

TOWN OF OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TOWN OF OAK BLUFFS, MASSACHUSETTS

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements	11
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities	13
Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet.....	15
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Total Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Position.....	16
Governmental Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.....	17
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	18
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Net Position	19
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.....	20
Proprietary Funds – Statement of Cash Flows	21
Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	22
Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	23
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	24
Required Supplementary Information.....	56
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund – Budget and Actual	57
Pension Plan Schedules	58
Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability.....	59
Schedule of the Town's Contributions.....	60
Schedule of the Special Funding Amounts of the Net Pension Liability	61
Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules	62
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedule of Town's Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios.....	63
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedule of Town Contributions.....	64
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedule of Investment Return	65

Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Schedule of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions.....66
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Actuarial Methods and Assumptions67
Notes to Required Supplementary Information.....68



100 Quannapowitt Parkway
Suite 101
Wakefield, MA 01880
T. 781-914-1700
F. 781-914-1701
www.powersandsullivan.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Oak Bluffs, 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 Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts's 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 of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

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

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 March 29, 2018 on our consideration of the Town of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bowers & Sullivan LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

March 29, 2018

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Oak Bluffs, 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.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Oak Bluff'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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

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

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

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

Governmental funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund statements focus on *near-term inflows of expendable resources*, as well as on *balances of expendable 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 Oak Bluffs adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund as required supplementary information, to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The Town's general fund is considered a major fund for presentation purposes. The major funds are presented in separate columns in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. The remaining governmental funds are aggregated and shown as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary funds. The Town maintains only one type of propriety fund.

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's enterprise fund accounts for its' Wastewater activities.

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

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Oak Bluffs' assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its' liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on a government-wide basis by \$44.3 million at the close of 2017.

Net position of \$48.4 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position in the amount of \$2.9 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of net position is in a deficit of \$6.9 million and this is largely due to the recognition of a \$15.9 million OPEB liability as well as the recognition of a \$7.9 million net pension liability.

Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 17,227,307	\$ 23,076,781
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	41,189	82,124
Capital assets.....	<u>50,603,433</u>	<u>50,959,814</u>
Total assets.....	<u>67,871,929</u>	<u>74,118,719</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	1,407,387	550,596
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	2,378,706	3,714,202
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	23,882,594	21,209,146
Current debt.....	1,399,016	5,089,588
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>10,962,009</u>	<u>12,158,208</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>38,622,325</u>	<u>42,171,144</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	146,163	-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	38,799,152	34,581,062
Restricted.....	2,905,711	2,620,624
Unrestricted.....	<u>(11,194,035)</u>	<u>(4,703,515)</u>
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 30,510,828</u>	<u>\$ 32,498,171</u>

Net position of \$38.8 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position in the amount of \$2.9 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of net position is in a deficit of \$11.2 million and this is largely due to the recognition of a \$15.7 million OPEB liability as well as the recognition of a \$7.5 million net pension liability.

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 3,708,359	\$ 4,327,672
Operating grants and contributions.....	4,086,217	3,444,864
Capital grants and contributions.....	411,000	5,933,492
General revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes and tax liens.....	23,135,335	21,542,291
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	843,532	891,569
Unrestricted investment income.....	21,627	21,162
Other revenues.....	1,839,348	3,159,543
Total revenues.....	<u>34,045,418</u>	<u>39,320,593</u>
Expenses:		
General government.....	4,434,369	4,378,228
Public safety.....	7,776,492	7,366,970
Education.....	17,184,180	16,699,801
Public works.....	2,288,255	2,687,537
Community development.....	944,105	799,632
Human services.....	638,974	673,895
Culture and recreation.....	1,232,191	1,030,616
Community preservation.....	302,804	220,320
Interest.....	407,732	466,638
Total expenses.....	<u>35,209,102</u>	<u>34,323,637</u>
Excess (deficiency) before transfers.....	(1,163,684)	4,996,956
Transfers.....	<u>(823,659)</u>	<u>(675,854)</u>
Change in net position.....	(1,987,343)	4,321,102
Net position -- beginning.....	<u>32,498,171</u>	<u>28,177,069</u>
Net position -- ending.....	<u>\$ 30,510,828</u>	<u>\$ 32,498,171</u>

The governmental activities net position decreased by \$2 million during the current year. The decrease is largely attributable to a \$1.8 million dollar increase in the Town's net OPEB obligation liability. The increase in the liability was not funded.

Business-type Activities Financial Analysis

The Town accounts for its Wastewater Enterprise Fund as a business type activity.

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 2,865,276	\$ 2,920,663
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	3,710,749	4,281,845
Capital assets.....	<u>15,460,362</u>	<u>15,894,534</u>
Total assets.....	<u>22,036,387</u>	<u>23,097,042</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	78,049	30,534
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	134,760	126,854
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	663,737	563,356
Current debt.....	1,340,772	1,314,054
Noncurrent debt.....	<u>6,132,213</u>	<u>7,472,985</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>8,271,482</u>	<u>9,477,249</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	8,106	-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	9,585,044	8,937,250
Unrestricted.....	<u>4,249,804</u>	<u>4,713,077</u>
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 13,834,848</u>	<u>\$ 13,650,327</u>

Net position of \$9.6 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment, etc.), 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.

The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* of \$4.2 million may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 804,329	\$ 983,276
Operating grants and contributions.....	<u>151,773</u>	<u>175,996</u>
Total revenues.....	<u>956,102</u>	<u>1,159,272</u>
Expenses:		
Wastewater.....	<u>1,595,240</u>	<u>1,452,915</u>
Excess (deficiency) before transfers.....	(639,138)	(293,643)
Transfers.....	<u>823,659</u>	<u>675,854</u>
Change in net position.....	184,521	382,211
Net position -- beginning.....	<u>13,650,327</u>	<u>13,268,116</u>
Net position -- ending.....	<u>\$ 13,834,848</u>	<u>\$ 13,650,327</u>

Fund balance of the Wastewater Enterprise Fund increased \$185,000 due to principal payments on long term debt exceeded depreciation expense. Also contributing to the increase in fund balance was a transfer in from the General Fund to fund the Wastewater Management Plan.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10.9 million, an increase of \$739,000 from the prior year. The significant reasons for the increase are explained in the following paragraphs.

General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3.8 million while total fund balance was \$4.5 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 12.47% of total general fund expenditures while total fund balance represents 14.68% of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the general fund increased \$404,000 from the prior year. The increase in fund balance is mainly due to revenues exceeding appropriations and prudent management of departmental costs which resulted in actual expenditures and encumbrances being less than budgeted amounts.

Community Preservation Fund

The Town's Community Preservation Fund is classified as a major fund in the governmental fund financial statements. The community preservation fund is attributable to the Town's acceptance of the Community Preservation Act which allows the Town to impose a surcharge on property taxes and to receive matching state funds for specified uses related to the acquisition, creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and affordable housing. The community preservation fund has a year-end balance of \$2.5 million which is reflective of a \$132,000 increase in fund balance. The increased fund balance is reflective of a stable revenue environment and a decrease in fund expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There was an increase of \$1.8 million between the original budget and the final amended budget. The increase is the result of actions taken at the April 2017 Special Town Meeting. The significant actions affecting the budget that occurred at these meetings were the Town's decision to fund new debt services relative to financing for the harbor fuel facility and the new fire station as well as providing funding for education related purposes.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the Town annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming year and a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that is used as a guide for future capital expenditures.

Outstanding long-term debt of the general government, as of June 30, 2017, is approximately \$11.5 million, of which \$8.2 million is related to building and other facility construction, \$1.2 million is related to library construction projects, \$313,000 is related to landfill projects, \$130,000 is related to bulkhead repairs, \$455,000 is related to architectural services, and \$1.2 million is related to Sengekontacket Pond dredging and roadway improvements.

The Town had outstanding short-term debt of \$120,000 which will mature on May 15, 2018.

The wastewater enterprise fund has \$7.5 million in outstanding debt at the end of the year.

The Town's general revenues finance 1/2 of the annual principal and interest payments on long-term debt for wastewater projects. Wastewater fees fund the remaining debt and 1/2 of the salary for the clerk responsible for the collection of wastewater fees. For 2017, the general fund's subsidy to the wastewater fund totaled \$824,000.

The Town's governmental activities capital asset additions for 2017 are comprised of purchases \$1.6 million in various vehicle, infrastructure, land improvements, machinery and building construction costs. The enterprise capital asset additions of \$18,000 mainly relate to infrastructure improvements.

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

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Oak Bluff'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 1327, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts 02557.

Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	<i>Primary Government</i>		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 12,662,547	\$ 1,461,593	\$ 14,124,140
Investments.....	-	-	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	865,552	-	865,552
Tax liens.....	1,585,879	-	1,585,879
Tax foreclosures.....	662,639	-	662,639
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	159,587	-	159,587
User fees.....	-	765,950	765,950
Departmental and other.....	598,494	-	598,494
Community preservation fund surtax.....	39,553	-	39,553
Special assessments.....	-	401,075	401,075
Intergovernmental.....	521,056	236,658	757,714
Community preservation fund state share.....	132,000	-	132,000
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental.....	41,189	767,562	808,751
Special assessments.....	-	2,943,187	2,943,187
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Depreciable.....	39,581,655	14,460,362	54,042,017
Nondepreciable.....	11,021,778	1,000,000	12,021,778
TOTAL ASSETS.....	67,871,929	22,036,387	89,908,316
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	1,407,387	78,049	1,485,436
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	821,957	36,133	858,090
Accrued payroll.....	974,993	11,208	986,201
Accrued interest.....	126,941	87,419	214,360
Payroll withholdings.....	218,724	-	218,724
Other liabilities.....	20,091	-	20,091
Capital lease obligations.....	56,332	-	56,332
Compensated absences.....	216,000	-	216,000
Notes payable.....	120,000	-	120,000
Bonds payable.....	1,222,684	1,340,772	2,563,456
NONCURRENT:			
Capital lease obligations.....	184,686	-	184,686
Compensated absences.....	697,000	-	697,000
Other postemployment benefits.....	15,689,000	248,000	15,937,000
Net pension liability.....	7,496,594	415,737	7,912,331
Bonds payable.....	10,777,323	6,132,213	16,909,536
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	38,622,325	8,271,482	46,893,807
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	146,163	8,106	154,269
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	38,799,152	9,585,044	48,384,196
Restricted for:			
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	1,192,438	-	1,192,438
Gifts and grants.....	1,713,273	-	1,713,273
Unrestricted.....	(11,194,035)	4,249,804	(6,944,231)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 30,510,828	\$ 13,834,848	\$ 44,345,676

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 4,434,369	\$ 257,528	\$ 41,902	\$ -	\$ (4,134,939)
Public safety.....	7,776,492	2,976,929	195,367	66,457	(4,537,739)
Education.....	17,184,180	84,515	2,615,403	-	(14,484,262)
Public works.....	2,288,255	284,069	16,202	196,441	(1,791,543)
Community development.....	944,105	-	997,171	-	53,066
Human services.....	638,974	57,965	9,780	-	(571,229)
Culture and recreation.....	1,232,191	47,353	210,392	-	(974,446)
Community preservation.....	302,804	-	-	148,102	(154,702)
Interest.....	407,732	-	-	-	(407,732)
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>35,209,102</u>	<u>3,708,359</u>	<u>4,086,217</u>	<u>411,000</u>	(27,003,526)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Wastewater.....	<u>1,595,240</u>	<u>804,329</u>	<u>151,773</u>	<u>-</u>	(639,138)
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 36,804,342</u>	<u>\$ 4,512,688</u>	<u>\$ 4,237,990</u>	<u>\$ 411,000</u>	\$ (27,642,664)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net assets:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (27,003,526)	\$ (639,138)	\$ (27,642,664)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	22,646,539	-	22,646,539
Tax liens.....	488,796	-	488,796
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	843,532	-	843,532
Hotel tax.....	589,739	-	589,739
Meals tax.....	339,753	-	339,753
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	277,516	-	277,516
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	16,201	-	16,201
Community preservation surcharge.....	282,882	-	282,882
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	333,257	-	333,257
Unrestricted investment income.....	21,627	-	21,627
<i>Transfers, net</i>	(823,659)	823,659	-
Total general revenues and transfers.....	25,016,183	823,659	25,839,842
Change in net assets.....	(1,987,343)	184,521	(1,802,822)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	32,498,171	13,650,327	46,148,498
End of year.....	\$ 30,510,828	\$ 13,834,848	\$ 44,345,676

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,777,918	\$ 2,609,621	\$ 4,275,008	\$ 12,662,547
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	865,552	-	-	865,552
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	39,553	-	39,553
Tax liens.....	1,585,879	-	-	1,585,879
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	159,587	-	-	159,587
Departmental and other.....	-	-	598,494	598,494
Intergovernmental.....	82,124	-	480,121	562,245
Community preservation fund state share.....	-	132,000	-	132,000
Tax foreclosures/possessions.....	662,639	-	-	662,639
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 9,133,699	\$ 2,781,174	\$ 5,353,623	\$ 17,268,496
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 538,752	\$ 85,140	\$ 198,065	\$ 821,957
Accrued payroll.....	923,880	-	51,113	974,993
Payroll withholdings.....	218,724	-	-	218,724
Other liabilities.....	20,091	-	-	20,091
Notes payable.....	-	-	120,000	120,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,701,447	85,140	369,178	2,155,765
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues.....	2,972,049	171,555	1,042,299	4,185,903
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	15,934	15,934
Restricted.....	-	2,524,479	3,926,212	6,450,691
Committed.....	652,635	-	-	652,635
Assigned.....	17,851	-	-	17,851
Unassigned.....	3,789,717	-	-	3,789,717
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	4,460,203	2,524,479	3,942,146	10,926,828
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 9,133,699	\$ 2,781,174	\$ 5,353,623	\$ 17,268,496

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.....		\$ 10,926,828
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		50,603,433
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.....		1,261,224
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		4,185,903
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(126,941)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Bonds and notes payable.....	(12,000,007)	
Capital lease obligations.....	(241,018)	
Other postemployment benefit obligations.....	(15,689,000)	
Net pension liability.....	(7,496,594)	
Compensated absences.....	(913,000)	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(36,339,619)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....		<u>\$ 30,510,828</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 Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 23,012,613	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,012,613
Tax liens.....	416,926	-	-	416,926
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	845,026	-	6,524	851,550
Hotel tax.....	525,640	-	-	525,640
Meals tax.....	339,753	-	-	339,753
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	272,837	4,679	-	277,516
Fees.....	365,981	-	40,375	406,356
Slip fees.....	938,077	-	-	938,077
Intergovernmental.....	2,572,645	-	2,543,265	5,115,910
Departmental and other.....	689,789	-	2,338,346	3,028,135
Community preservation surcharge.....	-	561,985	-	561,985
Contributions.....	-	-	15,650	15,650
Investment income.....	19,289	1,393	945	21,627
Community preservation state match.....	-	148,102	-	148,102
TOTAL REVENUES.....	29,998,576	716,159	4,945,105	35,659,840
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	2,971,814	-	277,423	3,249,237
Public safety.....	3,884,329	-	1,880,413	5,764,742
Education.....	12,049,574	-	438,788	12,488,362
Public works.....	1,865,074	-	361,475	2,226,549
Community development.....	-	-	944,105	944,105
Human services.....	450,343	-	17,010	467,353
Culture and recreation.....	641,031	-	229,096	870,127
Community preservation.....	-	584,489	-	584,489
Pension benefits.....	2,467,374	-	-	2,467,374
Employee benefits.....	2,581,355	-	-	2,581,355
State and county charges.....	891,192	-	-	891,192
Debt service:				
Principal.....	1,178,896	-	-	1,178,896
Interest.....	489,603	-	-	489,603
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	29,470,585	584,489	4,148,310	34,203,384
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	527,991	131,670	796,795	1,456,456
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Capital lease financing.....	106,042	-	-	106,042
Transfers in.....	679,736	-	85,908	765,644
Transfers out.....	(909,567)	-	(679,736)	(1,589,303)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(123,789)	-	(593,828)	(717,617)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	404,202	131,670	202,967	738,839
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	4,056,001	2,392,809	3,739,179	10,187,989
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 4,460,203	\$ 2,524,479	\$ 3,942,146	\$ 10,926,828

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.....	\$	738,839
<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.....		1,555,317
Depreciation expense.....		<u>(1,911,698)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		(356,381)
<p>Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully 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>		
		(1,614,418)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Principal payments on capital lease obligation.....		58,712
Proceeds from issuance of capital lease financing.....		(106,042)
Debt service principal payments.....		<u>1,178,896</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		1,131,566
<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.....		(17,000)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....		17,543
Net change in other postemployment benefit accrual.....		(1,772,000)
Net change in deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to pensions.....		710,628
Net change in bond premiums.....		64,328
Net change in net pension liability.....		<u>(890,448)</u>
Net effect of recording other long-term liabilities.....		<u>(1,886,949)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(1,987,343)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

		Business-type Activities - Wastewater Enterprise
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$	1,461,593
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
User fees.....		765,950
Intergovernmental.....		236,658
Special assessments.....		401,075
Total current assets.....		2,865,276
NONCURRENT:		
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Intergovernmental.....		767,562
Special assessments.....		2,943,187
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Nondepreciable.....		1,000,000
Depreciable.....		14,460,362
Total noncurrent assets.....		19,171,111
TOTAL ASSETS.....		22,036,387
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....		78,049
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....		36,133
Accrued payroll.....		11,208
Accrued interest.....		87,419
Bonds payable.....		1,340,772
Total current liabilities.....		1,475,532
NONCURRENT:		
Other postemployment benefits.....		248,000
Net pension liability.....		415,737
Bonds payable.....		6,132,213
Total noncurrent liabilities.....		6,795,950
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		8,271,482
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....		8,106
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....		9,585,044
Unrestricted.....		4,249,804
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$	13,834,848

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Business-type Activities - Wastewater Enterprise</u>
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>	
Charges for services.....	\$ <u>703,923</u>
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	
Cost of services and administration.....	848,765
Depreciation.....	<u>451,842</u>
 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	 <u>1,300,607</u>
 OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	 <u>(596,684)</u>
<u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u>	
Interest expense.....	(294,633)
Intergovernmental.....	151,773
Special assessment interest.....	80,803
Penalties and interest.....	<u>19,603</u>
 TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	 <u>(42,454)</u>
 INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS.....	 <u>(639,138)</u>
<u>TRANSFERS:</u>	
Transfers in.....	<u>823,659</u>
 CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	 184,521
 NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	 <u>13,650,327</u>
 NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	 \$ <u><u>13,834,848</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Wastewater Enterprise
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 948,813
Payments to vendors.....	(227,599)
Payments to employees.....	(537,472)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	183,742
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Transfers in.....	823,659
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(17,670)
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(1,081,966)
Interest expense.....	(157,608)
Receipts from special assessments.....	436,533
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(820,711)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	186,690
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,274,903
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 1,461,593
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH</u>	
<u>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Operating income (loss).....	\$ (596,684)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:	
Depreciation.....	451,842
Receipts from penalties and interest.....	19,603
Deferred outflows/(inflows) related to pensions.....	(39,409)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
User fees.....	225,287
Other postemployment benefits.....	51,000
Warrants payable.....	21,948
Accrued payroll.....	774
Net pension liability.....	49,381
Total adjustments.....	780,426
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 183,742
<u>NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
Intergovernmental MWPAT debt service subsidy.....	\$ 383,861

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ -	\$ 81,477
Investments.....	83,572	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	83,572	81,477
LIABILITIES		
Accrued payroll.....	-	3,770
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	77,707
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	-	81,477
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for other postemployment benefits.....	\$ 83,572	\$ -

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

		Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Employer contributions to pay for OPEB benefits.....	\$	632,098
Investment income.....		3,625
Less: investment expense.....		(100)
Net investment income.....		3,525
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....		635,623
DEDUCTIONS:		
OPEB benefits.....		632,098
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....		3,525
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....		80,047
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$	83,572

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Oak Bluffs, 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 Board of Selectmen.

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

Joint Ventures

The Town is a member of the Martha's Vineyard Regional High School that provides for the education of the Town's high school students. The members share in the operations of the High School and each member is responsible for its proportionate share of the operational and capital cost of the High School, which are paid in the form of assessments. The Town does not have an equity interest in the High School and the 2017 assessment was \$4,735,281.

The Town is a member of the Joint Solid Waste Transfer Station (Transfer Station), a joint venture with the Town of Tisbury, Massachusetts, for the operation of a solid waste disposal facility. The members share in overseeing the operations of the Transfer Station. Each member is responsible for its proportionate share of the operational costs of the Transfer Station, which are paid in the form of assessments. As of June 30, 2017, the Town's equity interest in the operations, if any, of the Transfer Station is not reported in these basic financial statements.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***Government-Wide Financial Statements***

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

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

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

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

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 restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.
- Grants and contributions restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues

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

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

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

The following major governmental funds are reported:

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

The *community preservation fund* is a special revenue fund used to account for funds collected in accordance with the Community Preservation Act. The funds may be used for the creation, preservation and support of open space, historic resources, land for recreational use and affordable housing.

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 of or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets of the governmental funds.

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

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

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

The *wastewater enterprise fund*, which is used to account for the wastewater activities, is reported as a major proprietary fund.

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

The *other postemployment benefits trust fund* accumulates resources to provide funding for future OPEB (other postemployment benefits) liabilities.

The *agency fund*, which is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity, is reported as a fiduciary fund.

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

E. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes

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

The allowance of uncollectible real estate and personal property tax is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Community Preservation Fund Surtax

Community Preservation Fund Surtaxes consist of an additional tax of up to 3% of the value in excess of \$100,000 of real property which is levied by the Town once voters accept the provisions of the Community Preservation Act.

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

Tax Liens

The Town has the ability to secure real estate tax and water and sewer liens by placing property into tax title. Tax liens are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

Motor Vehicle and Other 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 uncollectible accounts is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

User Fees

User fees are levied monthly based on individual meter readings and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Unbilled user fees are estimated at year-end and are recorded as revenue in the current period. Wastewater charges are recorded as receivables in the year of the levy.

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

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables consist primarily of ambulance charges and tax foreclosures and are recorded as receivables in the year accrued. The allowance of uncollectible accounts is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Special Assessments

Special assessments in the wastewater fund consist of apportioned and unapportioned sewer betterments assessed to homeowners whose properties were improved through Town run sewer projects.

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

Intergovernmental

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

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

Community Preservation Fund State Share

Community Preservation Fund State Share represents the states matching portion of all funds collected through the Community Preservation Surtax.

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

F. Inventories***Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements***

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

G. Capital Assets***Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements***

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water mains, sewer mains, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund 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.

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

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

<u>Capital Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings.....	20-50
Infrastructure.....	10-65
Land improvements.....	20
Machinery and equipment.....	5-30
Vehicles.....	8

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The Town has reported 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 funds 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. Unavailable revenue represents billed receivables that do not meet the available criterion in accordance with the

current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

I. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

J. Interfund Transfers

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Net position has been “restricted for” the following:

“Permanent funds - expendable” represents 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.

“Gifts and grants” 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 that can, by Town Meeting vote, commit funds for a specific purpose. Once voted, the limitation imposed by the vote remains in place until the funds are used for their intended purpose or a vote is taken to rescind the commitment.

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

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

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

L. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

M. Pensions

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

N. Investment Income

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

Investment income from proprietary funds is voluntarily assigned and transferred to the general fund.

O. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Compensated absences are reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, i.e. unused reimbursable leave still outstanding following an employee's resignation or retirement. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave, which will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities upon maturity of the liability.

P. Use of Estimates

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Q. Total Column

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Governmental 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 (the Pool). The Town 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. At June 30, 2017, the Town did not have any deposits with MMDT.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town's policy addressing custodial credit risk over deposits is explained in the next paragraph. At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$12,865,617, and the bank balance totaled \$12,683,097. Of the bank balance, \$1,284,581 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$3,497,833 was covered by the Depositors Insurance Fund, \$31,709 was covered by the Share Insurance fund, and \$7,868,974 was collateralized.

It is the policy of the Town to maintain depository relationships with institutions that fully collateralize Town funds, beyond FDIC and DIF insurance, on deposit. Depending on the cash requirements of the Town there may be a need to maintain depository balances that are above and beyond FDIC, DIF and collateral agreement coverage.

In these instances, the Town's uncollateralized deposits may not exceed 5% of an institution's assets and no more than 10% of the Town's cash.

At June 30, 2017, the Town was in compliance with its investment policy.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

It is the policy of the Town to invest only in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), United States Treasury Notes and United States Agency obligations.

As of June 30, 2017, the Town had an investment with a fair market value of \$1,340,000 in an overnight Repurchase Agreement (REPO). Under the terms of the REPO, the bank agrees to sell and buy back a portion of the Bank's securities portfolio at the purchase price plus interest. The REPO is held by the bank, acting as the Town's agent. In the event of default, the Town has the right to direct the bank to sell the securities and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the Repurchase Agreement. The REPO is not in the Town's name; however, it is fully collateralized with Collateralized Debt Securities issued by the U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises. The REPO is not rated, and the collateral has a Standard & Poors rating of AA+.

Interest & Credit Rate Risk

Town policy dictates that funds may not be invested in fixed income securities of the United States government longer than one year from date of purchase.

The Town does not possess any investments at June 30, 2017 that are subject to interest rate or credit rate risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Town policy dictates that, with the exception of MMDT and United States Treasuries or Agencies, no more than 65% of the Town's investments can be invested in a single issuer or financial institution.

The Town does not possess any investments at June 30, 2017 that are subject to concentration of credit risk disclosures.

Fair Value Measurement

The Town does not hold any investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

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

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

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

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 865,552	\$ -	\$ 865,552
Community preservation fund surtax.....	39,553	-	39,553
Tax liens.....	1,585,879	-	1,585,879
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	237,587	(78,000)	159,587
Departmental and other.....	1,809,473	(1,210,979)	598,494
Intergovernmental.....	562,245	-	562,245
Community preservation fund state share.....	132,000	-	132,000
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 5,232,289</u>	 <u>\$ (1,288,979)</u>	 <u>\$ 3,943,310</u>

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

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
User fees.....	\$ 765,950	\$ -	\$ 765,950
Intergovernmental.....	1,004,220	-	1,004,220
Special assessments.....	3,344,262	-	3,344,262
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 5,114,432</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 5,114,432</u>

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<u>Receivable type:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 481,820	\$ -	\$ 481,820
Community preservation fund surtax.....	-	39,553	39,553
Tax liens.....	1,585,879	-	1,585,879
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	159,587	-	159,587
Departmental and other.....	-	598,494	598,494
Intergovernmental.....	82,124	443,807	525,931
Community preservation fund state share.....	-	132,000	132,000
<u>Other asset type:</u>			
Tax foreclosures/possessions.....	662,639	-	662,639
 Total.....	 <u>\$ 2,972,049</u>	 <u>\$ 1,213,854</u>	 <u>\$ 4,185,903</u>

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 11,021,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,021,778
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	3,006,589	263,417	-	3,270,006
Buildings.....	32,619,283	273,518	-	32,892,801
Machinery and equipment.....	2,127,121	146,103	-	2,273,224
Vehicles.....	4,906,489	415,789	-	5,322,278
Infrastructure.....	19,753,312	456,490	-	20,209,802
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	62,412,794	1,555,317	-	63,968,111
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(897,748)	(148,891)	-	(1,046,639)
Buildings.....	(8,790,237)	(790,336)	-	(9,580,573)
Machinery and equipment.....	(1,229,387)	(156,312)	-	(1,385,699)
Vehicles.....	(3,466,905)	(519,852)	-	(3,986,757)
Infrastructure.....	(8,090,481)	(296,307)	-	(8,386,788)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(22,474,758)	(1,911,698)	-	(24,386,456)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	39,938,036	(356,381)	-	39,581,655
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 50,959,814	\$ (356,381)	\$ -	\$ 50,603,433

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets not being depreciated:</u>				
Land.....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Land improvements.....	257,765	-	-	257,765
Machinery and equipment.....	2,554,580	-	-	2,554,580
Vehicles.....	120,129	-	-	120,129
Buildings.....	5,858,898	-	-	5,858,898
Infrastructure.....	11,300,139	17,670	-	11,317,809
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	20,091,511	17,670	-	20,109,181
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Land improvements.....	(186,877)	(12,888)	-	(199,765)
Machinery and equipment.....	(1,253,371)	(87,126)	-	(1,340,497)
Vehicles.....	(87,798)	(4,974)	-	(92,772)
Buildings.....	(1,479,532)	(121,062)	-	(1,600,594)
Infrastructure.....	(2,189,399)	(225,792)	-	(2,415,191)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(5,196,977)	(451,842)	-	(5,648,819)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	14,894,534	(434,172)	-	14,460,362
Total wastewater activities capital asset, net.....	\$ 15,894,534	\$ (434,172)	\$ -	\$ 15,460,362

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

Governmental Activities:

General government.....	\$ 415,665
Public safety.....	680,552
Education.....	283,964
Public works.....	360,336
Human services.....	16,464
Culture and recreation.....	154,717

Total depreciation expense - governmental activities..... \$ 1,911,698

Business-Type Activities:

Wastewater.....	\$ <u>451,842</u>
-----------------	-------------------

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

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

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:			Total
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Wastewater Enterprise Fund	
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ 85,908	\$ 823,659	\$ 909,567 (a)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	679,736	-	-	679,736 (b)
Total.....	\$ 679,736	\$ 85,908	\$ 823,659	\$ 1,589,303

- (a) Budgeted transfer to subsidize Wastewater Enterprise fund debt service and to meet grant matching requirements.
- (b) Budgeted transfers from Ferry Fee Receipts, Fuel Facility Fees, Ambulance Revolving and other receipts to offset the General Fund costs.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL LEASES

The Town has entered into a lease agreement to finance the acquisition of a street sweeper. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The following identifies the asset acquired through the capital lease agreement:

Asset:	Governmental Activities
Machinery and equipment.....	\$ 299,730
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	(58,712)
Total.....	\$ 241,018

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

Years Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities
2018.....	\$ 67,191
2019.....	67,191
2020.....	67,191
2021.....	67,191
Total minimum lease payments.....	268,764
Less: amounts representing interest.....	(27,746)
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	\$ 241,018

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.

As of June 30, 2017 the Town had the following short-term debt outstanding in the governmental funds:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Balance at June 30, 2016	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Balance at June 30, 2017
BAN	Bond anticipation note.....	1.20	05/15/18	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ 120,000
GAN	State grant anticipation note....	0.75	10/13/16	468,515	-	468,515	-
GAN	State grant anticipation note....	0.63	09/06/16	3,342,358	-	3,342,358	-
Sub-total.....				\$ 3,810,873	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,810,873	\$ 120,000

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT

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

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

Bonds Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2016	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2017
Library construction.....	2024	\$ 3,500,000	3.00-4.63	\$ 1,400,000	\$ -	\$ 175,000	\$ 1,225,000
Landfill (MCWT).....	2020	2,432,200	4.90	462,100	-	149,600	312,500
Bulkhead repairs.....	2016	2,300,000	3.75 - 4.00	260,000	-	130,000	130,000
Building remodeling.....	2023	250,000	2.00-3.00	175,000	-	25,000	150,000
Dredging.....	2025	500,000	2.00-3.00	365,000	-	45,000	320,000
Architectural services - Town Hall.....	2024	239,150	2.00-5.00	239,150	-	34,150	205,000
Building remodeling - Fire Station.....	2035	8,288,000	2.00-5.00	8,288,000	-	418,000	7,870,000
Public way.....	2028	975,146	2.00-5.00	975,146	-	75,146	900,000
Architectural services - Fire Station....	2024	287,000	2.00-5.00	287,000	-	37,000	250,000
Fuel facility.....	2018	260,000	5.00	260,000	-	90,000	170,000
Subtotal.....				12,711,396	-	1,178,896	11,532,500
Unamortized premium on bonds.....				531,839	-	64,332	467,507
Total governmental bonds payable.....				\$ 13,243,235	\$ -	\$ 1,243,228	\$ 12,000,007

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 1,164,000	\$ 416,264	\$ 1,580,264
2019.....	1,033,500	368,469	1,401,969
2020.....	785,000	325,656	1,110,656
2021.....	785,000	288,969	1,073,969
2022.....	785,000	252,106	1,037,106
2023.....	785,000	214,594	999,594
2024.....	760,000	177,081	937,081
2025.....	585,000	148,494	733,494
2026.....	490,000	136,331	626,331
2027.....	490,000	125,000	615,000
2028.....	490,000	111,831	601,831
2029.....	490,000	97,131	587,131
2030.....	415,000	83,556	498,556
2031.....	415,000	71,106	486,106
2032.....	415,000	58,656	473,656
2033.....	415,000	45,947	460,947
2034.....	410,000	33,056	443,056
2035.....	410,000	19,988	429,988
2036.....	410,000	6,663	416,663
Total.....	\$ 11,532,500	\$ 2,980,899	\$ 14,513,399

Bonds Payable Schedule – Enterprise Fund

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2016	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2017
Wastewater.....	2028	\$ 22,566,961	4.00-4.80	\$ 8,787,039	\$ -	\$ 1,314,054	\$ 7,472,985

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the Wastewater Enterprise Fund bonds and notes payable in future years are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 1,340,772	\$ 254,833	\$ 1,595,605
2019.....	1,267,548	199,508	1,467,056
2020.....	1,302,887	146,379	1,449,266
2021.....	1,315,440	90,719	1,406,159
2022.....	404,103	55,913	460,016
2023.....	407,217	42,992	450,209
2024.....	280,391	33,856	314,247
2025.....	283,631	26,256	309,887
2026.....	286,937	19,351	306,288
2027.....	290,310	12,378	302,688
2028.....	293,749	5,337	299,086
Total.....	\$ 7,472,985	\$ 887,522	\$ 8,360,507

The Town’s general fund is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$82,124 and interest costs for \$12,071 related to the landfill project. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments from the general fund, including interest, are scheduled to be \$230,376. The principal subsidies are guaranteed and therefore a \$82,124 intergovernmental receivable has been reported in the governmental fund financial statements. Since the Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. During 2017, principal and interest subsidies distributed totaled \$37,541 and \$16,202, respectively.

The Town’s Wastewater Enterprise Fund is scheduled to be subsidized by the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust (MCWT) on a periodic basis for principal in the amount of \$1,004,220 and interest costs of \$314,467. Thus, net MCWT loan repayments, including interest, are scheduled to be \$2,551,709. The principal subsidies are guaranteed and therefore a \$1,004,220 intergovernmental receivable has been reported in the enterprise fund financial statements. Since the Town is legally obligated for the total amount of the debt, such amounts have been reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. The 2017 principal and interest subsidies totaled \$232,088 and \$151,773, respectively.

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

Purpose	Date Authorized	Amount
Landfill.....	6/24/1997	\$ 470,800
Wastewater.....	4/11/2006	975,000
Bulkhead.....	4/10/2007	600,000
Penn Ave Land Acquisition.....	6/26/2007	420,000
Refuse Area Land Acquisition.....	12/11/2008	1,400,000
Wastewater Treatment Facility.....	10/29/2009	394,425
Public Safety Study.....	11/13/2012	25,000
Town Hall Study.....	11/13/2012	15,000
Fuel Dispensing Facility.....	4/9/2013	166,000
Town Hall Construction.....	4/11/2017	9,880,753
Oak Bluffs Harbor Electrical.....	4/11/2017	80,000
Culvert replacement.....	4/14/2015	250,000
Total.....		\$ 14,676,978

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Balance at June 30, 2016	Increases	(Decreases)	Balance at June 30, 2017	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:					
Long-term bonds.....	\$ 12,711,396	\$ -	\$ (1,178,896)	\$ 11,532,500	\$ 1,222,684
Unamortized bond premium.....	531,839	-	(64,332)	467,507	58,688
Capital lease obligations.....	193,688	106,042	(58,712)	241,018	56,332
Compensated absences.....	896,000	227,000	(210,000)	913,000	216,000
Other postemployment benefits.....	13,917,000	2,372,000	(600,000)	15,689,000	-
Net pension liability.....	6,606,146	2,576,353	(1,685,905)	7,496,594	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 34,856,069</u>	<u>\$ 5,281,395</u>	<u>\$ (3,797,845)</u>	<u>\$ 36,339,619</u>	<u>\$ 1,553,704</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Long-term bonds.....	\$ 8,787,039	-	(1,314,054)	\$ 7,472,985	\$ 1,340,772
Other postemployment benefits.....	197,000	82,000	(31,000)	248,000	-
Net pension liability.....	366,356	142,876	(93,495)	415,737	-
Total business-type activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 9,350,395</u>	<u>\$ 224,876</u>	<u>\$ (1,438,549)</u>	<u>\$ 8,136,722</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,772</u>

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

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

At June 30, 2017, \$1,558,163 has been set aside in a general stabilization fund and \$101,654 has been set aside in the Solid Waste Land Stabilization Fund. These funds are classified as part of the general fund in the governmental funds financial statements. Municipal finance laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorize municipalities to establish stabilization funds on an as needed basis. The number of and exact purpose of the stabilization funds of the Town are dependent upon authorization and approval of Town Meeting. The stabilization funds can be used for general and/or capital purposes upon approval of Town Meeting. Additions to the fund can only be made upon Town Meeting approval.

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 for its highest level of decision making authority. The Town's highest level of decision making authority is the Annual Town Meeting.
- 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.

As of June 30, 2017, the governmental fund balances consisted of the following:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Community Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent fund principal..... \$	-	-	15,934	\$ 15,934
Restricted for:				
Ambulance revolving fund.....	-	-	695,514	695,514
Community preservation fund.....	-	2,524,479	-	2,524,479
Capital projects fund.....	-	-	114,837	114,837
State grants.....	-	-	529,443	529,443
Federal grants.....	-	-	17,448	17,448
Reserve for appropriation.....	-	-	501,175	501,175
Revolving fund.....	-	-	189,716	189,716
Expendable trust funds.....	-	-	1,192,438	1,192,438
Other special revenue.....	-	-	653,543	653,543
Highway improvements.....	-	-	22,976	22,976
Library capital project fund.....	-	-	9,407	9,407
Committed to:				
General government.....	324,686	-	-	324,686
Public safety.....	277,311	-	-	277,311
Public works.....	15,000	-	-	15,000
Culture and recreation.....	35,638	-	-	35,638
Assigned to:				
General government.....	5,578	-	-	5,578
Education.....	10,550	-	-	10,550
Public works.....	1,723	-	-	1,723
Unassigned.....	<u>3,789,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,789,717</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)..... \$	<u>4,460,203</u>	<u>2,524,479</u>	<u>3,942,431</u>	<u>\$ 10,927,113</u>

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 carries commercial insurance.

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 to 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 is self-insured for workers' compensation costs. Expenditures are recorded when the claim is incurred. The Town estimates its future workers' compensation liability based on history and injury type. At June 30, 2017, there was no material liability for future workers' compensation claims.

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLAN*Plan Descriptions*

The Town is a member of the Dukes County Contributory Retirement 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. The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. MTRS is managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is responsible for 100% of the contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities (except Boston), towns, regional school districts, charter schools, educational collaboratives and Quincy College. The MTRS is part of the Commonwealth's reporting entity and the audited financial report may be obtained by visiting <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/>.

Special Funding Situation

The Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make 100% of all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the Town to the MTRS. Therefore, the Town is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and the Commonwealth is a nonemployer contributor in MTRS. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. The total of the Commonwealth provided contributions have been allocated based on each employer's covered payroll to the total covered payroll of employers in MTRS as of the measurement date of June 30, 2016. The Town's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$1,449,220 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension expense in the current year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the Town is \$14,207,128 as of the measurement date.

Benefits Provided

Both Systems provide retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Massachusetts Contributory Retirement System benefits are, with certain 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 Dukes County Contributory Retirement 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 was \$1,044,002 which equaled its actual contribution for the year ended December 31, 2016. The System-wide required contribution was allocated based on covered payroll and actuarial measurements. The Town's portion of System-wide covered payroll was 16.13% of covered payroll. The Town's contribution is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2017, the Town reported a liability of \$7,912,331 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, updating 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, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2016, the Town's proportion was 17.229%, which is a decrease of .511% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2015.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$1,234,154. At June 30, 2017, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$1,485,436 and deferred inflows of resources relates to pensions of \$154,269. These deferred amounts are the net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments and changes in proportionate share of contributions.

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

<u>Deferred category</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	\$ 106,833	\$ -	\$ 106,833
Changes of assumptions.....	871,569	-	871,569
Difference between projected and actual earnings.....	494,544	-	494,544
Changes in proportionate share of contributions.....	<u>12,460</u>	<u>(154,269)</u>	<u>(141,809)</u>
Total Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources.....	<u>\$ 1,485,406</u>	<u>\$ (154,269)</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,137</u>

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

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2017.....	\$ 320,300
2018.....	320,301
2019.....	334,823
2020.....	183,432
2021.....	165,687
2022.....	<u>6,624</u>
Total.....	\$ <u>1,331,167</u>

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 at 4.5% to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability attributable to the ERI's to zero on or before June 30, 2028.</p>
Remaining amortization period.....	<p>14 years for the UAAL 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 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 fourth 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 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% for general employees and 7% - 4.75% for public safety, depending on years of service.

Payroll growth.....	4% per year
Cost of living allowances.....	Cost of living allowances assumed to be 3% of the first \$14,000 of the annual retirement allowance are provided at the discretion of the 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.....	Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table (base year 2009) with full generational mortality improvements using Scale BB. For disabled lives, 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 December 31, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

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

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 7.3%. 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 rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net 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.....	\$ 11,532,844	\$ 7,912,331	\$ 4,850,344

NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The Town of Oak Bluffs administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“the Retiree Health 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.

The Town adopted MGL, Chapter 32B, Section 18, requiring all Medicare-eligible retirees to enroll in a Medicare supplement plan. The effects of this adoption have been included in the actuarial determination of other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities by the Town’s actuary.

The plan membership consists of the following:

Current active members.....	160
Retired members.....	<u>70</u>
Total.....	<u>230</u>

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 Town has pre-funded future OPEB liabilities by contributing \$75,000 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 \$83,500.

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

Total OPEB liability.....	\$	32,027,089
Less: OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position.....		<u>(83,572)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	\$	<u><u>31,943,517</u></u>

The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position
as a percentage of the total OPEB liability..... 0.26%

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 applied to all periods included in the measurement that was updated to June 30, 2017:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method.....	Increasing dollar amount at 4.5% over 30 years on an open amortization period.
Amortization period.....	30 years
Asset valuation method.....	Market value
Inflation rate.....	3% per year
Discount rate.....	3.58%
Health care cost trend rate.....	8% initial decreasing 1% per year to an ultimate of 5%
Pre-retirement mortality (Non-Teachers).....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Pre-retirement mortality (Teachers).....	RP-2014 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2014, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Post-retirement mortality (Non-Teachers).....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Post-retirement mortality (Teachers).....	RP-2014 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2014, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Investment rate of return.....	7.5%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

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 Town’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.

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

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.58%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the Town will be made in accordance with the plan’s funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the 3.58% municipal bond rate was applied to all periods to determine the total OPEB liability. The 3.58% municipal bond rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Municipal Bond Index as of June 29, 2017.

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 3.58%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.58%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.58%) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease (2.58%)</u>	<u>Current Discount (3.58%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.58%)</u>
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 38,402,167	\$ 31,943,483	\$ 26,934,897
Less: Plan fiduciary net position.....	<u>(83,572)</u>	<u>(83,572)</u>	<u>(83,572)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 38,318,595</u>	<u>\$ 31,859,911</u>	<u>\$ 26,851,325</u>

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.

	<u>1% Decrease (7%)</u>	<u>Current Trend (8%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (9%)</u>
Total OPEB liability.....	\$ 25,889,714	\$ 31,943,872	\$ 40,660,781
Less: Plan fiduciary net position.....	<u>(83,572)</u>	<u>(83,572)</u>	<u>(83,572)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u>\$ 25,806,142</u>	<u>\$ 31,860,300</u>	<u>\$ 40,577,209</u>

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.....	\$ 2,402,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	562,000
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(509,000)</u>
Annual OPEB Cost (expense).....	2,455,000
Annual Employer Contributions.....	<u>(632,000)</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in net OPEB obligation.....	1,823,000
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year.....	<u>14,114,000</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year.....	<u>\$ 15,937,000</u>

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

Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2017	\$ 2,455,000	26%	\$ 15,937,000
6/30/2016	2,734,000	19%	14,114,000
6/30/2015	2,708,000	24%	11,905,000

Funded Status and Funding Progress – The funded status of the Plan as of the most recent actuarial valuation is as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
07/01/16	\$ 80,068	\$ 27,797,897	\$ 27,717,829	0.29%	\$ 10,905,737	254%
07/01/14	-	31,209,866	31,209,866	0%	10,104,826	309%
07/01/12	-	25,487,803	25,487,803	0%	9,180,775	278%

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

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

In the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation, actuarial liabilities were determined using the projected unit credit cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.00% 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 8.00% initially, graded to 5.00% over 4 years and includes a 3% inflation assumption. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period on an open basis, with amortization payments increasing at 4.5% per year. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017 is 29 years.

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS

The Town has various outstanding obligations and commitments for engineering, design, and monitoring activity relating to the East Chop Bluff infrastructure stabilization, new Town Hall construction, beach and waterway restoration and rejuvenation projects, construction work related to the wastewater treatment plant expansion as well as monitoring activity over the Ocean Park effluent beds as mandated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

Federal Grants

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

Other

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, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the Town's financial position at June 30, 2017.

During 2011, the Town, along with a designated developer, commenced a project that resulted in the conversion of the Town's former library building into a mix of retail and affordable housing units. Although the main source of funding for this project is a combination of grant funding and Town Meeting warrant articles from the Community Preservation Fund, a portion of the project is reliant upon a mortgage that was drawn in the name of the developer but collateralized in full by the old library building whose title vests with the Town. In the event of a default by the developer the Town is liable for the remaining balance of the unpaid mortgage.

The Town is contingently liable for its' proportionate share of 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"). 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 Authority's 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 and 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 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 29, 2018 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 16 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2017, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

- GASB Statement #74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. Notes and RSI to the basic financial statements were changed to provide additional disclosure.
- GASB Statement #77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB Statement #80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement #14*. This did not impact the basic financial statements.
- GASB 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
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Budgetary Amounts	Amounts Carried Forward To Next Year	Variance To Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget			
REVENUES:					
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 22,995,884	\$ 22,995,884	\$ 22,798,224	\$ -	\$ (197,660)
Tax liens.....	-	-	416,926	-	416,926
Motor vehicle and boat excise taxes.....	753,500	753,500	845,026	-	91,526
Hotel tax.....	400,000	400,000	525,640	-	125,640
Meals tax.....	275,000	275,000	339,753	-	64,753
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	350,000	350,000	272,837	-	(77,163)
Fees.....	297,500	297,500	365,981	-	68,481
Slip fees.....	900,000	900,000	938,077	-	38,077
Intergovernmental.....	1,220,095	1,220,095	1,069,682	-	(150,413)
Departmental and other.....	500,000	500,000	689,789	-	189,789
Investment income.....	10,000	10,000	16,682	-	6,682
TOTAL REVENUES.....	27,701,979	27,701,979	28,278,617	-	576,638
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	3,042,882	3,365,380	2,971,814	330,264	63,302
Public safety.....	3,635,839	4,163,415	3,884,329	277,311	1,775
Education.....	12,131,154	12,131,154	12,049,574	10,550	71,030
Public works.....	1,619,586	1,697,803	1,759,032	16,723	(77,952)
Human services.....	465,496	450,636	450,343	-	293
Culture and recreation.....	642,408	659,227	641,031	35,638	(17,442)
Pension benefits.....	1,022,412	1,044,022	1,018,154	-	25,868
Employee benefits.....	2,623,507	2,650,949	2,581,355	-	69,594
State and county charges.....	1,074,471	1,074,471	891,192	-	183,279
Debt service:					
Principal.....	1,141,355	1,141,355	1,141,355	-	-
Interest.....	462,737	462,747	473,401	-	(10,654)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	27,861,847	28,841,159	27,861,580	670,486	309,093
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER)					
EXPENDITURES.....	(159,868)	(1,139,180)	417,037	(670,486)	885,731
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Use of prior year fund balance to fund carryovers.....	387,625	387,625	-	-	(387,625)
Use of free cash.....	72,542	1,478,162	-	-	(1,478,162)
Transfers in.....	290,684	675,284	700,898	-	25,614
Transfers out.....	(590,983)	(1,401,891)	(1,480,729)	-	(78,838)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	159,868	1,139,180	(779,831)	-	(1,919,011)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	-	-	(362,794)	(670,486)	(1,033,280)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	2,654,768	2,654,768	2,654,768	-	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	\$ 2,654,768	\$ 2,654,768	\$ 2,291,974	\$ (670,486)	\$ (1,033,280)

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules

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

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

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

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

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

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	18.53%	17.75%	17.23%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	6,395,071	\$ 6,972,502	\$ 7,912,331
Town's covered employee payroll..... \$	6,142,808	\$ 6,388,520	\$ 6,471,406
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	104.11%	109.14%	122.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	76.17%	76.51%	74.21%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

**SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS
DUKES COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 997,263	\$ 1,027,947	\$ 1,044,002
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>997,263</u>	<u>1,027,947</u>	<u>1,044,002</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 6,142,808	\$ 6,388,520	\$ 6,471,406
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	16.23%	16.09%	16.13%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the Town; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the Town; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Town</u>	<u>Town's Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability</u>
2017.....	\$ 14,207,128	\$ 1,449,220	55.38%
2016.....	13,130,323	1,064,986	55.38%
2015.....	10,014,351	695,745	61.64%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan Schedules

Schedules Presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74

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

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.

Schedules Presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45

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

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

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

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

June 30, 2017

Total OPEB Liability

Service Cost.....	\$ 2,013,706
Interest.....	1,022,190
Changes of benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-
Changes of assumptions.....	(4,545,382)
Benefit payments.....	<u>(632,098)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	(2,141,584)
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>34,168,673</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u>\$ 32,027,089</u>

Plan fiduciary net position

Contributions - employer	\$ 632,098
Net investment income.....	3,525
Benefit payments.....	<u>(632,098)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	3,525
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning.....	<u>80,047</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b).....	<u>\$ 83,572</u>

Town's net OPEB liability- ending (a)-(b)..... \$ 31,943,517

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the
total OPEB liability..... 0.26%

Covered-employee payroll..... \$ 10,905,737

Town's net OPEB liability as a percentage of
covered-employee payroll..... 292.91%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

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

	June 30, 2017
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 2,401,728
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	(632,098)
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ 1,769,630
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 10,905,737
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	5.80%

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.....	4.42%
---	-------

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

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (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	\$ 80,068	\$ 27,797,897	\$ 27,717,829	0.29%	\$ 10,905,737	254.16%
7/1/2014	-	31,209,866	31,209,866	0%	10,104,826	308.86%
7/1/2012	-	25,487,803	25,487,803	0%	9,180,775	277.62%
7/1/2010	-	24,585,456	24,585,456	0%	8,571,243	286.84%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contributions Made	Percentage Contributed
6/30/2017	\$ 2,402,000	\$ 632,000	26%
6/30/2016	2,627,000	525,000	20%
6/30/2015	2,620,000	651,000	25%
6/30/2014	2,202,000	544,000	25%
6/30/2013	2,146,000	638,000	30%

See notes to required supplementary information.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN
ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

June 30, 2017

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Projected Unit Credit.
Amortization method.....	Increasing at 4.50% over thirty (30) years on an open amortization period for partial pre-funding.
Remaining amortization period.....	29 years.

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return.....	4.0%
Medical/drug cost trend rate.....	8% initially, graded to 5% in year 4.
Pre-retirement mortality (Non-Teachers).....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Pre-retirement mortality (Teachers).....	RP-2014 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2014, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Post-retirement mortality (Non-Teachers).....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2009, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.
Post-retirement mortality (Teachers).....	RP-2014 Employees Mortality Rate Table, base year 2014, projected with generational mortality improvement using Scale BB.

Plan membership:

Current active members.....	160
Retired members.....	<u>70</u>
Total.....	<u><u>230</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**A. Budgetary Information**

Municipal Law requires the Town to adopt a balanced budget that is recommended by the Finance Committee and Board of Selectmen and approved by Town Meeting. The budget is presented an annual budget to the Open Town Meeting, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. 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 can occur with a Special Town Meeting vote. During the last two months of the fiscal year, Town Meeting approval is not required and these increases or transfers can be approved with approval of both the Finance Committee and Board of Selectmen. 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 two-thirds majority vote at a Special Town Meeting.

An annual budget is adopted for the general fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2017 approved budget authorized approximately \$28.4 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised, as well as \$388,000 in carryforwards from the prior year. During 2017, Town Meetings approved supplemental appropriations of approximately \$1.8 for various capital articles.

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

B. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

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

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$	(362,794)
<u>Perspective difference:</u>		
Activity of the stabilization fund recorded in the General Fund for GAAP.....		552,607
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>		
Net change in recording 60-day receipts accrual.....		214,389
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....		1,449,220
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....		<u>(1,449,220)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	\$	<u><u>404,202</u></u>

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN***Pension Plan Schedules*****A. Schedule 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.

B. Schedule of the 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.

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

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a nonemployer contributor and is required by statute to make all actuarially determined employer contributions on behalf of the member employers which creates a special funding situation. Since the Town does not contribute directly to MTRS, there is no net pension liability to recognize. This schedule discloses the Commonwealth's 100% share of the collective net pension liability that is associated with the Town; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the Town; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

D. Changes in Assumptions:

The mortality rates and mortality improvements scale were updated to reflect fully generational mortality improvement.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions:

None.

NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

Schedule of the Town’s Contributions

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

Schedule of Investment Return

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

The Town

The Town currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a 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.

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

Schedule of Funding Progress

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

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

Schedule of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

The following changes in assumptions occurred:

- Actuarial cost method changed from projected unit credit to entry age normal.
- Discount rate changes from 4% to 3.58%.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions:

None.