773,112	2,177,962	23,420,550	1,340,974	38,235,926
Accounts receivable	—	—	432,394	155,417	—	587,811
Intergovernmental receivable	54,484	272,634	—	—	—	327,118
Total assets	\$ 577,812	11,045,746	2,610,356	23,575,967	1,340,974	39,150,855
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Warrants payable	\$ 3,445	1,591,939	—	289,831	—	1,885,215
Accrued liabilities	4,398	42,226	1,015	142,457	—	190,096
Due to other funds	569,969	—	—	—	—	569,969
Total liabilities	577,812	1,634,165	1,015	432,288	—	2,645,280
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable revenue	—	—	—	155,417	—	155,417
Fund balances:						
Restricted	—	9,411,581	—	22,988,262	1,340,974	33,740,817
Committed	—	—	2,609,341	—	—	2,609,341
Total fund balances	—	9,411,581	2,609,341	22,988,262	1,340,974	36,350,158
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 577,812	11,045,746	2,610,356	23,575,967	1,340,974	39,150,855

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Other Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Special revenue					Total
	Community development block grant	School grants	Parking fund	Community preservation act	Aggregation Adder fund	
Revenues:						
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,017,213	18,960,214	236,039	5,873,769	—	26,087,235
Investment income	—	—	126,800	13,159	1,313	141,272
Other:						
Permits	—	—	1,679,753	—	—	1,679,753
Fines	—	—	9,295,709	—	—	9,295,709
Charges for services	—	—	10,827,515	—	—	10,827,515
Miscellaneous	—	1,040,704	142,452	13,886,746	665,134	15,735,036
Total revenues	<u>1,017,213</u>	<u>20,000,918</u>	<u>22,308,268</u>	<u>19,773,674</u>	<u>666,447</u>	<u>63,766,520</u>
Expenditures:						
General government	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
Community maintenance and development	614,156	—	—	3,472,006	—	4,086,162
Human services	395,236	—	—	—	—	395,236
Education	—	16,265,225	—	—	—	16,265,225
Total expenditures	<u>1,009,392</u>	<u>16,265,225</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,482,006</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>20,756,623</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	7,821	3,735,693	22,308,268	16,291,668	666,447	43,009,897
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers from other funds	—	—	730,000	—	—	730,000
Transfers to other funds	(7,821)	—	(20,747,435)	(14,000,000)	—	(34,755,256)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and transfers	—	3,735,693	2,290,833	2,291,668	666,447	8,984,641
Fund balances at beginning of year	—	5,675,888	318,508	20,696,594	674,527	27,365,517
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>9,411,581</u>	<u>2,609,341</u>	<u>22,988,262</u>	<u>1,340,974</u>	<u>36,350,158</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Supplemental Statements and Schedules

June 30, 2022

Fiduciary Funds

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds:

Pension Trust Fund

This pension trust fund accounts for the activities of the City of Cambridge Retirement Systems, which accumulates resources for pension benefits payments to retired City employees and employees of certain other entities.

OPEB Trust Fund

This trust fund is an irrevocable trust fund established to accumulate resources for other postemployment benefit payments to retired City employees. The assets are appropriated from the General Fund and this fund is currently not used for payments of benefits.

Private Purpose Trust Funds

Cemetery Trust Fund

This trust fund accounts for the activities related to the perpetual care of the City's cemetery..

Mayor's Disaster Relief Fund

The purpose of the Fund is to provide financial assistance to Cambridge residents who become victims of catastrophic fires and other natural disasters. The source of funding is private donations.

Other

The primary purpose of this fund is to provide scholarships to students of Cambridge schools.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Combining Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2022

Assets	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds			Private purpose trust funds			
	Employee retirement plan December 31, 2021	OPEB Trust fund June 30, 2022	Total	Cemetery trust June 30, 2022	Mayor's disaster relief June 30, 2022	Other June 30, 2022	Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,823,470	3,583,456	22,406,926	2,238,367	335,756	2,189,175
Dividend and interest receivable	291,819	—	291,819	—	—	—	—
Other assets	896,180	—	896,180	—	—	—	—
Due from Broker for Securities sold	41,100,038	—	41,100,038	—	—	—	—
Investments, at fair value:							
Fixed income securities	52,499,548	8,160,982	60,660,530	—	—	—	—
Equities	23,994,718	17,276,021	41,270,739	—	—	—	—
Pooled investments:							
Fixed income	144,941,025	—	144,941,025	—	—	—	—
Real estate	269,244,940	—	269,244,940	—	—	—	—
Domestic equities	696,109,061	—	696,109,061	—	—	—	—
International equities	220,719,479	—	220,719,479	—	—	—	—
Alternative	375,581,233	—	375,581,233	—	—	—	—
Total investments	1,783,090,004	25,437,003	1,808,527,007	—	—	—	—
Cash collateral on security lending	700,673	—	700,673	—	—	—	—
Total assets	1,844,902,184	29,020,459	1,873,922,643	2,238,367	335,756	2,189,175	4,763,298
Liabilities							
Accrued liabilities	832,290	—	832,290	—	—	—	—
Due to brokers for securities purchased	1,167,013	—	1,167,013	—	—	—	—
Cash collateral on security lending	700,673	—	700,673	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	2,699,976	—	2,699,976	—	—	—	—
Net Position							
Restricted for:							
Pensions	1,842,202,208	—	1,842,202,208	—	—	—	—
OPEB Benefits	—	29,020,459	29,020,459	—	—	—	—
Individuals, organizations and other governments	—	—	—	2,238,367	335,756	2,189,175	4,763,298
Total net position	\$ 1,842,202,208	29,020,459	1,871,222,667	2,238,367	335,756	2,189,175	4,763,298

See independent auditors' report

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Position - Fiduciary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds			Private purpose trust funds			
	Employee retirement plan December 31, 2021	OPEB Trust fund June 30, 2022	Total	Cemetery trust June 30, 2022	Mayor's disaster relief June 30, 2022	Other June 30, 2022	Total
Additions:							
Contributions:							
Employers	\$ 52,440,935	24,151,349	76,592,284	—	—	—	—
Nonemployer – City	1,707,381	—	1,707,381	—	—	—	—
Plan members	25,030,544	—	25,030,544	—	—	—	—
Other systems	3,890,352	—	3,890,352	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	492,058	—	492,058	—	—	—	—
Gifts and bequests	—	—	—	29,700	—	263,217	292,917
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	39,363	—	39,363
Total contributions	83,561,270	24,151,349	107,712,619	29,700	39,363	263,217	332,280
Investment earnings:							
Interest and dividends	30,268,505	525,382	30,793,887	(35,323)	212	760	(34,351)
Securities lending income	1,769	—	1,769	—	—	—	—
Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments	248,704,163	243,503	248,947,666	—	—	—	—
Less:							
Management fees	(10,523,685)	—	(10,523,685)	—	—	—	—
Borrower rebates and fees under securities lending program	(502)	—	(502)	—	—	—	—
Net investment earnings	268,450,250	768,885	269,219,135	(35,323)	212	760	(34,351)
Total additions	352,011,520	24,920,234	376,931,754	(5,623)	39,575	263,977	297,929
Deductions:							
Benefits	95,379,449	22,151,349	117,530,798	—	—	—	—
Refunds of contributions	2,337,400	—	2,337,400	—	—	—	—
Other systems	3,883,154	—	3,883,154	—	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	1,309,849	47,599	1,357,448	—	—	—	—
Beneficiary payments to individuals	—	—	—	—	—	233,302	233,302
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	40,000	245,350	—	285,350
Total deductions	102,909,852	22,198,948	125,108,800	40,000	245,350	233,302	518,652
Change in net position	249,101,668	2,721,286	251,822,954	(45,623)	(205,775)	30,675	(220,723)
Net position, beginning of year	1,593,100,540	26,299,173	1,619,399,713	2,283,990	541,531	2,158,500	4,984,021
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,842,202,208	29,020,459	1,871,222,667	2,238,367	335,756	2,189,175	4,763,298

See independent auditors' report

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Supplemental Statements and Schedules

June 30, 2022

Other Schedules

The following schedules present detailed information on the City's real estate, personal property and motor vehicle excise taxes, and bonds and notes payable, as of June 30, 2022.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Gross Real Estate, Personal Property, and Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes

June 30, 2022

	Uncollected June 30, 2021	Commitments	Abatements	Transfers to tax title	Refunds	Collections	Adjustments increase (decrease)	Uncollected June 30, 2022
Real estate taxes:								
2017	\$ 7,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,078
2018	1,494	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	1,494
2019	7,311	—	(40,615)	—	45,234	(9,243)	—	2,687
2020	978,694	—	(27,712)	(648,953)	93,962	(371,930)	33	24,094
2021	4,960,239	—	(222,024)	(605,734)	665,515	(4,360,507)	476	437,965
2022	—	476,382,716	(713,827)	—	339,659	(471,987,175)	147,985	4,169,358
Sub total real estate	\$ 5,954,816	476,382,716	(1,004,178)	(1,254,686)	1,144,370	(476,728,856)	148,494	4,642,676

Years with no beginning uncollected balances or activity are not presented.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Gross Real Estate, Personal Property, and Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes

June 30, 2022

	Uncollected June 30, 2021	Commitments	Abatements	Transfers to tax title	Refunds	Collections	Adjustments increase (decrease)	Uncollected June 30, 2022
Personal property taxes:								
2003	\$ 2,947	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,947
2004	3,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,484
2005	6,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,158
2006	5,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,089
2007	7,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,700
2008	7,844	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,844
2009	11,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,326
2010	12,309	—	—	—	—	(146)	—	12,163
2011	17,453	—	—	—	—	(99)	—	17,354
2012	21,782	—	—	—	12	(398)	—	21,396
2013	19,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,056
2014	22,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,821
2015	31,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,836
2016	154,126	—	—	—	—	(296)	—	153,830
2017	234,928	—	—	—	—	(7,131)	(39)	227,758
2018	250,841	—	—	—	—	(6,808)	—	244,033
2019	312,978	—	—	—	176	(40,532)	—	272,622
2020	504,785	—	—	—	58,359	(312,549)	171,563	422,158
2021	775,046	—	—	—	108,693	(595,740)	216,628	504,627
2022	—	22,010,798	(8,917)	—	6,873	(20,681,681)	(256,802)	1,070,271
Sub total personal property	2,402,509	22,010,798	(8,917)	—	174,113	(21,645,380)	131,350	3,064,473
Other	275,593	—	—	—	—	(21,415)	10,924	265,102
Total Property Taxes	\$ 8,632,918	498,393,514	(1,013,095)	(1,254,686)	1,318,483	(498,395,651)	290,768	7,972,251

Years with no beginning uncollected balances or activity are not presented.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Gross Real Estate, Personal Property, and Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes

June 30, 2022

	Uncollected June 30, 2021	Commitments	Abatements	Transfers to tax title	Refunds	Collections	Adjustments increase (decrease)	Uncollected June 30, 2022
Motor vehicle excise taxes:								
1986	\$ 2,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,643
1987	57,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,217
1988	71,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,208
1989	75,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,893
1990	67,625	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,625
1991	50,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,804
1992	51,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,276
1993	48,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,542
1994	51,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,390
1995	55,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,723
1996	55,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,105
1997	46,812	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,812
1998	61,384	—	—	—	—	(30)	—	61,354
1999	107,909	—	—	—	—	(61)	—	107,848
2000	167,800	—	—	—	—	(60)	—	167,740
2001	209,910	—	—	—	—	(44)	—	209,866
2002	190,311	—	—	—	—	(24)	—	190,287
2003	169,150	—	—	—	—	(29)	—	169,121
2004	140,329	—	—	—	—	(58)	—	140,271
2005	113,075	—	—	—	—	(104)	—	112,971
2006	100,711	—	—	—	—	(495)	—	100,216
2007	133,346	—	(34)	—	—	(524)	—	132,788
2008	113,685	—	(155)	—	48	(720)	—	112,858
2009	94,773	—	(155)	—	—	(358)	—	94,260
2010	108,821	—	—	—	—	(317)	—	108,504
2011	110,589	—	(48)	—	—	(904)	—	109,637
2012	100,968	—	—	—	—	(369)	—	100,599
2013	95,607	—	—	—	—	(121)	—	95,486
2014	102,614	—	—	—	125	(725)	—	102,014
2015	104,371	—	—	—	—	(1,641)	—	102,730
2016	112,310	—	(42)	—	—	(4,505)	(1)	107,762
2017	116,500	—	(485)	—	223	(7,685)	—	108,553
2018	144,649	—	(175)	—	1,692	(25,600)	3	120,569
2019	212,583	—	(29,409)	—	29,063	(52,643)	(1)	159,593
2020	326,391	—	(9,594)	—	13,587	(155,256)	(374)	174,754
2021	716,387	925,038	(109,550)	—	94,976	(1,388,820)	(4,795)	233,236
2022	—	6,877,587	(141,937)	—	47,088	(6,322,016)	76	460,798
Total motor vehicle	\$ 4,488,411	7,802,625	(291,584)	—	186,802	(7,963,109)	(5,092)	4,218,053

Years with no beginning uncollected balances or activity are not presented.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Bonds and Notes Payable

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Interest rates	Issue dates	Final maturity date	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Retired	Balance June 30, 2022
Inside debt limit:							
CRLS Renovations (MSBA)	2.00%	7/12/2011	11/1/2021	594,654	—	594,654	—
Building Renovations	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	200,000	—	200,000	—
Old Police Station Renovations	2.00%–3.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2032	5,775,000	—	525,000	5,250,000
Refunding Bonds (2004, 2005, 2006)	1.00%–5.00%	3/22/2012	1/1/2024	8,180,000	—	3,620,000	4,560,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	100,000	—	100,000	—
Open Space Improvements	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	130,000	—	130,000	—
Kendall Square Improvements	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	30,000	—	30,000	—
Harvard Square Tunnel Improvements	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	200,000	—	200,000	—
Sewer Reconstruction	2.00%	2/15/2012	2/15/2022	2,035,000	—	2,035,000	—
MCWT Loan (Gross Payment) (CW-10-04)	—%	6/13/2012	7/15/2022	2,028,833	—	1,013,656	1,015,177
King School Renovations	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2033	19,800,000	—	1,650,000	18,150,000
Old Police Station Renovations	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2033	2,430,000	—	205,000	2,225,000
Acquisitions of Fire Vehicles	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	245,000	—	125,000	120,000
City Hall Roof Replacement	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	200,000	—	100,000	100,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	200,000	—	100,000	100,000
Harvard Square Tunnel Improvements	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	300,000	—	150,000	150,000
Danehy Park Improvements	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	300,000	—	150,000	150,000
Kendall Square Improvements	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	100,000	—	50,000	50,000
Sewer Reconstruction	2.00%–3.00%	2/19/2013	2/15/2023	4,280,000	—	2,140,000	2,140,000
King School Renovations	3.00%–5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2034	12,025,000	—	925,000	11,100,000
Kendall Square Improvements	5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2024	300,000	—	100,000	200,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2024	300,000	—	100,000	200,000
Harvard Square Tunnel Improvements	5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2024	300,000	—	100,000	200,000
Cambridge Common Improvements	5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2024	150,000	—	50,000	100,000
Sewer Reconstruction	5.00%	2/18/2014	2/15/2024	3,870,000	—	1,290,000	2,580,000
MCWT Loan (CWP-13-03)	2.00%	1/7/2015	1/15/2025	5,593,471	—	1,353,597	4,239,874
King School Renovations	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2035	28,700,000	—	2,050,000	26,650,000
344 Broadway Building Renovations (Comprehensive)	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	600,000	—	150,000	450,000
School Building Renovations	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	300,000	—	75,000	225,000
Kendall Square Surface Improvements	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	1,600,000	—	400,000	1,200,000
Cambridge Common Improvements	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	460,000	—	115,000	345,000
Danehy Park Improvements	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	460,000	—	115,000	345,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	400,000	—	100,000	300,000
Golf Course Improvements	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	220,000	—	55,000	165,000
Sewer Reconstruction	2.00%–5.00%	3/3/2015	2/15/2025	9,285,000	—	2,325,000	6,960,000
Refunding Bonds (2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008)	2.00%–4.00%	3/4/2015	1/1/2028	26,465,000	—	2,800,000	23,665,000
School Building Renovations (Kennedy Longfellow Roof)	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2026	1,250,000	—	250,000	1,000,000
King Open and Cambridge St. Upper School and Community Complex	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2036	8,250,000	—	550,000	7,700,000
Building Renovations (344 Broadway and Comprehensive)	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2026	1,750,000	—	350,000	1,400,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2026	2,000,000	—	400,000	1,600,000
Harvard Square Reconstruction	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2026	250,000	—	50,000	200,000
Sewer Reconstruction	2.00%–4.00%	3/1/2016	2/15/2026	6,365,000	—	1,275,000	5,090,000
MCWT Loan (CWP-13-03-A)	2.00%	2/11/2016	1/15/2026	7,375,903	—	1,412,437	5,963,466
Building Renovation/Energy Improvements	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	1,400,000	—	235,000	1,165,000
Kennedy School Roof Replacement	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	1,230,000	—	205,000	1,025,000
Police Station Elevator Repairs	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2022	30,000	—	30,000	—
King Open and Cambridge St. Upper School and Community Complex	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2037	15,895,000	—	995,000	14,900,000
School Building Roof Repairs	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	1,395,000	—	235,000	1,160,000
School Boiler Maintenance	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	270,000	—	45,000	225,000
Comprehensive Facilities Improvements Plan	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	2,790,000	—	465,000	2,325,000
Cambridge Common Improvements	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	270,000	—	45,000	225,000
Harvard Square Surface Reconstruction	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	1,950,000	—	325,000	1,625,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	1,110,000	—	185,000	925,000
Sewer Reconstruction	3.00%–5.00%	3/1/2017	2/15/2027	12,595,000	—	2,105,000	10,490,000
Library Construction (Refunding)	4.00%	6/12/2017	2/15/2029	3,875,000	—	495,000	3,380,000
CRLS Renovations (Refunding)	4.00%	6/12/2017	2/15/2029	11,025,000	—	1,395,000	9,630,000
MWRA bond	—%	11/27/2017	11/15/2023	1,188,940	—	2,000	1,186,940

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Schedule of Bonds and Notes Payable

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Interest rates	Issue dates	Final maturity date	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Retired	Balance June 30, 2022
King Open and Cambridge St Upper School and Community Complex	3.0%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2038	50,236,000	—	2,955,000	47,281,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan	4.3%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2028	3,080,000	—	440,000	2,640,000
Fletcher Maynard Academy Roof	4.3%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2028	920,000	—	135,000	785,000
School Boiler Maintenance	4.3%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2028	305,000	—	45,000	260,000
East Grand Junction design	4.6%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2023	370,000	—	185,000	185,000
Street / Sidewalk Reconstruction	4.3%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2028	2,455,000	—	355,000	2,100,000
Sewer Reconstruction	4.3%-5.0%	3/1/2018	2/15/2028	10,202,000	—	1,465,000	8,737,000
City Hall Improvements (Design)	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2024	1,095,000	—	365,000	730,000
831 Massachusetts Avenue/3 Bigelow St (MP/Feasibility)	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2024	550,000	—	185,000	365,000
Fire Headquarters (Design)	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2024	1,645,000	—	550,000	1,095,000
Tobin School (Design)	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2024	1,645,000	—	550,000	1,095,000
King Open and Cambridge St Upper School and Community Complex	3.00%-5.00%	3/6/2019	2/15/2039	41,265,000	—	2,295,000	38,970,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	3,455,000	—	435,000	3,020,000
School Boiler Maintenance	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	445,000	—	60,000	385,000
School Boiler Maintenance	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	410,000	—	55,000	355,000
East Grand Junction design	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2024	1,095,000	—	365,000	730,000
Harvard Square Kiosk	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	685,000	—	90,000	595,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	2,075,000	—	260,000	1,815,000
Riverside Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	2,075,000	—	260,000	1,815,000
Sewer Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/6/2019	2/15/2029	11,300,000	—	1,430,000	9,870,000
MWRA Bond	— %	3/7/2019	2/15/2030	2,250,101	—	49,000	2,201,101
King Open and Cambridge St. Upper School and Community Complex	2.00%-5.00%	3/5/2020	2/15/2040	8,365,000	—	445,000	7,920,000
City Hall Improvements (Construction)	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2030	735,000	—	85,000	650,000
Tobin School (Design)	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2025	7,140,000	—	1,785,000	5,355,000
School Building Upgrades	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2025	570,000	—	145,000	425,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2025	2,140,000	—	535,000	1,605,000
Harvard Square Kiosk	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2030	1,480,000	—	165,000	1,315,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2030	2,960,000	—	330,000	2,630,000
Riverside Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2030	1,480,000	—	165,000	1,315,000
Sewer Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/5/2020	2/15/2030	15,430,000	—	1,730,000	13,700,000
City Hall Improvements (Construction)	5.0 %	3/5/2021	2/15/2031	7,395,000	—	740,000	6,655,000
Tobin School (Design)	2.00%-5.00%	3/3/2021	2/15/2041	11,605,000	—	585,000	11,020,000
School Buildings Upgrades	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	1,485,000	—	160,000	1,325,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	12,325,000	—	1,235,000	11,090,000
River St. Firehouse Construction Improvements	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	4,110,000	—	415,000	3,695,000
Lexington Ave Firehouse Construction Improvements	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	3,290,000	—	330,000	2,960,000
Refunding (CRLS & Old Police Station 2010-2011)	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	17,755,000	—	1,890,000	15,865,000
Harvard Square Kiosk Infrastructure Improvements	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	825,000	—	85,000	740,000
Harvard Square Kiosk Surface Enhancement	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	1,235,000	—	125,000	1,110,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	4,110,000	—	415,000	3,695,000
Riverside Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	5,755,000	—	580,000	5,175,000
Sewer Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/3/2021	2/15/2031	18,420,000	—	1,860,000	16,560,000
Tobin School (Construction)	2.25-5.0%	3/2/2022	2/15/2042	—	52,640,000	—	52,640,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan (FY22)	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	4,260,000	—	4,260,000
School Buildings Upgrades (FY22)	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	1,535,000	—	1,535,000
Municipal Facilities Improvement Plan - Lafayette St. Fire	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2027	—	905,000	—	905,000
Fire Headquarters Construction	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	3,385,000	—	3,385,000
Riverside Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	2,540,000	—	2,540,000
Street/Sidewalk Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	4,225,000	—	4,225,000
Sewer Reconstruction	5.0 %	3/2/2022	2/15/2032	—	12,260,000	—	12,260,000
Total inside debt limit				<u>486,589,902</u>	<u>81,750,000</u>	<u>62,605,344</u>	<u>505,734,558</u>
Housing Trust Fund:							
Note payable	2.00%	4/20/00 and 7/16/01	4/1/20 and 7/1/21	<u>2,842,916</u>	—	<u>2,842,916</u>	—
Total outside debt limit				<u>2,842,916</u>	—	<u>2,842,916</u>	—
Total debt outstanding				<u>\$ 489,432,818</u>	<u>81,750,000</u>	<u>65,448,260</u>	<u>505,734,558</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

STATISTICAL SECTION

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

June 30, 2022

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Cambridge's annual comprehensive financial report presents 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.

Contents	Page
Financial trends: <i>These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time. (See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis, Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities):</i> General Government Expenditures by Function (GAAP Basis) – Last Ten Fiscal Years General Government Revenues by Source (GAAP Basis) – Last Ten Fiscal Years Net Position by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years Changes in Net Position by Component– Last Ten Fiscal Years Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years Changes in Fund Balances of Government Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years	101
Revenue capacity: <i>These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant revenue source, the property tax:</i> Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property – Last Ten Fiscal Years Property and Motor Vehicle Tax Rates – Last Ten Fiscal Years Largest Principal Taxpayers – Current Year and Ten Years Ago Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Fiscal Years	108
Debt capacity: <i>These schedules contain information to assist the reader in assessing the City's current debt outstanding and their ability to issue additional debt in the future: (See accompanying note 8 of the basic financial statements):</i> Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Fiscal Years Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding – Last Ten Fiscal Years Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt Legal Debt Margin Information – Last Ten Fiscal Years	112
Demographic and economic information: <i>These schedules contain information to help the reader understand the economic environment with which the City's financial activities take place and assist with comparisons over time and among other City's:</i> Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Calendar Years Principal Employers – Current Year and Ten Years Ago	116
Operating information: <i>These schedules contain information to provide contextual information about the City's operations and resources to help readers gain an understanding of the City's economic condition:</i> Full-Time Position Employees by Function/Program – Last Ten Fiscal Years Operating Indicators by Function/Program – Last Eight Fiscal Years Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program – Last Ten Fiscal Years	118
<i>Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information contained in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.</i>	

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

General Government Expenditures by Function (GAAP Basis) (1)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in thousands)

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government	\$ 34,894	33,235	33,317	38,656	38,852	43,290	41,039	41,729	49,577	49,050
Percentage of total	7.8 %	6.7 %	6.6 %	7.3 %	6.9 %	7.3 %	6.6 %	6.3 %	6.8 %	6.7 %
Percentage change	(2.7)	(4.8)	0.2	16.0	0.5	11.4	(5.2)	1.7	18.8	(1.1)
Public safety	106,985	112,496	117,991	116,756	128,759	132,296	139,422	143,442	147,363	158,856
Percentage of total	23.8 %	22.8 %	23.5 %	22.0 %	22.9 %	22.2 %	22.3 %	21.7 %	20.3 %	21.6 %
Percentage change	3.5	5.2	4.9	(1.0)	10.3	2.7	5.4	2.9	2.7	7.8
Community maintenance and development	39,175	40,570	46,004	46,667	48,449	51,393	54,666	56,419	63,664	67,516
Percentage of total	8.7 %	8.2 %	9.2 %	8.8 %	8.6 %	8.6 %	8.7 %	8.6 %	8.8 %	9.2 %
Percentage change	6.8	3.6	13.4	1.4	3.8	6.1	6.4	3.2	12.8	6.1
Human resource	32,143	32,861	34,302	36,155	38,125	41,678	45,380	48,359	46,812	55,117
Percentage of total	7.1 %	6.7 %	6.8 %	6.8 %	6.8 %	7.0 %	7.3 %	7.3 %	6.4 %	7.5 %
Percentage change	4.0	2.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	9.3	8.9	6.6	(3.2)	17.7
Education	143,788	176,930	168,367	183,324	197,087	209,886	218,767	234,864	258,815	242,833
Percentage of total	32.0 %	35.9 %	33.6 %	34.5 %	35.0 %	35.2 %	35.0 %	35.6 %	35.6 %	33.1 %
Percentage change	3.2	23.0	(4.8)	8.9	7.5	6.5	4.2	7.4	10.2	(6.2)
Judgments and claims	76	52	122	2,715	371	197	2,311	201	19,684	14,318
Percentage of total	— %	— %	— %	0.5 %	0.1 %	— %	0.4 %	— %	2.7 %	2.0 %
Percentage change	(98.2)	(31.6)	134.6	2,125.4	(86.3)	(46.9)	1,073.1	(91.3)	9,693.0 (2)	(27.3) (3)
State assessments	46,660	47,683	50,184	52,024	53,427	56,316	57,931	60,243	61,846	64,456
Percentage of total	10.4 %	9.7 %	10.0 %	9.8 %	9.5 %	9.4 %	9.3 %	9.1 %	8.5 %	8.8 %
Percentage change	1.1	2.2	5.2	3.7	2.7	5.4	2.9	4.0	2.7	4.2
Debt service	46,305	49,669	51,359	54,814	57,823	61,826	66,014	74,276	78,833	82,107
Percentage of total	10.3 %	10.1 %	10.2 %	10.3 %	10.3 %	10.4 %	10.6 %	11.3 %	10.8 %	11.2 %
Percentage change	3.9	7.3	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	6.8	12.5	6.1	4.2
Total expenditures	\$ 450,026	493,496	501,646	531,111	562,893	596,882	625,530	659,533	726,594	734,253
Percentage of total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Percentage change	2.1	9.7	1.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	4.8	5.4	10.2	1.1

(1) Includes General Fund expenditures only. Operating Transfers Out have been excluded from all years.

(2) During fiscal year 2021, the City acquired open space land through eminent domain.

(3) During fiscal year 2022, the City acquired a building through eminent domain.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 General Government Revenues by Source (GAAP Basis) (1)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in thousands)

Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Property taxes	\$ 315,777	327,999	342,853	356,247	375,682	391,038	412,522	439,072	477,369	497,042
Percentage of total	68.0 %	64.4 %	65.4 %	63.5 %	63.4 %	61.8 %	62.7 %	62.9 %	64.6 %	67.1 %
Percentage change	6.1	3.9	4.5	3.9	5.5	4.1	5.5	6.4	8.7	4.1
Motor vehicle excises	6,833	7,230	7,200	7,452	8,035	7,727	8,351	6,996	8,437	8,053
Percentage of total	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	1.1 %	1.1 %
Percentage change	9.5	5.8	(0.4)	3.5	7.8	(3.8)	8.1	(16.2)	20.6	(4.6)
Hotel/motel/meals/other	15,910	16,525	17,861	19,213	19,959	20,938	21,511	19,717	3,581	12,348
Percentage of total	3.4 %	3.2 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	1.7 %
Percentage change	6.4	3.9	8.1	7.6	3.9	4.9	2.7	(8.3)	(81.8)	244.8
Fines	608	500	488	364	342	304	282	374	115	107
Percentage of total	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	— %	— %	0.1 %	— %	— %
Percentage change	1.5	(17.8)	(2.4)	(25.4)	(6.0)	(11.1)	(7.2)	32.6	(69.3)	(7.0)
Intergovernmental	31,036	58,572	45,503	52,554	65,150	67,599	70,843	82,997	88,639	71,847
Percentage of total	6.7 %	11.5 %	8.7 %	9.4 %	11.0 %	10.7 %	10.8 %	11.9 %	12.0 %	9.7 %
Percentage change	(2.9)	88.7	(22.3)	15.5	24.0	3.8	4.8	17.2	6.8	(18.9)
Licenses and permits	25,213	23,329	27,561	32,181	29,051	40,662	41,272	40,396	58,174	47,331
Percentage of total	5.4 %	4.6 %	5.3 %	5.7 %	4.9 %	6.4 %	6.3 %	5.8 %	7.9 %	6.4 %
Percentage change	21.0	(7.5)	18.1	16.8	(9.7)	40.0	1.5	(2.1)	44.0	(18.6)
Payment in lieu of taxes	7,554	7,759	8,082	9,191	8,101	7,389	7,793	8,028	8,219	8,535
Percentage of total	1.6 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.6 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	1.2 %
Percentage change	(0.4)	2.7	4.2	13.7	(11.9)	(8.8)	5.5	3.0	2.4	3.8
Investment income	616	1,622	1,523	3,274	4,877	6,025	7,925	9,404	1,387	(2,197)
Percentage of total	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	(0.3)%
Percentage change	(28.7)	163.3	(6.1)	115.0	49.0	23.5	31.5	18.7	(85.3)	(258.4)
Charges for services	40,020	41,690	47,921	48,819	48,334	51,427	54,875	55,906	54,122	57,210
Percentage of total	8.6 %	8.2 %	9.1 %	8.7 %	8.2 %	8.1 %	8.3 %	8.0 %	7.3 %	7.7 %
Percentage change	(1.4)	4.2	14.9	1.9	(1.0)	6.4	6.7	1.9	(3.2)	5.7
Departmental/other	20,654	24,064	25,363	31,403	33,067	39,531	32,973	35,268	38,791	40,883
Percentage of total	4.5	4.8 %	4.9 %	5.7 %	5.6 %	6.2 %	5.0 %	5.1 %	5.3 %	5.5 %
Percentage change	(6.7)	16.5	5.4	23.8	5.3	19.5	(16.6)	7.0	10.0	5.4
Total revenues	\$ 464,221	509,290	524,355	560,698	592,598	632,640	658,347	698,158	738,834	741,159
Percentage of total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Percentage change	4.7	9.7	3.0	6.9	5.7	6.8	4.1	6.0	5.8	0.3

(1) Includes General Fund revenues only. Operating Transfers In have been excluded from all years.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Net Position by Component

Last Ten Years

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Fiscal year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 553,655,888	598,532,113	637,618,851	673,717,401	729,145,088	778,225,743	835,512,790	897,045,989	974,121,911	1,056,682,141
Restricted	14,628,412	17,967,958	52,949,329	73,349,849	68,958,578	85,639,778	115,165,139	128,190,015	99,545,820	91,430,350
Unrestricted	121,839,635	131,964,205	15,974,060	1,931,327	(14,425,882)	(391,023,437)	(406,887,103)	(435,226,779)	(472,917,546)	(485,001,077)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 690,123,935	748,464,276	706,542,240	748,998,577	783,677,784	472,842,084	543,790,826	590,009,225	600,750,185	663,111,414
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 114,837,208	117,985,639	120,185,083	120,185,083	125,305,918	131,655,638	133,726,139	132,390,620	130,617,563	128,494,627
Unrestricted	8,594,828	10,231,969	13,379,993	17,982,299	13,682,522	10,988,999	11,893,193	15,132,817	16,119,526	16,632,919
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 123,432,036	128,217,608	133,565,076	138,167,382	138,988,440	142,644,637	145,619,332	147,523,437	146,737,089	145,127,546
Primary government:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 668,493,096	716,517,752	757,803,934	793,902,484	854,451,006	909,881,381	969,238,929	1,029,436,609	1,104,739,474	1,185,176,768
Restricted	14,628,412	17,967,958	52,949,329	73,349,849	68,958,578	85,639,778	115,165,139	128,190,015	99,545,820	91,430,350
Unrestricted	130,434,463	142,196,174	29,354,053	19,913,626	(743,360)	(380,034,438)	(394,993,910)	(420,093,962)	(456,798,020)	(468,368,158)
Total primary government net position	\$ 813,555,971	876,681,884	840,107,316	887,165,959	922,666,224	615,486,721	689,410,158	737,532,662	747,487,274	808,238,960

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Changes in Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Fiscal year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 37,777,409	36,588,647	29,002,206	56,389,559	58,919,949	69,141,946	51,368,261	63,737,058	84,470,614	60,826,687
Public safety	127,768,163	134,185,406	138,554,014	134,762,503	155,775,352	145,638,049	165,325,582	171,741,473	171,262,519	171,198,138
Community maintenance and development	88,401,456	95,640,484	102,203,863	112,901,226	96,825,775	111,620,459	124,737,385	131,786,256	140,099,327	152,720,825
Human resource development	47,732,541	49,606,417	50,644,258	53,357,816	56,006,242	56,913,782	66,384,654	69,285,452	69,863,526	85,625,284
Education	185,466,794	220,006,395	211,018,908	228,453,104	246,388,426	245,765,315	263,665,736	287,638,382	331,705,869	329,434,190
Interest on long-term debt	9,142,323	9,537,632	9,381,387	10,938,908	10,430,981	13,443,479	15,588,780	15,769,932	11,258,477	12,269,454
Total governmental activities	<u>496,288,686</u>	<u>545,564,981</u>	<u>540,804,636</u>	<u>596,803,116</u>	<u>624,346,725</u>	<u>642,523,030</u>	<u>687,070,398</u>	<u>739,958,553</u>	<u>808,660,332</u>	<u>812,074,578</u>
Business-type activities:										
Water	14,701,032	13,127,587	14,226,883	14,228,525	15,855,491	14,198,148	15,767,827	14,627,842	16,742,698	18,136,546
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>14,701,032</u>	<u>13,127,587</u>	<u>14,226,883</u>	<u>14,228,525</u>	<u>15,855,491</u>	<u>14,198,148</u>	<u>15,767,827</u>	<u>14,627,842</u>	<u>16,742,698</u>	<u>18,136,546</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 510,989,718</u>	<u>558,692,568</u>	<u>555,031,519</u>	<u>611,031,641</u>	<u>640,202,216</u>	<u>656,721,178</u>	<u>702,838,225</u>	<u>754,586,395</u>	<u>825,403,030</u>	<u>830,211,124</u>
Program revenues:										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
Public safety	\$ 50,486,221	49,919,980	53,782,729	58,678,631	56,139,937	69,974,862	71,036,237	63,768,630	78,251,139	72,973,692
Community maintenance and development	40,660,130	44,521,761	50,851,436	52,489,213	42,067,768	52,798,914	58,110,137	55,956,156	55,639,225	62,135,368
Human resource and development	4,083,383	4,578,908	4,726,472	4,978,730	5,562,842	5,932,108	5,907,990	4,513,183	2,268,049	4,931,754
Other activities	2,088,454	1,366,380	1,649,398	2,266,034	2,336,489	2,233,207	1,901,559	1,601,729	1,395,209	1,740,214
Operating grants and contributions	23,168,113	25,475,845	23,282,530	24,526,412	22,482,361	21,969,498	26,284,533	30,903,480	34,400,275	56,207,553
Capital grants and contributions	23,794,638	21,680,944	21,913,519	15,508,261	4,857,466	19,479,360	15,829,377	3,124,221	3,499,683	5,879,918
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>144,280,939</u>	<u>147,543,818</u>	<u>156,206,084</u>	<u>158,447,281</u>	<u>133,446,863</u>	<u>172,387,949</u>	<u>179,069,833</u>	<u>159,867,399</u>	<u>175,453,580</u>	<u>203,868,499</u>
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water	18,318,827	18,507,650	20,091,724	19,288,216	17,210,466	18,465,997	19,323,749	17,164,177	16,547,109	17,101,070
Total business-type program revenues	<u>18,318,827</u>	<u>18,507,650</u>	<u>20,091,724</u>	<u>19,288,216</u>	<u>17,210,466</u>	<u>18,465,997</u>	<u>19,323,749</u>	<u>17,164,177</u>	<u>16,547,109</u>	<u>17,101,070</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 162,599,766</u>	<u>166,051,468</u>	<u>176,297,808</u>	<u>177,735,497</u>	<u>150,657,329</u>	<u>190,853,946</u>	<u>198,393,582</u>	<u>177,031,576</u>	<u>192,000,689</u>	<u>220,969,569</u>
Net (expense) revenue:										
Governmental activities	\$ (352,007,747)	(398,021,163)	(384,598,552)	(438,355,835)	(490,899,862)	(470,135,081)	(508,000,566)	(580,091,154)	(633,206,752)	(608,206,079)
Business-type activities	<u>3,617,795</u>	<u>5,380,063</u>	<u>5,864,841</u>	<u>5,059,691</u>	<u>1,354,975</u>	<u>4,267,849</u>	<u>3,555,922</u>	<u>2,536,335</u>	<u>(195,589)</u>	<u>(1,035,476)</u>
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (348,389,952)</u>	<u>(392,641,100)</u>	<u>(378,733,711)</u>	<u>(433,296,144)</u>	<u>(489,544,887)</u>	<u>(465,867,232)</u>	<u>(504,444,644)</u>	<u>(577,554,819)</u>	<u>(633,402,341)</u>	<u>(609,241,555)</u>

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Changes in Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Fiscal year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General revenues and other changes in net position:										
Governmental activities:										
Property taxes	\$ 315,153,860	326,755,052	343,594,775	356,993,674	374,927,115	390,851,108	412,526,951	441,912,832	475,764,483	497,284,716
Excise taxes	22,877,579	23,510,611	25,079,784	26,806,239	27,876,390	28,971,646	29,620,301	27,336,175	11,614,255	20,066,820
Unrestricted grants and contributions	31,035,786	58,572,275	45,502,677	52,554,349	65,150,348	67,599,080	70,843,377	82,996,910	88,724,457	71,846,505
Payments in lieu of taxes	7,553,728	7,759,252	8,082,220	9,191,431	8,100,931	7,388,601	7,793,155	8,028,511	8,219,285	8,535,070
Investment income	1,101,514	2,367,520	1,662,538	3,256,036	7,678,166	7,488,958	8,041,502	11,892,353	1,601,222	(2,289,499)
Miscellaneous	26,339,352	36,691,219	36,626,619	31,296,358	41,128,314	51,310,617	49,403,546	53,420,907	63,167,981	74,398,951
Transfers	705,575	705,575	709,855	714,085	717,805	719,125	720,475	721,865	723,285	724,745
Total governmental activities	<u>404,767,394</u>	<u>456,361,504</u>	<u>461,258,468</u>	<u>480,812,172</u>	<u>525,579,069</u>	<u>554,329,135</u>	<u>578,949,307</u>	<u>626,309,553</u>	<u>649,814,968</u>	<u>670,567,308</u>
Business-type activities:										
Investment income	100,337	111,084	192,482	256,700	183,888	107,473	139,248	89,635	132,526	150,678
Transfers	(705,575)	(705,575)	(709,855)	(714,085)	(717,805)	(719,125)	(720,475)	(721,865)	(723,285)	(724,745)
Total business-type activities	<u>(605,238)</u>	<u>(594,491)</u>	<u>(517,373)</u>	<u>(457,385)</u>	<u>(533,917)</u>	<u>(611,652)</u>	<u>(581,227)</u>	<u>(632,230)</u>	<u>(590,759)</u>	<u>(574,067)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 404,162,156</u>	<u>455,767,013</u>	<u>460,741,095</u>	<u>480,354,787</u>	<u>525,045,152</u>	<u>553,717,483</u>	<u>578,368,080</u>	<u>625,677,323</u>	<u>649,224,209</u>	<u>669,993,241</u>
Change in net position:										
Governmental activities	\$ 52,759,647	58,340,341	76,659,916	42,456,337	34,679,207	84,194,054	70,948,742	46,218,399	16,608,216	62,361,229
Business-type activities	3,012,557	4,785,572	5,347,468	4,602,306	821,058	3,656,197	2,974,695	1,904,105	(786,348)	(1,609,543)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 55,772,204</u>	<u>63,125,913</u>	<u>82,007,384</u>	<u>47,058,643</u>	<u>35,500,265</u>	<u>87,850,251</u>	<u>73,923,437</u>	<u>48,122,504</u>	<u>15,821,868</u>	<u>60,751,686</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ 2,279,193	1,806,542	2,077,459	1,536,290	2,466,688	2,505,371	3,325,529	7,133,833	2,745,846	4,058,567
Assigned	—	—	—	12,180,000	14,200,000	11,000,000	16,500,000	24,500,000	25,000,000	21,500,000
Committed	43,762,124	59,468,937	70,997,088	71,455,514	86,509,702	99,295,248	102,798,057	106,771,288	94,005,924	85,064,764
Unassigned	149,940,041	166,222,585	202,673,242	215,772,588	229,632,250	255,838,733	265,107,570	225,659,635	222,627,360	210,647,024
Total general fund	<u>\$ 195,981,358</u>	<u>227,498,064</u>	<u>275,747,789</u>	<u>300,944,392</u>	<u>332,808,640</u>	<u>368,639,352</u>	<u>387,731,156</u>	<u>364,064,756</u>	<u>344,379,130</u>	<u>321,270,355</u>
All other governmental funds:										
Nonspendable	\$ 2,136,928	2,170,328	2,199,328	2,234,567	2,244,204	2,276,704	2,323,744	2,368,203	— (1)	—
Restricted	101,619,998	102,945,688	98,314,260	102,467,578	117,848,103	142,910,928	166,882,864	196,004,621	232,378,182	261,487,524
Committed	50,958,117	53,741,300	54,314,647	43,524,368	51,545,527	56,345,935	51,476,442	71,647,804	104,059,974	117,550,792
Unassigned (deficit)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,312,871)	(17,350,073)
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 154,715,043</u>	<u>158,857,316</u>	<u>154,828,235</u>	<u>148,226,513</u>	<u>171,637,834</u>	<u>201,533,567</u>	<u>220,683,050</u>	<u>270,020,628</u>	<u>315,125,285</u>	<u>361,688,243</u>

(1) The City adopted GASB Statement No. 84. Amount was reclassified to fiduciary funds.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:										
Real and personal property taxes	\$ 315,776,734	327,998,703	342,853,089	356,247,426	375,682,378	391,037,632	412,521,742	439,072,292	477,368,683	497,041,998
Excises:										
Hotel/motel/meals/other	15,909,648	16,525,182	17,861,201	19,212,693	19,958,924	20,937,973	21,510,878	19,717,395	3,580,611	12,348,390
Motor vehicles	6,833,482	7,230,474	7,200,225	7,452,353	8,035,187	7,727,124	8,350,538	6,995,547	8,436,599	8,052,896
Payments in lieu of taxes	7,553,728	7,759,252	8,082,220	9,191,431	8,100,931	7,388,601	7,793,155	8,028,511	8,219,285	8,535,070
Intergovernmental	77,998,537	105,729,064	90,698,726	92,589,021	92,490,175	109,047,938	112,957,287	117,024,611	126,624,415	133,933,976
Investment income	1,101,514	2,367,520	1,662,538	3,557,639	7,678,166	7,488,958	8,041,502	11,892,353	1,601,222	(2,289,499)
Sewer use charges	40,019,569	41,690,417	47,920,611	48,818,911	48,333,542	51,427,534	54,874,965	55,905,811	54,122,053	57,209,823
Departmental and other	85,552,428	94,500,678	90,340,819	98,811,972	107,094,771	131,502,497	128,690,248	123,660,843	145,550,964	155,513,322
Total revenues	550,745,640	603,801,290	606,619,429	635,881,446	667,374,074	726,558,257	754,740,315	782,297,363	825,503,832	870,345,976
Expenditures:										
General government	35,314,267	33,666,421	33,939,319	39,263,469	40,855,932	43,683,064	41,449,503	50,281,754	71,317,756	57,310,892
Public safety	108,274,572	113,968,219	119,194,172	117,208,429	129,514,130	133,068,609	140,283,863	145,514,494	148,370,600	160,385,626
Community maintenance and development	50,603,919	52,362,862	56,099,790	72,599,793	56,863,214	69,020,813	77,089,105	80,627,760	64,227,813	107,860,572
Human resource development	39,884,217	40,972,087	42,342,999	43,971,684	45,924,052	49,756,470	54,190,381	57,164,748	57,940,605	72,760,840
Education (1)	157,451,132	188,662,328	180,839,120	196,938,970	209,648,999	222,577,254	231,529,272	249,464,084	273,059,469	259,098,095
Judgments and claims	75,633	52,394	121,540	2,714,745	371,023	196,843	2,311,069	201,386	19,683,893	14,317,752
State and district assessments	46,660,306	47,682,872	50,184,292	52,023,584	53,426,731	56,316,174	57,931,297	60,242,559	61,845,579	64,455,971
Capital outlays (2)	83,432,261	80,397,730	125,479,923	90,735,725	77,094,496	112,083,782	130,991,266	93,610,507	104,782,104	122,025,465
Debt service:										
Interest (1)	10,269,653	11,183,721	11,652,622	12,900,991	13,215,082	14,511,131	16,705,848	18,513,046	18,681,892	19,434,525
Principal (1)	36,398,061	38,901,992	39,847,940	42,151,998	44,607,836	47,713,335	49,201,478	55,660,616	60,119,718	62,605,344
Total expenditures	568,364,021	607,850,626	659,701,717	670,509,388	671,521,495	748,927,475	801,683,082	811,280,954	880,029,429	940,255,082
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(17,618,381)	(4,049,336)	(53,082,288)	(34,627,942)	(4,147,421)	(22,369,218)	(46,942,767)	(28,983,591)	(54,525,597)	(69,909,106)
Other financing sources (uses):										
Premium on bond issue	4,890,992	4,102,740	12,114,100	3,518,738	3,046,706	81,188	100,954	8,237,904	18,234,723	10,888,544
Bond proceeds	65,975,000	34,900,000	126,701,390	48,990,000	77,350,000	87,295,350	84,362,625	45,695,000	88,310,000	81,750,000
Transfer in	36,278,854	39,395,794	68,446,221	60,642,718	53,059,097	56,239,646	76,999,512	135,922,418	110,697,565	104,509,661
Transfer out	(35,573,279)	(38,690,219)	(67,736,366)	(59,928,633)	(52,341,292)	(55,520,521)	(76,279,037)	(135,200,553)	(109,974,280)	(103,784,916)
Payments to Fiscal Escrow Agent	—	—	(42,222,413)	—	(21,691,521)	—	—	—	(21,456,124)	—
Total other financing sources (uses)	71,571,567	39,708,315	97,302,932	53,222,823	59,422,990	88,095,663	85,184,054	54,654,769	85,811,884	93,363,289
Net change in fund balances	\$ 53,953,186	35,658,979	44,220,644	18,594,881	55,275,569	65,726,445	38,241,287	25,671,178	31,286,287	23,454,183
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures										
	9.62 %	9.50 %	9.64 %	9.50 %	9.73 %	9.77 %	9.83 %	10.34 %	10.16 %	10.03 %

(1) Adjusted to reflect reclassification of debt service payments that are included in education expense in basic financial statements.

(2) Capital outlays that do not qualify as capital assets have been reclassified into the appropriate expense line.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Residential property	Commercial property	Industrial property	Personal property	Total taxable assessed value (1)	Residential rate	Personal, commercial and industrial rate	Weighted average direct rate
2013	\$ 15,567	5,405	3,171	1,071	25,214	8.66	21.50	13.57
2014	16,642	5,936	3,503	1,080	27,161	8.38	20.44	13.05
2015	18,562	6,577	3,914	1,090	30,143	7.82	19.29	12.23
2016	21,584	7,187	4,687	1,222	34,680	6.99	17.71	11.04
2017	24,498	7,998	5,747	1,387	39,630	6.49	16.12	10.17
2018	26,426	8,907	6,812	1,474	43,619	6.29	14.81	9.65
2019	29,419	10,051	7,912	1,595	48,977	5.94	13.71	9.04
2020	32,335	12,171	8,763	1,679	54,948	5.75	12.68	8.60
2021	34,136	13,798	10,422	1,878	60,234	5.85	11.85	8.45
2022	35,118	14,771	12,104	1,960	63,953	5.92	11.23	8.31

(1) As of January 1st of the previous calendar year.

Note: Property in the City is reassessed each year. Property is assessed at actual value; therefore, the assessed values are equal to the fair value.
 Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Source: City of Cambridge Finance Department

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Property and Motor Vehicle Tax Rates

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal year		Residential real property	Commercial and industrial real property	Personal property	Motor vehicle
2013	\$	8.66	21.50	21.50	25.00
2014		8.38	20.44	20.44	25.00
2015		7.82	19.29	19.29	25.00
2016		6.99	17.71	17.71	25.00
2017		6.49	16.12	16.12	25.00
2018		6.29	14.81	14.81	25.00
2019		5.94	13.71	13.71	25.00
2020		5.75	12.68	12.68	25.00
2021		5.85	11.85	11.85	25.00
2022		5.92	11.23	11.23	25.00

(1) Real and personal property tax rate applicable to each \$1,000 of assessed value. Motor vehicle excise tax is assessed on a calendar year basis, applicable to each \$1,000 of assessed value.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Largest Principal Taxpayers

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Taxpayer	2022			Taxpayer	2012		
	Taxable assessed value	Amount of tax	Percentage of total tax levy		Taxable assessed value	Amount of tax	Percentage of total tax levy
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1)	\$ 6,725,115,100	73,286,723	14.81 %	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1)	\$ 1,785,069,900	35,044,087	11.72 %
Alexandria Real Estate	2,789,610,300	31,313,002	6.33	BioMed Realty Trust	853,862,400	16,383,756	5.48
BioMed Realty Trust	2,025,025,200	22,677,152	4.58	Boston Properties	543,093,700	11,280,056	3.77
Boston Properties	1,634,157,000	17,633,925	3.56	Equity Partners	283,730,200	5,234,116	1.75
MBA-Rogers Street, LLC	726,333,900	8,077,634	1.63	Presidents and Fellows of Harvard College (1)	363,550,400	5,130,190	1.72
Presidents & Fellows of Harvard College (1)	793,657,000	6,542,388	1.32	New England Development	219,500,000	4,559,015	1.52
PREEF American Reit II Corp.	561,152,900	6,301,747	1.27	Novartis Pharmaceuticals	203,265,600	4,221,827	1.41
DivcoWest	695,393,700	6,484,965	1.31	PREEF American Reit II Corp.	190,166,600	3,949,760	1.32
Novartis Pharmaceuticals	445,372,300	5,001,531	1.01	RB Kendall Fee LLC	178,748,900	3,721,320	1.24
New England Development	252,503,500	2,835,614	0.57	Alexandria Real Estate	159,876,500	3,316,394	1.11
Total	\$ 16,648,320,900	180,154,681	36.39 %		\$ 4,780,864,200	92,840,521	31.04 %

(1) Excludes in-lieu payment on exempt property

Source: City of Cambridge Finance Department

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Property Tax Levies and Collections (1)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Taxes levied (2) for the fiscal year	Collected within the fiscal year of the levy		Collections in subsequent years	Total collections to date	
		Amount	Percentage of levy		Amount	Percentage of levy
2013	\$ 317.70	313.60	98.71 %	1.50	315.10	99.18 %
2014	329.20	324.20	98.48	3.08	327.28	99.42
2015	342.30	337.50	98.60	3.14	340.64	99.52
2016	355.80	350.20	98.43	3.64	353.84	99.45
2017	375.30	368.40	98.16	2.88	371.28	98.93
2018	392.70	387.58	98.70	2.53	390.11	99.34
2019	413.60	408.50	98.77	2.65	411.15	99.41
2020	442.30	434.90	98.33	6.33	441.23	99.76
2021	476.70	469.60	98.51	4.18	469.60	98.51
2022	498.40	492.32	98.78	N/A	492.32	98.78

(1) Real and personal property taxes.

(2) Gross tax levied before overlay reserve.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal year	Governmental activities			Business-type activities	Total primary government (c)	Percentage of per capita income (a)	Per capita (a)	Ratio of debt to taxable assessed valuation (b)
	General obligation bonds	Section 108 HUD notes payable	Notes payable	General obligation bonds				
2013	\$ 351,360,450	205,000	4,703,302	15,520,000	371,788,752	7.77	3,535	1.48
2014	347,393,458	170,000	4,128,675	12,680,000	364,372,133	7.61	3,465	1.34
2015	395,616,908	—	3,542,451	10,140,000	409,299,359	8.55	3,892	1.36
2016	402,454,910	—	2,944,394	7,720,000	413,119,304	8.60	3,928	1.19
2017	440,665,990	—	2,842,916	5,300,000	448,808,906	9.08	4,268	1.32
2018	477,490,177	—	2,842,916	2,880,000	483,213,093	10.09	4,595	1.11
2019	509,916,155	—	2,842,916	460,000	513,219,071	10.72	4,880	1.05
2020	504,418,755	—	2,842,916	—	507,261,671	10.59	4,824	0.92
2021	524,119,158	—	2,842,916	—	526,962,074	11.10	5,011	0.87
2022	548,071,069	—	—	—	548,071,069	7.58	4,629	0.86

Note 1: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- a. See page 116 for per capita income and population data. These ratios are calculated using per capita income and population from prior calendar year.
- b. See page 108 for the taxable assessed valuation figures.
- c. Beginning in FY2017, General Obligation bonds include unamortized bond premium.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal year		General obligation bonds outstanding	Total taxable assessed value	Per capita (a)	Ratio of debt to taxable assessed valuation (b)
2013	\$	366,880,450	25,214,000,000	3,489	1.46
2014		360,073,458	27,161,000,000	3,424	1.33
2015		405,756,908	30,143,000,000	3,858	1.35
2016		410,174,910	34,680,000,000	3,900	1.18
2017		445,965,990	39,630,000,000	4,241	1.13
2018		480,370,177	43,619,000,000	4,568	1.10
2019		510,376,155	48,977,000,000	4,853	1.04
2020		504,418,755	54,948,000,000	4,797	0.92
2021		524,119,158	60,234,892,929	4,984	0.87
2022		548,071,069	63,952,953,737	4,629	0.86

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- a. See page 116 for median family income and population data. These ratios are calculated using median family income and population from prior calendar year.
- b. See page 108 for the taxable assessed valuation figures.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

June 30, 2022

Name of unit	Direct debt (1)	Outstanding overlapping debt (2)	Percentage applicable to City of Cambridge	Total City of Cambridge direct and overlapping debt
City of Cambridge	\$ 548,071,069	—	100.00 %	548,071,069
Massachusetts Water Resources Authority	—	2,971,349,000	5.14	152,641,096
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 548,071,069</u>	<u>2,971,349,000</u>		<u>700,712,165</u>

(1) Excludes general obligation bonds that are reported as debt of the Enterprise Fund. Includes unamortized bond premium.

(2) Overlapping debt amount and calculation obtained from Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA).

Per the MWRA – the overlapping debt percentages are based on the MWRA’s debt service portion of its current fiscal year sewer assessment.

See accompanying independent auditors’ report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2022:

Fiscal year 2022 equalized valuation (1)	\$ 63,505,735,500
Debt limit (5% of assessed value) (2)	<u>3,175,286,775</u>
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	505,734,558
Total authorized/unissued	<u>471,374,500</u>
Total debt outstanding plus authorized/unissued	977,109,058
Less general obligation bonds exempted by authority of the State legislature	<u>—</u>
Amount within debt limit	<u>977,109,058</u>
Legal debt margin	\$ <u>2,198,177,717</u>

	Fiscal year (dollars in thousands)									
	<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>
Debt limit	\$ 1,332,006	1,332,006	1,486,690	1,486,690	1,978,541	1,978,541	2,472,468	2,472,468	3,175,287	3,175,287
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>478,154</u>	<u>463,877</u>	<u>474,434</u>	<u>634,382</u>	<u>616,477</u>	<u>645,116</u>	<u>662,305</u>	<u>873,974</u>	<u>841,364</u>	<u>977,109</u>
Legal debt margin	\$ <u>853,852</u>	<u>868,129</u>	<u>1,012,256</u>	<u>852,308</u>	<u>1,362,064</u>	<u>1,333,425</u>	<u>1,810,163</u>	<u>1,598,494</u>	<u>2,333,923</u>	<u>2,198,178</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	35.90 %	34.83 %	31.91 %	42.67 %	31.16 %	32.61 %	26.79 %	35.35 %	26.50 %	30.77 %

(1) In order to determine appropriate relative values for the purpose of certain distributions to and assessments upon cities and towns, the Commissioner of Revenue biennially makes his own determination of fair cash value of the taxable property in each municipality. This is known as "equalized valuation." The last redetermination of "equalized valuation" for the City was made as of January 1, 2020.

(2) Under Massachusetts Statutes, the Normal Debt Limit of the City is 5% of the valuation of taxable property as of the last equalized valuation.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Population (1)	Median family income (1)	Per capita income (1)	Median age (1)	School enrollment (2)	Unemployment rate (3)
2013	105,162	\$ 88,574	45,521	30.2	6,393	5.30
2014	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	6,518	4.40
2015	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	6,539	3.50
2016	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	6,607	2.80
2017	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	6,794	4.30
2018	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	7,072	3.60
2019	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	7,052	1.60
2020	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	7,091	1.50
2021	105,162	88,574	45,521	30.2	6,678	1.80
2022	118,403	107,490	61,036	30.6	6,612	2.20

(1) Source 2013–2021: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Decennial Census, 2010

Source 2022: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Decennial Census, 2020

(2) Source: Massachusetts Department of Education

(3) Source: State Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Principal Employers (1)

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

2022				2012			
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of total city employment	Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of total city employment
Harvard University	11,867	1	8.86 %	Harvard University	11,167	1	10.49 %
MIT	8,777	2	6.55	MIT	7,824	2	7.35
City of Cambridge (2)	6,534	3	4.88	City of Cambridge (2)	2,925	3	2.75
Takeda Pharmaceutical	3,368	4	2.51	Novartis Institute	2,276	4	2.14
Biogen Idec	2,317	5	1.73	Mt. Auburn Hospital	1,731	5	1.63
Novartis Institute	2,239	6	1.67	Biogen Idec	1,530	6	1.44
Broad Institute	2,092	7	1.56	Genzyme Corporation	1,453	7	1.37
Google	2,000	8	1.49	Cambridge Innovation Center	1,420	8	1.33
Phillips North America	2,000	9	1.49	Federal Government	1,226	9	1.15
Cambridge Innovation Center	1,956	10	1.46	Draper Laboratory	1,214	10	1.14
	<u>43,150</u>		<u>32.20 %</u>		<u>32,766</u>		<u>30.79 %</u>
Total average employed	134,008				106,405		

(1) Totals based on full time equivalents (FTE's), when available.

(2) Includes the Cambridge School Department

Source: Cambridge Community Development Department and cited employers

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
 Full-Time Equivalent Positions by Function/Program
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/program	Full-time equivalent positions as of June 30									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government:										
Executive management	16	18	18	19	18	22	22	22	30	30
Clerk	10	11	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
Law	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	15	15
Finance	83	85	87	91	97	97	100	100	102	102
Other	14	14	14	15	16	16	14	14	15	15
Subtotal	<u>134</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>
Public safety:										
Fire	285	285	285	285	283	283	285	285	285	285
Police	311	317	318	319	316	322	327	329	329	329
Traffic	81	81	82	82	83	85	85	85	87	87
Inspectional	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	29
Emergency communication	38	38	41	42	50	51	53	53	55	55
Other	27	26	26	28	29	29	30	30	30	30
Subtotal	<u>769</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>815</u>
Community maintenance:										
Public works	213	213	215	222	228	232	239	242	247	247
Community development	43	43	45	49	54	57	61	61	66	66
Other	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	11
Subtotal	<u>268</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>324</u>
Human resource development:										
Library	66	68	68	68	69	70	72	75	82	82
Human services	139	141	143	144	160	163	172	173	177	177
Other	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Subtotal	<u>211</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>265</u>
Education	1,334	1,438	1,470	1,504	1,548	1,586	1,653	1,716	1,749	1,750
Water	55	55	55	55	55	55	57	58	59	59
Grand total	<u>2,771</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>2,933</u>	<u>2,989</u>	<u>3,074</u>	<u>3,136</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>3,384</u>	<u>3,385</u>

Source: FTE Report, Budget Department

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Nine Fiscal Years

Function/program	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Emergency communications:									
911 call pickups (land lines)	19,024	18,135	17,567	17,325	14,086	14,294	12,968	22,846	10,448
911 call pickups (cell phones)	16,171	17,203	17,434	14,700	18,358	19,860	30,252	27,685	43,751
Percent of 911 calls answered within 20 seconds	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99 %
Percent of dispatchers and supervisors fully cross-certified	27 %	30 %	33 %	35 %	45 %	36 %	40 %	43 %	45 %
Fire:									
Number of state-mandated inspections of facilities	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,110	1,150	1,150	1,170	1,170	1,170
First response to fire emergency within 4-8 minutes	95 %	95 %	95 %	93 %	93 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %
Respond to EMS requests within 4-6 minutes, 90% of the time	95 %	95 %	95 %	93 %	93 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %
Inspectional:									
Number of BZA applications	136	167	141	173	158	130	135	154	175
Number of compliance inspections (buildings)	4,852	4,641	6,383	6,316	6,433	5,872	4,371	6,290	7,227
Number of compliance inspections and re-inspections	2,351	1,999	1,999	2,712	2,640	2,409	1,949	3,238	2,190
Number of inspections (housing complaints)	4,743	4,076	4,087	4,610	3,191	4,085	3,498	5,272	4,109
Number of licensed dumpster inspections completed	914	635	633	1,097	1,108	1,007	937	906	928
Police:									
Number of part 1 crimes reported	2,868	3,010	2,850	2,362	2,340	2,412	1,129	2,558	2,611
Average number of days between identified Part 1 crime patterns and the elimination of the pattern by an arrest or increase in police presence	19	34	24	21	76	41	16	22	32
Number of accidents citywide	n/a	1,733	1,560	1,589	1,444	1,473	2,331	961	1,305
Number of bicycle accidents citywide	145	169	168	174	139	155	116	60	108
Traffic:									
Short-term, on street spaces managed by parking meters and pay citations	3,140	3,161	3,167	3,114	2,874	2,910	2,737	2,711	2,621
Percent of tickets paid within 21 days from issuance without a notice	62.0 %	62.0 %	62.6 %	60.1 %	55.0 %	55.0 %	57.0 %	70.7 %	69.0 %
Percent of tickets issued this fiscal year that have been paid this year	86.8 %	85.6 %	86.1 %	78.5 %	74.0 %	67.0 %	70.0 %	76.9 %	80.0 %
Community Development:									
Number of projects undergoing urban design review	46	25	41	43	38	38	30	41	47
Number of small businesses assisted through the Small Business Enhancement Program and Retail Interior Accessibility Program (a)	10	41	29	43	35	23	17	21	16
Transportation demand management programs that encourage walking, bicycling, and public transit (a)	10	10	10	12	10	16	20	19	17
Number of local/regional transportation infrastructure projects that advance the City's environmental, public health, and community livability goals (a)	12	10	10	11	15	23	27	32	42
New rental units under development and existing units preserved as affordable housing with City financing	94	124	104	125	140	—	338	—	190
New affordable homeownership units under development with City financing and older homes rehabilitated for new buyers	15	11	11	14	11	11	12	18	16
New affordable inclusionary housing units approved	29	57	98	56	127	44	134	206	8
New households purchasing affordable homes through CDD	22	16	10	12	18	20	16	8	15
Public Works:									
Number of CPS buildings with food scrap collection for composting (e)	8	10	13	14	18	18	18	14	—
Complete planting requests within 1 year (percent of requests)	97 %	90 %	80 %	70 %	68 %	69 %	90 %	100 %	100 %
Water:									
Meters replaced	392	314	327	427	438	304	222	375	383
Number of fire hydrants replaced	57	101	66	15	15	85	56	66	28
Human Services:									
ADA trainings, technical assistance sessions, and disability awareness trainings provided to City staff and other public entities	321	260	200	200	196	215	215	202	290
Number of clients served in youth and family services programs (d)	1,102	2,600	2,600	2,695	2,610	2,616	2,670	n/a	1,443
Number of clients served through domestic violence and abuse prevention programs	74	70	68	70	68	55	64	52	50
Number of clients served through homelessness prevention/service programs (g)	4,805	4,700	3,597	3,500	3,500	3,750	3,900	3,025	1,850
Number of students served at Community Learning Center	978	881	890	900	840	840	830	776	715
Number of clients receiving case management and information and referral services through elderly services (d)	4,316	3,553	3,800	3,900	3,700	3,900	3,800	n/a	2,745
Number of families placed in housing Multi-Service Center	24	25	35	37	25	26	20	60	60
Number of residents served through the Cambridge Employment Program (CEP)	278	257	240	250	245	275	240	163	250
Number of youth recreation and swimming classes/participants (b)	118	121	141	136	1,145	1,180	850	—	418
Number of books distributed to children, families, and staff	7,807	8,700	9,450	9,550	9,000	9,400	9,300	6,002	7,888
Number of parents participating in Baby University and Alumni Association activities (d) (f)	88	141	161	159	130	135	130	n/a	20
Number of families participating in Center for Families programming	726	864	715	725	750	725	700	518	675
Number of children served in summer camps	762	949	1,050	1,070	1,153	1,083	1,052	700	800
Number of teens enrolled in school year programming	532	397	500	500	500	500	400	200	300
Number of teens involved in summer programming (c)	399	369	378	375	1,475	1,475	1,500	700	900

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Nine Fiscal Years

Function/program	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Library:									
Check-outs	1,360,545	1,326,584	1,249,878	1,218,788	1,200,835	1,683,119	1,393,407	656,993	1,709,304
Select, purchase, and catalog new acquisitions for library collection	50,596	47,147	50,427	48,520	52,326	56,769	29,756	53,858	51,784
Number of items in collection	401,469	401,469	374,290	391,263	330,863	416,458	449,097	502,181	510,637
Provide a welcoming environment for all visitors at Main Library	601,078	579,935	592,377	556,198	565,422	553,623	379,975	28,872	358,042
Number of visitors to the branches	n/a	377,542	368,046	348,002	340,668	418,716	308,324	8,555	307,077
Education:									
Total enrollment	6,518	6,539	6,607	6,794	7,072	7,052	7,091	6,678	6,612

Note: In FY14 the City Departments changed operating indicator data to conform to the performance measures reflected in the newly formatted adopted Budget Book.

- (a) Beginning in FY19 this indicator was revised for more accurate measure
- (b) Beginning in FY18 this measurement was changed from the number of classes to the number of participants
- (c) Beginning in FY18 this measurement includes the Mayor's Program
- (d) Due to the pandemic, in FY21 these indicators were calculated differently and would not be an accurate benchmark in relation to prior years, therefore were not included in this chart.
- (e) In FY22, due to operational issues related to COVID-19, the School Department did not offer any food scrap collection for composting. This practice has resumed in FY23.
- (f) Beginning in FY22 this measurement includes only parents participating. It does not include Alumni Association activities.
- (g) Beginning in FY22 the calculation method of this measurement was changed.

Source: Budget Department

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/program	Fiscal year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fire:										
Fire stations	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Emergency vehicles	29	30	32	31	31	33	33	32	30	32
Maintenance facility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police:										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	77	83	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Traffic:										
Garages	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public works:										
Collection trucks	15	15	15	15	15	15	19	19	19	19
Streets (miles)	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Electric:										
Streetlights	7,371	7,374	7,110	7,279	7,257	7,268	7,268	7,300	7,306	7,315
Traffic signals	185	184	185	188	180	181	187	191	192	200
Sewer:										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	150	151	151	148	148	149	148	148	148	148
Storm sewers (miles)	96	95	95	97	97	97	97	97	98	97
Library:										
Main library	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of branches	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Parks and recreation:										
Acreage	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	503
Playgrounds	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	61	63
Baseball/softball diamonds	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	21
Soccer/football fields	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Youth centers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Senior centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water:										
Water treatment plant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water mains (miles)	185	185	185	185	195	195	195	195	195	195
Fire hydrants	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Storage capacity (gallons) (000)	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Reservoirs (gallons) (000)	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
Education:										
Elementary schools	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High school	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Budget Department

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Year ended June 30, 2022

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