

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts

Additional Offices:

Nashua, NH
Manchester, NH
Greenfield, MA
Ellsworth, ME

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 Sharon, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion

on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Pension and OPEB schedules appearing on pages 57 to 61 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2017 on our consideration of the Town'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 not to provide an opinion on 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson Heath

December 12, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Sharon, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprised three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources with the difference 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 Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal 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 fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and human services, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities include 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. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at

the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. The proprietary fund category includes enterprise and internal service funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report activity for which a fee is charged to external users, and must be used when one of the following criteria are met: (1) activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges, (2) laws or regulations require the activity's costs of providing services be recovered with fees and charges, and (3) the pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service. The primary focus on these criteria is on fees charged to external users. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water operations, which are considered to be major funds.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among various functions. Specifically, internal service funds are used to account for self-insured employee health programs. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water operations, which is considered to be a major fund.

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 statements 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.

Notes to 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 which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$68,166,297 (i.e., net position), a change of \$4,390,694 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$28,904,548, a change of \$(5,458,289) in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$5,837,880, a change of \$(267,529) in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal years (in thousands).

	<u>NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Activities</u>		<u>Activities</u>			
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 40,274	\$ 46,181	\$ 4,946	\$ 5,282	\$ 45,220	\$ 51,463
Capital assets	<u>157,449</u>	<u>148,415</u>	<u>11,967</u>	<u>11,160</u>	<u>169,416</u>	<u>159,575</u>
Total assets	197,723	194,596	16,913	16,442	214,636	211,038
Deferred outflows	3,461	5,039	30	43	3,491	5,082
Long-term liabilities outstanding	128,763	128,894	2,992	3,123	131,755	132,017
Other liabilities	<u>14,646</u>	<u>15,680</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>14,987</u>	<u>15,997</u>
Total liabilities	143,409	144,574	3,333	3,440	146,742	148,014
Deferred inflows	3,192	4,293	27	37	3,219	4,330
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	100,675	97,715	9,596	8,580	110,271	106,295
Restricted	11,755	10,269	-	-	11,755	10,269
Unrestricted	<u>(57,847)</u>	<u>(57,216)</u>	<u>3,987</u>	<u>4,428</u>	<u>(53,860)</u>	<u>(52,788)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 54,583</u>	<u>\$ 50,768</u>	<u>\$ 13,583</u>	<u>\$ 13,008</u>	<u>\$ 68,166</u>	<u>\$ 63,776</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$68,166,297, a change of \$4,390,694 from the prior year.

The largest portion of net position \$110,271,075 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position \$11,755,060 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position reflects a deficit balance of \$(53,859,838) caused primarily by unfunded post-employment benefits and unfunded pension liability (see Notes 19 and 17).

	<u>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</u>					
	Governmental		Business-Type		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 8,484	\$ 7,978	\$ 3,465	\$ 3,552	\$ 11,949	\$ 11,530
Operating grants and contributions	21,142	17,382	-	-	21,142	17,382
Capital grants and contributions	2,569	2,045	-	-	2,569	2,045
General revenues:						
Property taxes	65,003	63,079	-	-	65,003	63,079
Excises	3,082	3,079	-	-	3,082	3,079
Penalties and interest on taxes	471	550	-	-	471	550
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,516	1,508	-	-	1,516	1,508
Investment income	269	384	-	-	269	384
Other	591	619	-	-	591	619
Total revenues	<u>103,127</u>	<u>96,624</u>	<u>3,465</u>	<u>3,552</u>	<u>106,592</u>	<u>100,176</u>

(continued)

(continued)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Expenses:						
General government	3,341	3,984	-	-	3,341	3,984
Public safety	14,663	16,436	-	-	14,663	16,436
Education	63,279	59,529	-	-	63,279	59,529
Public works	9,607	8,793	-	-	9,607	8,793
Human services	2,563	2,652	-	-	2,563	2,652
Culture and recreation	2,949	3,011	-	-	2,949	3,011
Interest on long-term debt	2,032	2,512	-	-	2,032	2,512
Intergovernmental	772	786	-	-	772	786
Miscellaneous	106	30	-	-	106	30
Water operations	-	-	2,890	2,608	2,890	2,608
Total expenses	<u>99,312</u>	<u>97,733</u>	<u>2,890</u>	<u>2,608</u>	<u>102,202</u>	<u>100,341</u>
Change in net assets before transfers	3,815	(1,109)	575	944	4,390	(165)
Transfers in (out)	<u>-</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Change in net position	3,815	(1,209)	575	944	4,390	(265)
Net position - beginning of year	<u>50,768</u>	<u>51,977</u>	<u>13,008</u>	<u>12,064</u>	<u>63,776</u>	<u>64,041</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 54,583</u>	<u>\$ 50,768</u>	<u>\$ 13,583</u>	<u>\$ 13,008</u>	<u>\$ 68,166</u>	<u>\$ 63,776</u>

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$3,814,998. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ 1,919,011
Major ambulance fund - operating results	237,017
Nonmajor fund - accrual basis	2,262,489
Internal service fund - operating results	514,623
Principal debt service in excess of depreciation expense	2,132,872
Change in other post employment benefits liability	(3,777,433)
Change in net pension liability	1,257,558
Other GAAP accruals	<u>(731,139)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,814,998</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$575,696 which is due to operating costs exceeding user fee revenue.

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used 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 fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$28,904,548, a change of \$(5,458,289) in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operating results	\$ 1,919,011
Major public safety building fund operating results	(9,862,746)
Major ambulance fund operating results	237,017
Nonmajor fund operating results	<u>2,248,429</u>
Total	<u>\$ (5,458,289)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$5,837,880, while total fund balance was \$9,192,894. 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 general fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/17</u>	<u>6/30/16</u>	<u>Change</u>	% of <u>Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance*	\$ 5,837,880	\$ 6,105,409	\$ (267,529)	6.6%
Total fund balance	\$ 9,192,894	\$ 7,273,883	\$ 1,919,011	10.3%

* These figures include the general stabilization fund

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$1,919,011 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenues in excess of budget	\$ 1,599,775
Expenditures less than budget	527,391
Use of free cash and overlay surplus as a funding source	(75,000)
Shortfall of tax collection	68,784
Expenditures current year encumbrances in excess of prior year	(297,036)
Change in stabilization	120,390
Other	<u>(25,293)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,919,011</u>

Included in the total general fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/17</u>	<u>6/30/16</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 724,761	\$ 604,371	\$ 120,390

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$3,987,037, a change of \$(440,879) in comparison to the prior year.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no major differences between the original budget and the final amended budget.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$169,414,894 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, and machinery and equipment.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- \$9,862,746 – Public safety building
- \$1,233,045 – Water system improvements

Additional information on capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$66,871,272, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

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

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Sharon'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:

Office of Finance Director
Town of Sharon, Massachusetts
90 Main Street
Sharon, Massachusetts 02067

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 25,906,503	\$ 3,856,709	\$ 29,763,212
Investments	11,087,039	-	11,087,039
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	1,109,064	-	1,109,064
Excises	106,773	-	106,773
User fees	-	1,090,346	1,090,346
Intergovernmental	795,624	-	795,624
Departmental and other	482,434	-	482,434
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	775,346	-	775,346
Betterments	11,245	-	11,245
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	31,039,795	1,929,982	32,969,777
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	126,408,637	10,036,480	136,445,117
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	<u>3,461,173</u>	<u>29,673</u>	<u>3,490,846</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	201,183,633	16,943,190	218,126,823
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable	2,224,438	131,642	2,356,080
Accrued liabilities	3,827,757	-	3,827,757
Other current liabilities	1,520,095	-	1,520,095
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	6,837,697	205,000	7,042,697
Other	236,127	4,717	240,844
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	57,663,575	2,165,000	59,828,575
Net pension liability	30,978,523	265,574	31,244,097
Net OPEB obligation	36,715,653	470,770	37,186,423
Other, net of current portion	3,404,751	89,621	3,494,372
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	<u>3,192,219</u>	<u>27,367</u>	<u>3,219,586</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	146,600,835	3,359,691	149,960,526
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	100,674,613	9,596,462	110,271,075
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	11,293,303	-	11,293,303
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	43,071	-	43,071
Expendable	418,686	-	418,686
Unrestricted	<u>(57,846,875)</u>	<u>3,987,037</u>	<u>(53,859,838)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>54,582,798</u>	\$ <u>13,583,499</u>	\$ <u>68,166,297</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 3,341,144	\$ 1,493,963	\$ 238,402	\$ -	\$ (1,608,779)	\$ -	\$ (1,608,779)
Public safety	14,663,249	1,215,515	158,544	-	(13,289,190)	-	(13,289,190)
Education	63,278,911	3,987,031	20,600,831	1,950,626	(36,740,423)	-	(36,740,423)
Public works	9,606,981	761,730	2,000	618,358	(8,224,893)	-	(8,224,893)
Health and human services	2,563,062	39,819	83,569	-	(2,439,674)	-	(2,439,674)
Culture and recreation	2,948,742	421,116	58,669	-	(2,468,957)	-	(2,468,957)
Interest	2,031,654	-	-	-	(2,031,654)	-	(2,031,654)
Intergovernmental	772,291	-	-	-	(772,291)	-	(772,291)
Miscellaneous	106,277	564,700	-	-	458,423	-	458,423
Total Governmental Activities	99,312,311	8,483,874	21,142,015	2,568,984	(67,117,438)	-	(67,117,438)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water services	2,889,658	3,465,354	-	-	-	575,696	575,696
Total	\$ 102,201,969	\$ 11,949,228	\$ 21,142,015	\$ 2,568,984	(67,117,438)	575,696	(66,541,742)
General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers:							
Property taxes					65,002,596	-	65,002,596
Excises					3,081,972	-	3,081,972
Penalties, interest, and other taxes					470,671	-	470,671
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					1,516,324	-	1,516,324
Investment income					269,487	-	269,487
Miscellaneous					591,386	-	591,386
Total general revenues					70,932,436	-	70,932,436
Change in Net Position					3,814,998	575,696	4,390,694
Net Position:							
Beginning of year					50,767,800	13,007,803	63,775,603
End of year					\$ 54,582,798	\$ 13,583,499	\$ 68,166,297

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>General</u>	Public Safety Building Fund	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 9,368,048	\$ 7,243,424	\$ 1,250,646	\$ 7,875,330	\$ 25,737,448
Investments	5,018,287	-	-	3,729,576	8,747,863
Receivables:					
Property taxes	1,999,653	-	-	-	1,999,653
Excises	140,244	-	-	-	140,244
Departmental	300	-	1,018,555	15,438	1,034,293
Intergovernmental	6,957	-	-	792,634	799,591
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>16,533,489</u>	\$ <u>7,243,424</u>	\$ <u>2,269,201</u>	\$ <u>12,412,978</u>	\$ <u>38,459,092</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,045,079	\$ 882,256	\$ -	\$ 297,103	\$ 2,224,438
Accrued liabilities	3,211,008	-	-	-	3,211,008
Other liabilities	986,955	-	-	595	987,550
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,243,042	882,256	-	297,698	6,422,996
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenues	2,097,553	-	1,018,555	15,440	3,131,548
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	43,071	43,071
Restricted	361,730	6,361,168	1,250,646	8,771,064	16,744,608
Committed	176,858	-	-	3,481,209	3,658,067
Assigned	2,816,426	-	-	-	2,816,426
Unassigned	5,837,880	-	-	(195,504)	5,642,376
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>9,192,894</u>	<u>6,361,168</u>	<u>1,250,646</u>	<u>12,099,840</u>	<u>28,904,548</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>16,533,489</u>	\$ <u>7,243,424</u>	\$ <u>2,269,201</u>	\$ <u>12,412,978</u>	\$ <u>38,459,092</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 28,904,548
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	157,448,432
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	2,063,679
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.	2,350,260
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, and OPEB liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(136,184,121)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 54,582,798</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Public Safety Building Fund	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 64,241,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 512,565	\$ 64,754,343
Excises	3,115,048	-	-	-	3,115,048
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	466,288	-	-	-	466,288
Charges for services	1,421,296	-	839,017	1,142,075	3,402,388
Intergovernmental	20,377,013	-	-	8,560,977	28,937,990
Licenses and permits	632,721	-	-	-	632,721
Fines and forfeitures	67,594	-	-	-	67,594
Investment income	261,266	-	-	8,229	269,495
Miscellaneous	50,413	-	-	702,610	753,023
Total Revenues	90,633,417	-	839,017	10,926,456	102,398,890
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	2,110,866	-	-	1,900,639	4,011,505
Public safety	6,831,733	9,862,746	-	1,188,169	17,882,648
Education	51,415,457	-	-	7,856,283	59,271,740
Public works	3,841,501	-	-	1,204,191	5,045,692
Health and human services	624,028	-	-	36,266	660,294
Culture and recreation	1,187,829	-	-	303,664	1,491,493
Employee benefits	13,472,219	-	-	-	13,472,219
Debt service	8,834,697	-	-	110,600	8,945,297
Intergovernmental	772,291	-	-	-	772,291
Total Expenditures	89,090,621	9,862,746	-	12,599,812	111,553,179
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,542,796	(9,862,746)	839,017	(1,673,356)	(9,154,289)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Issuance of bonds	-	-	-	3,696,000	3,696,000
Transfers in	604,215	-	-	255,000	859,215
Transfers out	(228,000)	-	(602,000)	(29,215)	(859,215)
Total Other Financing Sources	376,215	-	(602,000)	3,921,785	3,696,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	1,919,011	(9,862,746)	237,017	2,248,429	(5,458,289)
Fund Balance, at Beginning of Year, as restated	7,273,883	16,223,914	1,013,629	9,851,411	34,362,837
Fund Balance, at End of Year	\$ 9,192,894	\$ 6,361,168	\$ 1,250,646	\$ 12,099,840	\$ 28,904,548

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (5,458,289)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	
Capital outlay	13,572,806
Depreciation	(4,538,825)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) 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: 	
Issuance of debt	(3,696,000)
Repayments of debt	6,671,697
Repayment of capital lease	61,840
Change in net pension liability	1,257,558
Change in net OPEB liability	(3,777,433)
Other	(929,800)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 deferred revenue. 	
	136,821
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities. 	
	<u>514,623</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u><u>3,814,998</u></u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES,
AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 64,172,994	\$ 64,172,994	\$ 64,172,994	\$ -
Excise	2,815,000	2,815,000	3,115,048	300,048
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	441,760	441,760	466,288	24,528
Charges for services	296,000	296,000	1,421,296	1,125,296
Intergovernmental	10,693,805	10,693,805	10,614,504	(79,301)
Licenses and permits	507,900	507,900	632,721	124,821
Fines and forfeitures	71,000	71,000	67,594	(3,406)
Investment income	183,500	183,500	261,266	77,766
Miscellaneous	-	-	30,023	30,023
Transfers in	604,215	604,215	604,215	-
Use of overlay surplus	75,000	75,000	75,000	-
Fund balance reserve for excluded debt	25,293	25,293	25,293	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	79,886,467	79,886,467	81,486,242	1,599,775
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	2,303,845	2,303,845	2,209,042	94,803
Public safety	6,899,952	6,899,952	6,796,085	103,867
Education	41,566,265	41,566,265	41,517,781	48,484
Public works	3,841,994	3,841,994	3,841,401	593
Health and human services	680,404	680,404	632,964	47,440
Culture and recreation	1,200,751	1,200,751	1,185,992	14,759
Employee benefits	13,384,951	13,384,951	13,240,823	144,128
Debt service	8,838,835	8,838,835	8,834,697	4,138
Intergovernmental	841,470	841,470	772,291	69,179
Transfers out	328,000	328,000	328,000	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	79,886,467	79,886,467	79,359,076	527,391
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,127,166	\$ 2,127,166

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Water <u>Fund</u>	Internal Service <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 3,856,709	\$ 169,055
Investments	-	2,339,176
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	1,090,346	-
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>374,573</u>
Total current assets	4,947,055	2,882,804
Noncurrent:		
Capital assets:		
Land and construction in progress	1,929,982	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>10,036,480</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent assets	11,966,462	-
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to pensions	<u>29,673</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	16,943,190	2,882,804
LIABILITIES		
Current:		
Accounts payable	131,642	-
Accrued liabilities	-	532,544
Current portion of long-term liabilities:		
Bonds payable	205,000	-
Other	<u>4,717</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	341,359	532,544
Noncurrent:		
Bonds payable, net of current portion	2,165,000	-
Net pension liability	265,574	-
Net OPEB obligation	470,770	-
Other, net of current portion	<u>89,621</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,990,965	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to pensions	<u>27,367</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,359,691	532,544
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	9,596,462	-
Unrestricted	<u>3,987,037</u>	<u>2,350,260</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 13,583,499</u>	<u>\$ 2,350,260</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental Activities
	Water <u>Fund</u>	Internal Service <u>Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 3,419,990	\$ -
Employee and employer contributions	-	11,336,781
Miscellaneous	<u>45,364</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Revenues	3,465,354	11,336,781
Operating Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	1,325,311	-
Other operating expenses	1,064,894	10,822,158
Depreciation	<u>426,470</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,816,675</u>	<u>10,822,158</u>
Operating Income	648,679	514,623
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Interest expense	<u>(72,983)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(72,983)</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	575,696	514,623
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>13,007,803</u>	<u>1,835,637</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 13,583,499</u>	<u>\$ 2,350,260</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Water <u>Fund</u>	Internal Service <u>Fund</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,516,935	\$ 10,962,208
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(2,284,584)</u>	<u>(11,460,980)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	1,232,351	(498,772)
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>		
Principal payments on bonds	(210,000)	-
Interest expense	(72,983)	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	<u>(1,233,045)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,516,028)	-
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>		
Investment purchases (sales)	<u>-</u>	<u>667,827</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>667,827</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(283,677)	169,055
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>4,140,386</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,856,709</u>	<u>\$ 169,055</u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:</u>		
Operating income	\$ 648,679	\$ 514,623
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	426,470	-
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred outflow/inflows:		
User fees	51,581	-
Other receivables	-	(374,573)
Deferred outflows - related to pensions	13,523	-
Warrants and accounts payable	26,332	(494,141)
Accrued liabilities	41,855	(144,681)
Accrued other post employment benefits	44,129	-
Net pension liability	(10,781)	-
Deferred inflows - related to pensions	<u>(9,437)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,232,351</u>	<u>\$ (498,772)</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 36,227	\$ -	\$ -
Investments	81,946	325,807	318,222
Cash held by others	-	-	48,281
Accounts receivable	-	-	34,358
Total Assets	118,173	325,807	400,861
LIABILITIES			
Other liabilities	-	-	400,861
Total Liabilities	-	-	400,861
NET POSITION			
Total net assets	\$ 118,173	\$ 325,807	\$ -

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund</u>
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$ -	\$ 2,834,008
Investment income	<u>1,289</u>	<u>14,624</u>
Total additions	5,137	2,848,632
Deductions:		
Benefit payments to plan members, beneficiaries and other systems	-	2,684,008
Miscellaneous expenditures	<u>3,100</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deductions	<u>3,100</u>	<u>2,684,008</u>
Net increase	2,037	164,624
Net position:		
Beginning of year	<u>116,136</u>	<u>161,183</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 118,173</u>	<u>\$ 325,807</u>

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

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Sharon, Massachusetts (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2017, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. 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. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *public safety building fund* accounts for funds used in the construction of the new public safety facility at the current police and department of public works property.
- The *ambulance fund* accounts for the operations pertaining to ambulance services.

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

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

- Water operations

The *self-insured employee health program* is reported as an internal service fund in the accompanying financial statements.

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

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

- The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the pension trust fund or permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- The *other post-employment benefit trust fund* is used to accumulate resources for health and life insurance benefits for retired employees.
- The *agency funds* account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency funds report only assets and liabilities, and therefore, have no measurement focus.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the general fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

E. Investments

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

Investments for the Trust Funds consist of marketable securities, bonds, and short-term money market investments. Investments are carried at market value.

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2017 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$1,472,425.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	30 - 75
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

H. Compensated Absences

It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance”. Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position”.

Fund Balance - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets/deferred outflows and current liabilities/deferred inflows. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

K. Use of Estimates

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

2. **Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability**

A. Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Finance Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Finance Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the reserve fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund and proprietary funds. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

At year-end, appropriation balances lapse, except for certain unexpended capital items and encumbrances which will be honored during the subsequent year.

B. Budgetary Basis

The general fund final appropriation appearing on the “Budget and Actual” page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>	<u>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 90,633,417	\$ 89,090,621
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>604,215</u>	<u>228,000</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	91,237,632	89,318,621
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(68,784)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(665,365)
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	368,329
To record use of overlay surplus	75,000	-
To record use of fund balance for excluded debt	25,293	-
To reverse the effect of non-budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement	(9,762,509)	(9,762,509)
To remove the effects of non-budgeted stabilization fund	<u>(20,390)</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 81,486,242</u>	<u>\$ 79,359,076</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

Certain individual funds reflected deficit balances as of June 30, 2017.

It is anticipated that the deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, bond proceeds, and transfers from other funds.

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2017, \$5,797,000 of the Town's bank balances of \$29,807,111 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized.

4. Investments

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below (in thousands) is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment of the Town. (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>	
				<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Not Rated</u>
U.S. Treasury bonds	\$ 806		\$ -	\$ 806	\$ -
Certificates of deposits	7,191	N/A	7,191	-	-
Corporate bonds	768		-	-	768
Corporate equities	1,239	N/A	1,239	-	-
Mutual funds	331	N/A	331	-	-
Federal agency securities	<u>1,478</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 11,813</u>		<u>\$ 8,761</u>	<u>\$ 2,284</u>	<u>\$ 768</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have policies for custodial credit risk.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. The Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>			
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Debt-related Securities:					
U.S. Treasury bonds	\$ 806	\$ -	\$ 740	\$ 66	\$ -
Certificates of deposit	7,191	6,386	805	-	-
Corporate bonds	768	150	586	32	-
Corporate equities	1,239	-	-	-	1,239
Mutual funds	331	-	-	-	331
Federal agency securities	<u>1,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,420</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,813</u>	<u>\$ 6,536</u>	<u>\$ 3,551</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>	<u>\$ 1,570</u>

E. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not have policies for foreign currency risk.

F. Fair Value

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement

No. 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72). The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. All of the Town's investments are classified as Level 1, except certificates of deposit which are reported at cost.

5. Taxes and Excises Receivable

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1 of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on a quarterly basis 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 fiscal year they relate to.

The day after the final tax bill is due, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for every motor vehicle and trailer registered in the Commonwealth. The Registry of Motor Vehicles annually calculates the value of all registered motor vehicles for the purpose of excise assessment. The amount of motor vehicle excise tax due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

Boat excise taxes are assessed annually for all water vessels, including documented boats and ships, used or capable of being used for transportation on water. A boat excise is assessed by the community where the vessel is moored. July 1 is the assessing date for all vessels, and the boat excise due is calculated using a fixed rate of \$10 per \$1,000 of value.

Taxes and excise receivables at June 30, 2017 consist of the following:

<u>Receivables:</u>	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
Real estate taxes	\$ 1,152,140	\$ (23,621)	\$ 1,128,519
Personal property taxes	(13,983)	(5,472)	(19,455)
Tax liens	<u>861,496</u>	<u>(86,150)</u>	<u>775,346</u>
Total property taxes	1,999,653	(115,243)	1,884,410
Motor vehicle excise	<u>140,244</u>	<u>(33,471)</u>	<u>106,773</u>
Total excises	<u>140,244</u>	<u>(33,471)</u>	<u>106,773</u>
Grand total	<u>\$ 2,139,897</u>	<u>\$ (148,714)</u>	<u>\$ 106,773</u>

6. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2017.

7. User Fee Receivables

Receivables for user charges and betterments at June 30, 2017 consist of the following:

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</u>	<u>Net Amount</u>
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Water	\$ 1,110,621	\$ (20,275)	\$ 1,090,346

8. Interfund Fund Accounts

Transfers

The Town reports interfund transfers between various funds. Most transfers result from budgetary or statutory actions, whereby funds are moved to accomplish various expenditure purposes. The following is an analysis of major interfund transfers:

<u>Governmental Funds:</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 604,215	\$ 228,000
Major Ambulance Fund		602,000
Nonmajor Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds	-	29,215
Capital Project Funds:	<u>255,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal Nonmajor Funds	<u>255,000</u>	<u>29,215</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 859,215</u>	<u>\$ 859,215</u>

The Town's other routine transfers include transfers made to move (1) unrestricted revenues or balances that have been collected or accumulated in the general fund to other funds based on budgetary authorization, and (2) revenues from a fund that by statute or budgetary authority must collect them to funds that are required by statute or budgetary authority to expend them.

9. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 89,655	\$ 48,380	\$ -	\$ 138,035
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	17,825	1,147	-	18,972
Infrastructure	24,840	1,037	-	25,877
	<u>132,320</u>	<u>50,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,884</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	132,320	50,564	-	182,884
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(32,421)	(2,799)	-	(35,220)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(13,554)	(1,081)	-	(14,635)
Infrastructure	(5,961)	(659)	-	(6,620)
	<u>(51,936)</u>	<u>(4,539)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,475)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	(51,936)	(4,539)	-	(56,475)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	80,384	46,025	-	126,409
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	20,885	27	-	20,912
Construction in progress	47,146	9,863	(46,881)	10,128
	<u>68,031</u>	<u>9,890</u>	<u>(46,881)</u>	<u>31,040</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	68,031	9,890	(46,881)	31,040
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 148,415</u>	<u>\$ 55,915</u>	<u>\$ (46,881)</u>	<u>\$ 157,449</u>
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,104
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	16,659	97	-	16,756
Infrastructure	6,323	1,136	-	7,459
	<u>24,086</u>	<u>1,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,319</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	24,086	1,233	-	25,319
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(711)	(27)	-	(738)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(13,556)	(248)	-	(13,804)
Infrastructure	(589)	(151)	-	(740)
	<u>(14,856)</u>	<u>(426)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,282)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,856)	(426)	-	(15,282)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,230	807	-	10,037
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,930	-	-	1,930
	<u>1,930</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,930</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,930	-	-	1,930
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 11,160</u>	<u>\$ 807</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,967</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 90
Public safety	721
Education	2,334
Public works	1,077
Health and human services	228
Culture and recreation	<u>89</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 4,539</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	<u>\$ 426</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 426</u>

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net position by the Town that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, are more fully discussed in Note 17.

11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable represent 2017 expenditures paid after July 15, 2017. Accrued expenses represent 2017 expenditures paid in 2017.

12. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital and operating leases expiring in various years through 2024. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2017:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Capital</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Leases</u>
2018	\$ 75,052
2019	75,051
2020	47,047
2021	47,047
Thereafter	<u>117,617</u>
Total minimum lease payments	361,814
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(37,041)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 324,773</u>

13. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

	Serial	Interest	Amount
	Maturities	Rate(s) %	Outstanding
	Through		as of
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>			<u>6/30/17</u>
Municipal purpose loan	1/15/2018	4.60%	\$ 300,000
Municipal purpose loan	3/15/2018	4.44%	330,000
Septic loan	8/1/2018	0.00%	21,736
Septic loan	8/1/2019	0.00%	43,536
Municipal purpose loan	5/1/2021	4.27%	1,740,000
Municipal purpose loan	3/15/2022	3.99%	3,150,000
Municipal purpose loan of 2006	2/1/2026	4.00%	580,000
General obligation land acquisition	8/15/2017	6.25%	140,000
General obligation	8/30/2031	2.81%	16,640,000
General obligation	5/1/2027	1.81%	1,400,000
General obligation	10/15/2034	3.00%	4,960,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	22,625,000
General obligation	6/30/2026	3.00%	7,560,000
General obligation	6/30/2027	3.00%	1,315,000
General obligation	6/30/2032	2.19%	<u>3,696,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 64,501,272</u>
	Serial	Interest	Amount
	Maturities	Rate(s) %	Outstanding
	Through		as of
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>			<u>6/30/17</u>
Water improvements	5/1/2027	1.81%	\$ 545,000
General obligation	10/15/2034	3.00%	1,240,000
General obligation	1/15/2035	3.00%	<u>585,000</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			<u>\$ 2,370,000</u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2017 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	\$ 6,837,697	\$ 2,055,833	\$ 8,893,530
2019	5,921,697	1,786,473	7,708,170
2020	5,670,829	1,597,347	7,268,176
2021	5,491,049	1,421,968	6,913,017
2022	4,875,000	1,253,510	6,128,510
2023 - 2027	19,335,000	4,270,396	23,605,396
2028 - 2032	12,510,000	1,696,730	14,206,730
2033 - 2035	<u>3,860,000</u>	<u>228,989</u>	<u>4,088,989</u>
Total	\$ <u>64,501,272</u>	\$ <u>14,311,246</u>	\$ <u>78,812,518</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	\$ 205,000	\$ 66,807	\$ 271,807
2019	200,000	60,706	260,706
2020	185,000	55,408	240,408
2021	180,000	50,695	230,695
2022	170,000	46,487	216,487
2023 - 2027	775,000	170,593	945,593
2028 - 2032	450,000	69,463	519,463
2033 - 2035	<u>205,000</u>	<u>19,328</u>	<u>224,328</u>
Total	\$ <u>2,370,000</u>	\$ <u>539,487</u>	\$ <u>2,909,487</u>

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Total Balance <u>7/1/16</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Total Balance <u>6/30/17</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/17</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 67,477	\$ 3,696	\$ (6,672)	\$ 64,501	\$ (6,838)	\$ 57,663
Net pension liability	32,236	-	(1,257)	30,979	-	30,979
Net OPEB obligation	32,938	3,778	-	36,716	-	36,716
Other:						
Compensated absences	2,332	609	-	2,941	(147)	2,794
Landfill liability	400	-	(25)	375	(25)	350
Capital lease	<u>387</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>(64)</u>	<u>261</u>
Subtotal - other	<u>3,119</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>(87)</u>	<u>3,641</u>	<u>(236)</u>	<u>3,405</u>
Totals	\$ <u>135,770</u>	\$ <u>8,083</u>	\$ <u>(8,016)</u>	\$ <u>135,837</u>	\$ <u>(7,074)</u>	\$ <u>128,763</u>

	Total Balance <u>7/1/16</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Total Balance <u>6/30/17</u>	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion <u>6/30/17</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 2,580	\$ -	\$ (210)	\$ 2,370	\$ (205)	\$ 2,165
Net pension liability	276	-	(10)	266	-	266
Net OPEB obligation	427	44	-	471	-	471
Other:						
Compensated absences	<u>53</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>90</u>
Subtotal - other	<u>53</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>90</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 3,336</u>	<u>\$ 86</u>	<u>\$ (220)</u>	<u>\$ 3,202</u>	<u>\$ (210)</u>	<u>\$ 2,992</u>

14. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for thirty years after closure.

The \$375,000 reported as landfill postclosure care liability at June 30, 2017 represents the remaining estimated postclosure maintenance costs. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in 2017. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

15. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net position by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities. The Town reports two items as deferred inflows of resources: one which is attributable to changes in the net pension liability, and the other which arises from the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting in governmental funds. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense in future years and is more fully described in Note 17. *Unavailable revenues* are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet in connection with receivables for which revenues are not considered available to liquidate liabilities of the current year.

16. Governmental Funds - Balances

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2017:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance classification includes general fund reserves for prepaid expenditures and nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances funded by bond issuances, various special revenue funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing, special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting, and various special revenue funds.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period, and surplus set aside to be used in the subsequent year's budget.

Unassigned - Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods. This fund balance classification also includes general and budgetary stabilization funds set aside by Town meeting vote for future use (now reported as part of the general fund per GASB 54) and temporary deficits in other government funds.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2017:

	General Fund	Public Safety Building Fund	Ambulance Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,071	\$ 43,071
Total Nonspendable	-	-	-	43,071	43,071
Restricted					
Reserve for excluded debt	361,730	-	-	-	361,730
Special revenue funds	-	-	1,250,646	6,756,951	8,007,597
Capital project fund	-	6,361,168	-	1,595,427	7,956,595
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	-	165,324	165,324
Special revenue expendable trust fund	-	-	-	253,362	253,362
Total Restricted	361,730	6,361,168	1,250,646	8,771,064	16,744,608
Committed					
Special articles					
General government	176,858	-	-	-	176,858
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	3,481,209	3,481,209
Total Committed	176,858	-	-	3,481,209	3,658,067
Assigned					
Encumbrances					
General government	30,767	-	-	-	30,767
Public safety	181	-	-	-	181
Education	136,772	-	-	-	136,772
Health and human services	14,102	-	-	-	14,102
Culture and recreation	9,648	-	-	-	9,648
Reserved for expenditures	2,624,956	-	-	-	2,624,956
Total Assigned	2,816,426	-	-	-	2,816,426
Unassigned					
General fund	5,113,119	-	-	-	5,113,119
Stabilization	724,761	-	-	-	724,761
Special revenue fund	-	-	-	(195,504)	(195,504)
Total Unassigned	5,837,880	-	-	(195,504)	5,642,376
Total Fund Balances	\$ 9,192,894	\$ 6,361,168	\$ 1,250,646	\$ 12,099,840	\$ 28,904,548

17. Norfolk Contributory Retirement System

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

A. Plan Description

Substantially all employees of the Town (except teachers and administrators under contract employed by the School Department) are members of the Norfolk Contributory Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS). Eligible employees must participate in the System. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the System, contribution percentages and benefits paid. The System Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. Additional information is

disclosed in the System's annual financial reports publicly available from the System located at 614 High Street, Suite 201, Dedham, Massachusetts 02027-0310.

Participant Retirement Benefits

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 those hired prior to April 2, 2012 and the highest five-year average annual rate of regular compensation for those first becoming members of the Massachusetts System on or after that date. However, per Chapter 176 of the Acts of 2011, for members who retire on or after April 2, 2012, if in the 5 years of creditable service immediately preceding retirement, the difference in the annual rate of regular compensation between any 2 consecutive years exceeds 10 percent, the normal yearly amount of the retirement allowance shall be based on the average annual rate of regular compensation received by the member during the period of 5 consecutive years preceding retirement. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and group classification.

If a participant was a member prior to February 2012, a retirement allowance may be received at any age, upon attaining 20 years of service. The plan also provides for retirement at age 55 if the participant was a member prior to January 1, 1978, with no minimum vesting requirements. If the participant was a member on or after January 1, 1978 and a member of Groups 1 or 2, then a retirement allowance may be received if the participant (1) has at least 10 years of creditable service, (2) is age 55, (3) voluntarily left Town employment on or after that date, and (4) left accumulated annuity deductions in the fund. Members of Group 4, have no minimum vesting requirements, however, must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

A participant who became a member on or after April 2, 2012 is eligible for a retirement allowance upon 10 years creditable service and reaching ages 60 or 55 for Groups 1 and 2, respectively. Participants in Group 4 must be at least age 55. Groups 2 and 4 require that participants perform the duties of the Group position for at least 12 months immediately prior to retirement.

A retirement allowance consists of two parts: an annuity and a pension. A member's accumulated total deductions and a portion of the interest they generate constitute the annuity. The difference between the total retirement allowance and the annuity is the pension. The average retirement benefit is approximately 80-85% pension and 15-20% annuity.

Participant Refunds

Employees who resign from service and who are not eligible to receive a retirement allowance are entitled to request a refund of their accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with at least 10 years of service or involuntarily withdrawing, receive 100% of the regular interest that has accrued on those accumulated total deductions. Members voluntarily withdrawing with less than 10 years of service get credited interest each year at a rate of 3%.

Participants Contributions

Participants contribute a set percentage of their gross regular compensation annually. Employee contribution percentages are specified in Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The employee's individual contribution percentage is determined by their date of entry into the system. In addition, all employees hired on or after January 1, 1979 contribute an additional 2% on all gross regular compensation over the rate of \$30,000 per year. The percentages are as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7%
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8%
Beginning July 1, 1996	9%

For those members entering a Massachusetts System on or after April 2, 2012 in Group 1, the contribution rate will be reduced to 6% when at least 30 years of creditable service has been attained.

Employer Contributions

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC).

The Town's contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$3,686,874, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the Town reported a liability of \$31,244,097 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 December 31, 2016. 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 employers, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2016, the Town's proportion was 5.9852 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$3,021,368. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 489,853	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	2,037,467
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,855,251	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>145,742</u>	<u>1,182,119</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,490,846</u>	<u>\$ 3,219,586</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2018	\$ 163,082
2019	163,082
2020	845
2021	<u>(55,749)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 271,260</u>

D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

COLA	3% of the first \$15,000
Salary increases	4% per year, including longevity
Investment rate of return	8.25%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-200 mortality table (sex-distinct, healthy employees for actives and healthy annuitants for retirees) projected with scale BB and Generational Mortality. Disabled mortality is the healthy retiree table ages set forward 2 years.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block approach. Under this method, an expected future real return range (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) is calculated separately for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return net of investment expenses by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	32.00%	8.60%
International equity	17.50%	8.60%
Fixed income	19.00%	4.50%
Real estate	9.00%	5.10%
Private equity	8.50%	10.30%
Hedge funds	9.00%	13.10%
Real assets	<u>5.00%</u>	7.50%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

E. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates,

actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive 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.

F. Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8 percent, as well as what the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (7%) or 1 percentage-point higher (9%) than the current rate:

<u>1% Decrease (7%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (8%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (9%)</u>
\$ 39,531,665	\$ 31,244,097	\$ 24,139,929

G. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

18. Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (MTRS)

A. Plan Description

The Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (MTRS) is a public employee retirement system (PERS) that administers a cost-sharing, multi-employer defined benefit plan, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for all contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives, and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth’s reporting entity and does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

Management of MTRS is vested in the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement Board (MTRB), which consists of seven members—two elected by the MTRS members, one who is chosen by the six other MTRB members, the State Treasurer (or their designee), the State Auditor (or their designee), a member

appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioner of Education (or their designee), who serves ex-officio as the Chairman of the MTRB.

B. Benefits Provided

MTRS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) establishes uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory PERS. These requirements provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For employees hired after April 1, 2012, retirement allowances are calculated on the basis of the last five years or any five consecutive years, whichever is greater in terms of compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service, and group classification. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Legislature.

Members become vested after ten years of creditable service. A superannuation retirement allowance may be received upon the completion of twenty years of creditable service or upon reaching the age of 55 with ten years of service. Normal retirement for most employees occurs at age 65. Most employees who joined the system after April 1, 2012 cannot retire prior to age 60.

The MTRS' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the MGL. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies. The annuity portion of the MTRS retirement allowance is funded by employees, who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets.

C. Contributions

Member contributions for MTRS vary depending on the most recent date of membership:

<u>Membership Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation</u>
Prior to 1975	5% of regular compensation
1975 - 1983	7% of regular compensation
1984 to 6/30/1996	8% of regular compensation
7/1/1996 to present	9% of regular compensation
7/1/2001 to present	11% of regular compensation (for teachers hired after 7/1/01 and those accepting provisions of Chapter 114 of the Acts of 2000)
1979 to present	An additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000

D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2016 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016 rolled forward to June 30, 2016. This valuation used the following assumptions:

- (a) 7.50% investment rate of return, (b) 3.50% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) 3.00% cost of living increase per year.
- Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.00% to 7.50% depending on length of service.
- Experience study is dated July 21, 2014 and encompasses the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2011.
- Mortality rates were as follows:
 - Pre-retirement – reflects RP-2014 Employees table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2014 (gender distinct).
 - Post-retirement – reflects RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2014 (gender distinct).
 - Disability – assumed to be in accordance with the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2014 set forward 4 years.

Investment assets of the MTRS are with the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund. 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 rates of return 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 rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the PRIT Fund's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global equity	40.0%	6.9%
Core fixed income	13.0%	1.6%
Private equity	10.0%	8.7%
Real estate	10.0%	4.6%
Value added fixed income	10.0%	4.8%
Hedge funds	9.0%	4.0%
Portfolio completion strategies	4.0%	3.6%
Timber/natural resources	4.0%	5.4%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

E. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and the Commonwealth's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on those assumptions, the 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.

F. Sensitivity Analysis

The following illustrates the sensitivity of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. In particular, the table presents the MTRS collective net pension liability assuming it was calculated using a single discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (amounts in thousands):

<u>1% Decrease to 6.50%</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate 7.50%</u>	<u>1% Increase to 8.50%</u>
\$ 27,464,000	\$ 22,357,928	\$ 18,022,000

G. Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonmember contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers. Therefore, these employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68) and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributing entity in MTRS. Since the employers do not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize for each employer.

H. Town Proportions

In fiscal year 2017 (the most recent measurement period), the Commonwealth's proportionate share of the MTRS' collective net pension liability and pension expense that is associated with the Town was \$95,704,726 and \$9,762,509 respectively, based on a proportionate share of 0.428057%. As required by GASB 68, the Town has recognized its portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and expenditure in the general fund.

19. Other Post-Employment Benefits – OPEB (GASB 45)

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

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the Town provides post-employment healthcare and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of July 1, 2016, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 518 retirees and 587 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical, prescription drug, mental health/substance abuse, and life insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

C. Funding Policy

Retirees contribute 10% - 40% of the cost of the health plan, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2017 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2017, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 5,028,725
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,334,596
Adjustment to ARC	<u>142,249</u>
Annual OPEB cost	6,505,570
Contributions made	<u>(2,684,008)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	3,821,562
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>33,364,861</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 37,186,423</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2017	\$ 6,505,570	41%	\$ 37,186,423
2016	\$ 8,427,856	27%	\$ 33,364,861
2015	\$ 7,892,878	27%	\$ 33,364,861

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2016, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 74,431,941
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>(161,175)</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 74,270,766</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0.2%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 38,300,439</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>193.9%</u>

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amount and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples included 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 multiyear

trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan as understood by the Town 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 Town and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the Town has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of 7%, which decreases to a 5% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after ten years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis. This has been calculated assuming level dollar amortization over 30 years at transition.

20. Other Post-Employment Benefits – OPEB (GASB 74)

In fiscal year 2015 the Town established an OPEB Trust fund to provide funding for future employee health care costs.

Investments

The OPEB Trust fund does not have a formal investment policy. At June 30, 2017, investments consisted mainly of equity mutual funds held in Rockland Trust. Concentration and rate of return information was not available.

Net OPEB Liability

The components of the net OPEB liability were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 77,192,252
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(325,798)</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 76,866,454</u>

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.42%
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Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases	3 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.51 percent, net of OPEB plan investment including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study published in 2014 (based on the years 2006-2011), updated to reflect data through January 1, 2015 for post-retirement mortality, and professional judgement. As such, mortality assumptions reflect observed current mortality as well as expected mortality improvements.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity - large cap	41.50%	4.00%
Domestic equity - small/mid cap	6.75%	6.00%
International equity - developed market	9.50%	4.50%
International equity - emerging market	3.00%	7.00%
Domestic fixed income	22.00%	2.00%
International fixed income	3.75%	3.00%
Alternatives	10.00%	6.50%
Real estate	1.75%	6.25%
Cash	1.75%	0.00%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan member will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan fiduciary net position was

not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5 percent) than the current discount rate:

1% Decrease (3%)	Discount Rate (4%)	1% Increase (5%)
\$ 89,038,037	\$ 76,866,454	\$ 67,174,043

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6 percent) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

1% Decrease (4%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5%)	1% Increase (6%)
\$ 62,858,542	\$ 76,866,454	\$ 94,554,787

21. Self-Insurance

The Town self-insures against claims for workers compensation, unemployment, and most employee health coverage. Annual estimated requirements for claims are provided in the Town's annual operating budget.

Workers Compensation

The Town contracts with an insurance consultant for claims processing of the Town's workers compensation policy, which has no excess liability coverage for any employees. The Workers Compensation claims liability represents an estimate of future costs based on a historical analysis of similar claims for all employees excluding public safety. The Town is unable to make any reasonable estimate of its liability for public safety employees.

Health Insurance

The Town contracts with an insurance carrier for excess liability coverage and an insurance consultant for claims processing. Under the terms of its insurance coverage, the Town is liable for claims up to \$100,000 per individual. The claims

liability represents an estimate of claims incurred but unpaid at year-end, based on past historical costs and claims paid subsequent to year-end.

Changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	<u>Health Coverage</u>
Claims liability, beginning of year	\$ 677,225
Claims incurred/recognized in fiscal year 2017	10,822,158
Claims paid in fiscal year 2017	<u>(10,966,839)</u>
Claims liability, end of year	<u>\$ 532,544</u>

22. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Legal Issues - On an ongoing basis, there are typically pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of these issues would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

23. Implementation of New GASB Standard

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, replacing requirements of Statements No. 45 and 57, effective for the Town beginning with its year ending June 30, 2018. This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. In addition, this Statement details the recognition and disclosure requirements for employers with payables to defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the specific criteria and for employers whose employees are provided with defined contribution OPEB.

24. Beginning Fund Balance Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2016) fund balance of the Town has been restated as follows:

Fund Basis Financial Statements:

	Fund Equity 6/30/16 (as previously <u>reported)</u>	<u>Reclassification</u>	Fund Equity 6/30/16 (as <u>restated)</u>
Ambulance fund	\$ -	\$ 1,013,629	\$ 1,013,629
Nonmajor funds	<u>10,865,040</u>	<u>(1,013,629)</u>	<u>9,851,411</u>
	<u>\$ 10,865,040</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,865,040</u>

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE (GASB 68)
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

JUNE 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

Norfolk County Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	5.985200%	\$31,244,097	\$ 17,142,063	182.27%	61.60%
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	5.985212%	\$31,244,097	\$ 16,355,566	191.03%	58.60%
June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	6.404452%	\$33,215,101	\$ 16,148,680	205.68%	60.10%

Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Total Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	0.428057%	\$ 95,704,726	\$ -	\$ 95,704,726	\$ 28,156,113	-	52.73%
June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	0.415103%	\$ 85,053,177	\$ -	\$ 85,053,177	\$ 26,312,914	-	55.38%
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	0.418239%	\$ 66,484,812	\$ -	\$ 66,484,812	\$ 25,644,299	-	61.64%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (GASB 68)

**JUNE 30, 2017
(Unaudited)**

<u>Norfolk County Retirement System</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
June 30, 2017	\$ 3,686,874	\$ 3,686,874	\$ -	\$ 17,142,063	21.51%
June 30, 2016	\$ 3,824,140	\$ 3,824,140	\$ -	\$ 16,355,566	23.38%
June 30, 2015	\$ 3,098,701	\$ 3,098,701	\$ -	\$ 16,148,680	19.19%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

SCHEDULE OF OPEB FUNDING PROGRESS (GASB 45)

**June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)**

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
07/01/16	\$ 161,175	\$ 74,431,941	\$ 74,270,766	0.2%	\$ 38,300,439	193.9%
07/01/14	\$ -	\$ 71,321,396	\$ 71,321,396	0.0%	\$ 41,276,472	172.8%
07/01/12	\$ -	\$ 70,047,919	\$ 70,047,919	0.0%	\$ 36,066,932	194.2%
07/01/10	\$ -	\$ 51,261,193	\$ 51,261,193	0.0%	\$ 32,012,340	160.1%
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 45,886,431	\$ 45,886,431	0.0%	\$ 31,016,752	147.9%

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (GASB 74)

(Unaudited)

	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB liability	
Service cost	\$ 2,475,181
Interest on unfunded liability - time value of \$	3,021,054
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(2,684,008)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	2,812,227
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>74,380,025</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 77,192,252</u>
Plan fiduciary net position*	
Contributions - employer	\$ 2,834,008
Net investment income	14,623
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(2,684,008)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	164,623
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>161,175</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 325,798</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 76,866,454</u>

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

See notes to the Town's financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**TOWN OF SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

Schedules of Net OPEB Liability, Contributions, and Investment Returns (GASB 74)

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability

	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 77,192,252
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(325,798)</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ 76,866,454</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.42%
Covered payroll	\$ 38,300,439
Participating employer net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	200.69%

Schedule of Contributions

	<u>2017</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 6,602,184
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>2,834,008</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 3,768,176</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 38,300,439
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.40%

Schedule of Investment Returns

	<u>2017</u>
Annual money weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	6.51%

*Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years.
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