

TOWN OF WENHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

***REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TOWN OF WENHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Wenham, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Wenham, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Wenham, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2017, on our consideration of the Town of Wenham'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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and to provide an opinion on the 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 Town of Wenham's internal control over financial reporting.



December 20, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, human services, culture and recreation, community preservation, and interest. The Town's business-type activities relate to the water activities.

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

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

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

The Town adopts annual appropriated budgets for its general fund and community preservation fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided as required supplementary information after the notes to the financial statements to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

Proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town maintains one proprietary fund to account for its water activities.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town’s own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Town maintains an Other Postemployment Benefits Trust fund.

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the Town’s budgetary basis of accounting as well as pension and other postemployment benefits obligations.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Governmental Activities

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. The Town’s governmental assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$ 8.1 million at the close of 2017. Key components of the Town’s governmental financial position are listed below.

	2017	2016
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 9,148,166	\$ 9,582,310
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	35,064	28,592
Capital assets.....	12,874,665	13,364,106
Total assets.....	22,057,895	22,975,008
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred loss on refunding.....	769,746	522,731
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	225,233	704,178
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	10,004,844	9,237,751
Current debt.....	641,680	683,075
Noncurrent debt.....	3,681,838	4,202,853
Total liabilities.....	14,553,595	14,827,857
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	195,061	-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	8,647,434	8,582,914
Restricted.....	5,261,265	5,227,468
Unrestricted.....	(5,829,714)	(5,140,500)
Total net position.....	\$ 8,078,985	\$ 8,669,882

Net position of \$8.6 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A restricted portion of the net position totaling \$5.3 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* has a year-end deficit of \$5.8 million. The Town was required to implement the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension. As a member unit of the Essex Regional Retirement System, the Town is required to report its proportionate share of the net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows.

The governmental activities of the Town are detailed below. The governmental activities net position decreased by \$591,000 during the current year which is primarily due to increases in the net pension liability, deferred inflows/outflows and the other postemployment liability.

	2017	2016
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 1,370,103	\$ 1,347,377
Operating grants and contributions.....	225,214	302,103
Capital grants and contributions.....	241,835	393,061
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	14,299,943	13,329,349
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	737,053	712,324
Community preservation surcharge.....	341,945	316,749
Nonrestricted grants.....	425,522	406,310
Unrestricted investment income.....	18,443	19,978
Miscellaneous revenues.....	71,137	124,313
Total revenues.....	17,731,195	16,951,564
Expenses:		
General Government.....	1,732,931	1,868,443
Public Safety.....	3,592,743	3,271,582
Education.....	8,896,867	8,158,490
Public Works.....	1,772,517	1,660,616
Human Services.....	228,454	197,221
Culture and Recreation.....	1,437,813	1,219,889
Community Preservation.....	546,729	62,442
Interest.....	114,038	44,919
Claims and judgments.....	-	2,400
Total expenses.....	18,322,092	16,486,002
Change in net position.....	(590,897)	465,562
Net position beginning of the year.....	8,706,530	8,240,968
Net position at the end of the year.....	\$ 8,115,633	\$ 8,706,530

Business-type Activities

The Town's business-type activities reflect the operations of the Town's water enterprise fund. Business-type assets exceeded liabilities by \$1.4 million at the close of 2017. The following table identifies key elements of the net position of the Town's business-type activities.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 390,429	\$ 386,868
Capital assets.....	<u>1,340,860</u>	<u>1,385,031</u>
Total assets.....	<u>1,731,289</u>	<u>1,771,899</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	3,490	12,640
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	6,348	4,788
Current debt.....	116,000	117,000
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>150,000</u>	<u>266,000</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>275,838</u>	<u>400,428</u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	1,089,970	1,017,141
Unrestricted.....	<u>365,481</u>	<u>354,330</u>
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 1,455,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,371,471</u>

The Town's business type activities net position increase by \$84,000 during the current year. The results reflect the Town's intention to recover its costs of operations through rates.

Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 456,096	\$ 458,914
Expenses:		
Water expenses.....	365,490	353,524
Interest.....	<u>6,626</u>	<u>8,816</u>
Total expenses.....	<u>372,116</u>	<u>362,340</u>
Change in net position.....	83,980	96,574
Net position beginning of the year.....	<u>1,371,451</u>	<u>1,274,877</u>
Net position at the end of the year.....	<u>\$ 1,455,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,371,451</u>

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7.9 million, a net increase of \$93,000 from the prior year.

The General Fund is the Town's chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned and total fund balance of the General Fund totaled \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance and total fund balance represent 16.7% and 17.0% of total General Fund expenditures, respectively. The General Fund total fund balance decreased by \$42,000 during 2017 mainly due to budgetary surpluses being offset by the use of \$750,000 in prior year fund balance (free cash) to balance the budget.

The Town has established a community preservation fund, which is funded by a combination of real estate surcharges to taxpayers and a matching grant from the Commonwealth. At the end of 2017, the fund had a positive balance of \$2.4 million, which is recorded in the Community Preservation major governmental fund. As funds accumulate, the Town expects to appropriate funds in accordance with the legislation and in the best interest of the Town of Wenham. During 2017, the fund received \$479,000, and expended \$465,000.

Budgetary Highlights

General Fund:

For 2017, the Town adopted a \$17.2 million dollar operating budget for the General Fund. The budget was financed through current revenues, \$5,000 of transfers in from other funds and the use of \$829,000 of prior year reserves. Actual revenues and expenditures came ended with a surplus of approximately \$734,000 which was offset by use of prior fund balance.

Community Preservation Fund:

The Town's Community Preservation Special Revenue fund adopted a \$432,000 revenue budget and appropriated \$896,000 for new projects. The fund experienced a net decrease of \$464,000.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Outstanding long-term debt, as of June 30, 2017, totaled \$4.5 million which is comprised of \$4.2 million in governmental debt and \$300,000 of Water Enterprise Fund long-term debt. During the year, the Town did not issue new debt.

During the year, the Town acquired approximately \$164,000 in new capital assets. Significant additions consisted of construction in progress, infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and library materials.

Please refer to the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements for further discussion of the debt and capital activity.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, Wenham Town Hall, 138 Main Street, Wenham, MA 01984.

Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	<i>Primary Government</i>		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 6,566,662	\$ 242,607	\$ 6,809,269
Investments.....	1,291,414	-	1,291,414
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	184,037	-	184,037
Community preservation fund surtax.....	3,769	-	3,769
Tax liens.....	85,425	-	85,425
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	78,897	-	78,897
Water fees.....	-	147,822	147,822
Departmental and other.....	15,506	-	15,506
Intergovernmental.....	313,100	-	313,100
Community preservation fund state share.....	51,000	-	51,000
Assets held for resale.....	189,900	-	189,900
Tax foreclosures.....	368,456	-	368,456
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate tax deferrals.....	35,064	-	35,064
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....	776,317	17,361	793,678
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	12,098,348	1,323,499	13,421,847
TOTAL ASSETS.....	22,057,895	1,731,289	23,789,184
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions.....	769,746	-	769,746
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	129,722	3,490	133,212
Accrued interest.....	41,066	-	41,066
Other liabilities.....	42,180	-	42,180
Capital lease obligations.....	52,680	-	52,680
Compensated absences.....	12,265	-	12,265
Bonds payable.....	589,000	116,000	705,000
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	81,838	-	81,838
Compensated absences.....	41,321	6,348	47,669
Net pension liability.....	7,833,563	-	7,833,563
Other postemployment benefits.....	2,129,960	-	2,129,960
Bonds payable.....	3,600,000	150,000	3,750,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	14,553,595	275,838	14,829,433
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions.....	195,061	-	195,061
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	8,647,434	1,089,970	9,737,404
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	93,746	-	93,746
Nonexpendable.....	806,288	-	806,288
Gifts and grants.....	4,361,231	-	4,361,231
Unrestricted.....	(5,829,714)	365,481	(5,464,233)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 8,078,985	\$ 1,455,451	\$ 9,534,436

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 1,732,931	\$ 191,722	\$ 101,371	\$ -	\$ (1,439,838)
Public safety.....	3,592,743	373,096	9,016	-	(3,210,631)
Education.....	8,896,867	-	-	-	(8,896,867)
Public works.....	1,772,517	65,604	-	152,409	(1,554,504)
Human services.....	228,454	12,350	23,624	-	(192,480)
Affordable housing.....	-	-	2,211	-	2,211
Culture and recreation.....	1,437,813	727,331	88,992	-	(621,490)
Community preservation.....	546,729	-	-	89,426	(457,303)
Interest.....	114,038	-	-	-	(114,038)
Total Governmental Activities.....	18,322,092	1,370,103	225,214	241,835	(16,484,940)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water.....	372,116	456,096	-	-	83,980
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 18,694,208	\$ 1,826,199	\$ 225,214	\$ 241,835	\$ (16,400,960)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (16,484,940)	\$ 83,980	\$ (16,400,960)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	14,299,943	-	14,299,943
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	737,053	-	737,053
Community preservation surcharge.....	341,945	-	341,945
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	425,522	-	425,522
Unrestricted investment income.....	18,443	-	18,443
Miscellaneous.....	71,137	-	71,137
Total General Revenues.....	15,894,043	-	15,894,043
 Change in net position.....	 (590,897)	 83,980	 (506,917)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	8,669,882	1,371,471	10,041,353
End of year.....	\$ <u>8,078,985</u>	\$ <u>1,455,451</u>	\$ <u>9,534,436</u>

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Community Preservation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,947,996	\$ 2,429,805	\$ 1,188,861	\$ 6,566,662
Investments.....	-	-	1,291,414	1,291,414
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	184,037	-	-	184,037
Real estate tax deferrals.....	35,064	-	-	35,064
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	3,769	-	3,769
Tax liens.....	85,425	-	-	85,425
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	78,897	-	-	78,897
Departmental and other.....	-	-	15,506	15,506
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	313,100	313,100
Community preservation fund state share.....	-	51,000	-	51,000
Assets held for resale.....	-	-	189,900	189,900
Tax foreclosures.....	368,456	-	-	368,456
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 3,699,875	\$ 2,484,574	\$ 2,998,781	\$ 9,183,230
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 110,798	\$ 4,287	\$ 14,637	\$ 129,722
Other liabilities.....	965	-	41,215	42,180
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	111,763	4,287	55,852	171,902
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	727,428	54,769	313,100	1,095,297
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	996,188	996,188
Restricted.....	-	2,425,518	1,633,641	4,059,159
Assigned.....	1,009,977	-	-	1,009,977
Unassigned.....	1,850,707	-	-	1,850,707
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	2,860,684	2,425,518	2,629,829	7,916,031
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 3,699,875	\$ 2,484,574	\$ 2,998,781	\$ 9,183,230

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2017

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$	7,916,031
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		12,874,665
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		1,095,297
Certain changes in the net pension liability are required to be included in pension expense over future periods. These changes are reported as deferred outflows of resources or (deferred inflows of resources) related to pensions.....		574,685
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(41,066)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Bonds and notes payable.....	(4,189,000)	
Capital lease obligations.....	(134,518)	
Net pension liability.....	(7,833,563)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(2,129,960)	
Compensated absences.....	<u>(53,586)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(14,340,627)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>8,078,985</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Community Preservation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 14,265,818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,265,818
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	734,968	-	-	734,968
Community preservation surcharge.....	-	341,945	-	341,945
Intergovernmental.....	1,144,427	-	328,347	1,472,774
Departmental and other.....	483,947	-	220,494	704,441
Contributions.....	-	-	93,967	93,967
Investment income.....	7,347	5,162	8,145	20,654
Community preservation state match.....	-	131,609	-	131,609
Miscellaneous.....	13,256	-	8,736	21,992
TOTAL REVENUES.....	16,649,763	478,716	659,689	17,788,168
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	1,014,779	-	35,116	1,049,895
Public safety.....	2,124,732	-	198,967	2,323,699
Education.....	8,896,867	-	-	8,896,867
Public works.....	1,440,491	-	247,274	1,687,765
Human services.....	151,084	-	28,853	179,937
Culture and recreation.....	988,994	-	23,456	1,012,450
Community preservation.....	-	320,685	-	320,685
Pension benefits.....	608,276	-	-	608,276
Property and liability insurance.....	116,924	-	-	116,924
Employee benefits.....	639,324	-	-	639,324
State and county charges.....	223,661	-	-	223,661
Debt service:				
Principal.....	555,000	115,000	-	670,000
Interest.....	100,092	28,938	-	129,030
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	16,860,224	464,623	533,666	17,858,513
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(210,461)	14,093	126,023	(70,345)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Capital lease financing.....	163,655	-	-	163,655
Transfers in.....	5,000	-	-	5,000
Transfers out.....	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	168,655	-	(5,000)	163,655
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(41,806)	14,093	121,023	93,310
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	2,902,490	2,411,425	2,508,806	7,822,721
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 2,860,684	\$ 2,425,518	\$ 2,629,829	\$ 7,916,031

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....		\$ 93,310
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlay.....		292,263
Depreciation expense.....		<u>(781,704)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		(489,441)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>		
		(56,973)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Debt service principal payments.....		<u>670,000</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		670,000
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....		(3,627)
Net change in capital lease obligation.....		(107,590)
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....		51,954
Net change in net pension liability.....		(384,161)
Net change in other postemployment benefits.....		(379,361)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....		<u>14,992</u>
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....		<u>(807,793)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ (590,897)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

		Water Enterprise Fund
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$	242,607
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Water fees.....		147,822
Total current assets.....		390,429
NONCURRENT:		
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....		17,361
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....		1,323,499
Total noncurrent assets.....		1,340,860
TOTAL ASSETS.....		1,731,289
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....		3,490
Bonds payable.....		116,000
Total current liabilities.....		119,490
NONCURRENT:		
Compensated absences.....		6,348
Bonds and notes payable.....		150,000
Total noncurrent liabilities.....		156,348
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		275,838
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....		1,089,970
Unrestricted.....		365,481
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$	1,455,451

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Water Enterprise Fund
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>	
Charges for services	\$ 456,096
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	
Cost of services and administration	294,884
Depreciation.....	70,606
 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	 365,490
 OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	 90,606
<u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u>	
Interest expense.....	(6,626)
 CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	 83,980
 NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	 1,371,471
 NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	 \$ 1,455,451

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Water Enterprise Fund</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 478,610
Payments to vendors.....	(139,626)
Payments to employees.....	<u>(162,848)</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>176,136</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(26,435)
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(117,000)
Interest expense.....	<u>(6,626)</u>
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>(150,061)</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	26,075
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>216,532</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$ 242,607</u>
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Operating income (loss).....	\$ <u>90,606</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net Cash from operating activities:	
Depreciation.....	70,606
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Water fee receivable.....	22,514
Warrants payable.....	(3,948)
Accrued payroll.....	(5,202)
Accrued compensated absences.....	<u>1,560</u>
Total adjustments.....	<u>85,530</u>
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	<u>\$ 176,136</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Other Postemployment Benefit Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ <u>66,067</u>
NET POSITION	
Held in trust for other postemployment benefits.....	\$ <u><u>66,067</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Other Postemployment Benefit Fund
<u>ADDITIONS:</u>	
Contributions:	
Employer contribution to the trust.....	\$ 20,000
Employer contribution to pay for OPEB benefits.....	171,732
Total contributions.....	191,732
Net investment income:	
Interest.....	405
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	192,137
<u>DEDUCTIONS:</u>	
OPEB benefits.....	171,732
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	20,405
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	45,662
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 66,067

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected three member Board of Selectmen and an appointed Town Administrator.

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

During 2010 the Town established the Wenham Affordable Housing Trust, which is reported within the nonmajor governmental funds. The Trust Fund was initially funded with a gift received in 2008 from a real estate developer for \$703,000. That balance, plus accumulated interest and a \$208,292 contribution from the CPA Fund is being used to increase the Town's stock of affordable housing units. The funds were used to purchase two properties during 2010. One property was sold during 2011 and the other is being held for future resale. The cost to acquire the properties totaled \$517,000. The net realizable value of the property held is estimated at \$189,900. In 2013, the WHAT Friend Court, LLC was created as a Massachusetts single-member manager-managed limited liability company. The single member is the Wenham Affordable Housing Trust and as such the LLC is reported a blended component unit. Ownership of the property has been transferred from the Town's Affordable Housing Trust to the LLC.

The Town has an agreement with the Town of Hamilton to operate a Joint Public Library under the direction of a Joint Board of Library Trustees. The Town is the administrator for all matters associated with the management of the Joint Public Library. All revenues and expenditures related to the operation of the Joint Public Library are accounted for in the Town's General Fund. Reimbursements from the Town of Hamilton for their apportioned share of expenditures are recorded as intergovernmental revenue. In 2017 operating expenses were approximately \$962,000 of which the Town's share totaled \$243,000 and Hamilton's share totaled \$719,000. The \$719,000 is reported as intergovernmental revenue.

The Town also has an agreement with the Town of Hamilton to operate a joint recreation. The program is operated by the Town of Hamilton. The Town of Wenham reimburses Hamilton for Wenham's share of the program. Reimbursements to Hamilton for the program totaled \$61,000 in 2017.

The Town is a member of the Hamilton-Wenham Regional School District (the District) which provides educational services for all levels of schools to both communities. This joint venture assesses each community its share of operating and debt service costs based on student population and other factors. In 2017, Wenham's share of the operating expense totaled \$8,433,000 and its share of the debt service expense totaled \$246,000. There is no equity interest required to be reported in the basic financial statements. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained directly from the District's administrative office located at 5 School Street, Wenham, Massachusetts 01984.

The Town, along with surrounding communities, has entered into an agreement for a regional communication center. The Town's 2017 assessment for the regional communication center of \$82,194 is budgeted as intergovernmental expenditures.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences, claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

The *community preservation fund* is used to account for the proceeds of a surcharge to real estate taxes along with a matching state grant. These funds must be spent in accordance with state law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following proprietary fund type is reported:

The *water enterprise fund* is used to account for the Town's water activities.

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

The following fiduciary fund type is reported:

The *other postemployment benefit trust fund* is used to accumulate resources to provide funding for future other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

E. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1st of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessors for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes

are due on August 1st, November 1st, February 1st and May 1st and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

Real estate tax liens are processed after the close of the valuation year on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

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

Motor Vehicle Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered and are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Water Fees

Water user fees are levied quarterly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Unbilled user fees are estimated at year-end and are recorded as revenue in the current period. Water liens are processed after year end and included as a lien on the property owner's tax bill.

Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these accounts are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Intergovernmental

Various federal and state grants for operating and capital purposes are applied for and received annually. For non-expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For expenditure driven grants, receivables are recorded when the qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met.

These receivables are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

F. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the government-wide financial statements.

G. Capital Assets

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activity column of the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements do not include construction period interest.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

Capital assets (excluding land) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings.....	40
Machinery and equipment.....	5-50
Infrastructure.....	10-60

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Statement of Financial Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

In addition to assets, these statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has recorded a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions on the government-wide statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town recorded a deferred inflow related to pensions on the government-wide statement of net position.

Government Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Government Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position.

J. Interfund Transfers

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Net position has been "restricted for" the following:

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

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

“Grants and gifts” represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties and consist primarily of gifts and federal and state grants.

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

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Town’s by-laws authorize the Town Accountant to assign fund balance. Assignments generally only exist temporarily. Additional action does not have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

“Unassigned” fund balance includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

L. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

M. Pensions

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

N. Investment Income

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

O. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities.

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

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

Q. Total Column*Fund Financial Statements*

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

R. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market accounts, bank deposits and the State Treasurer's investment pool (the Pool). In addition, there are various restrictions limiting the amount and length of deposits and investments.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town has not formally adopted a policy for custodial credit risk of deposits. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$6,816,829 and the bank balance totaled \$7,068,046. Of the bank balance, \$1,276,286 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$2,181,740 was covered by Depositors

Insurance Fund, \$143,941 was covered by the Securities Investor Protector Corporation, \$1,284,230 was collateralized, and \$2,181,849 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

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

The Town has adopted a custodial credit risk policy requiring all securities not held directly by the Town be held in the Town's name and tax identification number by a third party custodian approved by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security.

Investments and Fair Value Measurements

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

The following table presents financial assets at June 30, 2017, that the Town measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

Investment Type	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	6/30/2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
<u>Debt Securities:</u>			
U.S. Government Securities:			
U.S. government treasuries.....	\$ 304,184	\$ 304,184	\$ -
Corporate bonds.....	275,232	-	275,232
Government sponsored enterprises.....	607,343	607,343	-
Total Debt Securities.....	<u>1,186,759</u>	<u>911,527</u>	<u>275,232</u>
<u>Other Investments:</u>			
Money market mutual funds.....	58,507	58,507	-
Equity mutual funds.....	104,655	104,655	-
Total other investments.....	<u>163,162</u>	<u>163,162</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Investments measured at fair value.....	<u>\$ 1,349,921</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,689</u>	<u>\$ 275,232</u>

Debt and equity securities, U.S. Government Treasuries and Government Sponsored Enterprises, Mutual Funds, Repurchase Agreements, and MMDT classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are

valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Interest Rate Risk

The Town's policy limits the investment duration as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town's policy is to minimize the concentration of credit risk by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

More than 30 percent of the Town's investments are in the following securities:

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Investments</u>
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.....	45%

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2017, receivables for the governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowance for uncollectibles, are as follows:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 185,737	\$ (1,700)	\$ 184,037
Real estate tax deferrals.....	35,064	-	35,064
Community preservation fund surtax	3,769	-	3,769
Tax liens.....	85,425	-	85,425
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	96,197	(17,300)	78,897
Departmental and other.....	15,506	-	15,506
Intergovernmental.....	313,100	-	313,100
Community preservation fund state share.....	51,000	-	51,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 785,798</u>	<u>\$ (19,000)</u>	<u>\$ 766,798</u>

At June 30, 2017, receivables for the water enterprise consist of the following:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Water fees.....	\$ 147,822	\$ -	\$ 147,822

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:

	General Fund	Community Preservation	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable type:</u>				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 159,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,586
Real estate tax deferrals.....	35,064	-	-	35,064
Community preservation fund surtax	-	3,769	-	3,769
Tax liens.....	85,425	-	-	85,425
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	78,897	-	-	78,897
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	313,100	313,100
Community preservation fund state share.....	-	51,000	-	51,000
<u>Other asset type:</u>				
Tax foreclosures.....	368,456	-	-	368,456
Total.....	<u>\$ 727,428</u>	<u>\$ 54,769</u>	<u>\$ 313,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,297</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 486,680	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 486,680
Construction in progress.....	483,673	32,008	(226,044)	289,637
Total capital assets not being depreciated.....	970,353	32,008	(226,044)	776,317
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings.....	10,554,735	-	-	10,554,735
Machinery and equipment.....	2,346,724	212,399	-	2,559,123
Vehicles.....	2,465,668	208,655	-	2,674,323
Infrastructure.....	3,647,817	65,245	-	3,713,062
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	19,014,944	486,299	-	19,501,243
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings.....	(2,894,173)	(254,909)	-	(3,149,082)
Machinery and equipment.....	(1,380,167)	(201,638)	-	(1,581,805)
Vehicles.....	(1,532,972)	(243,489)	-	(1,776,461)
Infrastructure.....	(813,879)	(81,668)	-	(895,547)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(6,621,191)	(781,704)	-	(7,402,895)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	12,393,753	(295,405)	-	12,098,348
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 13,364,106</u>	<u>\$ (263,397)</u>	<u>\$ (226,044)</u>	<u>\$ 12,874,665</u>

Business-Type Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 17,361	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,361
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	284,989	-	-	284,989
Vehicles.....	120,682	26,435	-	147,117
Infrastructure.....	1,808,516	-	-	1,808,516
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>2,214,187</u>	<u>26,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,240,622</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Machinery and equipment.....	(175,972)	(29,307)	-	(205,279)
Vehicles.....	(92,185)	(2,644)	-	(94,829)
Infrastructure.....	<u>(578,360)</u>	<u>(38,655)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(617,015)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(846,517)</u>	<u>(70,606)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(917,123)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>1,367,670</u>	<u>(44,171)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,323,499</u>
Total business-type activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 1,385,031</u>	<u>\$ (44,171)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,860</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 207,646
Public safety.....	218,835
Public works.....	235,383
Culture and recreation.....	<u>119,840</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 781,704</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water.....	<u>\$ 70,606</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

In 2017, the Town transferred \$5,000 from nonmajor funds to the General Fund was voted to support the General Fund operations.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The Town has entered into several lease agreements to finance the acquisition of vehicles. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The following identifies the assets acquired through capital lease agreements:

<u>Asset:</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ 229,250
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(73,192)</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 156,058</u>

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments at June 30, 2017, are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2018.....	\$ 57,667
2019.....	42,991
2020.....	<u>42,990</u>
Total minimum lease payments.....	143,648
Less: amounts representing interest.....	<u>(9,130)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 134,518</u>

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

The Town is authorized to borrow on a temporary basis to fund the following:

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

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

There was no short-term debt issued during 2017 or outstanding at June 30, 2017.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

State law permits the Town, under the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 10, to authorize indebtedness up to a limit of 5% of its equalized valuation. Debt issued in accordance with this section of the law is designated as being "inside the debt limit". In addition, however, a Town may authorize debt in excess of that limit for specific purposes. Such debt, when issued, is designated as being "outside the debt limit".

Details related to the Town's outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2017, and the debt service requirements are as follows:

Bonds Payable Schedule

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2016	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2017
<i>Governmental:</i>							
Town Hall/Police Station.....	2017	\$ 6,358,500	3.88 - 4.50	\$ 330,000	\$ -	\$(330,000)	\$ -
Fire Truck.....	2017	465,000	4.25 - 4.50	45,000	-	(45,000)	-
Drainage/Road Repair.....	2023	656,811	2.00 - 3.25	459,000	-	(39,000)	420,000
Energy Service Company.....	2023	288,000	2.00 - 2.25	168,000	-	(24,000)	144,000
Library.....	2020	294,600	2.00	220,000	-	(60,000)	160,000
Lease Buyback.....	2020	73,600	2.00	60,000	-	(15,000)	45,000
Town Hall Renovations.....	2020	49,100	2.00	40,000	-	(10,000)	30,000
Town Hall/Police Station.....	2027	2,965,300	2.00 - 4.00	2,945,000	-	(20,000)	2,925,000
State House Serial Loan Notes.....	2021	592,000	2.70	592,000	-	(127,000)	465,000
Total Governmental Debt.....				4,859,000	-	(670,000)	4,189,000
<i>Enterprise:</i>							
Water Tower.....	2018	258,189	2.00 - 2.25	73,000	-	(37,000)	36,000
Water.....	2020	392,400	2.00	310,000	-	(80,000)	230,000
Total Enterprise Debt.....				383,000	-	(117,000)	266,000
Total Debt.....				\$ 5,242,000	\$ -	\$(787,000)	\$ 4,455,000

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 589,000	\$ 103,606	\$ 692,606
2019.....	605,000	90,496	695,496
2020.....	590,000	76,973	666,973
2021.....	510,000	64,185	574,185
2022.....	395,000	53,375	448,375
2023.....	390,000	44,025	434,025
2024.....	280,000	36,350	316,350
2025.....	280,000	27,600	307,600
2026.....	275,000	16,500	291,500
2027.....	275,000	5,500	280,500
Total.....	\$ 4,189,000	\$ 518,610	\$ 4,707,610

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Enterprise Fund

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 116,000	\$ 4,205	\$ 120,205
2019.....	75,000	2,250	77,250
2020.....	75,000	750	75,750
Total.....	<u>\$ 266,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,205</u>	<u>\$ 273,205</u>

The Town is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2017, the Town had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
ESCO.....	\$ 260,955
DPW Equipment.....	23,000
Finance/Police Hardware Upgrades...	14,700
Finance/Police Software Upgrades....	38
Total.....	<u>\$ 298,693</u>

General Long-Term Liabilities

The Town records its liability for long-term bonds and notes in the Government-wide financial statements. Other general long-term obligations recognized by the Town are its obligations for compensated absence benefits (sick and vacation pay), net pension liability, and other postemployment benefits.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance June 30, 2016	Bonds and Notes Issued	Bonds and Notes Redeemed	Other Net Increase (Decrease)	Balance June 30, 2017	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:						
Long-Term Bonds and Notes.....	\$ 4,859,000	\$ -	\$ (670,000)	\$ -	\$ 4,189,000	\$ 589,000
Compensated Absences.....	37,750	-	-	15,836	53,586	12,265
Capital Leases.....	26,928	-	-	107,590	134,518	52,680
Net Pension Liability.....	7,449,402	-	-	384,161	7,833,563	-
Other Postemployment Benefits.....	1,750,599	-	-	379,361	2,129,960	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 9,264,679</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 886,948</u>	<u>\$ 10,151,627</u>	<u>\$ 64,945</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
Long-Term Bonds and Notes.....	\$ 383,000	\$ -	\$ (117,000)	\$ -	\$ 266,000	\$ 116,000
Compensated Absences.....	4,788	-	-	1,560	6,348	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 387,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (117,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,560</u>	<u>\$ 272,348</u>	<u>\$ 116,000</u>

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Town classifies fund balance according to the constraints imposed on the uses of the resources.

There are two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund. The Town has reported principal portions of endowment funds as nonspendable.

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

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

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

	<u>General</u>	<u>Community Preservation</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent Fund Principal..... \$	-	-	806,288	806,288
Assets Held for Resale.....	-	-	189,900	189,900
Restricted for:				
Community Preservation.....	-	2,425,518	-	2,425,518
Affordable Housing.....	-	-	654,326	654,326
Town Hall and Police Station Project.....	-	-	1,252	1,252
Federal and State Grants.....	-	-	177,208	177,208
Receipts Reserved for Appropriation.....	-	-	70,562	70,562
Gifts and Revolving Funds.....	-	-	541,512	541,512
Highway Capital Projects.....	-	-	95,035	95,035
Expendable Trust Funds.....	-	-	93,746	93,746
Assigned to:				
General Government.....	26,288	-	-	26,288
Public Safety.....	3,623	-	-	3,623
Public Works.....	13,066	-	-	13,066
Human Services.....	1,000	-	-	1,000
Reserved for Subsequent Year Expenditures...	966,000	-	-	966,000
Unassigned.....	1,850,707	-	-	1,850,707
TOTAL FUND BALANCES..... \$	<u>2,860,684</u>	<u>2,425,518</u>	<u>2,629,829</u>	<u>7,916,031</u>

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

In accordance with Statement No. 54, the Town's \$520,387 stabilization fund has been reported in the general fund as unassigned.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Town is a member of the Essex Regional Retirement System (ERRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 47 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The System issues a publically available, audited financial report that may be obtained by contacting the System located at 491 Maple Street, Suite 202, Danvers, MA 01923 or by visiting www.essexregional.com.

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

There were no changes in benefit terms that effect the measurement of the total pension liability this year.

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the ERRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution

for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$589,102 and 21.49% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2017, the Town reported a liability of \$7,833,563 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The Town’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members. At December 31, 2016, the Town’s proportion was 2.03%, which changed from 2.05% proportion measured at December 31, 2015.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$921,309. At June 30, 2017, the Town reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions of \$769,746 and \$195,061, respectively, from the net difference between expected and actual experience, between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments along with changes in proportion.

The balances of deferred outflows and inflows at June 30, 2017 consist of the following:

Deferred category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....\$	-	\$ (141,070)	\$ (141,070)
Changes in assumptions.....	331,994	-	331,994
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings.....	343,149	-	343,149
Changes in proportionate share of contributions.....	94,603	(53,991)	40,612
Total Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources.....\$	769,746	\$ (195,061)	\$ 574,685

The Town’s deferred inflows (inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2018.....\$	170,213
2019.....	170,213
2020.....	177,658
2021.....	50,081
2022.....	6,520
Total.....\$	574,685

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the January 1, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to December 31, 2016:

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	The total appropriation is set to increase annually by 7.41% for five years, then by 6.36% for one year and 4.0% increases annually thereafter until the final year which will be 3.89%,
Remaining amortization period.....	18 years for the fresh start base.
Asset valuation method.....	Market value adjusted by accounts payable and receivables adjusted to phase in over 5 years investment gains or losses above or below the expected rate of investment return. The actuarial value of assets must be no less than 90% of the adjusted market value nor more than 110% of the adjusted market value.
Projected salary increases.....	3.75% ultimate rate, with steps. 7.50% year one, 6.5% year two, 6.00% year three, 5.5% year four, 5.00% year five.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.0% of the first \$13,000 of a members retirement allowance is assumed to be granted every year.
Rates of retirement.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.
Rates of disability.....	Disability is assumed to be 45% ordinary and 55% accidental for Group 1 and Group 2 and 10% ordinary and 90% accidental for Group 4.
Mortality Rates:	
Pre-Retirement.....	The RP-2000 mortality table (sex-distinct) projected with scale BB and Generational Mortality. During employment the healthy employee mortality table was used. Post-employment the healthy annuitant table is used.
Disabled Retiree.....	The RP-2000 mortality table for healthy annuitants (sex-distinct) projected with scale BB and Generational Mortality set-forward by two years. Death is assumed to be due to the same cause as the disability 40% of the time.
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.75% per year.

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

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 of 3.0%) 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 of 3.0%. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan’s target asset allocation as of January 1, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation
Global Equity		
Large Cap Equities.....	4.50%	14.50%
Mid/Small Cap Equities.....	4.75%	3.50%
International Equities.....	4.83%	16.00%
Emerging International Equities.....	6.61%	6.00%
Core Fixed Income		
Core Bonds.....	1.00%	5.00%
20+ Year Treasuries.....	0.75%	5.00%
TIPS.....	0.75%	3.00%
Value Added Fixed Income		
High-Yield Bonds.....	2.75%	1.50%
Bank Loans.....	3.00%	1.50%
EMD (External).....	2.75%	1.00%
EMD (Local Currency).....	3.50%	2.00%
Private Debt.....	3.06%	4.00%
Private Equity.....	3.50%	10.00%
Real Estate.....	3.50%	10.00%
Timber/Natural Resources.....	3.00%	4.00%
Hedge Funds and Portfolio Completion.....	3.48%	13.00%
		100.00%

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net position liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the net position liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 9,601,367	\$ 7,833,563	\$ 6,525,695

Pension plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Essex Regional Retirement System financial report.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Town of Wenham administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“the Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides healthcare, dental, and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the Town and the unions representing Town employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The Town contributes 75 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for health and life insurance for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 25 percent of their premium costs for health and life insurance and all of the premiums related to dental insurance.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the Town to establish a postemployment benefit trust fund for the purpose of accumulating assets to pre-fund its OPEB liabilities. The Town Treasurer is the custodian and Trustee of the OPEB Fund. The Trustee has the authority to employ an Executive Director, outside investment managers, custodians, consultants, and others as it deems necessary to formulate policies and procedures and to take such other actions as necessary and appropriate to manage the assets.

During 2017, the Town pre-funded future OPEB liabilities totaling approximately \$20,000 by contributing funds to the Other Postemployment Benefit Fund in excess of the pay-as-you-go required contribution. These funds are reported within the Fiduciary Funds financial statements. As of June 30, 2017, the balance of this fund totaled \$66,067. The Town has adopted a long-term policy of pre-funding future OPEB liabilities. The policy may be amended at any time by the Town’s Board of Selectmen.

The annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments was 0.89%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of OPEB plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Plan Membership – The following table represents the Plan’s membership at June 30, 2017:

Active members.....	40
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>31</u>
Total.....	<u><u>71</u></u>

Components of OPEB Liability – The following table represents the components of the Plan’s OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017:

Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 4,912,630
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(66,067)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u><u>\$ 4,846,563</u></u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	1.34%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined by using the following actuarial assumptions actuarial, applied to all periods including the measurement date that was updated to June 30, 2017 to be in accordance with GASB #74:

Actuarial Assumptions:

Valuation date.....	Actuarially determined contribution was calculated as of June 30, 2017.
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value of Assets as of the Reporting Date, June 30, 2017.
Investment rate of return.....	6.33%, including inflation of 2.75% and net of investment expense of 0.25%
Long-term Expected Real Rate of Investment Return.....	3.83%, based on Investment Policy Statement and target allocation
Municipal Bond Rate.....	3.13% as of June 30, 2017 per S&P Municipal Bond High Grade Index - SAPIHG
Single equivalent discount rate.....	5.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation. Using a blend of the Municipal Bond Rate for unfunded periods and the Investment Rate of Return for funded periods.
Inflation.....	2.75% as of June 30, 2017 and for future periods.
Salary increases.....	3.00% annually
Healthcare cost trend rate.....	5.0%
Pre-Retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Post-Retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Disabled mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females.
Change in assumptions.....	Discount rate is 5.00% previously 4.00%.

Investment policy

The OPEB plan’s assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the OPEB plan. The long-term real rate of return on OPEB investments was determined using the Town’s investment policy.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using the 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. Those ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The plan’s expected future real rate of return of 3.83% is added to the expected inflation of 3.00% less expected investment expense of 0.25% to produce the expected returns of 6.33%. The Single Equivalent Discount Rate is calculated by blending this rate for funded periods with the risk free rate of 3.13% for unfunded periods. The risk free rate was obtained by referring to the S&P municipal bond 20 year high grade rate index as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 5.00%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.00%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 4.00%	Current Discount Rate 5.00%	1% Increase 6.00%
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 5,580,530	\$ 4,846,563	\$ 4,251,145

Sensitivity of the net position liability to changes in the healthcare trend – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the current healthcare trend rate of 5.00%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.00%).

	1% Decrease (4.00%)	Current Trend (5.00%)	1% Increase (6.00%)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 3,977,075	\$ 4,846,563	\$ 5,939,777

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The Town’s annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The components of the Town’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town’s net OPEB obligation are summarized in the following table:

Annual required contribution.....	\$ 496,750
Amortization of Actuarial (Gains) / Losses.....	69,224
Adjustments to annual required contribution.....	(96,232)
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	<u>101,351</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	<u>571,093</u>
Benefit payments.....	(171,732)
Employer contribution to the trust.....	<u>(20,000)</u>
Contributions made.....	<u>(191,732)</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in OPEB Obligation.....	379,361
Net OPEB Obligation - beginning of year.....	<u>1,750,599</u>
Net OPEB Obligation - end of year.....	<u>\$ 2,129,960</u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2017 and the previous years was as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
6/30/2017	\$ 571,093	34%	\$ 2,129,960
6/30/2016	542,142	29%	\$ 1,750,599
6/30/2015	419,397	40%	\$ 1,368,206
6/30/2014	402,612	41%	1,118,393

Funded Status and Funding Progress – The funded status of the plan as of the most recent actuarial valuation dates are as follows:

<u>Actuarial Valuation Date</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets (A)</u>	<u>Actuarial Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)</u>	<u>Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio (A/B)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll (C)</u>	<u>UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)</u>
7/1/2015	\$ 25,371	\$ 5,059,967	\$ 5,034,596	1%	\$ N/A	N/A
7/1/2012	-	4,006,943	4,006,943	0%	3,385,097	118.4%
7/1/2009	-	4,053,759	4,053,759	0%	3,153,907	128.5%

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

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

In the July 1, 2015, actuarial valuation, actuarial liabilities were determined using the projected unit credit cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.0% investment return assumption, which is based on the expected yield on the assets of the Town, calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual medical/drug cost trend rate of 5% initially, graded to 6% over 3 years and included a 2.5% inflation assumption. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period, with a flat dollar amortization. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017 is 23 years.

NOTE 12 – RISK FINANCING

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town participates in premium-based health care plans for its employees and retirees. The Town participates in a premium-based workers' compensation insurance plan for its employees.

The amount of settlements has not exceeded the coverage in any of the last three years.

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in a number of federal award programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Various legal actions and claims are pending against the Town. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2017, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position of the Town at June 30, 2017.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 20, 2017 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 15 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2017, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. The basic financial statements, related notes and required supplementary information were updated to be in compliance with this pronouncement.
- GASB Statement #77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement #14*. This pronouncement did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #82, *Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements #67, #68, and #73*. The basic financial statements and related notes were updated to be in compliance with this pronouncement.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

- The GASB issued Statement #75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which is required to be implemented in 2019.
- The GASB issued Statement #84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which is required to be implemented in 2020.
- The GASB issued Statement #85, *Omnibus 2017*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, which is required to be implemented in 2018.
- The GASB issued Statement #87, *Leases*, which is required to be implemented in 2021.

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

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Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

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

The Community Preservation Fund is used to account for the proceeds of a surcharge to real estate taxes along with a matching state grant.

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGETARY BASIS - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Amounts Carried Forward From Prior Year	Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ -	\$ 14,207,552	\$ 14,207,552	\$ 14,207,552
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	-	639,186	639,186	639,186
Intergovernmental.....	-	1,147,282	1,147,282	1,142,350
Departmental and other.....	-	381,928	381,928	386,860
Investment income.....	-	1,900	1,900	1,900
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	-	16,377,848	16,377,848	16,377,848
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	2,528	1,212,884	1,215,412	1,124,515
Public safety.....	1,975	2,227,517	2,229,492	2,244,284
Education.....	-	8,963,193	8,963,193	8,918,741
Public works.....	5,101	1,237,575	1,242,676	1,387,328
Human services.....	1,114	157,673	158,787	159,787
Culture and recreation.....	53,868	953,575	1,007,443	999,027
Pension benefits.....	-	604,239	604,239	623,413
Property and liability insurance.....	-	123,600	123,600	123,600
Employee benefits.....	19,250	758,380	777,630	746,777
State and county charges.....	-	223,661	223,661	223,661
Debt service:				
Principal.....	-	555,000	555,000	555,000
Interest.....	-	100,092	100,092	100,092
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	83,836	17,117,389	17,201,225	17,206,225
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES...	(83,836)	(739,541)	(823,377)	(828,377)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in.....	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Prior year carryforward appropriations.....	83,836	-	83,836	83,836
Prior year fund balance (Free cash).....	-	745,000	745,000	745,000
Other amounts raised and used.....	-	(10,459)	(10,459)	(5,459)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	83,836	739,541	823,377	828,377
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	-	-	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	-	-	2,361,662	2,361,662
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,361,662	\$ 2,361,662

See notes to required supplementary information.

	Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance To Final Budget
\$	14,265,339	\$ -	\$ 57,787
	734,968	-	95,782
	1,144,427	-	2,077
	483,947	-	97,087
	3,816	-	1,916
	<u>13,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,256</u>
	<u>16,645,753</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>267,905</u>
	1,014,779	26,288	83,448
	2,124,732	3,623	115,929
	8,896,867	-	21,874
	1,276,836	13,066	97,426
	151,084	1,000	7,703
	988,994	-	10,033
	608,276	-	15,137
	116,924	-	6,676
	639,324	-	107,453
	223,661	-	-
	555,000	-	-
	<u>100,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>16,696,569</u>	<u>43,977</u>	<u>465,679</u>
	<u>(50,816)</u>	<u>(43,977)</u>	<u>733,584</u>
	5,000	-	-
	-	-	(83,836)
	-	-	(745,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,459</u>
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(823,377)</u>
	(45,816)	(43,977)	(89,793)
	<u>2,361,662</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
\$	<u><u>2,315,846</u></u>	<u><u>(43,977)</u></u>	<u><u>(89,793)</u></u>

COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGETARY BASIS - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Budgetary Amounts	Variance To Final Budget
REVENUES:			
Community preservation surcharge.....	\$ 300,000	\$ 341,945	\$ 41,945
Community preservation state match.....	131,609	131,609	-
Investment income.....	-	5,162	5,162
TOTAL REVENUES.....	431,609	478,716	47,107
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community preservation expenditures.....	751,933	546,729	205,204
Debt service:			
Principal.....	115,000	115,000	-
Interest.....	28,938	28,938	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	895,871	690,667	205,204
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(464,262)	(211,951)	252,311
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(464,262)	(211,951)	252,311
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	2,637,469	2,637,469	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 2,173,207	\$ 2,425,518	\$ 252,311

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

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

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

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

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	1.99%	2.05%	2.03%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	6,750,090	\$ 7,499,402	\$ 7,833,563
Town's covered employee payroll..... \$	2,472,907	\$ 2,579,576	\$ 2,740,673
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	272.96%	290.72%	285.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	52.27%	51.01%	51.12%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
ESSEX REGIONAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	2014	2015	2016
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 510,403	\$ 563,272	589,102
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	510,403	563,272	589,102
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ -	\$ -	-
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 2,472,907	\$ 2,579,576	2,740,673
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	20.64%	21.84%	21.49%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedules

GASB 74 OPEB Plan Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability presents multi-year trend information on the Town's net other postemployment benefit liability and related ratios.

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

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

GASB 45 OPEB Employer Schedules

The Schedule of Funding progress compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents multi-year trend information for required and actual contributions relating to the plan.

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.

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

	June 30, 2017
Total OPEB Liability	
Service Cost.....	\$ 207,549
Interest.....	249,767
Changes of benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-
Benefit payments.....	(171,732)
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	285,584
Total OPEB liability- beginning.....	4,627,046
Total OPEB liability- ending (a).....	\$ 4,912,630
Plan fiduciary net position	
Employer contribution to the trust.....	\$ 171,732
Employer contribution to pay for OPEB benefits.....	20,000
Net investment income.....	405
Benefit payments.....	(171,732)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	20,405
Plan fiduciary net position- beginning.....	45,662
Plan fiduciary net position- ending (b).....	\$ 66,067
Town's net OPEB liability- ending (a)-(b).....	\$ 4,846,563
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	1.34%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 3,817,816
Town's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	126.95%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 492,623
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	(191,732)
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ 300,891
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 3,817,816
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	12.90%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense</u>
2017.....	0.89%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
7/1/2015	\$ 25,371	\$ 5,059,967	\$ 5,034,596	1%	\$ N/A	N/A
7/1/2012	-	4,006,943	4,006,943	0%	3,385,097	118.4%
7/1/2009	-	4,053,759	4,053,759	0%	3,153,907	128.5%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contributions Made	Percentage Contributed
6/30/2017	\$ 496,750	\$ 191,732	39%
6/30/2016	496,750	191,732	39%
6/30/2015	400,880	169,584	42%
6/30/2014	393,555	166,119	42%
6/30/2013	393,382	161,613	41%
6/30/2012	376,232	164,212	44%

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2015
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry age normal
Amortization method.....	Amortized as a level dollar amount
Remaining amortization period.....	24 years as of July 1, 2015
Asset valuation method.....	Market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return.....	4.0%, per year
Medical/drug cost trend rate.....	5.0% graded to 6.0% over 3 years

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents...	31
Current active members.....	<u>40</u>
Total.....	<u><u>71</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**A. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law requires the Town to adopt a balanced budget that is approved by the Finance Committee (Committee). The Committee presents an annual budget to the Open Town Meeting, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. Town Meeting, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any individual line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote. Increases or decreases subsequent to the approval of the annual budget require a vote at a Special Town Meeting.

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

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending authorized for an appropriation account. However, the Town is statutorily required to pay debt service, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Additionally, expenditures for disasters, natural or otherwise, and final judgments may exceed the level of spending authorized by majority vote at Town Meeting.

The Town adopts an annual budget for the General Fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2017 budget for the General Fund includes current year appropriations and other amounts to be raised of \$17,117,389 and continuing appropriations from prior year of \$828,836.

The Town adopts an annual budget for the Community Preservation Fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original and final 2017 budget includes current and prior year appropriations of \$895,871 and budgeted revenues of \$431,609.

The Town Accountant has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained on an individual line item appropriation account basis. Budgetary control is exercised through the Town's accounting system.

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth)) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary basis to GAAP basis results for the General Fund for the year ended June 30, 2017, is presented below:

	General Fund	Community Preservation Fund
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ (45,816)	\$ (211,951)
<u>Perspective difference:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	3,531	-
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in recording 60-day receipts accrual.....	<u>479</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances - GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ (41,806)</u>	<u>\$ (211,951)</u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

Changes in Assumptions:

The principal actuarial assumptions used in this valuation are the same as the prior valuation except for the following change.

Amounts reported in the January 1, 2016 actuarial valuation reflect an adjustment of the mortality assumptions which are based upon the RP-2000 (sex distinct) Employee Mortality Table increased with generational mortality and Scale BB. The previous actuarial valuation, January 1, 2014 used a 20 year projection with Scale AA.

Change in Plan Terms:

None.

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“The Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the Town’s group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members.

The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

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

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

Schedule of the Town's Contributions

The Schedule of the Town's Contributions includes the Town's annual required contribution to the Plan, along with the contribution made in relation to the actuarially determined contribution and the covered employee payroll. The Town is not required to fully fund this contribution. It also demonstrates the contributions as a percentage of covered payroll.

Schedule of Investment Return

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

The Town

The Town currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a combined pre-funded and pay-as-you-go basis. As a result, the funded ratio is the actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the Town has recorded its OPEB cost equal to the actuarial determined annual required contribution (ARC) which includes the normal cost of providing benefits for the year and a component for the amortization of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the plan.

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

Schedule of Funding Progress

The Schedule of Funding Progress presents multiyear trend information which compares, over time, the Town's actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents multiyear trend information for the Town's required and actual contributions relating to the plan.

Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions presents factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported.