

TOWN OF CHILMARK, MASSACHUSETTS

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TOWN OF CHILMARK, MASSACHUSETTS
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JUNE 30, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Chilmark, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town Chilmark, 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 Chilmark, Massachusetts' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Chilmark, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position 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 the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 1, 2017, on our consideration of the Town of Chilmark'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 of Chilmark's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Powers & Sullivan LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

December 1, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Chilmark, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this report. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

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

Financial Highlights

- The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities by \$18.4 million (net position) at year end.
- As required by GASB Statement #68, in 2017 the Town recognized their total net pension liability of \$2.4 million along with net deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions of \$449,000.
- The Town implemented GASB 74. Additional elements to the fiduciary financial statements have been added as well as footnote disclosure and required supplementary information.
- The Town's total OPEB obligation at year end totaled \$3.8 million. Approximately \$1.1 million has been set aside in and OPEB trust to meet this obligation. In 2017 the Town contributed \$150,000 to this fund.
- The Town's long-term debt totaled \$3.0 million at year end.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all assets, liabilities and deferred inflow/outflows 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 government's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and accrued interest).

The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, community preservation, human services, culture and recreation, interest and state and county charges.

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 two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town's own programs. Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town of Chilmark's assets exceeded liabilities by \$18.4 million at the close of 2017.

Net position of \$17.0 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, vehicles); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the governmental net position, \$1.1 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position totaled \$315,000, a decrease of \$123,000 from the prior year. This was due to better than anticipated budgetary results and principal payments on debt exceeding depreciation expense; offset by increases in both the net pension liability and OPEB.

At the end of the current year, the Town of Chilmark is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position. Key components of net position are shown on the following schedule.

	2017	2016
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 5,924,779	\$ 5,286,587
Capital assets.....	19,806,256	19,749,449
Total assets.....	25,731,035	25,036,036
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	481,295	190,968
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	341,870	260,259
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	4,391,162	3,997,892
Current debt.....	610,000	620,000
Noncurrent debt.....	2,395,000	3,005,000
Total liabilities.....	7,738,032	7,883,151
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	32,324	-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	16,981,940	16,409,855
Restricted.....	1,145,022	496,037
Unrestricted.....	315,012	437,961
Total net position.....	\$ 18,441,974	\$ 17,343,853
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 1,975,687	\$ 1,711,909
Operating grants and contributions.....	284,039	860,052
Capital grants and contributions.....	553,532	142,047
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	8,537,666	8,548,482
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	230,107	182,127
Community preservation tax surcharges.....	232,852	239,316
Unrestricted investment income.....	27,653	25,296
Other revenues.....	95,318	81,705
Total revenues.....	11,936,854	11,790,934
Expenses:		
General Government.....	2,309,108	2,218,665
Public Safety.....	3,073,461	3,248,198
Education.....	3,155,724	3,118,228
Public Works.....	999,218	1,202,316
Community Preservation.....	45,377	126,013
Human Services.....	282,098	254,572
Culture and Recreation.....	900,272	908,005
Interest.....	73,475	96,946
Total expenses.....	10,838,733	11,172,943
Change in net position.....	1,098,121	617,991
Net position at the beginning of the year.....	17,343,853	16,725,862
Net position at the end of the year.....	\$ 18,441,974	\$ 17,343,853

The governmental expenses totaled \$10.8 million of which \$2.8 million (25.9%) was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions. General revenues totaled \$9.1 million, primarily coming from property taxes, motor vehicle excise taxes and community preservation tax surcharges.

The governmental activities net position increased by \$1.1 million during the current year. This was due to better than anticipated budgetary results and principal payments on debt exceeding depreciation expense; offset by increases in both the net pension liability and OPEB.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5.6 million of which \$2.6 million is for the general fund, \$795,000 is for the community preservation fund, \$721,000 is for the community preservation capital projects fund and \$1.4 million is for nonmajor governmental funds. Cumulatively there was an increase of \$626,000 in fund balances from the prior year.

Reported within the general fund are the general fund and the stabilization funds. At the end of the year, unassigned fund balance totaled \$2.0 million and consisted of the general fund and the stabilization fund in the amount of \$846,000 and \$875,000, respectively. Unassigned fund balance represents 21.2% of the total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 27.8% of that same amount. The balance in the stabilization fund fluctuates based on capital and operational needs. Fund balance committed for articles and continuing appropriations totaled \$622,000.

The Town's general fund increased \$388,000 in 2017. This was due to primarily to appropriation turn backs.

The community preservation fund is used to account for the Town's resources collected for the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, and community housing. During the year the fund collected \$338,000 in revenue and transferred \$135,000 into the community preservation capital project fund and \$12,000 into the general fund. It had a fund balance of \$795,000 at year end.

The community preservation capital project fund is used to account for expenditures on CPA projects. The fund received a transfer of CPA money totaling \$135,000. Expenditures were primarily related to costs associated with the affordable housing and historic restoration projects. The fund had a balance of \$721,000 at year end.

The paving project fund is used to account for the Town's resources related to various paving projects.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There was no change between the original budget and the final budget.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the Town annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming year.

The Town's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2017, amounted to \$19.8 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, vehicles, equipment and infrastructure. Additions this year related to road improvements and additions to Menemsha Pier.

Debt Administration. At the end of the current year, the Town had total bonded long-term debt outstanding of \$3.0 million. The entire amount is classified as governmental debt and is backed by the full faith and credit of the government. The Town's bond rating is AAA by Standard & Poor's.

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

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits

At June 30, 2017, the Town had a liability of \$2.4 million and \$1.9 million for its Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), respectively. These unfunded liabilities represent the future amounts that the Town would have to accumulate in order fully fund its obligation to provide benefits to its current and future retirees. The pension obligation is being funded based on an actuarial study which calculates the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) the Town must make to the retirement system each year, which the Town pays to the Dukes County Retirement System. The OPEB obligation also uses actuarial valuation to determine the ARC. To date, the Town is not fully funding its OPEB obligation and the difference between the ARC and the amount paid is reported as a liability on the statement of net position. Please see Notes 11 and 12 and the Required Supplementary Schedules for additional information.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Chilmark's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Accountant, P.O. Box 119, 401 Middle Road, Chilmark, MA 02535-0119.

Basic Financial Statements

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

		Primary Government
		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$	5,038,145
Investments.....		662,908
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Real estate and personal property taxes.....		117,790
Tax liens.....		25,471
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....		76,620
Intergovernmental.....		3,845
NONCURRENT:		
Capital assets, nondepreciable.....		8,686,522
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....		11,119,734
TOTAL ASSETS.....		25,731,035
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....		481,295
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....		119,291
Accrued payroll.....		59,969
Accrued interest.....		30,003
Other liabilities.....		49,427
Compensated absences.....		83,180
Bonds payable.....		610,000
NONCURRENT:		
Compensated absences.....		109,617
Other postemployment benefits.....		1,907,473
Net pension liability.....		2,374,072
Bonds payable.....		2,395,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		7,738,032
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources due to pensions.....		32,324
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....		16,981,940
Restricted for:		
Permanent funds:		
Expendable.....		18,536
Nonexpendable.....		51,533
Other purposes.....		1,074,953
Unrestricted.....		315,012
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$	18,441,974

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
General government.....	\$ 2,309,108	\$ 75,349	\$ 68,219	\$ -	\$ (2,165,540)
Public safety.....	3,073,461	1,637,274	3,350	3,500	(1,429,337)
Education.....	3,155,724	-	170,000	-	(2,985,724)
Public works.....	999,218	46,071	-	450,320	(502,827)
Community preservation.....	45,377	-	-	100,910	55,533
Human services.....	282,098	12,200	8,395	(1,198)	(262,701)
Culture and recreation.....	900,272	204,793	22,925	-	(672,554)
Interest.....	73,475	-	11,150	-	(62,325)
Total Governmental Activities....	\$ 10,838,733	\$ 1,975,687	\$ 284,039	\$ 553,532	\$ (8,025,475)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		<u>Primary Government</u>
		<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Changes in net position:		
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$	<u>(8,025,475)</u>
<i>General revenues:</i>		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....		8,537,666
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....		230,107
Community preservation tax surcharges.....		232,852
Hotel/motel tax.....		53,067
Penalties and interest on taxes.....		30,481
Unrestricted investment income.....		27,653
Miscellaneous.....		<u>11,770</u>
Total general revenues.....		<u>9,123,596</u>
Change in net position.....		1,098,121
<i>Net Position:</i>		
Beginning of year.....		<u>17,343,853</u>
End of year.....	\$	<u>18,441,974</u>
See notes to basic financial statements.		(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Community Preservation	Community Preservation Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,113,229	\$ 794,777	\$ 720,635	\$ 1,409,504	\$ 5,038,145
Investments.....	662,908	-	-	-	662,908
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:					
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	117,790	-	-	-	117,790
Tax liens.....	25,246	225	-	-	25,471
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	76,620	-	-	-	76,620
Intergovernmental.....	-	3,845	-	-	3,845
TOTAL.....	\$ 2,995,793	\$ 798,847	\$ 720,635	\$ 1,409,504	\$ 5,924,779
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable.....	\$ 115,436	\$ 207	\$ -	\$ 3,648	\$ 119,291
Accrued payroll.....	59,969	-	-	-	59,969
Other liabilities.....	49,427	-	-	-	49,427
TOTAL.....	224,832	207	-	3,648	228,687
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenues.....	138,616	4,070	-	-	142,686
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	51,533	51,533
Restricted.....	-	794,570	720,635	1,354,323	2,869,528
Committed.....	621,941	-	-	-	621,941
Unassigned.....	2,010,404	-	-	-	2,010,404
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	2,632,345	794,570	720,635	1,405,856	5,553,406
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 2,995,793	\$ 798,847	\$ 720,635	\$ 1,409,504	\$ 5,924,779

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

JUNE 30, 2017

Total governmental fund balances.....	\$	5,553,406
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		19,806,256
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as a deferred inflow of resources in the funds.....		142,686
Certain changes in the net pension liability are required to be included in pension expense over future periods. These changes are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....		448,971
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, where as in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(30,003)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Compensated absences.....	(192,797)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(1,907,473)	
Net pension liability.....	(2,374,072)	
Bonds payable.....	(3,005,000)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		(7,479,342)
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u>18,441,974</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Community Preservation	Community Preservation Capital Projects	Paving Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:						
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 8,566,026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,566,026
Tax liens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	217,860	-	-	-	-	217,860
Hotel/motel tax.....	53,067	-	-	-	-	53,067
Charges for services.....	70,996	-	-	-	-	70,996
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	30,481	-	-	-	-	30,481
Fees and rentals.....	497,297	-	-	-	2,886	500,183
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits.....	122,948	-	-	-	-	122,948
Fines and forfeitures.....	8,286	-	-	-	-	8,286
Intergovernmental - federal and state.....	48,136	100,910	-	450,320	721,558	1,320,924
Lease income.....	181,150	-	-	-	-	181,150
Departmental and other.....	33,918	-	-	-	530,521	564,439
Special assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community preservation tax surcharges.....	-	233,258	-	-	-	233,258
Contributions.....	-	-	-	-	44,327	44,327
Investment income.....	18,523	3,460	-	-	5,670	27,653
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	11,775	11,775
TOTAL REVENUES.....	9,848,688	337,628	-	450,320	1,316,737	11,953,373
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government.....	1,343,188	-	-	-	35,018	1,378,206
Public safety.....	1,515,200	-	-	-	1,292,509	2,807,709
Education.....	3,063,815	-	-	-	-	3,063,815
Public works.....	388,556	-	-	460,859	-	849,415
Community preservation.....	-	-	45,377	-	-	45,377
Human services.....	250,381	-	-	-	5,000	255,381
Culture and recreation.....	565,828	-	-	-	18,792	584,620
Pension benefits.....	278,442	-	-	-	-	278,442
Property and liability insurance.....	146,789	-	-	-	-	146,789
Employee benefits.....	782,476	-	-	-	-	782,476
State and county charges.....	431,988	-	-	-	-	431,988
Debt service:						
Principal.....	620,000	-	-	-	-	620,000
Interest.....	83,350	-	-	-	-	83,350
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	9,470,013	-	45,377	460,859	1,351,319	11,327,568
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	378,675	337,628	(45,377)	(10,539)	(34,582)	625,805
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in.....	11,767	8,450	135,300	-	2,905	158,422
Transfers out.....	(2,905)	(147,067)	(8,450)	-	-	(158,422)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	8,862	(138,617)	126,850	-	2,905	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	387,537	199,011	81,473	(10,539)	(31,677)	625,805
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	2,244,808	595,559	639,162	10,539	1,437,533	4,927,601
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 2,632,345	\$ 794,570	\$ 720,635	\$ -	\$ 1,405,856	\$ 5,553,406

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds.....	\$ 625,805
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>	
Capital outlay.....	565,581
Depreciation expense.....	<u>(508,774)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....	56,807
<p>In the Statement of Activities, only the <i>gain</i> on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds the entire proceeds of the sale are reported as financial resources. As a result, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold.....</p>	
	-
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are unavailable in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in unavailable revenue.....</p>	
	(16,519)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>	
Debt service principal payments.....	620,000
<p>Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>	
Net change in compensated absences accrual.....	13,622
Net change in other postemployment benefits.....	(169,230)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....	9,875
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....	258,003
Net change in pension liability.....	<u>(300,242)</u>
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities.....	<u>(187,972)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$ <u>1,098,121</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents..... \$	22,031	\$ 19,965
Investments.....	1,079,497	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	1,101,528	19,965
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	19,965
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for other postemployment benefits and other purposes..... \$	1,101,528	\$ -

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund
ADDITIONS:	
Contributions:	
Employer contributions to trust..... \$	150,000
Employer contributions to pay for OPEB benefits.....	298,819
	<hr/>
Total contributions.....	448,819
	<hr/>
Net investment income:	
Net change in fair value of investments.....	25,877
Interest.....	22,262
	<hr/>
Total investment income.....	48,139
	<hr/>
Less: investment expense.....	(3,882)
	<hr/>
Net investment income.....	44,257
	<hr/>
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	493,076
	<hr/>
DEDUCTIONS:	
OPEB benefits.....	298,819
	<hr/>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS.....	194,257
	<hr/>
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	907,271
	<hr/>
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR..... \$	1,101,528
	<hr/> <hr/>

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. There are no component units that meet the requirements for inclusion in the Town's basic financial statements.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an organization (resulting from a contractual arrangement) that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain an ongoing financial interest or ongoing financial responsibility. Joint control means that no single participant has the ability to unilaterally control the financial or operating policies of the joint venture.

The Town participates in four joint ventures with other municipalities to pool resources and share the costs, risks and rewards of providing goods and services to venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the general public or specified recipients. The following table identifies the Town's joint venture and related information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Fiscal 2017 Assessment</u>
Martha's Vineyard Regional High School District	To provide educational services	100 Edgartown Road Oak Bluffs, MA 02557	\$ 623,833
Up-Island Regional School District	To provide educational services	401 Old Colony Road West Tisbury, MA 02979	\$ 2,405,090
Martha's Vineyard Refuse Disposal and Resource Recovery District	To control solid waste disposal	PO Box 2067 Edgartown, MA 02539	\$ 89,249
Tri-Town Ambulance	To provide ambulance service	P.O. Box 340 Chilmark, MA 02535	\$ 231,896

The Martha's Vineyard Regional High School District is governed by a nine-member school committee consisting of one elected representative from the Town, and the Up-Island Regional School District is governed by a five-member school committee, also consisting of one elected representative from the Town. The Town is indirectly liable for the Districts' debt and other expenditures and is assessed annually for its share of operating and capital costs.

The Town is a member of the Martha's Vineyard Refuse Disposal and Resource Recovery District (District), which was established under Chapter 40, Sections 44A through 44K of the Massachusetts General Laws, for the purpose of controlling solid waste disposal on Martha's Vineyard. All six Town's on Martha's Vineyard were members of the District pursuant to the District agreement entered into on January 5, 1983. On May 1, 1994, the Towns of Oak Bluffs and Tisbury formally withdrew from the District. The District is governed by an eight member District Committee. Members of the District Committee are appointed by the Board of Health of each member Town.

Tri-Town Ambulance is an agreement in which the Town equally shares the costs of providing ambulance service with two other towns.

Separate financial statements may be obtained from the school districts and the disposal and resource recovery district by writing to the Treasurer of the Districts at the addresses identified on the previous page. The Tri-Town Ambulance is reported as a special revenue fund in the financial statements of the Town of Chilmark.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

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

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

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

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

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

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

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

The *community preservation fund* is a special revenue fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, and community housing.

The *community preservation capital projects fund* is a capital project fund used to account for the Town's resources for the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, and community housing which are capital in nature.

The *paving projects fund* is a capital project fund used to account for the Town's resources related to various paving projects.

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

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

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

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

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity for others that cannot be used to support the governmental programs.

The following fiduciary fund type is reported:

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

The *agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

For the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary fund accounting, all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or prior to November 30, 1989, are applied, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

D. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes

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

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

Intergovernmental – Federal and State

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

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

G. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

H. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, construction in progress and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental activity column of the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets.

General infrastructure assets acquired or constructed prior to July 1, 2003 are not reported in the financial statements.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$15,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

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

Capital Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Buildings.....	40
Vehicles.....	5
Equipment.....	15 - 25
Infrastructure.....	10 - 20

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town did not have any elements that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town did not have any elements that qualify for reporting in this category. The Town has recorded deferred inflows of resources related to pensions in this category.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

K. Interfund Transfers

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transfers between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Net position has been “restricted for” the following:

“Permanent funds - expendable” represents amounts held in trust for which the expenditures are restricted by various trust agreements.

“Permanent funds - nonexpendable” represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.

“Other purposes” represents restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.

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

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

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

The governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

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

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

“Committed” fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority. Town meeting is the highest level of decision making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Selectmen has by resolution authorized the Town Accountant to assign fund balance. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

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

The Town’s spending policy is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance. Most governmental funds are designated for one purpose at the time of their creation. Therefore, any expenditure from the fund will be allocated to the applicable fund balance classifications in the order of the aforementioned spending policy. The general fund and certain other funds may have more than one purpose.

M. Pensions

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

N. Long-term debt*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

O. Investment Income

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

P. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

R. Total Column*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town of Chilmark's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town has a Board approved deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$5,735,924 and the bank balance totaled \$5,837,886. Of the bank balance, \$661,445 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$3,518,329 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund and \$1,657,512 was uncollateralized.

The Town also had \$262,623 classified as a cash equivalent invested in money market and certificates of deposit that were held by an investment firm.

Investments

As of June 30, 2017, the Town of Chilmark had the following investments:

Town					
Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	Quality Ratings
<u>Debt Securities:</u>					
U.S. Government Securities.....	\$ 44,979	\$ -	\$ 44,979	\$ -	AAA
Corporate Bonds.....	168,035	79,782	58,298	29,955	BBB+
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	305,021	-	305,021	-	
Total Debt Securities.....	518,035	\$ 79,782	\$ 408,298	\$ 29,955	
<u>Other Investments:</u>					
Equity Securities.....	90,294				
Equity Mutual Funds.....	54,579				
Total Investments.....	\$ 662,908				

OPEB	Maturity				Quality
	Fair Value	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	Ratings
Investment Type					
<u>Debt Securities:</u>					
U.S. Government Securities.....	\$ 253,351	\$ 225,482	\$ 27,869	\$ -	AAA
Corporate Bonds.....	77,107	77,107	-	-	BBB+
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	154,214	154,214	-	-	
Total Debt Securities.....	484,672	456,803	27,869	-	
<u>Other Investments:</u>					
Equity Securities.....	330,458				
Equity Mutual Funds.....	264,367				
Total Investments.....	\$ 1,079,497				

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The investments in debt securities of \$733,674 and \$90,294 in equity securities are exposed to custodial credit risk because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty. The Town does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

With the exception of US Treasury obligations or investments fully collateralized by US Treasuries or Agencies, and MMDT, the Town's investment policy limits the amount that may be invested in any one financial institution to no more than 30% of the Town's total investments. The policy does not limit the amount that may be invested in an individual security.

Fair Market Value of Investments

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

The Town categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

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

Town	Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Prices in Quoted Markets for Active Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	June 30, 2017			
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
U.S. Government Treasuries.....	\$ 44,979	\$ 44,979	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate bonds.....	168,035	-	168,035	-
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	305,021	305,021	-	-
Total debt securities.....	518,035	350,000	168,035	-
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	90,294	90,294	-	-
Equity mutual funds.....	54,579	54,579	-	-
Total other investments.....	144,873	144,873	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	\$ 662,908	\$ 494,873	\$ 168,035	\$ -
OPEB	Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Prices in Quoted Markets for Active Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	June 30, 2017			
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
U.S. Government Treasuries.....	\$ 253,351	\$ 253,351	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate bonds.....	77,107	-	77,107	-
Fixed income mutual funds.....	154,214	154,214	-	-
Total debt securities.....	484,672	407,565	77,107	-
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity securities.....	330,458	330,458	-	-
Equity mutual funds.....	264,367	264,367	-	-
Total other investments.....	594,825	594,825	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	\$ 1,079,497	\$ 1,002,390	\$ 77,107	\$ -

Government sponsored enterprises, U.S. government treasuries, equity securities, and equity mutual funds classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Corporate bond classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2017, receivables for the individual major, non-major governmental funds and internal service funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Receivables:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 117,790	\$ -	\$ 117,790
Tax liens.....	25,471	-	25,471
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	76,620	-	76,620
Intergovernmental.....	3,845	-	3,845
Total.....	\$ 223,726	\$ -	\$ 223,726

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable type:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 74,073	\$ -	\$ 74,073
Tax liens.....	25,246	915	26,161
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	39,297	-	39,297
Intergovernmental.....	-	3,155	3,155
Total.....	<u>\$ 138,616</u>	<u>\$ 4,070</u>	<u>\$ 142,686</u>

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 8,686,522	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,686,522
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	64,500	104,722	-	169,222
Buildings.....	10,431,237	-	-	10,431,237
Vehicles.....	1,424,422	-	-	1,424,422
Equipment.....	710,160	-	-	710,160
Infrastructure.....	4,402,227	460,859	-	4,863,086
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	<u>17,032,546</u>	<u>565,581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,598,127</u>
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(4,837)	(3,225)	-	(8,062)
Buildings.....	(3,333,351)	(257,818)	-	(3,591,169)
Vehicles.....	(1,211,314)	(39,801)	-	(1,251,115)
Equipment.....	(301,946)	(51,970)	-	(353,916)
Infrastructure.....	(1,118,171)	(155,960)	-	(1,274,131)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(5,969,619)</u>	<u>(508,774)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,478,393)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	<u>11,062,927</u>	<u>56,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,119,734</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	<u>\$ 19,749,449</u>	<u>\$ 56,807</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,806,256</u>

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

Governmental Activities:

General government.....	\$	113,076
Public safety.....		140,479
Education.....		91,909
Public works.....		104,294
Culture and recreation.....		59,016

Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	\$	<u>508,774</u>
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NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2017, are summarized as follows:

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:					Total
	General Fund	Community Preservation	Community Preservation Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,905	\$	2,905 (1)
Community Preservation.....	11,767	-	135,300	-		147,067 (2)
Community Preservation Capital Projects.....	-	8,450	-	-		8,450 (2)
Total.....	<u>\$ 11,767</u>	<u>\$ 8,450</u>	<u>\$ 135,300</u>	<u>\$ 2,905</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>158,422</u>

(1) Budgeted transfer to fund paving project, conservation commission and cemetery lots.

(2) Budgeted transfers for cost allocations and capital projects.

NOTE 6 – OPERATING LEASE

The Town leases a school building to the Up-Island Regional School District (District). The District has orally agreed to pay rent to the Town in the amount of the annual debt service costs associated with the original school construction project. Rental payments for 2017 totaled \$181,150 and are reported as lease income.

The minimum lease payments anticipated to be received in future years, based on the oral agreement, are as follows:

Years Ending June 30	Governmental Activities
2017.....	181,150
2018.....	170,687
2019.....	<u>146,813</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 498,650</u>

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

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

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

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the general fund. The Town had no short-term debt activity during the year.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

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

In previous years, certain general obligation bonds were defeased by placing the proceeds of the bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. Accordingly, the trust assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the basic financial statements. At June 30, 2017, \$340,000 of Governmental Fund bonds outstanding from the advance refunding are considered defeased.

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

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2016	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2017
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2011.....	2025	1,400,000	2.0 - 5.0	\$ 900,000	-	\$ 100,000	800,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds of 2011.....	2019	1,360,000	2.0 - 4.0	480,000	-	170,000	310,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2012.....	2022	1,300,000	2.00	780,000	-	130,000	650,000
Municipal Purpose Bonds of 2015.....	2022	600,000	2.50	525,000	-	75,000	450,000
Municipal Purpose Refunding Bonds of 2015.....	2022	1,090,000	2.50	940,000	-	145,000	795,000
Total governmental bonds payable.....				<u>\$ 3,625,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 620,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,005,000</u>

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2017.....	\$ 610,000	\$ 125,357	\$ 735,357
2018.....	585,000	103,106	688,106
2019.....	440,000	83,420	523,420
2020.....	435,000	64,607	499,607
2021.....	435,000	46,419	481,419
2022.....	300,000	29,226	329,226
2023.....	100,000	12,892	112,892
2024.....	100,000	4,500	104,500
2025.....	-	1,500	1,500
Total.....	\$ 3,005,000	\$ 471,027	\$ 3,476,027

The Town is subject to various debt limits by statute and may issue additional general obligation debt under the normal debt limit. At June 30, 2017, the Town had no authorized and unissued debt.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Long-term bonds.....	\$ 3,625,000	\$ -	\$ (620,000)	\$ 3,005,000	\$ 610,000
Compensated absences.....	206,419	(13,622)	-	192,797	83,180
Other postemployment benefits.....	1,738,243	316,198	-	2,054,441	-
Net pension liability.....	2,073,830	638,645	(338,403)	2,374,072	-
Total.....	\$ 7,643,492	\$ 941,221	\$ (958,403)	\$ 7,626,310	\$ 693,180

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The intention of GASB 54 is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the Town's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

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

At year end the balance of the General Stabilization Fund is \$879,226 and is reported as unassigned fund balance within the General Fund.

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

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

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

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

	General	Community Preservation	Community Preservation Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable:					
Permanent fund principal..... \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	51,533 \$	51,533
Restricted for:					
Community Preservation Fund Special Revenue.....	-	794,570	-	-	794,570
Community Preservation Fund Capital Project.....	-	-	720,635	-	720,635
Reserve for Appropriations.....	-	-	-	268,594	268,594
State Grants.....	-	-	-	111,540	111,540
Federal Grants.....	-	-	-	935	935
Gifts.....	-	-	-	164,753	164,753
Other Special Revenue Funds.....	-	-	-	781,393	781,393
Permanent fund.....	-	-	-	18,536	18,536
Middle Line Road / Nab's Corner Project.....	-	-	-	8,572	8,572
Committed to:					
General government.....	506,999	-	-	-	506,999
Public safety.....	72,955	-	-	-	72,955
Education.....	5,458	-	-	-	5,458
Public works.....	7,481	-	-	-	7,481
Human services.....	335	-	-	-	335
Culture and recreation.....	20,788	-	-	-	20,788
Employee benefits.....	7,925	-	-	-	7,925
Unassigned.....	2,010,404	-	-	-	2,010,404
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 2,632,345	\$ 794,570	\$ 720,635	\$ 1,405,856	\$ 5,553,406

NOTE 10 – RISK FINANCING

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town is insured under a risk pool.

The Town participates in a health insurance risk pool trust administered by Cape Cod Municipal Health Group (Group), a non-profit organization incorporated in July of 1987 to obtain health insurance for member governments at costs eligible for larger groups. The Group offers a variety of premium based plans to its members with each participating governmental unit being charged a premium for coverage based on rates established by the Group. The Town is obligated to pay the group its required premiums and, in the event the Group is terminated, its pro-rata share of a deficit should one exist.

The Town participates in a workers' compensation insurance risk pool for its employees, which is administered by a third party administrator, the Massachusetts Interlocal Insurance Association (MIIA). MIIA is a nonprofit organization that provides insurance services to cities, towns and other local governmental entities of the Commonwealth.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLAN*Plan Description*

The Town is a member of the Dukes County Contributory Retirement System (System), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 15 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan.

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 9% of gross regular compensation with an additional 2% contribution required for compensation exceeding \$30,000. The percentage rate is keyed to the date upon which an employee's membership commences. The member units are required to pay into the System a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The Town's proportionate share of the required contribution equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$338,403, 15.84% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2017, the Town reported a liability of \$2,374,072 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members. At December 31, 2016, the Town's proportion was 5.17%, which changed from its proportion measured at December 31, 2015 of 5.27%.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$380,642. At June 30, 2017, the Town reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$481,295 and \$32,324, respectively. Component of these are as follows:

Deferred category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 32,064	\$ -	\$ 32,064
Difference between projected and actual earnings.....	148,386	-	148,386
Changes of assumptions.....	261,512	-	261,512
Changes in proportionate share of contributions.....	39,333	(32,324)	7,009
Total Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources.....	\$ 481,295	\$ (32,324)	\$ 448,971

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

2017.....	\$ 106,551
2018.....	106,551
2019.....	110,910
2020.....	65,484
2021.....	57,210
Thereafter.....	2,265
Total.....	\$ 448,971

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

Valuation date.....	January 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	<p>UAAL: Increasing dollar amount at 4.5% to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability to zero on or before June 30, 2030. The annual increase in appropriation is further limited to 5% per year for FY2018 and FY2019 and 5.32% for FY2020 and beyond.</p> <p>2002 & 2003 ERI's - Increasing dollar amount to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability attributable to ERI to zero on or before June 30, 2028.</p>
Remaining amortization period.....	<p>14 years for UAL as of December 31, 2016</p> <p>12 years for the 2002 and 2003 ERI's as of December 31, 2016</p>
Asset valuation method.....	<p>The actuarial value of assets is the market value of the assets as of the valuation date reduced by the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 80% of gains and losses of the prior year b) 40% of gains and losses of the second prior year c) 60% of gains and losses of the third prior year d) 20% of gains and losses of the forth prior year <p>Investment gains and losses are determined by the excess or deficiency of the expected return over the actual return on the market value. The actuarial valuation of the assets is further constrained to be not less than 80% or more than 120% of market value.</p>
Inflation rate.....	3% per year
Projected salary increases.....	6% - 4.25% of general employees and 7% - 4.75% for public safety, depending on years of service.
Cost of living adjustments.....	Cost of living adjustments of 3% of the of the first \$14,000 of Annual retirement allowance are provided at the discretion of System's Retirement Board.
Rates of retirement.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.
Rates of disability.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.
Mortality Rates:	The RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvements using Scale BB. For disabled live, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2012) with full generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Investment Policy

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

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

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2016, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation
Domestic equity.....	6.60%	40.00%
International equity.....	3.70%	15.00%
Alternatives - Private equity.....	11.10%	5.00%
Hedge funds.....	2.00%	2.50%
Real estate.....	7.00%	10.00%
Timber.....	4.40%	2.50%
Fixed income.....	2.40%	25.00%
		100.00%

Rate of return

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 8.13%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate

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

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

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

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ 3,460,396	\$ 2,374,072	\$ 1,455,332

NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

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

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the Town and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The Town contributes 75 percent of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 25 percent of their premium costs.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the Town to establish the Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund and to enable the Town to raise taxes necessary to begin pre-funding its OPEB liabilities.

During 2017, the Town pre-funded future OPEB liabilities by contributing \$150,000 to the Other Postemployment Trust Fund in excess of the pay-as-you required contribution. These funds are reported within the Fiduciary Funds financial statements. As of June 30, 2017, the balance of this fund totaled \$1,101,528 million.

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

Active members.....	36
Inactive members currently receiving benefits.....	13
Total.....	<u>49</u>

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

Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 3,794,867
Less: OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(1,101,528)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 2,693,339</u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	29.03%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The Plan's total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method.....	Increasing at 4.5% over 30 years on an open amortization period
Amortization period.....	30 years
Asset valuation method.....	Market value
Investment rate of return.....	7.5% net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation
Inflation.....	3.0%
Healthcare cost trend rate.....	8.0% initial decreasing 1% per year to an ultimate rate of 5%
Pre-Retirement Mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using scale BB.
Post-Retirement Mortality.....	RP-2000 Health Annuitant Employees Mortality Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using scale BB.

Investment policy

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real of returns (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The District's expected future real rate of return of 4.5% is added to the expected inflation of 3.0% to produce the long-term expected nominal rate of return of 7.5%. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2017 are summarized in the following table.

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equity Mutual funds.....	54.00%	9.00%
US Governments & Agencies.....	20.00%	1.03%
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	25.00%	3.61%
Cash/Money Market.....	1.00%	0.00%
Total Asset Allocation.....	100.00%	

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the Plan's net OPEB liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 4,308,066	\$ 3,794,867	\$ 3,375,489
Less: Plan fiduciary net position.....	(1,101,528)	(1,101,528)	(1,101,528)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 3,206,538	\$ 2,693,339	\$ 2,273,961

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability, calculated with a current rate of 8% year 1, decreasing to 5%, if it was 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (7%)	Current Trend (8%)	1% Increase (9%)
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 3,286,115	\$ 3,794,867	\$ 4,461,834
Less: Plan fiduciary net position.....	(1,101,528)	(1,101,528)	(1,101,528)
Net OPEB liability.....	\$ 2,184,587	\$ 2,693,339	\$ 3,360,306

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The Town's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation are summarized in the following table:

Annual required contribution.....	\$ 298,819
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	76,572
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(59,193)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....	316,198
Contributions made.....	<u>(323,016)</u>
Increase/Decrease in net OPEB obligation.....	(6,818)
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year.....	<u>1,914,291</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year.....	<u>\$ 1,907,473</u>

The net OPEB liability reported above consists of \$1,515,876 and \$391,597 applicable to the Town and Tri-Town Ambulance, respectively.

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

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2017	\$ 316,198	76%	\$ 1,907,473
6/30/2016	422,387	76%	1,738,241
6/30/2015	405,591	80%	1,482,930

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2016, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$3.8 million of which was \$1.1 million funded. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1.99 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 135.3%.

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

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

In the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, actuarial liabilities were determined using the projected unit credit cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 7.50% investment return assumption, which is based on the expected yield on the assets of the Town, calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual medical/drug cost trend rate of 8.0% initially, graded to 5.0% after 5 years. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period, with amortization payments increasing at 4.5% per year. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017, is 30 years.

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

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

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

The Town is contingently liable for any deficit, including the operating and debt service costs, which may be incurred by the Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority (the "Authority"). The percentage of any deficit as it is established by the county, not the Steamship Authority, in the same proportions of the assessment of county tax.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority had \$66,310,000 of bonds outstanding and the amount of monies in its reserve fund totaled \$3,315,500. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Authorities operating revenues exceeded costs of service by \$9,955,422 (Income before Capital Grants and Contributions; Income from Special-Purpose Restricted Funds. Change in Net Position in 2016 was \$10,400,229 when capital grants; income from special-purpose funds are included. The Town is not required to make payment to the Authority unless the amount in the Authority's reserve is insufficient. Since 1962, the Town has never had to make a payment to the Authority.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 1, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 15 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2017, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- The GASB issued Statement #74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. Notes and RSI to the basic financial statements were changed to provide additional disclosure.
- The GASB issued Statement #77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.

- The GASB issued Statement #78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement #14*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.
- The GASB issued Statement #82, *Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements #67, #68, and #73*. This required certain changes to the footnotes.

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Schedule

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

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Amounts Carried forward From Prior Year	Current Year Initial Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ -	\$ 8,653,225	\$ 8,653,225	\$ 8,653,225
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	-	200,000	200,000	200,000
Hotel/motel tax.....	-	60,000	60,000	60,000
Charges for services.....	-	40,500	40,500	40,500
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	-	22,000	22,000	22,000
Fees and rentals.....	-	442,000	442,000	442,000
Licenses and permits.....	-	110,000	110,000	110,000
Fines and forfeitures.....	-	6,500	6,500	6,500
Intergovernmental.....	-	8,257	8,257	8,257
Lease income.....	-	181,150	181,150	181,150
Departmental and other.....	-	34,500	34,500	34,500
Investment income.....	-	4,500	4,500	4,500
TOTAL REVENUES.....	-	9,762,632	9,762,632	9,762,632
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	508,823	1,311,693	1,820,516	1,820,516
Public safety.....	72,310	1,609,003	1,681,313	1,681,313
Education.....	26,220	3,043,053	3,069,273	3,069,273
Public works.....	49,079	349,592	398,671	398,671
Human services.....	335	272,093	272,428	272,428
Culture and recreation.....	265	625,327	625,592	625,592
Pension benefits.....	-	338,403	338,403	338,403
Property and liability insurance.....	-	201,000	201,000	201,000
Employee benefits.....	-	831,123	831,123	831,123
State and county charges.....	-	471,196	471,196	471,196
Debt service:				
Principal.....	-	620,000	620,000	620,000
Interest.....	-	90,150	90,150	90,150
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	657,032	9,762,633	10,419,665	10,419,665
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(657,032)	(1)	(657,033)	(657,033)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in.....	-	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	-	-	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(657,032)	(1)	(657,033)	(657,033)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	1,388,641	1,388,641	1,388,641	1,388,641
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 731,609	\$ 1,388,640	\$ 731,608	\$ 731,608

See notes to required supplementary information.

Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance To Final Budget
\$ 8,464,520	\$ -	\$ (188,705)
217,860	-	17,860
53,067	-	(6,933)
70,996	-	30,496
30,481	-	8,481
497,297	-	55,297
122,948	-	12,948
8,286	-	1,786
48,136	-	39,879
181,150	-	-
33,918	-	(582)
4,931	-	431
9,733,590	-	(29,042)
1,332,188	506,999	(18,671)
1,515,200	72,955	93,158
3,063,815	5,458	-
388,556	7,481	2,634
250,381	335	21,712
565,828	20,788	38,976
278,442	-	59,961
146,789	-	54,211
782,476	-	48,647
431,988	7,925	31,283
620,000	-	-
83,350	-	6,800
9,459,013	621,941	338,711
274,577	(621,941)	309,669
11,767	-	11,767
(199,905)	-	(199,905)
(188,138)	-	(188,138)
86,439	(621,941)	121,531
1,388,641	-	-
\$ 1,475,080	\$ (621,941)	\$ 121,531

Pension Plan Schedules

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

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

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

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
DUKES COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	5.170%	5.277%	5.28%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	2,374,072	2,073,830	\$ 1,902,085
Town's covered employee payroll (*)..... \$	2,136,675	2,089,509	\$ 2,009,143
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	111.11%	99.25%	94.67%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	74.21%	75.61%	76.17%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Actuarially determined contribution (a).....	\$ 338,403	327,377	300,966
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>\$ 338,403</u>	<u>327,377</u>	<u>300,966</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered-employee payroll (*).....	\$ 2,136,675	2,089,509	2,009,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	15.84%	15.67%	14.98%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 30, 2017

Total OPEB Liability

Service Cost.....	\$ 149,151
Interest.....	270,412
Changes of benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-
Benefit payments.....	<u>(173,016)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	246,547
Total OPEB liability- beginning.....	<u>3,548,320</u>
Total OPEB liability- ending (a).....	<u><u>3,794,867</u></u>

Plan fiduciary net position

Contributions- employer	\$ 323,016
Net investment income.....	44,257
Benefit payments.....	<u>(173,016)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	194,257
Plan fiduciary net position- beginning.....	<u>907,271</u>
Plan fiduciary net position- ending (b).....	<u><u>\$ 1,101,528</u></u>

Town's net OPEB liability- ending (a)-(b)..... \$ 2,693,339

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the
total OPEB liability..... 29.03%

Covered-employee payroll..... 1,990,712

Town's net OPEB liability as a percentage of
covered-employee payroll..... 135.30%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

	<u>June 30, 2017</u>
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 298,819
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>(323,016)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ <u><u>(24,197)</u></u>
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 1,990,712
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	16.23%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

June 30, 2017

Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense.....	4.25%
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The money-weighted rate of return considers the changing amounts actually invested during a period and weights the amount of OPEB plan investments by the proportion of time they are available to earn a return during that period. The rate of return is then calculated by solving, through an iterative process, for the rate that equates the sum of the weighted external cash flows into and out of the OPEB plan investments to the ending fair value of OPEB plan investments.

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

JUNE 30, 2017

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
7/1/2016	\$ 907,505	\$ 3,548,320	2,640,815	25.58%	\$ 1,990,712	132.7%
7/1/2014	609,169	6,293,093	5,683,924	9.68%	1,491,869	381.0%
7/1/2012	403,576	5,906,334	5,502,758	6.83%	1,332,949	412.8%

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 45 for the year ended June 30, 2010.
Information for prior years is not available.

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date..... July 1, 2016

Actuarial cost method..... Entry Age Normal

Amortization method..... Increasing at 4.5% over 30 years on an open amortization period

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return..... 7.5% net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation

Health care cost trend rates..... 8.0% initial decreasing 1% per year to an ultimate rate of 5%

Post-Retirement Mortality..... RP-2000 Health Annuitant Employees Mortality Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using scale BB.

Pre-Retirement Mortality..... RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using scale BB.

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	13
Current active members.....	<u>36</u>
Total.....	<u>49</u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**1. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by the Board of Selectmen (Board) and the Finance Advisory Committee (Committee). The Board and the Committee presents an annual budget to the Town Meeting, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. The Town Meeting, which has full authority to amend and/or reject the budget or any line item, adopts the expenditure budget by majority vote.

Increases or transfers between and within departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget, requires majority Town Meeting approval via a supplemental appropriation.

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

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

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2017 approved budget authorized \$9.8 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised.

The Town Accountant has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained. Budgetary control is exercised through the accounting system.

2. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting.

A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2017, is presented below:

Excess of revenues and other financing sources (uses) over expenditures - budgetary basis.....	\$	86,439
<u>Perspective difference:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization fund in the general fund for GAAP.....		199,592
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in 60 day receipts.....		<u>101,506</u>
Excess of revenues and other financing sources (uses) over expenditures - GAAP basis.....	\$	<u><u>387,537</u></u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLANSchedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

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

Schedule of Town's Contributions

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

Changes in Assumptions - None

Changes in Plan Provisions - None

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

The Town currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a pay-as-you-go basis. As a result, the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability) is 0%. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the Town has recorded its OPEB cost equal to the actuarial determined annual required contribution (ARC) which includes the normal cost of providing benefits for the year and a component for the amortization of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the plan.

The Schedule of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions present multi-year trend information which compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets. Since this is the Town's initial year of implementation of GASB Statement 45, information for prior years is not available.

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

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

Changes in Assumptions

- Mortality tables changed
- Discount rate changed from 4% to 7.5%
- Funding method changed from Projected Unit Credit to Entry Age Normal

Change in Plan Provisions – None