

CITY OF EVERETT

MASSACHUSETTS

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Carlo DeMaria, Jr., Mayor
Eric J. Demas, Chief Financial Officer/City Auditor

Prepared by the City of Everett Finance Department

On the Cover – Wehner Park

Herman Day Park



CITY OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2017



Prepared by the Finance Department

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JUNE 30, 2017

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Introductory Section

Everett Square



Introductory Section

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City of Everett, Massachusetts

Finance Department
484 Broadway
Everett, MA 02149
Ph. (617) 394-2214
Fax (617) 394-2453

Eric.Demas@ci.everett.ma.us

Letter of Transmittal

December 12, 2017

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and Citizens of the City of Everett, Massachusetts:

At the close of each year, state law requires the City of Everett to publish a complete set of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) that are audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Everett, Massachusetts, for the year ending June 30, 2017 for your review.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP.

The City of Everett's financial statements have been audited by Powers & Sullivan, LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the year ended June 30, 2017, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the City of Everett's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement that analysis and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the City

The City of Everett is located in Middlesex County. It is bordered on the north by the City of Malden, on the east by the Cities of Revere and Chelsea, on the west by the Cities of Medford and Somerville, and on the south by the Mystic River and the City of Boston. Everett has a population of 41,667 (according to the 2010 Federal Census) and occupies a land area of 3.36 square miles. Modern transportation facilities are available to residents and commercial enterprises in the City of Everett. The City maintains a total of 56 miles of roads. Bus transportation within the City and throughout the local region is provided by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA). The MBTA maintains a major repair facility in the City.

Incorporated as a town in 1870, and as a city in 1892, Everett had been governed by a Mayor-Council-Alderman form of government, with a two year Mayor, seven aldermen (elected at large), and eighteen councilors (3 elected from each ward). However, on January 1, 2014, the City's Council/Aldermen form of government converted to an elected 11 member City Council, and the Mayor's term converted to 4 years.

The Mayor is elected for four years in November of odd-numbered years. The Mayor is the administrative head of the City. The Mayor acts with the City Council to carry out City business. The Mayor appoints his office staff, the City Solicitor, and the Assistant City Solicitor without City Council confirmation. The appointments of most City department heads, and members of the various boards and commissions, however, require City Council confirmation. The Mayor has the right to veto any order, resolution, or ordinance passed by the Council. However, a veto may be overturned by a two-thirds vote of all councilors. After reviewing and revising estimates prepared by department heads, the Mayor submits the budget to the City Council for final action. The Mayor approves all municipal payrolls, vouchers, contracts and instruments; and recommends bond issues, legislations and orders to the City Council; and represents the City with other levels of government. As the general administrator of all City departments, the Mayor is consulted by department heads pertaining to the City's welfare.

The City Council is primarily the legislative branch of the City government. As the legislative body, the Council confirms appointments made by the Mayor and appropriates all monies necessary for City operation. It can approve, disapprove, or reduce the amount of appropriations, but not add to the appropriation. The Council receives orders of recommendation by the Mayor and petitions from the public, and acts on them after committee study. The City Council also has the power to enact the ordinances and other regulations. A majority of the City Council constitutes a quorum, and the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Council is necessary for the adoption of any motion resolution, or ordinance. In some instances, adoption by a two-thirds vote of the members is required by statute.

The City provides general governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, disposal of garbage and rubbish, public education in grades K-12, street maintenance, and parks and recreational facilities. Water and sewer services are provided via connections to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority. Vocational technical education is provided at the high school level by the City. The entire area of the City is served by the municipal water and sewer system.

The Everett Housing Authority is responsible for managing 671 units of State aided elderly and family housing units for the City. Of the 671 units, 279 are for elderly and 392 are designated for families. These units are owned and operated by the Authority. The Everett Housing Authority does not meet the criteria to be considered a component unit of the City.

In the City of Everett, within 170 days after the annual organization of the city government (which is ordinarily in early January), the Mayor is required to submit a budget of proposed expenditures for the year beginning on the next July 1. The City Council may make appropriations for the recommended purposes and may reduce or reject any item. Without a recommendation of the Mayor, the council may not make any appropriation for a purpose not included in the proposed budget, except by a 2/3 vote in the case of a failure of the Mayor to recommend an appropriation for such purpose within seven days after request from the City Council. If the council fails to act on any item of the proposed budget within 45 days, that item takes effect.

The amount raised on the tax recapitulation sheet approved by the Department of Revenue for 2017 totaled approximately \$214.2 million, which includes real and personal property tax revenue, State revenues, Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) revenue, local revenues, a \$6.0 million transfer in from the general and community mitigation stabilization accounts to reduce the tax rate, and approximately \$611,000 of indirect costs from the water & sewer enterprise fund. These revenues cover general fund and enterprise fund budgeted expenses and a prior year snow and ice deficit. The 2017 tax recapitulation also included the use of free cash of which \$2.0 million was used to reduce the tax rate and \$3.8 million funded 2016 appropriations.

The City includes the Everett Retirement System (the System) in its financial reporting since the City represents approximately 96.4% of the members of the System. The System was established to provide retirement benefits to its members, including employees and beneficiaries of the City of Everett and the Everett Housing Authority.

Factors Affecting Economic Condition

According to the Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, as of June 30, 2017, the City had a total labor force of 26,462 of which 25,418 were employed and 1,044 or 3.9% were unemployed as compared with 4.4% for the Commonwealth. Everett is a diverse City, a blue collar community with many of its residents working in the trade, transportation, and utility fields. Closely behind are residents working in the education and health services industry.

Power Plant

The City of Everett is home to a power plant containing a multi-unit gas-fueled 1,968 megawatt (MW) steam turbine, electric power generating station. The site was originally developed by Boston Edison Company in the early 1940's with three coal-fired steam generators. The power plant increased development in the 1950's and 1960's; which lead to the construction of three additional units that were eventually converted to oil. A 578 MW unit was added in 1975 and an 8.6 WM jet-turbine generator was added in 1969 and upgraded in 1990 that was used as a "peaking" unit.

As a result of the Massachusetts Electric Utility Restructuring Act of 1997, Boston Edison sold Mystic Station along with its other generating assets for a reported \$536 million to Sithe Energies. Exelon Generation Company, LLC acquired Sithe New England in 2002. In 2003, Exelon completed the addition of two new Raytheon built combined-cycle generators to the site, with a generating capacity of 1,400 MG.

Currently, the plant's primary fuel source is a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal adjacent to the facility along the Mystic River, currently owned by Distrigas of Massachusetts, who relies on off-shore supplies of LNG. The site also contains a substation, switchyards and transformers for supplying power to the electricity grid.

The City of Everett entered into a tax increment financing (TIF) agreement allowed under G.L. Chapter 40 Section 59. The TIF is for a twenty (20) year period from 2001 through 2020. The total TIF payment for this period is \$329 million dollars, paid in annual installments of \$17.9 million per year during years 2001 - 2010 and \$15 million per year during years 2011 - 2020.

For 2017, the power plant's payment of \$15 million represented 15.5% of the total tax levy of \$96.9 million.

Wynn Everett

On September 15, 2014, the Massachusetts state gaming commission formally voted to award the eastern Massachusetts casino license to Wynn Resorts for its plan in Everett. Prior to the license being awarded to Wynn, the City and Wynn entered into a host agreement, which memorialized the economic and social commitments to the City of Everett. In summary, the City will receive a \$30 million advance payment for a Community Enhancement Fund that will be paid during the construction period. Also, once the resort opens for business, the City will receive an additional \$25 million per year that will increase 2.5% per year for the life of the agreement. Furthermore, Wynn will fund \$250,000 annually, and shall increase by 2.5% annually, to the Everett Citizens Foundation, which will support local groups, associations, and programs with important City initiatives.

The City issued a building permit to Wynn in May 2016, and construction commenced in early July 2016. Under the terms of the host agreement, Wynn made the first advanced payment to the City in the amount of \$5 million in June of 2016; which was deposited into the community enhancement fund. In 2017, the City received the second payment of \$12.5 million. The City will receive the final payment of \$12.5 million in 2018 under the terms of the community host agreement.

These sum specific payments, as well as the conservatively estimated \$2.5 million per year in hotel and restaurant taxes paid by Wynn customers, will benefit the City and its residents for decades.

Financial Planning and Forecasting

As part of the City's budget process, the City has included a Five Year Financial Forecast in its budget document. This is the fourth year that such a forecast has been completed. This forecast acts as a useful tool to the Mayor and Council to better identify "budget busters" on the expenditure side and to also determine whether forecasted revenue growth is adequate for future expenses. Also included in the budget was the City's Five Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the purpose of planning and maintaining the City's capital and infrastructure. The CIP includes policies on debt service and capital improvement budgeting.

As part of the 2017 CIP, the City Council approved \$11,447,500 in capital expenditures, of which \$9,509,000 will be funded through the issuance of general obligation bonds. The remainder will be funded by federal and state grants totaling \$900,000, capital stabilization account funding of \$316,000, and \$722,500 was appropriated within the operating budget.

Financial Policy

The City has set a goal to fund the stabilization account in the amount of 10% of the City's current operating budget, or \$17.4 million. As of June 30, 2017, the balance in the City's stabilization account is \$18.7 million. The stabilization account shall be funded by appropriations from free cash (available funds), operating budget appropriations when available, and other one-time non-recurring revenues that become available for appropriation per Massachusetts General Law.

In 2014, the City established a second stabilization account (capital improvement stabilization account) for the funding of capital items proposed as part of the comprehensive five-year Capital Improvement Program. The City has set a goal to fund the capital improvement stabilization account in the amount of 20% of any free cash available after funding a prior year drawdown of the stabilization account. As of June 30, 2017, the balance in the City's capital improvement stabilization account is \$2.1 million.

Also, in 2014, the City established a third stabilization account (employee leave buyback stabilization account) for the funding of retirement buyouts as well as other buybacks of accrued sick and vacation time as allowed by collective bargaining agreements. During FY16, the City experienced a number of unanticipated retirements and used the majority of this fund to meet the retirement obligations. The goal of the employee leave buyback stabilization account is to pay for any unanticipated retirements and buyouts from this fund instead of using general fund appropriations. This will allow the departments to backfill vacancies and pay attendance bonuses in a timely manner without having to request a supplemental appropriation by the Council.

In 2013, the City adopted Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32B, Section 20, establishing the "Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability Trust Fund" as a local option. This fund gives communities a mechanism to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability of health care and other postemployment benefits. The City currently has \$3.6 million in the fund. Future appropriations will be made to this fund in accordance with financial policies of the Finance Department of the City.

As defined by the Massachusetts budgetary basis of accounting, free cash is the remaining unrestricted funds from operations of the previous year including unexpended free cash from the previous year, actual receipts in excess of revenue estimates shown on the tax rate recapitulation sheet, and unspent amounts in budget line-items. Unpaid property taxes and certain deficits reduce the amount that can be certified as free cash. The calculation of free cash is based on the balance sheet as of June 30th, which is submitted by the community's auditor, accountant, or comptroller. Free cash is not available for appropriation until certified by the Massachusetts Director of Accounts. Free cash is the term used for a community's funds that are available for appropriation. Once free cash is certified, it is available for appropriation by City Council. The June 30, 2017 balance for free cash was certified in the amount of \$6.6 million which is available for use in 2018.

Free cash may be used for any lawful municipal purpose and provides communities with flexibility to fund additional appropriations after the tax rate has been set. Free cash balances do not carry forward to the next year (July 1st). The certification expires on June 30th at the end of the year.

The City's policy is to use free cash for reserves, capital, and special uses in accordance with the policies set forth by the Mayor and Chief Financial Officer. Once free cash is certified by the Director of Accounts, any drawdown of the stabilization account from the prior year shall be replenished from the certified free cash if the free cash exceeds such drawdown. Once any drawdown of stabilization accounts are replenished, allocation of the remaining free cash shall be as follows:

- 15% of any free cash available after funding a prior year drawdown will also be allocated from free cash to the stabilization account up to the goal of the stabilization account equaling 10% of the current operating budget of the City.
- 20% of any free cash available after funding a prior year drawdown of the stabilization account will also be allocated to the capital improvement fund for funding capital.
- 15% of any free cash available after funding any drawdown will be allocated to the OPEB Liability Trust Fund.

Any free cash available after funding the above may be used to augment trust funds related to fringe benefits and unfunded liabilities related to employee benefits, including Workers' Compensation Fund, Unemployment Fund, and any health benefits payable through Police and Fire operating budgets (111f settlements). Free cash available may also be used to augment general fund appropriations for expenses that increased due to extraordinary and/or unforeseen events as detailed by the department head of the affected budget.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Everett, Massachusetts for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This was the third year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the City had to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR that satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable program requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. However, we believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget document dated July 1, 2016. To qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the City's budget document had to be judged proficient as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications device.

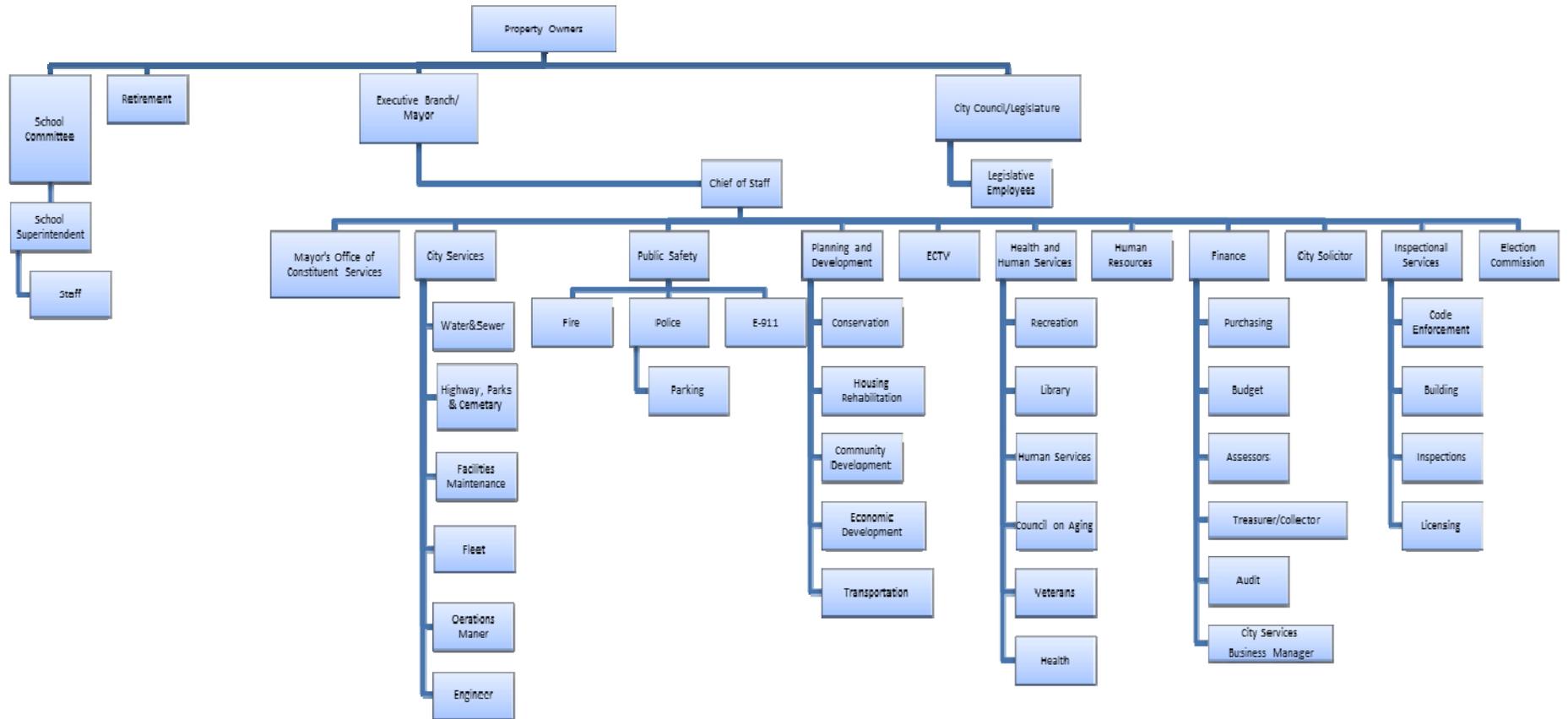
The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the skill, effort, and dedication of the entire staff of the Finance Department. We wish to thank all government departments for their assistance in providing the data necessary to prepare this report. Credit also is due to the Mayor and the City Council for their unflinching support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Everett, Massachusetts' finances.

Respectfully submitted,



Eric J. Demas, CFE
Chief Financial Officer / City Auditor

Organizational Chart





Principal Executive Officers

TITLE	NAME	MANNER OF SELECTION	TERM EXPIRES
Mayor	Carlo DeMaria, Jr.	Elected	2018
Ward One, City Councilor	Fred Capone	Elected	2018
Ward Two, City Councilor	Stephen Simonelli	Elected	2018
Ward Three, City Councilor	Anthony DiPierro	Elected	2018
Ward Four, City Councilor	John Leo McKinnon	Elected	2018
Ward Five, City Councilor	Rosa DiFlorio	Elected	2018
Ward Six, City Councilor	Michael J. McLaughlin	Elected	2018
President, Councilor At Large	John F. Hanlon	Elected	2018
Councilor At Large	Richard J. Dell Isola, Jr.	Elected	2018
Councilor At Large	Cynthia Sarnie	Elected	2018
Councilor At Large	Wayne A. Matewsky	Elected	2018
Councilor At Large	Peter A. Napolitano	Elected	2018
Chief Financial Officer/City Auditor	Eric J. Demas	Appointed	2019
Treasurer/Collector	Domenico D'Angelo	Appointed	2019
City Solicitor	Colleen Mejia	Appointed	2019
City Clerk	Michael Matarazzo	Appointed	n/a



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
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**City of Everett
Massachusetts**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2016

Executive Director/CEO



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
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City of Everett

Massachusetts

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

July 1, 2016

Executive Director

Financial Section

enVision Hotel



Financial Section

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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 City Council
City of Everett, 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 City of Everett, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017 (except for the Everett Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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 City of Everett, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2017 (except for the Everett Contributory Retirement System which is as of December 31, 2016), and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Everett, Massachusetts' basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements, as listed in the table of contents, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2017, on our consideration of the City of Everett, 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* in considering the City of Everett, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



December 12, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Everett, we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2017. The City complies with financial reporting requirements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

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

Financial Highlights

- The City's bond rating was increased to from AA to AA+ by Standard & Poor's Investors Service.
- The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent year by \$21.0 million (net position).
- At the close of the current year, the City's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$42.9 million, an increase of \$8.7 million in comparison with the prior year. Total fund balance represents 21% of total general fund expenditures.
- In 2017, the City transferred \$1.3 million to the general stabilization account and appropriated \$2.7 million to fund general fund appropriations and \$1.0 million to reduce the tax rate. At year-end, the general stabilization account balance totaled \$6.6 million.
- The City transferred \$1 million to the capital improvement stabilization account in 2017 and appropriated \$450,000 to fund the capital improvement plan. At year-end, the capital improvement stabilization account totaled \$2.1 million.
- The employee leave buy back stabilization account did not have any activity in 2017 and the account balance totaled \$8,000 at year-end.
- The City received the second community enhancement fee payment in 2017, totaling \$12.5 million; which was recorded in the community enhancement fee stabilization account. The City appropriated \$5.0 million in 2017 to reduce the tax rate. At year-end, the community enhancement fee stabilization account totaled \$12.5 million.
- The City transferred \$1.0 million to the other postemployment benefits (OPEB) trust fund in 2017. At year-end, the net position of the OPEB trust fund totaled \$3.6 million.
- The OPEB liability increased by \$13.5 million during the current year and the year-end balance totaled \$97.4 million.
- The net pension liability increased by \$521,000 during the current year and the year-end balance totaled \$112.6 million.
- GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions Plans*, was implemented this year. This standard added Note disclosures and Required Supplemental Information for the City's OPEB Trust fund. Its sister standard, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment benefits Other Than Pensions*, is required to be implemented in 2018. This standard will affect the financial statements themselves by requiring the City to record its OPEB assets, liabilities, and deferred financial statement elements for the first time.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Everett'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. The basic financial statements

focus on both the City as a whole (government-wide) and the fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City as a whole. The fund financial statements focus on the individual parts of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the City's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all assets, deferred outflows or resources and liabilities 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, city services and facilities, community development, human services, libraries and recreation and interest. The business-type activities include the activities of the water and sewer fund.

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

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

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

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

Proprietary funds. The City maintains two types of propriety funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer activities.

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to employees' health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other insurance.

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 City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for propriety funds. A legally separate public employee retirement system for which the City of Everett is financially accountable is a *component unit* and reported separately within the fiduciary fund statements. The City established an Other Postemployment Trust fund that is reported as a fiduciary fund.

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City of Everett's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$21.0 million at the close of 2017 (net position), a decrease of \$9.6 million from the prior year.

Net position of \$141.4 million reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the investment in its capital assets is reported net of its related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the governmental net position, \$8.5 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of *unrestricted net position* has a year-end deficit of \$128.9 million. The primary reason for this deficit balance is the recognition of the other postemployment benefits liability and the net pension liability totaling \$97.4 million and \$112.6 million, respectively.

The governmental and business-type activities of the City are presented on the following pages.

Governmental Activities

The City of Everett's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows or resources for governmental activities by \$30.4 million at the close of 2017.

	2017	2016
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 121,855,363	\$ 103,395,270
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital).....	3,288,997	17,735,618
Capital assets not being depreciated.....	9,459,158	9,077,274
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	(9,459,158)	137,265,061
Total assets.....	125,144,360	267,473,223
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred charges on refunding.....	476,224	570,420
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	10,884,000	6,180,000
	11,360,224	6,750,420
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	23,737,941	21,458,052
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	212,661,204	198,616,879
Current debt.....	10,851,896	9,307,958
Noncurrent debt.....	66,520,669	63,882,901
Total liabilities.....	313,771,710	293,265,790
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	3,276,000	-
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	(53,918,981)	93,319,037
Restricted.....	8,536,461	8,705,756
Unrestricted.....	45,382,520	(121,066,940)
Total net position.....	\$ -	\$ (19,042,147)
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 9,058,777	\$ 7,167,993
Operating grants and contributions.....	101,888,275	94,628,835
Capital grants and contributions.....	2,070,715	1,347,982
General Revenues:		
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	95,349,960	92,942,432
Tax liens.....	197,134	779,186
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	4,382,417	4,205,358
Local option meals tax.....	545,969	550,625
Penalties & interest on taxes.....	351,992	513,731
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	14,112	14,112
Nonrestricted grants.....	6,760,390	6,752,028
Unrestricted investment income.....	216,416	223,517
Other revenues.....	159,460	33,727
Total revenues.....	220,995,617	209,159,526

Expenses:		
General government.....	13,853,866	13,394,332
Public safety.....	46,775,869	44,666,520
Education.....	145,520,938	136,723,183
City services and facilities.....	16,120,304	14,639,253
Community development.....	405,349	57,625
Human services.....	4,590,737	4,354,088
Libraries and recreation.....	3,993,699	3,080,763
Interest.....	1,747,562	1,916,451
Total expenses.....	233,008,324	218,832,215
Change in net position before transfers and special item.....	(12,012,707)	(9,672,689)
Transfers, net.....	611,279	518,388
Special item.....	-	30,000,000
Change in net position.....	(11,401,428)	20,845,699
Net position at beginning of the year.....	(19,042,147)	(39,887,846)
Net position at end of the year.....	\$ (30,443,575)	\$ (19,042,147)

The governmental expenses totaled \$233.0 million of which \$113.0 million (49%) was directly supported by program revenues consisting of charges for services, operating and capital grants and contributions. General revenues totaled \$108.0 million, primarily coming from property taxes, motor vehicle excise taxes and non-restricted state aid.

Education expenses increased by \$8.8 million which was primarily due to a \$6.8 million increase in employee benefits; of which \$5.7 million relates to an increase in non-employer contributions to the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System. Additional elements of the increase include a \$1.2 million increase in budgetary basis expenditures, and \$1.3 million increase in expenses from grants and revolving funds. Public safety expenses increased by \$2.1 million; which was primarily due to a \$1.8 million increase in budgetary basis expenditures for inspectional services. City services and facilities expenses increased by \$1.5 million; which is primarily due to a \$600,000 increase in budgetary basis expenditures, a \$480,000 increase in depreciation expense and a \$450,000 increase in employee benefits.

The governmental net position decreased by \$11.4 million during the current year. This was primarily due to a general fund surplus of \$8.7 million, \$2.1 million in capital grants and contributions, and a \$4.7 million increase in deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and a \$1.8 million increase in nonmajor governmental funds. These increases were offset by a \$13.4 million increase in the OPEB liability and a \$3.3 increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. Additionally, the general fund surplus of \$8.7 million includes a \$12.5 million community enhancement fee payment, which was recognized as revenue in the prior year in the entity-wide financial statements.

Business-type Activities

For the City's business-type activities, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$51.4 million at the close of 2017.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets:		
Current assets.....	\$ 13,128,537	\$ 10,640,945
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.....	53,633,560	53,980,266
Total assets.....	<u>66,762,097</u>	<u>64,621,211</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	<u>167,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities (excluding debt).....	331,615	219,815
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt).....	2,510,535	2,332,031
Current debt.....	1,623,599	1,967,212
Noncurrent debt.....	10,967,058	10,564,331
Total liabilities.....	<u>15,432,807</u>	<u>15,083,389</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets.....	45,184,999	43,996,186
Unrestricted.....	<u>(45,184,999)</u>	<u>5,636,636</u>
Total net position.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,632,822</u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services.....	\$ 17,579,874	\$ 18,005,313
Operating grants and contributions.....	90,731	43,646
Capital grants and contributions.....	1,065,750	939,600
Total revenues.....	<u>18,736,355</u>	<u>18,988,559</u>
Expenses:		
Water and sewer.....	<u>16,311,608</u>	<u>15,402,393</u>
Change in net position before transfers.....	2,424,747	3,586,166
Transfers, net.....	<u>(611,279)</u>	<u>(518,388)</u>
Change in net position.....	1,813,468	3,067,778
Net position at beginning of the year.....	<u>49,632,822</u>	<u>46,565,044</u>
Net position at end of the year.....	<u>\$ 51,446,290</u>	<u>\$ 49,632,822</u>

Business-type net position of \$45.2 million (88%) represents the net investment in capital assets while \$6.3 million (12%) is unrestricted. The City's business-type activities net position increased by \$1.8 million in the current year. The increase in net position is primarily attributable to a \$1.6 million operating surplus and a \$1.1 million capital grant from the MWRA. These increases were offset by \$308,000 of capital project expenditures that did not meet

the City's capitalization threshold or were determined not to be capitalizable, a \$96,000 increase in depreciation expense, a \$90,000 increase in the OPEB liability and a \$108,000 increase in the workers' compensation liability.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$70.8 million of which \$42.9 million is for the general fund; \$15.6 million is for the City capital projects fund and \$12.3 million is for nonmajor governmental funds. Cumulatively there was an increase of \$14.8 million in fund balances from the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$36.2 million, while total fund balance was \$42.9 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and the total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 18% of the total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 21% of that same amount. \$1.4 million of fund balance is committed for continuing appropriations and \$5.3 million of fund balance is assigned for encumbrances to be carried forward to the next year.

In 2017, the City's general fund increased by \$8.7 million. This increase is primarily due to a \$5.0 million budgetary revenue surplus, and a \$2.4 million appropriation surplus. The most significant revenue surpluses include \$329,000 for tax lien collections, \$1.1 million for motor vehicle excise tax collections, \$668,000 for licenses and permits, \$698,000 for fines and forfeitures, \$1.4 million for intergovernmental revenues and \$610,000 for departmental and other receipts. The most significant appropriation surplus is for public safety and relates to police, fire and inspectional salaries.

The City capital projects fund is used to account for the City's capital projects as identified in the City's capital plan, which includes yearly expenditures for infrastructure and other project activities. At the end of the current year, the fund had a positive balance totaling \$15.6 million. The balance is due to timing differences between the receipt and expenditure of proceeds from capital contributions and long-term term borrowings that are permanently funding projects.

The internal service fund experienced an increase of \$1.4 million that is primarily due to better than anticipated claims experience.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During 2017, the City Council approved supplemental appropriations totaling \$7.6 million; which is primarily attributable to increases in education, health insurance for the OPEB trust contribution and transfers to the general stabilization and capital stabilization funds.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. In conjunction with the annual operating budget, the City 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.

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2017, amounts to \$203.7 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

The total additions to the governmental activities investment in capital assets for the current year were \$12.6 million. Major capital asset events during the current year included roadway improvements, the construction of the Parlin school café, the purchase of new public works and public safety equipment and various departmental vehicles, and the construction of additional classrooms at the Parlin School.

The \$920,000 in additions to the business-type activities is attributable to the purchase of a new backhoe, water main improvements and other infrastructure improvements.

Debt Administration. The City's bond rating was increased from AA to AA+ by Standard & Poor's Investors Service. The City continues to maintain strong market access for both note and bond sales.

Outstanding long-term debt for governmental activities, as of June 30, 2017, totaled \$77.4 million, of which \$34.6 million relates to school buildings, \$5.1 million relates to municipal buildings and \$37.7 million relates to other municipal purposes. The City issued \$13.5 million of additional governmental long-term debt in 2017.

The Commonwealth has approved school construction assistance to the City. The assistance program which is administered by the MSBA provides resources for future debt service of general obligation school bonds outstanding. During 2017, \$1,730,062 of such assistance was received and \$5,190,182 will be received in future years. Of this amount, \$382,009 represents reimbursement of long-term interest costs and \$4,808,173 represents reimbursement of approved construction costs. Accordingly, a \$4,808,173 intergovernmental receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources – unavailable revenue has been reported in the governmental fund financial statements. The unavailable revenue has been recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide financial statements.

At year end, the water and sewer enterprise fund has \$12.6 million of outstanding long-term debt, which funded various water and sewer infrastructure projects and is fully supported by rates and does not rely on a general fund subsidy. The City issued \$2.0 million of additional long-term debt in 2017.

Please refer to notes 4, 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 City of Everett'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 Chief Financial Officer/City Auditor, City Hall, 484 Broadway, Everett, Massachusetts, 02149.

Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 91,884,205	\$ 7,682,229	\$ 99,566,434
Investments.....	3,921,065	-	3,921,065
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	3,489,659	-	3,489,659
Tax liens.....	2,226,933	-	2,226,933
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	932,268	-	932,268
User fees.....	-	5,446,308	5,446,308
Departmental and other.....	33,859	-	33,859
Intergovernmental.....	4,784,180	-	4,784,180
Loans.....	2,776	-	2,776
Host agreement - Community enhancement fee.....	12,500,000	-	12,500,000
Due from agency fund.....	461,318	-	461,318
Working capital deposit.....	1,619,100	-	1,619,100
Total current assets.....	121,855,363	13,128,537	134,983,900
NONCURRENT:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Intergovernmental.....	3,287,872	-	3,287,872
Loans.....	1,125	-	1,125
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Nondepreciable.....	9,459,158	-	9,459,158
Depreciable.....	140,640,393	53,633,560	194,273,953
Total noncurrent assets.....	153,388,548	53,633,560	207,022,108
TOTAL ASSETS.....	275,243,911	66,762,097	342,006,008
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charges on refunding.....	476,224	-	476,224
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	10,884,000	167,000	11,051,000
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	11,360,224	167,000	11,527,224
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	6,533,462	209,679	6,743,141
Accrued payroll.....	7,842,407	-	7,842,407
Health claims payable.....	1,950,000	-	1,950,000
Tax refunds payable.....	1,349,324	-	1,349,324
Accrued interest.....	883,871	72,038	955,909
Other liabilities.....	1,055,746	-	1,055,746
Compensated absences.....	4,035,949	39,109	4,075,058
Workers' compensation.....	87,182	10,789	97,971
Bonds payable.....	10,851,896	1,623,599	12,475,495
Total current liabilities.....	34,589,837	1,955,214	36,545,051
NONCURRENT:			
Compensated absences.....	4,302,563	27,439	4,330,002
Workers' compensation.....	784,641	97,096	881,737
Other postemployment benefits.....	96,721,000	689,000	97,410,000
Net pension liability.....	110,853,000	1,697,000	112,550,000
Bonds payable.....	66,520,669	10,967,058	77,487,727
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	279,181,873	13,477,593	292,659,466
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	313,771,710	15,432,807	329,204,517
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	3,276,000	50,000	3,326,000
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	96,180,570	45,184,999	141,365,569
Restricted for:			
Loans.....	3,901	-	3,901
Permanent funds:			
Expendable.....	94,377	-	94,377
Nonexpendable.....	1,228,999	-	1,228,999
Gifts and grants.....	7,209,184	-	7,209,184
Unrestricted.....	(135,160,606)	6,261,291	(128,899,315)
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ (30,443,575)	\$ 51,446,290	\$ 21,002,715

See notes to basic financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expense) Revenue</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	
Primary Government:					
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General government.....	\$ 13,853,866	\$ 1,563,901	\$ 478,073	\$ -	\$ (11,811,892)
Public safety.....	46,775,869	5,488,823	1,557,869	-	(39,729,177)
Education.....	145,520,938	1,212,679	97,934,307	-	(46,373,952)
City services and facilities.....	16,120,304	145,731	-	1,323,158	(14,651,415)
Community development.....	405,349	-	722,760	-	317,411
Human services.....	4,590,737	262,078	295,880	106,022	(3,926,757)
Libraries and recreation.....	3,993,699	385,565	611,589	641,535	(2,355,010)
Interest.....	1,747,562	-	287,797	-	(1,459,765)
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>233,008,324</u>	<u>9,058,777</u>	<u>101,888,275</u>	<u>2,070,715</u>	(119,990,557)
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
Water & Sewer.....	<u>16,311,608</u>	<u>17,579,874</u>	<u>90,731</u>	<u>1,065,750</u>	2,424,747
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 249,319,932</u>	<u>\$ 26,638,651</u>	<u>\$ 101,979,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,136,465</u>	(117,565,810)

See notes to basic financial statements.

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Changes in net position:			
Net (expense) revenue from previous page.....	\$ (119,990,557)	\$ 2,424,747	\$ (117,565,810)
<i>General revenues:</i>			
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	95,349,960	-	95,349,960
Tax liens.....	197,134	-	197,134
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	4,382,417	-	4,382,417
Local options meals tax.....	545,969	-	545,969
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	351,992	-	351,992
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	14,112	-	14,112
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	6,760,390	-	6,760,390
Unrestricted investment income.....	216,416	-	216,416
Miscellaneous.....	159,460	-	159,460
<i>Transfers, net</i>	611,279	(611,279)	-
Total general revenues and transfers.....	<u>108,589,129</u>	<u>(611,279)</u>	<u>107,977,850</u>
Change in net position.....	(11,401,428)	1,813,468	(9,587,960)
<i>Net Position:</i>			
Beginning of year.....	<u>(19,042,147)</u>	<u>49,632,822</u>	<u>30,590,675</u>
End of year.....	\$ <u><u>(30,443,575)</u></u>	\$ <u><u>51,446,290</u></u>	\$ <u><u>21,002,715</u></u>

(Concluded)

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	General	City Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 53,920,844	\$ 16,778,277	\$ 12,958,173	\$ 83,657,294
Investments.....	1,231,692	-	418,151	1,649,843
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	3,489,659	-	-	3,489,659
Tax liens.....	2,226,933	-	-	2,226,933
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	932,268	-	-	932,268
Departmental and other.....	33,859	-	-	33,859
Intergovernmental.....	5,007,584	-	3,064,468	8,072,052
Loans.....	-	-	3,901	3,901
Host agreement - Community enhancement fee.....	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000
Due from other funds.....	802,123	-	-	802,123
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 80,144,962	\$ 16,778,277	\$ 16,444,693	\$ 113,367,932
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 3,406,626	\$ 1,216,232	\$ 1,908,719	\$ 6,531,577
Accrued payroll.....	7,842,407	-	-	7,842,407
Tax refunds payable.....	1,349,324	-	-	1,349,324
Other liabilities.....	1,055,746	-	-	1,055,746
Due to other funds.....	-	-	340,805	340,805
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	13,654,103	1,216,232	2,249,524	17,119,859
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	23,634,941	-	1,861,409	25,496,350
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	1,228,999	1,228,999
Restricted.....	-	15,562,045	11,104,761	26,666,806
Committed.....	1,376,311	-	-	1,376,311
Assigned.....	5,262,019	-	-	5,262,019
Unassigned.....	36,217,588	-	-	36,217,588
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	42,855,918	15,562,045	12,333,760	70,751,723
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 80,144,962	\$ 16,778,277	\$ 16,444,693	\$ 113,367,932

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.....	\$	70,751,723
Capital assets (net) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.....		150,099,551
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.....		25,496,350
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.....		7,608,000
Internal service funds are used by management to account for retirees' health insurance and workers' compensation activities:		
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....		10,165,348
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.....		(883,871)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Bonds payable.....	(77,372,565)	
Workers' compensation claims.....	(871,823)	
Compensated absences.....	(8,338,512)	
Other postemployment benefits.....	(96,721,000)	
Net pension liability.....	<u>(110,853,000)</u>	
Net effect of reporting long-term liabilities.....		<u>(294,156,900)</u>
In the statement of activities, deferred losses are reported for refundings of debt, which are amortized over the shorter of the remaining life of the refunding bonds or refunded bonds. In governmental funds, defeasances of debt are expensed when the refunding bonds are issued.....		<u>476,224</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(30,443,575)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General	City Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 94,687,299	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,687,299
Tax liens.....	329,151	-	-	329,151
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	4,352,191	-	-	4,352,191
Local options meals tax.....	545,969	-	-	545,969
Charges for services.....	-	-	1,079,426	1,079,426
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	351,992	-	-	351,992
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	14,112	-	-	14,112
Licenses and permits.....	1,337,627	-	-	1,337,627
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,697,985	-	-	1,697,985
Intergovernmental.....	95,162,516	-	16,274,250	111,436,766
Departmental and other.....	3,207,803	-	1,609,775	4,817,578
Contributions.....	-	146,312	1,064,954	1,211,266
Investment income.....	207,605	-	9,607	217,212
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	159,460	159,460
TOTAL REVENUES.....	201,894,250	146,312	20,197,472	222,238,034
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	6,252,282	-	993,395	7,245,677
Public safety.....	28,313,238	220,004	1,297,780	29,831,022
Education.....	75,716,039	-	16,971,108	92,687,147
City services and facilities.....	10,017,147	2,788,368	1,365,077	14,170,592
Community development.....	-	-	619,302	619,302
Human services.....	2,820,822	-	245,264	3,066,086
Libraries and recreation.....	1,794,078	3,104,224	540,139	5,438,441
Pension benefits.....	31,555,542	-	-	31,555,542
Property and liability insurance.....	2,176,093	-	-	2,176,093
Employee benefits.....	22,630,843	-	-	22,630,843
Claims and judgments.....	251,692	-	-	251,692
State and county charges.....	13,511,625	-	-	13,511,625
Debt service:				
Principal.....	8,544,416	-	-	8,544,416
Interest.....	2,285,758	-	-	2,285,758
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	205,869,575	6,112,596	22,032,065	234,014,236
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(3,975,325)	(5,966,284)	(1,834,593)	(11,776,202)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Issuance of debt.....	-	8,317,000	4,100,000	12,417,000
Premium from issuance of debt.....	-	1,072,664	-	1,072,664
Transfers in.....	611,279	881,761	-	1,493,040
Transfers out.....	(450,000)	-	(431,761)	(881,761)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	161,279	10,271,425	3,668,239	14,100,943
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES BEFORE SPECIAL ITEM.....	(3,814,046)	4,305,141	1,833,646	2,324,741
SPECIAL ITEM:				
Host agreement revenue.....	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	8,685,954	4,305,141	1,833,646	14,824,741
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	34,169,964	11,256,904	10,500,114	55,926,982
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 42,855,918	\$ 15,562,045	\$ 12,333,760	\$ 70,751,723

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.....	\$	14,824,741
<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.....		12,598,174
Depreciation expense.....		<u>(8,840,958)</u>
Net effect of reporting capital assets.....		3,757,216
<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>		
		(13,742,417)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.</p>		
Issuance of debt.....		(12,417,000)
Premium from issuance of debt.....		(1,072,664)
Debt service principal payments.....		<u>8,544,416</u>
Net effect of reporting long-term debt.....		(4,945,248)
<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.....		(549,534)
Net change in workers' compensation accrual.....		(177,945)
Net change in other postemployment benefits accrual.....		(13,378,000)
Net change in deferred outflow/(inflow) of resources related to pensions.....		1,428,000
Net change in net pension liability.....		(513,000)
Net change in accrued interest on long-term debt.....		(131,151)
Amortization of premium from issuance of bonds.....		763,543
Amortization of deferred charges on refunding.....		<u>(94,196)</u>
Net effect of recording long-term liabilities and amortizing deferred losses.....		(12,652,283)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities.</p>		
The net activity of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.....		<u>1,356,563</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.....	\$	<u><u>(11,401,428)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water & Sewer Fund	
ASSETS		
CURRENT:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 7,682,229	\$ 8,226,911
Investments.....	-	2,271,222
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
User fees.....	5,446,308	-
Working capital deposit.....	-	1,619,100
	<u>13,128,537</u>	<u>12,117,233</u>
Total current assets.....		
NONCURRENT:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Depreciable.....	53,633,560	-
	<u>66,762,097</u>	<u>12,117,233</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.....		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.....	167,000	-
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT:		
Warrants payable.....	209,679	1,885
Health claims payable.....	-	1,950,000
Accrued interest.....	72,038	-
Compensated absences.....	39,109	-
Workers' compensation.....	10,789	-
Bonds payable.....	1,623,599	-
	<u>1,955,214</u>	<u>1,951,885</u>
Total current liabilities.....		
NONCURRENT:		
Compensated absences.....	27,439	-
Workers' compensation.....	97,096	-
Other postemployment benefits.....	689,000	-
Net pension liability.....	1,697,000	-
Bonds payable.....	10,967,058	-
	<u>13,477,593</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities.....		
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	<u>15,432,807</u>	<u>1,951,885</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.....	50,000	-
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets.....	45,184,999	-
Unrestricted.....	6,261,291	10,165,348
	<u>51,446,290</u>	<u>10,165,348</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	<u>\$ 51,446,290</u>	<u>\$ 10,165,348</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water & Sewer Fund	
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>		
Employee contributions.....	\$ -	\$ 4,566,091
Employer contributions.....	-	19,581,722
Other contributions.....	-	2,875
Charges for services - water.....	5,665,221	-
Charges for services - sewer.....	11,990,951	-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	17,656,172	24,150,688
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>		
Cost of services and administration.....	1,774,203	22,830,706
MWRA assessments - water.....	4,948,191	-
MWRA assessments - sewer.....	8,124,101	-
Depreciation.....	1,266,335	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	16,112,830	22,830,706
OPERATING INCOME.....	1,543,342	1,319,982
<u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u>		
Investment income.....	14,433	36,581
Interest expense.....	(198,778)	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES), NET.....	(184,345)	36,581
INCOME BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS.....	1,358,997	1,356,563
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.....	1,065,750	-
<u>TRANSFERS:</u>		
Transfers out.....	(611,279)	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	1,813,468	1,356,563
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	49,632,822	8,808,785
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 51,446,290	\$ 10,165,348

See notes to basic financial statements.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water & Sewer Fund	
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Receipts from customers and users.....	\$ 18,198,377	\$ -
Receipts from interfund services provided.....	-	24,150,688
Payments to vendors.....	(13,692,175)	-
Payments to employees.....	(1,023,835)	-
Payments for interfund services used.....	-	(23,087,821)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	3,482,367	1,062,867
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Transfers out.....	(611,279)	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds and notes.....	2,017,326	-
Premium from the issuance of bonds and notes.....	9,000	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	(780,455)	-
Capital contributions.....	1,065,750	-
Principal payments on bonds and notes.....	(1,967,212)	-
Interest expense.....	(200,133)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	144,276	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Sales and purchases of investments, net.....	-	(128,050)
Investment income.....	14,433	36,581
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	14,433	(91,469)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	3,029,797	971,398
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	4,652,432	7,255,513
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 7,682,229	\$ 8,226,911
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Operating income.....	\$ 1,543,342	\$ 1,319,982
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation.....	1,266,335	-
Deferred outflows of resources related pensions.....	(72,000)	-
Deferred inflows of resources related pensions.....	50,000	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
User fees.....	542,205	-
Working capital deposit.....	-	(109,000)
Warrants payable.....	(14,939)	1,885
Accrued payroll.....	(9,152)	-
Health claims payable.....	-	(150,000)
Other postemployment benefits.....	90,000	-
Net pension liability.....	8,000	-
Accrued compensated absences.....	(29,309)	-
Workers' compensation.....	107,885	-
Total adjustments.....	1,939,025	(257,115)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 3,482,367	\$ 1,062,867

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2016)	Other Postemployment Benefits Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 424,797	\$ 38,487	\$ -
Investments:			
PRIT.....	123,243,094	-	-
Fixed income securities.....	-	330,651	-
Bond mutual funds.....	-	535,858	-
Equity mutual funds.....	-	850,567	-
U.S. Government securities.....	-	747,847	-
Equity securities.....	-	1,071,662	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Departmental and other.....	12,257	-	1,177,106
TOTAL ASSETS.....	123,680,148	3,575,072	1,177,106
LIABILITIES			
Warrants payable.....	-	-	13,296
Liabilities due depositors.....	-	-	702,492
Due to other funds.....	-	-	461,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	-	-	1,177,106
NET POSITION			
Restricted for pension benefits.....	123,680,148	-	-
Restricted for OPEB benefits.....	-	3,575,072	-
TOTAL NET POSITION.....	\$ 123,680,148	\$ 3,575,072	\$ -

See notes to basic financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Pension Trust Fund (as of December 31, 2016)	Other Postemployment Benefits Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Employer contributions to the trust.....	\$ 14,208,057	\$ 1,005,784
Employer contributions to pay benefit payments.....	-	7,065,216
Employee.....	4,251,635	-
Transfers from other systems.....	523,705	-
Intergovernmental.....	308,682	-
Total contributions.....	19,292,079	8,071,000
Net investment income (loss):		
Net change in fair value of investments.....	5,782,874	64,330
Interest and dividends.....	3,330,961	57,734
Total investment income (loss).....	9,113,835	122,064
Less: investment expense.....	(621,108)	(13,727)
Net investment income (loss).....	8,492,727	108,337
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	27,784,806	8,179,337
DEDUCTIONS:		
Administration.....	226,066	-
Transfers to other systems.....	584,008	-
Benefit payments and refunds.....	13,547,834	7,065,216
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	14,357,908	7,065,216
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	13,426,898	1,114,121
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	110,253,250	2,460,951
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 123,680,148	\$ 3,575,072

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City of Everett, Massachusetts (the City) 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 City is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Mayor and an elected City Council.

For financial reporting purposes, the City has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The City 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 City are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the City (the primary government) and its component units. One entity has been included as a component unit in the reporting entity, because of the significance of its operational and/or financial relationship.

Component Unit Presented as a Fiduciary Fund – The following component unit is presented as a Fiduciary Fund of the primary government due to the nature and significance of the relationship between the City and the component unit.

The Everett Contributory Retirement System was established to provide retirement benefits to City employees, the City Housing Authority employees, and their beneficiaries. The System is governed by a five-member board comprised of the City Auditor (ex-officio), two members elected by the System's participants, one member appointed by the Mayor and one member appointed by the Board members. The System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

The System did not issue a separate audited financial statement. The System issues a publicly available unaudited financial report in accordance with guidelines established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' (Commonwealth) Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). That report may be obtained by contacting the System located at 484 Broadway, Everett, MA 02149.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions are charges between the general fund and enterprise funds. 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 and 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 *City capital projects fund* is used to account for financial activities associated with City capital acquisitions and improvements that have been authorized and approved by City Council. These projects will be funded through the issuance of long-term bonds and notes, state grants and other available funds.

The nonmajor governmental funds consist of other special revenue, capital projects and permanent funds that are aggregated and presented in the *nonmajor governmental funds* column on the governmental funds financial statements.

The following describes the general use of these fund types:

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

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

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

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

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

The City reports one major proprietary fund. The *water and sewer enterprise fund* is used to account for water and sewer activities.

Additionally, the following proprietary fund type is reported:

The *internal service fund* is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments or governmental units. This fund is used to account for risk financing activities related to employees' health insurance, workers' compensation claims, and property and liability insurance.

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

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

The *pension trust fund* is used to account for the activities of the System, which accumulates resources to provide pension benefits to eligible retirees and their beneficiaries.

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

The *agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity. Agency funds apply the accrual basis of accounting but do not have a measurement focus. The City's agency fund is used to account for off-duty work details, student activity accounts, and contractor bid deposits.

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 City 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 City's financial instruments, see Note 2 – Cash and Investments.

F. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and 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, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

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

Real estate tax liens are processed during the fourth quarter of every year on delinquent properties and are recorded as receivables in the year they are processed.

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

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

Motor Vehicle 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 uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Water and Sewer User Fees

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

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables consist primarily of police details, various penalties, fees and fines and are recorded as receivables in the year accrued. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Intergovernmental

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

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

Loans

The Department of Community Development administers loan programs that provide housing assistance to residents and capital needs assistance for small businesses. Upon issuance, a receivable is recorded for the principal amount of the loan.

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

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

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

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

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, 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; donated works of art, historical treasures and similar assets; and capital assets received in service concession arrangements are recorded at acquisition value. 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 \$25,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of greater than one year.

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

Capital Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Buildings and building improvements.....	5-40
Machinery and equipment.....	5-10
Infrastructure.....	10-40

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Position)

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City 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 fund financial statements but the revenue is not available and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until it becomes available. The City has reported unavailable revenue as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds 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.

K. Interfund Transfers

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transfers between and within governmental funds 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.

L. Unavailable Revenue

Unavailable revenue at the governmental fund financial statement level 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, i.e. receivables that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

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

Net position is reported as restricted when amounts 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:

"Loans" represents community development outstanding loan receivable balances.

"Permanent funds - expendable" represents the amount of realized and unrealized investment earnings on donor restricted trusts. The restrictions and trustee policies only allow the trustees to approve spending of the realized investment earnings.

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

“Gifts and grants” represents assets that have restrictions placed on them from outside parties.

Sometimes the City 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 City’s policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows:

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

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

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

“Assigned” fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council has by resolution authorized the City Auditor to assign fund balance. Funds are assigned when the City has an obligation to purchase goods or services from the current years’ appropriation. 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.

Sometimes the City will 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 City’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.

N. 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 Everett Contributory Retirement System and the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System and additions to/deductions from the System’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are

reported by the System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

O. 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.

P. 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 earned by proprietary funds is retained by those funds.

Q. Compensated Absences

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

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

R. 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.

S. Total Column

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

The City Treasurer is the custodian of funds held in the OPEB trust fund. As of June 30, 2017, \$3,575,072 from the OPEB trust fund is included within the City's cash and investments balances in the following disclosures.

The System participates in the Pension Reserve Investment Trust (PRIT), which meets the criteria of an external investment pool. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM), which was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who serves as Trustee. The fair value of the position in the PRIT is the same as the value of the PRIT shares.

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 City's policy allows unlimited deposits in bank accounts or CD's (up to one year maturity) that are fully collateralized through a third party agreement and up to the coverage limit for insured accounts. For unsecured bank deposits and CD's, these deposits are limited to no more than 25% of the City's cash. This percentage may be increased for not more than 30 days during times of heavy collection or in anticipation of large payments that will be made by the entity in the near future. Their credit worthiness will be tracked by Veribanc, or other bank credit worthiness reporting systems. They will be diversified as much as possible. The City's policy also allows unlimited investments in money market mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that have received the highest possible rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and as otherwise referenced in the Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55.

At year-end, the carrying amount of deposits totaled \$95,204,669 and the bank balance totaled \$98,526,358. Of the bank balance, \$2,625,313 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance, \$5,642,111 was covered by the Depository Insurance Fund, \$29,905,590 was covered by the Share Insurance Fund, and \$60,353,344 was collateralized.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of deposits for the System totaled \$424,797 and the bank balance of \$455,539 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. The System does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City will manage interest rate risk by managing the duration in the account. The System follows PRIM policies for interest rate risk.

The City participates in MMDT, which maintains a cash portfolio and a short-term bond fund with combined average maturities of approximately 3 months.

As of June 30, 2017, the City had the following investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	
		<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>6-10 Years</u>
<u>Debt Securities</u>			
Government Sponsored Enterprises....	\$ 1,722,642	\$ 1,722,642	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Notes.....	1,104,470	1,002,599	101,871
Corporate Bonds.....	1,096,921	1,070,873	26,048
Bond Mutual Funds.....	<u>535,858</u>	<u>177,904</u>	<u>357,954</u>
Total Debt Securities.....	4,459,891	<u>\$ 3,974,018</u>	<u>\$ 485,873</u>
<u>Other Investments</u>			
Equity Securities.....	1,895,266		
Equity Mutual Funds.....	1,102,493		
MMDT.....	<u>4,400,252</u>		
Total Investments.....	<u>\$ 11,857,902</u>		

The System participates in PRIT. The effective weighted duration rate for PRIT investments ranged from .45 to 22.60 years. As of December 31, 2016 the Retirement System had investments in PRIT totaling \$123,243,094.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in possession of an outside party. The City will review the financial institution's financial statements and the background of the Advisor. The intent of this qualification is to limit the City's exposure to only those institutions with a proven financial strength, Capital adequacy of the firm, and overall affirmative reputation in the municipal industry. Further, all securities not held directly by the City, will be held in the City's name and tax identification number by a third party custodian

approved by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts showing individual CUSIP numbers for each security.

Of the City's investments, \$1,722,642 of government sponsored enterprises, \$1,104,470 of U.S. Treasury notes, \$1,096,921 of corporate bonds, and \$1,895,266 of equity securities are subject to custodial credit; however the custodial credit risk has been minimized through the City's investment policy as previously stated.

At December 31, 2016, the System did not have investments that were subject to custodial credit risk. The System follows PRIM policies for custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of an investment. The City will manage credit risk several ways. There will be no limit to the amount of United States Treasury and United States Government Agency obligations. In regards to other investments, the City will only purchase investment grade securities with a high concentration in securities rated A or better. The City may invest in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) with no limit to the amount of funds placed in the fund.

Standard & Poor's Investors Service rated \$89,787 of corporate bonds A+, \$332,698 of corporate bonds A, \$102,782 of corporate bonds AA, \$50,122 of corporate bonds AAA, \$109,848 of corporate bonds A-, and \$411,684 of corporate bonds were rated BBB. \$1,722,642 of government sponsored enterprise securities and \$1,104,470 of U.S. Treasury notes were rated AA+. \$106,315 of bond mutual funds were rated AAA, \$283,682 of bond mutual funds were rated B, and \$145,861 of bond mutual funds were rated BBB. \$4,400,252 of investments in MMDT were unrated. The System's investments in PRIT shares were also unrated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City will minimize concentration of credit risk by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. The City did not have any investments in anyone issuer exceeding 5 percent of the total investments.

The System follows PRIM policies for concentration of credit risk. The System did not have any investments that were subject to concentration of credit risk.

Fair Market Value of Investments

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

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

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017:

Investment Type	6/30/17	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments measured at fair value:				
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Government Sponsored Enterprises.....	\$ 1,722,642	\$ 1,722,642	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Notes.....	1,104,470	1,104,470	-	-
Corporate Bonds.....	1,096,921	-	1,096,921	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	535,858	535,858	-	-
Total debt securities.....	4,459,891	3,362,970	1,096,921	-
<u>Other investments:</u>				
Equity Securities.....	1,895,266	1,895,266	-	-
Equity Mutual Funds.....	1,102,493	1,102,493	-	-
Total other investments.....	2,997,759	2,997,759	-	-
Total investments measured at fair value.....	7,457,650	6,360,729	1,096,921	-
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
MMDT Cash Portfolio.....	4,400,252			
Total investments.....	\$ 11,857,902			

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

MMDT investments are valued at amortized cost. Under the amortized cost method, an investment is valued initially at its cost 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.

Retirement System

At December 31, 2016, the System's investments in PRIT totaled \$123,243,094.

PRIT investments are valued using the net asset value (NAV) method. This investment pool was established by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who serves as Trustee. PRIT is administered by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM). The fair values of the positions in each investment Pool are the same as the value of each Pool's shares. The System does not have the ability to control any of the investment decisions relative to its funds in PRIT.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2017, receivables for the individual major and non-major 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.....	\$ 4,020,971	\$ (531,312)	\$ 3,489,659
Tax liens.....	2,226,933	-	2,226,933
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	2,209,876	(1,277,608)	932,268
Departmental and other.....	33,859	-	33,859
Intergovernmental.....	8,072,052	-	8,072,052
Loans.....	3,901	-	3,901
Host agreement - Community enhancement fee.....	12,500,000	-	12,500,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 29,067,592</u>	<u>\$ (1,808,920)</u>	<u>\$ 27,258,672</u>

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

	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<u>Receivables:</u>			
User fees - water & sewer.....	<u>\$ 5,446,308</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,446,308</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>Receivables:</u>			
Real estate and personal property taxes.....	\$ 3,134,182	\$ -	\$ 3,134,182
Tax liens.....	2,226,933	-	2,226,933
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes.....	932,268	-	932,268
Departmental and other.....	33,385	-	33,385
Intergovernmental.....	4,808,173	1,861,409	6,669,582
Host agreement - Community enhancement fee.....	12,500,000	-	12,500,000
Total.....	<u>\$ 23,634,941</u>	<u>\$ 1,861,409</u>	<u>\$ 25,496,350</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.....	\$ 9,077,274	\$ 381,884	\$ -	\$ 9,459,158
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings and building improvements.....	128,084,007	4,687,391	-	132,771,398
Machinery and equipment.....	36,068,007	2,092,058	-	38,160,065
Infrastructure.....	86,874,988	5,436,841	-	92,311,829
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	251,027,002	12,216,290	-	263,243,292
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings and building improvements.....	(55,491,434)	(4,099,620)	-	(59,591,054)
Machinery and equipment.....	(25,905,450)	(2,283,405)	-	(28,188,855)
Infrastructure.....	(32,365,057)	(2,457,933)	-	(34,822,990)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(113,761,941)	(8,840,958)	-	(122,602,899)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net.....	137,265,061	3,375,332	-	140,640,393
Total governmental activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 146,342,335	\$ 3,757,216	\$ -	\$ 150,099,551

Water and Sewer Activities:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<u>Capital assets being depreciated:</u>				
Buildings and building improvements.....	\$ 123,434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,434
Machinery and equipment.....	489,039	102,375	-	591,414
Infrastructure.....	73,980,621	817,254	-	74,797,875
Total capital assets being depreciated.....	74,593,094	919,629	-	75,512,723
<u>Less accumulated depreciation for:</u>				
Buildings and building improvements.....	(105,127)	(17,036)	-	(122,163)
Machinery and equipment.....	(144,427)	(125,961)	-	(270,388)
Infrastructure.....	(20,363,274)	(1,123,338)	-	(21,486,612)
Total accumulated depreciation.....	(20,612,828)	(1,266,335)	-	(21,879,163)
Total water and sewer activities capital assets, net.....	\$ 53,980,266	\$ (346,706)	\$ -	\$ 53,633,560

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government.....	\$ 270,557
Public safety.....	837,784
Education.....	4,014,422
City services and facilities.....	2,883,494
Libraries and recreation.....	817,197
Community development.....	<u>17,504</u>
 Total depreciation expense - governmental activities.....	 \$ <u>8,840,958</u>
 Business-Type Activities:	
Water and sewer.....	\$ <u>1,266,335</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables, for the year ended June 30, 2017, total \$802,123 and represent funding by the general fund for temporary cash deficits in the school federal and state grant fund, highway improvements fund, and the agency fund.

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

Transfers Out:	Transfers In:		
	General Fund	City Capital Projects Fund	Total
General Fund.....	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000 (1)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	-	431,761	431,761 (2)
Water & Sewer Enterprise Fund.....	<u>611,279</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>611,279 (3)</u>
 Total.....	 \$ <u>611,279</u>	 \$ <u>881,761</u>	 \$ <u>1,493,040</u>

- (1) Budgeted transfers from the general fund to fund city capital projects.
- (2) Budgeted transfers from receipts reserved for appropriation and a capital grant to fund capital outlay.
- (3) Budgeted transfer from the water and sewer enterprise fund for indirect costs.

On a budgetary basis, general fund “transfers in” total \$9,311,279 and include \$5,000,000 from the community enhancement fee stabilization account and \$1,000,000 from the general stabilization account to reduce the tax rate as well as \$2,700,000 from the general stabilization account to fund appropriations. The stabilization accounts are recorded as a component of the general fund on a GAAP basis and accordingly, the transfers are eliminated.

NOTE 6 – OPERATING LEASE

The City entered into a ten year commercial lease, on June 17, 2013, for a building to be used by the school department for the Devan’s Elementary School. The lease agreement includes level annual payments totaling \$429,742 beginning on July 1, 2013 with the final lease payment due on July 1, 2022.

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 and each applicable enterprise fund.

As of June 30, 2017, the City had the following outstanding short-term debt:

Type	Purpose	Rate (%)	Due Date	Beginning Balance	Renewed/ Issued	Retired/ Redeemed	Ending Balance
Enterprise Notes Payable							
BAN	MCWT Interim Loans.....	0.9	12/31/2016	\$ 540,850	\$ -	\$ 540,850	\$ -

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 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 (%)	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
General Obligation Bonds of 2007.....	2026	\$ 18,187,000	4.13	\$ 1,180,000	\$ -	\$ 1,180,000	\$ -
General Obligation Bonds of 2008.....	2033	11,235,383	1.99	7,640,061	-	449,415	7,190,646
Section 108 HUD Loan.....	2028	1,000,000	0.00	1,000,000	-	63,000	937,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2010.....	2030	11,268,000	3.91	6,010,000	-	1,165,000	4,845,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2013...	2022	2,445,000	1.43	1,660,000	-	370,000	1,290,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2014.....	2034	7,636,000	2.81	6,965,000	-	325,000	6,640,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2014.....	2029	5,325,000	3.08	4,245,000	-	535,000	3,710,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2015...	2026	6,190,000	2 - 4	6,155,000	-	-	6,155,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2014.....	2035	6,025,000	2 - 4	5,575,000	-	450,000	5,125,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2016.....	2036	17,857,000	2 - 4	17,857,000	-	1,382,000	16,475,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds of 2016...	2036	4,250,000	2 - 4	11,115,000	-	2,625,000	8,490,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2017.....	2037	12,417,000	3 - 5	-	12,417,000	-	12,417,000
Total governmental bonds payable.....				69,402,061	12,417,000	8,544,415	73,274,646
Add: unamortized premium.....				3,788,798	1,072,664	763,543	4,097,919
Total governmental bonds payable, net.....				\$ 73,190,859	\$ 13,489,664	\$ 9,307,958	\$ 77,372,565

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 10,062,415	\$ 2,498,074	\$ 12,560,489
2019.....	10,103,415	2,130,777	12,234,192
2020.....	9,887,415	1,741,387	11,628,802
2021.....	5,350,415	1,448,511	6,798,926
2022.....	4,574,422	1,252,812	5,827,234
2023.....	4,243,415	1,084,923	5,328,338
2024.....	4,187,415	930,885	5,118,300
2025.....	3,837,415	782,904	4,620,319
2026.....	3,741,415	640,109	4,381,524
2027.....	2,936,415	515,746	3,452,161
2028.....	2,848,415	411,738	3,260,153
2029.....	2,604,415	335,815	2,940,230
2030.....	2,319,415	253,638	2,573,053
2031.....	1,964,415	189,095	2,153,510
2032.....	1,374,415	134,327	1,508,742
2033.....	1,149,414	97,258	1,246,672
2034.....	700,000	66,429	766,429
2035.....	555,000	45,969	600,969
2036.....	500,000	28,000	528,000
2037.....	335,000	11,725	346,725
Total.....	\$ 73,274,646	\$ 14,600,122	\$ 87,874,768

Bonds Payable Schedule – Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund

Project	Maturities Through	Original Loan Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
MWRA Bonds.....	2023	\$ 5,843,221	0.00	\$ 4,118,078	\$ 1,355,250	\$ 753,072	\$ 4,720,256
MCWT Bonds.....	2033	4,054,425	2.00	3,477,615	561,076	183,290	3,855,401
General Obligation Bonds of 2014.....	2034	1,930,000	2.81	1,505,000	-	210,000	1,295,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2014.....	2034	3,050,000	3.08	2,565,000	-	245,000	2,320,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2016.....	2026	325,000	4.00	325,000	-	35,000	290,000
General Obligation Bonds of 2017.....	2037	101,000	3 - 5	-	101,000	-	101,000
Total enterprise bonds payable.....				\$ 11,990,693	\$ 2,017,326	\$ 1,426,362	\$ 12,581,657
Add: unamortized premium.....				-	9,000	-	9,000
Total enterprise bonds payable, net.....				\$ 11,990,693	\$ 2,026,326	\$ 1,426,362	\$ 12,590,657

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

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018.....	\$ 1,620,652	\$ 195,084	\$ 1,815,736
2019.....	1,573,279	178,880	1,752,159
2020.....	1,427,585	160,176	1,587,761
2021.....	1,436,788	140,553	1,577,341
2022.....	1,171,401	119,688	1,291,089
2023.....	1,137,944	97,968	1,235,912
2024.....	867,081	78,667	945,748
2025.....	581,660	63,781	645,441
2026.....	486,337	55,257	541,594
2027.....	461,115	46,639	507,754
2028.....	330,471	39,001	369,472
2029.....	335,459	31,137	366,596
2030.....	240,553	22,931	263,484
2031.....	240,317	18,115	258,432
2032.....	234,155	13,420	247,575
2033.....	239,244	8,739	247,983
2034.....	67,962	3,952	71,914
2035.....	69,439	2,593	72,032
2036.....	29,784	1,204	30,988
2037.....	30,431	613	31,044
Total.....	\$ <u>12,581,657</u>	\$ <u>1,278,398</u>	\$ <u>13,860,055</u>

The Commonwealth has approved school construction assistance to the City. The assistance program which is administered by the MSBA provides resources for future debt service of general obligation school bonds outstanding. During 2017, \$1,730,062 of such assistance was received and \$5,190,182 will be received in future years. Of this amount, \$382,009 represents reimbursement of long-term interest costs and \$4,808,173 represents reimbursement of approved construction costs. Accordingly, a \$4,808,173 intergovernmental receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources – unavailable revenue has been reported in the governmental fund financial statements. The unavailable revenue has been recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide financial statements.

The City 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 City had the following authorized and unissued debt:

Purpose	Amount
Schute Library construction.....	\$ 223,650
Water/Sewer infrastructure improvements.....	3,204,636
Hancock Street fire station improvements.....	3,500,000
Meadow playground design.....	500
Park design.....	1,267,000
Departmental equipment and software.....	430,000
Total.....	\$ <u>8,625,786</u>

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 69,402,061	\$ 12,417,000	\$ (8,544,415)	\$ 73,274,646	\$ 10,062,415
Add: unamortized premium.....	<u>3,788,798</u>	<u>1,072,664</u>	<u>(763,543)</u>	<u>4,097,919</u>	<u>789,481</u>
Total bonds payable.....	73,190,859	13,489,664	(9,307,958)	77,372,565	10,851,896
Compensated absences.....	7,788,978	4,009,297	(3,459,763)	8,338,512	4,035,949
Workers' compensation.....	693,878	910,943	(732,998)	871,823	87,182
Other postemployment benefits.....	83,343,000	21,355,000	(7,977,000)	96,721,000	-
Net pension liability.....	<u>110,340,000</u>	<u>31,335,000</u>	<u>(30,822,000)</u>	<u>110,853,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 275,356,715</u>	<u>\$ 71,099,904</u>	<u>\$ (52,299,719)</u>	<u>\$ 294,156,900</u>	<u>\$ 14,975,027</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Long-term bonds payable.....	\$ 11,990,693	\$ 2,017,326	\$ (1,426,362)	\$ 12,581,657	\$ 1,620,652
Add: unamortized premium.....	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>2,947</u>
Total bonds payable.....	11,990,693	2,026,326	(1,426,362)	12,590,657	1,623,599
Other postemployment benefits.....	599,000	184,000	(94,000)	689,000	-
Compensated absences.....	95,857	22,517	(51,826)	66,548	39,109
Workers' compensation.....	-	107,885	-	107,885	10,789
Net pension liability.....	<u>1,689,000</u>	<u>480,000</u>	<u>(472,000)</u>	<u>1,697,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total business type activity long-term liabilities.....	<u>\$ 14,374,550</u>	<u>\$ 2,820,728</u>	<u>\$ (2,044,188)</u>	<u>\$ 15,151,090</u>	<u>\$ 1,673,497</u>

The long-term liabilities will be liquidated in the future by the general fund and enterprise fund.

NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources. 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.

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

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

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

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

At year end, the balances of the general, capital improvement, employee leave buyback, and community enhancement stabilization accounts totaled \$6,606,000, \$2,071,865, \$7,874, and \$12,500,000, respectively and are reported as unassigned fund balance within the general fund.

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS				
	General	City Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent fund principal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,228,999	\$ 1,228,999
Restricted for:				
City capital projects fund.....	-	15,562,045	-	15,562,045
City federal and state grant funds.....	-	-	830,489	830,489
City gifts and other grants.....	-	-	1,804,322	1,804,322
School federal and state grant funds.....	-	-	577,234	577,234
School gifts and other grants.....	-	-	54,139	54,139
City/School revolving funds.....	-	-	1,912,991	1,912,991
School lunch fund.....	-	-	590,199	590,199
Receipts reserved for appropriations.....	-	-	851,415	851,415
Community development.....	-	-	588,395	588,395
School capital projects.....	-	-	3,801,200	3,801,200
Permanent trust funds.....	-	-	94,377	94,377
Committed to:				
General government.....	158,403	-	-	158,403
Public safety.....	262,472	-	-	262,472
City services and facilities.....	540,259	-	-	540,259
Human services.....	404,242	-	-	404,242
Library and recreation.....	10,935	-	-	10,935
Assigned to:				
General government.....	873,378	-	-	873,378
Public safety.....	508,305	-	-	508,305
Education.....	1,783,921	-	-	1,783,921
City services and facilities.....	1,291,647	-	-	1,291,647
Human services.....	453,137	-	-	453,137
Library and recreation.....	48,446	-	-	48,446
Property and liability insurance.....	176,522	-	-	176,522
Employee benefits.....	126,663	-	-	126,663
Unassigned.....	36,217,588	-	-	36,217,588
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 42,855,918	\$ 15,562,045	\$ 12,333,760	\$ 70,751,723

The details for the committed and assigned amounts in the preceding table are provided on the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual in the *Required Supplementary Information* section of this report. The amounts are listed under the column titled Amounts Carried Forward to Next Year. The restricted amounts presented above are for funds that are subject to externally imposed constraints relating to grants, contributions, or laws and regulations by other governments.

NOTE 10 – HOST COMMUNITY AGREEMENT

The City entered into a Host Community Agreement (Agreement) with Wynn MA, LLC (Wynn) a subsidiary of Wynn Resorts, Limited on April 19, 2013 for the development of a luxury hotel and a destination resort casino (the Project). Under the agreement, the City is entitled to impact payments to be made in lieu of all taxes and other assessments otherwise due from Wynn. The impact payments include Project planning payments, community enhancement fee, an annual community impact fee and an annual payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT).

Project Planning Payments

The Project planning payments represent reasonable and direct costs of determining the impacts of the Project and negotiating this and related agreements. To receive payment, the City must prepare and submit to Wynn a budget for all costs for which the City will be seeking payment or reimbursement. The City must also provide reasonable substantiation and documentation for any costs paid for or reimbursed by Wynn. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City received \$1,735,707 of project planning payments from Wynn, which have been recorded as departmental and other revenue in the general fund.

Community Enhancement Fee

The community enhancement fee totals \$30,000,000 and is payable in three annual installments of \$5,000,000, \$12,500,000 and \$12,500,000 with the first payment due upon the awarding of an unconditional category 1 license to Wynn and to Wynn commencing construction of the Project. As of June 30, 2017, the City has received the first two payments totaling \$17,500,000; which were recorded in the community enhancement fee stabilization account which was established in accordance with Chapter 82 of the Acts of 2017. Under this law, the funds can be appropriated by a 2/3 vote of the City Council for City capital improvement projects identified by the City including, but not limited to, the acquisition of interests in land, the acquisition of tangible assets, or the undertaking of assets or projects that have a useful life of not less than 5 years and a cost of not less than \$50,000 and which are not categorized as annual operating expenses; provided however, that the term “capital project” shall include the payment of debt service on such projects, whether those projects were approved before or after the effective date of this act, and major departmental capital equipment, that meets the useful life requirement as previously noted. In addition, monies in the fund up to 2.5% of the amount raised by taxation in the most recent fiscal year for which the rate has been certified, may be appropriated for non-capital purposes by a 2/3 vote of the City Council. During 2017, the City appropriated \$5,000,000 to reduce the tax rate and as of June 30, 2017, the balance in the community enhancement stabilization account totaled \$12,500,000. The City has recorded a receivable for the remaining community enhancement fee at its face value of \$12,500,000 because the difference between the face value and the present value was not considered material.

Annual Community Impact Fee Payment

Beginning 30 days after Wynn’s commencement of operation of a destination resort casino at the Project site, Wynn shall pay an annual community impact fee to Everett in the sum of \$5,000,000. The annual community impact fee shall continue for as long as Wynn (or any parent, subsidiary or related entities) owns, controls or operates a commercial gaming facility at the Project site and shall increase by 2.5% per annum. The impact fee is based on the Project substantially as proposed, containing approximately 1.32 million square feet of building area. If total square footage of the Project building area exceeds 1.75 million square feet, then the parties shall renegotiate the impact fee in good faith based on the actual impacts resulting from such additional square footage. However, if, after Wynn commences operations, Wynn undertakes any substantial new construction on property which is not a part of the Project site as of the date Wynn commences operations then the parties shall

renegotiate the impact fee or negotiate a separate impact fee in good faith based on the actual impacts resulting from such substantial new construction on such New Property.

Annual Payment in Lieu of Taxes

Beginning 30 days after Wynn’s commencement of operation of a destination resort casino at the Project site, Wynn shall make an annual payment in lieu of taxes of \$20,000,000 to Everett. The annual PILOT payment shall continue for as long as Wynn (or any parent, subsidiary or related entity) owns, controls or operates a commercial gaming facility at the Project site and shall increase by 2.5% per annum. The PILOT is based on the Project substantially as proposed, containing approximately 1.32 million square feet of building area. If total square footage of the Project building area exceeds 1.75 million square feet, then the parties shall renegotiate the PILOT in good faith based on the full amount of additional space above the currently proposed 1.32 million square feet. However, if, after Wynn commences operations, Wynn undertakes any substantial new construction on property which is not a part of the Project site as of the date Wynn commences operations, then the parties shall renegotiate the PILOT or negotiate a separate real estate tax arrangement in good faith based on such substantial new construction on such New Property.

NOTE 11 - RISK FINANCING

The City 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 City carries commercial insurance. In addition, the City is self-insured for damages not covered by commercial insurance. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years.

The City is self-insured for its workers’ compensation and its health insurance activities. The health insurance activities are accounted for in the internal service fund where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred and the workers’ compensation activities are accounted for in the general fund and the internal service fund.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many factors. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claims settlement trends, and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for non-incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expense regardless of whether allocated to specific claims.

Health Insurance

The estimate of IBNR claims is based on a historical trend analysis and recent trends. The City purchases individual stop loss insurance for claims in excess of \$110,000. Settled claims have not exceeded this third party insurance coverage in any of the previous past two years. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2015, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Year-End
2016.....	\$ 2,170,000	\$ 21,627,000	\$ (21,697,000)	\$ 2,100,000
2017.....	2,100,000	22,681,000	(22,831,000)	1,950,000

Workers' Compensation

Workers' compensation claims are administered by the City's Personnel Department and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from annual appropriations. The estimated future workers' compensation liability is based on history and injury type. Changes in the reported liability since July 1, 2015, are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims Payments	Balance at Year-End	Current Portion
2016.....	\$ 725,736	\$ 495,845	\$ (527,703)	\$ 693,878	\$ 89,214
2017.....	693,878	1,018,828	(732,998)	979,708	97,971

NOTE 12 - PENSION PLAN

The City is a member of the Everett Contributory Retirement System (ECRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees of the 2 member units. The System is administered by five board members (Board) on behalf of all current employees and retirees except for current teachers and retired teachers. Chapter 32 of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. The System is a component unit and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

The City 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 City to the MTRS. Therefore, the City 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 City 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 City's portion of the collective pension expense, contributed by the Commonwealth, of \$17,828,115 is reported in the general fund as intergovernmental revenue and pension benefits in the current fiscal year. The portion of the Commonwealth's collective net pension liability associated with the City is \$174,774,212 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 Systems provide 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.

At December 31, 2016, the System's membership consists of the following:

Active members.....	782
Inactive members.....	155
Disabled members.....	73
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.....	<u>448</u>
Total.....	<u><u>1,458</u></u>

Contributions

Chapter 32 of the MGL governs the contributions of plan members and member units. Active plan members are required to contribute 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 ECRS a legislatively mandated actuarial determined contribution that is apportioned among the employers based on active current payroll. The total member units' contribution for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$14,208,000, 35.54% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with plan member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City's proportionate share of the required contribution was \$13,703,000 which equaled its actual contribution.

Pension Liabilities

The components of the net pension liability of the participating member units at June 30, 2017 were as follows:

Total pension liability.....	\$	240,421,000
The pension plan's fiduciary net position.....	<u>(123,680,000)</u>	
The net pension liability.....	\$	<u><u>116,741,000</u></u>
The pension plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....		51.44%

At June 30, 2017, the City reported a liability of \$112,550,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016. Accordingly, update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to

the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members. At December 31, 2016, the City's proportion was 96.41%, which increased from its proportion measured at December 31, 2015 of 96.38%.

Pension Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$12,774,000. At June 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$11,051,000 and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$3,326,000. Changes of assumptions included a decrease in the discount rate from 7.75% to 7.625% and the mortality assumption was updated to reflect a fully generational table.

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

Deferred Category	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	\$ (3,326,000)	\$ (3,326,000)
Changes of assumptions.....	6,258,000	-	6,258,000
Difference between projected and actual earnings.....	4,766,000	-	4,766,000
Changes in proportionate share of contributions.....	27,000	-	27,000
Total deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources.....	\$ 11,051,000	\$ (3,326,000)	\$ 7,725,000

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

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows)
2018.....	\$ 2,298,000
2019.....	2,298,000
2020.....	2,211,000
2021.....	707,000
2022.....	211,000
Total.....	\$ 7,725,000

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.....	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method.....	5.01% increasing total appropriation
Remaining amortization period.....	13 years
Asset valuation method.....	Actuarial value, 5-year smoothing
Inflation rate.....	Not explicitly assumed
Investment rate of return/Discount rate.....	7.625%, decreased from 7.75%
Projected salary increases.....	Varies by length of service with ultimate rates of 4.25% for Group 1, 4.50% for Group 2 and 4.75% for Group 4.
Cost of living adjustments.....	3.0% of the first \$14,000 of retirement income.
Rates of retirement.....	Varies based upon age for general employees, police and fire employees.
Rates of disability.....	Based on an analysis of past experience. It is also assumed that the percentage of job-related disabilities is 55% for Groups 1 & 2 and 90% for Group 4.
Mortality Rates:	
Pre-Retirement.....	The RP-2000 Employees Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2009 (gender distinct).
Healthy Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2009 (gender distinct).
Disabled Retiree.....	The RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Table projected generationally with Scale BB and a base year of 2012 (gender distinct).

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Equities.....	14.50%	7.50%
Small/Mid Cap Equities.....	3.50%	7.75%
International Equities (Unhedged).....	16.00%	7.83%
Emerging International Equities.....	6.00%	9.61%
High-Yield Bonds.....	1.50%	5.75%
Bank Loans.....	1.50%	6.00%
EMD (external).....	1.00%	5.75%
EMD (local currency).....	2.00%	6.50%
TIPS.....	3.00%	3.75%
Core bonds.....	5.00%	4.00%
20 + Year Treasury STRIPS.....	5.00%	3.75%
Private Equity.....	10.00%	9.50%
Private Debt.....	4.00%	9.06%
Real Estate (Core).....	10.00%	6.50%
Hedge Funds.....	13.00%	6.48%
Timber/Natural Resources.....	4.00%	6.00%
	<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 7.55%. 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 7.625%. 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 7.625%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.625%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.625%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.625%)	Current Discount (7.625%)	1% Increase (8.625%)
The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability.....	\$ <u>139,488,000</u>	\$ <u>112,550,000</u>	\$ <u>89,787,000</u>
ECRS total net pension liability.....	\$ <u>144,682,000</u>	\$ <u>116,741,000</u>	\$ <u>93,130,000</u>

NOTE 13 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description – The City of Everett administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (“the Retiree Health Plan”). The plan provides lifetime healthcare and life insurance for eligible retirees and their spouses through the City’s group health insurance plan, which covers both 1,634 active and 1,083 retired members. Chapter 32B of the MGL assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan. Benefit provisions are negotiated between the City and the unions representing City employees and are renegotiated each bargaining period. The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy – Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the City and union representatives. The required contribution is based on a pay-as-you-go financing requirement. The City contributes 85 percent of the cost of current-year medical premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the remaining 15 percent of their premium costs. For life insurance, the City contributes 85 percent of the cost of current year premiums and plan members contribute the remaining 15 percent. Retirees contribute 100% of the premium cost for dental coverage. For 2017, the City contributed \$8.1 million to the plan. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City’s average contribution rate was 7.96% of covered employee payroll.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed special legislation that has allowed the City to establish a postemployment benefit trust fund and to enable the City to begin pre-funding its other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities.

During 2017, the City pre-funded future OPEB liabilities totaling \$1,005,784 by contributing funds to the OPEB trust fund in excess of the pay-as-you-go required contribution. These funds are reported within the fiduciary funds financial statements. As of June 30, 2017, the balance of this fund totaled \$3,575,072.

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

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	1,083
Current active members.....	<u>1,634</u>
Total.....	<u><u>2,717</u></u>

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

Total OPEB Liability.....	\$ 247,327,326
Less: Plan fiduciary net position.....	<u>(3,575,072)</u>
Net OPEB liability.....	<u><u>\$ 243,752,254</u></u>
The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	1.45%

Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined by using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods including the measurement date that was updated to June 30, 2017 to be in accordance with GASB #74:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age.
Asset valuation method.....	Market Value of Assets as of the Reporting Date, June 30, 2017.
Investment rate of return.....	6.20%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Municipal bond rate.....	3.13% as of June 30, 2017 (source: S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index - SAPIHG).
Single equivalent discount rate.....	3.75% as of June 30, 2017 and 4.00% as of June 30, 2016, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation. Using a blend of the Municipal Bond Index Rate for unfunded periods and the Investment Rate of Return for funded periods.
Healthcare cost trend rate.....	5.00%
General inflation rate.....	2.75% as of June 30, 2017 and for future periods.
Annual salary increases.....	3.00% annually as of June 30, 2017 and for future periods.
Pre- Retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Employees Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Post- Retirement mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2009 for males and females.
Disabled mortality.....	RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally with scale BB and a base year 2012 for males and females.
Mortality experience study.....	The mortality assumptions reflect PERAC’s recent experience analysis published in 2014 (based on years 2006-2011), updated to reflect data through January 1, 2015 for post-retirement mortality, and professional judgement. As such, mortality assumptions reflect observed current mortality as well as expected mortality improvements.

Investment policy

The City’s policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the City Council by a majority vote of its members. 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 City’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 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 of by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The Plan’s expected future real rate of return of 3.45% is added to the expected inflation of 2.75% to produce the long-term expected nominal rate of return of 6.2%.

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 3.77%. 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 OPEB liability was 3.75% as of June 30, 2017 and 4.00% as of June 30, 2016. The discount rate is a blend of the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Trust Fund assets and a yield or index rate for 20 year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rate of AA/Aa or higher, which was based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20 – Year High Grade Index. The blending is based on the sufficiency of projected assets to make projected benefit payments.

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan’s target asset allocation as of June 30, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity - Large Cap.....	38.00%	4.00%
Domestic Equity - Small/Mid Cap.....	6.00%	6.00%
International Equity - Developed Market.....	5.00%	4.50%
International Equity - Emerging Market.....	3.00%	7.00%
Domestic Fixed Income.....	37.00%	2.00%
International Fixed Income.....	7.00%	3.00%
Alternatives.....	0.00%	6.50%
Real Estate.....	3.00%	6.25%
Cash.....	1.00%	0.00%
Total Asset Allocation.....	100.00%	

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost, calculated using the discount rate of 3.75%, as well as what the net other postemployment benefit liability and service cost would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
Net OPEB liability..... \$	197,285,140 \$	243,752,254 \$	207,018,965

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

	1% Decrease (4.00%)	Current Trend (5.00%)	1% Increase (6.00%)
Net OPEB liability..... \$	197,285,140 \$	243,752,254 \$	305,397,263

Changes in Assumptions – The discount rate has changed from 4.00% to 3.75%. The mortality tables used have been updated to “fully generational,” and now use Scale BB with the RP-2000 table and a base year of 2009.

Changes in Plan Provisions – None.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The City’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 the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation 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 City’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City’s net OPEB obligation are summarized in the following table:

Annual required contribution.....	\$	16,646,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....		3,358,000
Amortization of actuarial losses.....		6,203,000
Adjustments to annual required contribution.....		<u>(4,668,000)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense).....		21,539,000
Contributions made.....		<u>(8,071,000)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation.....		13,468,000
Net OPEB obligation--beginning of year.....		<u>83,942,000</u>
Net OPEB obligation--end of year.....	\$	<u><u>97,410,000</u></u>

During 2017, the City’s OPEB contributions totaled \$8,071,000 which included \$7,065,216 of pay-as-you go payments, as well as \$1,005,784 to pre-fund future liabilities.

The City’s annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2017 was as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
6/30/2017	\$ 21,539,000	37%	\$ 97,410,000
6/30/2016	24,932,000	29%	83,942,000
6/30/2015	17,547,000	38%	66,340,000

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2016, the most recent valuation date, the plan was 1.1% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$225.1 million and the actuarial value of assets was \$2.5 million, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$222.6 million. The covered payroll was \$101.4 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 219.5%.

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

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of the 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 most recent actuarial valuation, the actuarial liabilities were determined using the individual entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment return assumption, which is based on the expected yield on the assets of the City, calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, salary increases at 3% per year, a general inflation rate of 2.75%, an annual medical care inflation rate of 5%, and an annual dental care inflation rate of 5%. The actuarial value of assets is reported at fair market value. The UAAL is being amortized over a 30 year period, using a level dollar amortization method on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2016, is 21 years.

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

The City has entered into, or is planning to enter into, contracts totaling approximately \$3.2 million for water and sewer infrastructure improvements.

The City has entered into, or is planning to enter into, contracts totaling approximately \$3.5 million for Hancock Street fire station improvements.

The City has entered into, or is planning to enter into, contracts totaling approximately \$1.3 million for park designs.

NOTE 15 – TAX INCREMENT FINANCING AGREEMENTS

The City enters into tax increment financing (TIF) agreements with local businesses under Chapter 40, Section 59 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Under this section of the law, localities may grant property tax exemptions of a business' property tax bill for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdictions. The exemptions may be granted to any business located within or promising to relocate to the City.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the City exempted property taxes totaling \$33,947,514 under this program.

Note 10 describes the various agreements for payments in lieu of taxes related to the Host Community Agreement (Agreement) with Wynn MA, LLC a subsidiary of Wynn Resorts, Limited on April 19, 2013 for the development of a luxury hotel and a destination resort casino.

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 12, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 17 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2017, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

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

The following GASB pronouncements will be implemented in the future:

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

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

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Required Supplementary Information

General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule

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

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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 Personnel property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 94,773,395	\$ 94,888,436	\$ 95,069,751	\$ -	\$ 181,315
Tax liens.....	-	-	329,151	-	329,151
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,220,000	3,220,000	4,352,191	-	1,132,191
Local options meals tax.....	450,000	450,000	545,969	-	95,969
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	500,000	500,000	351,992	-	(148,008)
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	14,000	14,000	14,112	-	112
Licenses and permits.....	669,542	669,542	1,337,627	-	668,085
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,697,985	-	697,985
Intergovernmental.....	75,738,945	75,966,864	77,334,401	-	1,367,537
Departmental and other.....	2,598,167	2,598,167	3,207,803	-	609,636
Investment income.....	35,000	35,000	96,698	-	61,698
TOTAL REVENUES.....	178,999,049	179,342,009	184,337,680	-	4,995,671
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government:					
City council:					
Personnel services.....	265,372	265,372	250,980	-	14,392
General expenditures.....	85,355	85,355	47,343	37,955	57
TOTAL.....	350,727	350,727	298,323	37,955	14,449
Mayor:					
Personnel services.....	874,165	874,165	792,661	-	81,504
General expenditures.....	522,785	522,785	369,982	138,783	14,020
Capital improvement plan.....	69,685	69,685	-	69,685	-
Reserve fund.....	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
TOTAL.....	1,486,635	1,486,635	1,162,643	208,468	115,524
City auditor:					
Personnel services.....	497,584	497,584	480,157	-	17,427
General expenditures.....	279,108	279,108	215,195	51,289	12,624
Capital Articles.....	6,984	6,984	285	6,699	-
TOTAL.....	783,676	783,676	695,637	57,988	30,051
Budget:					
General expenditures.....	248	248	-	-	248
Purchasing:					
Personnel services.....	171,198	172,198	172,104	-	94
General expenditures.....	18,303	17,303	5,532	10,964	807
TOTAL.....	189,501	189,501	177,636	10,964	901
Assessors:					
Personnel services.....	312,210	312,210	296,850	-	15,360
General expenditures.....	308,990	140,277	43,179	95,837	1,261
Professional services.....	169,584	438,297	259,365	176,143	2,789
TOTAL.....	790,784	890,784	599,394	271,980	19,410

(Continued)

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			
Treasurer/ collector:					
Personnel services.....	709,257	709,257	687,739	-	21,518
General expenditures.....	267,300	267,300	195,600	60,872	10,828
Postage.....	55,000	55,000	43,147	11,853	-
TOTAL.....	1,031,557	1,031,557	926,486	72,725	32,346
City solicitor:					
Personnel services.....	247,280	247,280	185,597	-	61,683
General expenditures.....	122,498	122,498	112,861	8,457	1,180
TOTAL.....	369,778	369,778	298,458	8,457	62,863
Human resources:					
Personnel services.....	428,556	469,556	477,127	-	(7,571)
General expenditures.....	113,991	116,000	58,169	49,470	8,361
Employee leave buyback.....	2,659	203,650	202,659	-	991
TOTAL.....	545,206	789,206	737,955	49,470	1,781
Information technologies:					
Personnel services.....	222,126	222,126	207,591	-	14,535
General expenditures.....	527,134	637,134	381,738	254,811	585
Capital Articles.....	286,989	176,989	131,843	45,146	-
TOTAL.....	1,036,249	1,036,249	721,172	299,957	15,120
City clerk:					
Personnel services.....	310,207	318,207	315,876	-	2,331
General expenditures.....	58,705	73,705	50,568	9,691	13,446
TOTAL.....	368,912	391,912	366,444	9,691	15,777
Election Commissions:					
Personnel services.....	226,527	226,527	199,953	-	26,574
General expenditures.....	54,482	54,482	46,047	3,820	4,615
TOTAL.....	281,009	281,009	246,000	3,820	31,189
Licensing:					
Personnel services.....	4,200	4,200	4,200	-	-
General expenditures.....	550	550	476	74	-
TOTAL.....	4,750	4,750	4,676	74	-
Conservation commission:					
Personnel services.....	29,422	29,422	3,650	-	25,772
General expenditures.....	880	880	48	232	600
TOTAL.....	30,302	30,302	3,698	232	26,372
Planning board:					
Personnel services.....	5,200	5,200	5,200	-	-
General expenditures.....	375	375	367	-	8
TOTAL.....	5,575	5,575	5,567	-	8

(Continued)

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			
Appeals board:					
Personnel services.....	7,696	7,600	7,600	-	-
General expenditures.....	500	596	594	-	2
TOTAL.....	8,196	8,196	8,194	-	2
Total general government.....	7,283,105	7,650,105	6,252,283	1,031,781	366,041
Public safety:					
Police:					
Personnel services.....	12,819,688	12,994,688	12,405,136	-	589,552
General expenditures.....	415,151	757,152	711,543	33,442	12,167
Capital Articles.....	433,817	95,816	82,682	13,134	-
TOTAL.....	13,668,656	13,847,656	13,199,361	46,576	601,719
Fire:					
Personnel services.....	10,301,166	10,344,260	9,636,735	-	707,525
General expenditures.....	250,023	250,023	191,614	49,976	8,433
Capital Articles.....	106,120	106,120	104,636	1,484	-
TOTAL.....	10,657,309	10,700,403	9,932,985	51,460	715,958
Inspectional services:					
Personnel services.....	1,672,417	1,587,417	1,447,644	-	139,773
General expenditures.....	2,329,056	2,649,097	2,227,439	397,342	24,316
Capital Articles.....	912,918	724,917	479,628	245,289	-
TOTAL.....	4,914,391	4,961,431	4,154,711	642,631	164,089
Parking clerk:					
General expenditures.....	6,346	6,346	-	-	6,346
Emergency communications center:					
Personnel services.....	967,977	977,977	966,014	-	11,963
General expenditures.....	89,879	91,629	60,167	30,110	1,352
TOTAL.....	1,057,856	1,069,606	1,026,181	30,110	13,315
Total public safety.....	30,304,558	30,585,442	28,313,238	770,777	1,501,427
Education.....	81,383,980	84,311,904	75,599,435	8,712,469	-
City services facility:					
Executive division.....	1,885,214	3,020,827	2,254,109	516,710	250,008
Facilities/maintenance.....	2,632,112	1,594,499	1,361,563	204,678	28,258
Engineering.....	862,403	862,403	613,242	195,636	53,525
Parks and cemeteries.....	1,646,611	1,646,611	1,168,097	281,322	197,192
Stadium.....	49,950	49,950	23,756	23,216	2,978
Highway.....	1,914,491	1,914,656	1,286,261	473,512	154,883
Snow & Ice.....	389,328	389,328	568,504	-	(179,176)
Solid Waste.....	2,804,875	2,884,875	2,741,615	136,832	6,428
Total city services and facilities.....	12,184,984	12,363,149	10,017,147	1,831,906	514,096

(Continued)

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			
Human services:					
Health inspection services:					
Personnel services.....	1,233,142	1,233,142	1,131,672	-	101,470
General expenditures.....	37,120	43,120	34,628	8,453	39
TOTAL.....	1,270,262	1,276,262	1,166,300	8,453	101,509
Planning & development:					
Personnel services.....	365,014	365,014	364,914	-	100
General expenditures.....	579,226	695,000	262,651	411,771	20,578
Capital Outlay.....	581,760	587,986	242,208	329,273	16,505
TOTAL.....	1,526,000	1,648,000	869,773	741,044	37,183
Council on aging:					
General expenditures.....	47,785	47,785	39,277	2,655	5,853
Veterans services:					
Personnel services.....	89,316	89,316	82,991	-	6,325
General expenditures.....	496,984	496,984	343,213	29,150	124,621
TOTAL.....	586,300	586,300	426,204	29,150	130,946
Commission on disability:					
Personnel services.....	3,700	3,700	2,200	-	1,500
General expenditures.....	250	250	-	-	250
TOTAL.....	3,950	3,950	2,200	-	1,750
Mayor's office of human services:					
Personnel services.....	381,371	381,371	368,808	-	12,563
General expenditures.....	82,704	82,704	80,660	1,108	936
Capital Outlay.....	74,969	74,969	-	74,969	-
TOTAL.....	539,044	539,044	449,468	76,077	13,499
Total human services.....	3,973,341	4,101,341	2,953,222	857,379	290,740
Libraries and recreation:					
Library - Parlin and Shute:					
Personnel services.....	835,897	835,897	691,422	-	144,475
General expenditures.....	229,753	217,137	203,977	8,227	4,933
Capital Outlay.....	92,516	105,132	78,151	26,198	783
TOTAL.....	1,158,166	1,158,166	973,550	34,425	150,191
Recreation:					
Personnel services.....	560,145	560,145	522,254	-	37,891
General expenditures.....	196,033	196,033	165,874	14,021	16,138
Capital Outlay.....	10,935	10,935	-	10,935	-
TOTAL.....	767,113	767,113	688,128	24,956	54,029
Total libraries and recreation.....	1,925,279	1,925,279	1,661,678	59,381	204,220

(Continued)

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			
Pension benefits:					
Retirement board:					
Pension fund contribution.....	69,700	13,703,004	13,693,010	-	9,994
Non-contributory pensions.....	<u>13,703,004</u>	<u>69,700</u>	<u>34,417</u>	-	<u>35,283</u>
Total pension benefits.....	<u>13,772,704</u>	<u>13,772,704</u>	<u>13,727,427</u>	-	<u>45,277</u>
Property and liability insurance:					
Employee injuries.....	719,379	776,379	732,998	26,809	16,572
Property/ liability insurance.....	<u>1,598,408</u>	<u>1,598,406</u>	<u>1,443,095</u>	<u>149,713</u>	<u>5,598</u>
Total property and liability insurance.....	<u>2,317,787</u>	<u>2,374,785</u>	<u>2,176,093</u>	<u>176,522</u>	<u>22,170</u>
Employee benefits:					
Unemployment compensation.....	437,152	620,152	468,086	75,000	77,066
Employee insurance:					
Life insurance.....	84,342	84,342	69,565	-	14,777
Health insurance.....	19,723,887	20,751,083	20,699,420	51,663	-
AD&D Insurance.....	18,540	18,540	28,367	-	(9,827)
FICA.....	<u>1,347,899</u>	<u>1,500,393</u>	<u>1,365,405</u>	-	<u>134,988</u>
Total employee benefits.....	<u>21,611,820</u>	<u>22,974,510</u>	<u>22,630,843</u>	<u>126,663</u>	<u>217,004</u>
Claims and judgements.....	-	-	251,691	-	(251,691)
State and county charges.....	12,933,097	12,933,097	13,511,625	-	(578,528)
Debt service:					
Principal.....	8,544,416	8,544,416	8,544,416	-	-
Interest.....	<u>2,385,760</u>	<u>2,385,760</u>	<u>2,285,758</u>	-	<u>100,002</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	<u>198,620,831</u>	<u>203,922,492</u>	<u>187,924,856</u>	<u>13,566,878</u>	<u>2,430,758</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES.....					
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	<u>(19,621,782)</u>	<u>(24,580,483)</u>	<u>(3,587,176)</u>	<u>(13,566,878)</u>	<u>7,426,429.00</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in.....	6,611,279	9,311,279	9,311,279	-	-
Transfers out.....	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,346,829)</u>	<u>(2,346,829)</u>	-	<u>-</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	<u>6,611,279</u>	<u>6,964,450</u>	<u>6,964,450</u>	-	<u>-</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE.....	(13,010,503)	(17,616,033)	3,377,274	(13,566,878)	7,426,429
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year.....	<u>26,222,979</u>	<u>26,222,979</u>	<u>26,222,979</u>	-	<u>-</u>
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, End of year.....	<u>\$ 13,212,476</u>	<u>\$ 8,606,946</u>	<u>\$ 29,600,253</u>	<u>\$ (13,566,878)</u>	<u>\$ 7,426,429</u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

(Concluded)

Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System

The Pension Plan's Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability presents multi-year trend information on the net pension liability and related ratios.

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

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

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 CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
EVERETT CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
Total pension liability:			
Service cost.....	\$ 5,511,000	\$ 5,759,000	\$ 6,346,000
Interest.....	16,044,000	16,750,000	17,243,000
Changes in benefit terms.....	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-	-	(4,252,000)
Changes in assumptions.....	-	-	8,000,000
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions.....	<u>(12,592,000)</u>	<u>(12,789,000)</u>	<u>(13,406,000)</u>
Net change in total pension liability.....	8,963,000	9,720,000	13,931,000
Total pension liability, beginning.....	<u>207,807,000</u>	<u>216,770,000</u>	<u>226,490,000</u>
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 216,770,000</u>	<u>\$ 226,490,000</u>	<u>\$ 240,421,000</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:			
Member contributions.....	\$ 3,642,000	\$ 3,277,000	\$ 4,358,000
Employer contributions.....	13,011,000	13,596,000	14,208,000
Other additions.....	19,000	13,000	1,000
Net investment income (loss).....	7,053,000	551,000	8,492,000
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	(12,592,000)	(12,789,000)	(13,406,000)
Administrative expenses.....	<u>(219,000)</u>	<u>(208,000)</u>	<u>(226,000)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position.....	10,914,000	4,440,000	13,427,000
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year.....	<u>94,899,000</u>	<u>105,813,000</u>	<u>110,253,000</u>
Fiduciary net position at end of year (b)	<u>\$ 105,813,000</u>	<u>\$ 110,253,000</u>	<u>\$ 123,680,000</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 110,957,000</u>	<u>\$ 116,237,000</u>	<u>\$ 116,741,000</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	48.81%	48.68%	51.44%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 36,167,000	\$ 36,981,000	\$ 39,973,000
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	306.79%	314.32%	292.05%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
EVERETT CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 13,011,000	\$ 13,596,000	\$ 14,208,000
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>13,011,000</u>	<u>13,596,000</u>	<u>14,208,000</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 36,167,000	\$ 36,981,000	\$ 39,973,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	35.97%	36.76%	35.54%

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 RETURN
EVERETT CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year Ended December 31,	Annual money-weighted rate of return
2014.....	7.31%
2015.....	0.51%
2016.....	7.55%

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.

The annual money-weighted rate of return has been calculated by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board (PRIM).

See notes to required supplementary information.

Pension Plan Schedules – City

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

The Schedule of City's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the City'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 City 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 CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
EVERETT CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset).....	96.38%	96.38%	96.41%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)..... \$	106,940,000	\$ 112,029,000	\$ 112,550,000
City's covered employee payroll..... \$	34,858,000	\$ 35,642,000	\$ 38,538,000
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	306.79%	314.32%	292.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	48.81%	48.68%	51.44%

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 CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
EVERETT CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 12,526,000	\$ 13,109,000	\$ 13,703,000
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	<u>12,526,000</u>	<u>13,109,000</u>	<u>13,703,000</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 34,858,000	\$ 35,642,000	\$ 38,538,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	35.93%	36.78%	35.56%

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 City 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 City; the portion of the collective pension expense as both a revenue and pension expense recognized by the City; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

Fiscal Year	Commonwealth's 100% Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the City	City's Expense and Revenue Recognized for the Commonwealth's Support	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Liability
2017.....	\$ 174,774,212	\$ 17,828,115	52.73%
2016.....	149,836,518	12,153,075	55.38%
2015.....	108,435,522	7,533,536	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 Benefit Plan Schedules

GASB 74 Schedules

The Schedule of Changes in the City'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 City's Contributions presents multi-year trend information on the City'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.

GASB 45 Schedules

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

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents, over time, the ratio of the actual annual employer contributions to the annual required contribution.

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
CITY'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017
Total OPEB Liability	
Service Cost.....	\$ 9,822,802
Interest.....	9,068,465
Changes of benefit terms.....	-
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	-
Changes of assumptions.....	-
Benefit payments.....	<u>(7,065,216)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability.....	11,826,051
Total OPEB liability - beginning.....	<u>235,501,275</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a).....	<u><u>\$ 247,327,326</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Employer contributions to the trust.....	\$ 1,005,784
Employer contributions to pay benefit payments.....	7,065,216
Net investment income.....	108,337
Benefit payments.....	<u>(7,065,216)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position.....	1,114,121
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning.....	<u>2,460,951</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b).....	<u><u>\$ 3,575,072</u></u>
Town's net OPEB liability- ending (a)-(b).....	<u><u>\$ 243,752,254</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.....	1.45%
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 101,415,481
Town's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	240.35%

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 CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

	June 30, 2017
Actuarially determined contribution.....	\$ 22,422,832
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution.....	(8,071,000)
Contribution deficiency (excess).....	\$ 14,351,832
Covered-employee payroll.....	\$ 101,415,481
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll.....	7.96%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Annual money-weighted rate of return</u>
2017.....	3.77%

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 FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
7/1/2016	\$ 2,460,951	\$ 225,053,506	\$ 222,592,555	1.1%	\$ 101,415,481	219.5%
7/1/2015	1,602,550	236,210,859	234,608,309	0.7%	98,373,017	238.5%
7/1/2013	-	161,490,260	161,490,260	0.0%	92,470,636	174.6%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Actual Contributions Made	Percentage Contributed
2017	\$ 22,849,000	\$ 8,071,000	35%
2016	19,790,000	7,330,000	37%
2015	15,594,000	6,659,000	43%
2014	15,230,000	7,371,000	48%
2013	15,552,000	6,350,000	41%
2012	13,602,000	5,969,000	44%

See notes to required supplementary information.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

Actuarial Methods:

Valuation date.....	July 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual entry age
Amortization method.....	Level dollar amortization over 30 years
Asset valuation method.....	Market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Remaining amortization period.....	21 years as of July 1, 2016
------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return/Discount Rate.....	4.00%
Medical/drug cost trend rate.....	5.00%
Dental.....	5.00%
General inflation rate.....	2.75%
Annual compensation increase.....	3.00%

Plan Membership:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependents.....	1,083
Current active members.....	<u>1,634</u>
Total.....	<u><u>2,717</u></u>

See notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE A - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

1. Budgetary Information

Municipal Law requires the adoption of a balanced budget that is approved by the Mayor and the City Council (the Council). The Mayor presents an annual budget to the Council, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommendations of expenditures and other financing uses. Expenditures are budgeted by categories that are broken down by personal services, expenses, debt service and capital outlay, which are mandated by Municipal Law. The Council, 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 departments subsequent to the approval of the annual budget, requires majority Council approval via a supplemental appropriation or Council order.

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

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the legal level of spending authorized (functional level). 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 of the Council.

The City adopts an annual budget for the General Fund in conformity with the guidelines described above. The original 2017 budget authorized \$198.6 million in appropriations and other amounts to be raised; which includes \$11.9 million of amounts carried forward from the prior year. During 2017, the Council also approved supplemental appropriations totaling \$7.6 million. The most significant increases relate to educational operations, and contributions to the OPEB trust fund, capital improvement stabilization fund and general stabilization fund. The Office of the City Auditor has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained on an individual line item appropriation basis. Budgetary control is exercised through the City’s accounting system.

2. Budgetary - GAAP Reconciliation

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

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis.....	\$ 3,377,274
<u>Perspective differences:</u>	
Activity of the stabilization funds recorded in the general fund for GAAP.....	5,807,736
<u>Basis of accounting differences:</u>	
Net change in recording accrued payroll.....	(116,604)
Net change in recording tax refunds payable.....	(494,596)
Net change in recording 60 day receipts.....	112,144
Recognition of revenue for on-behalf payments.....	17,828,115
Recognition of expenditures for on-behalf payments.....	<u>(17,828,115)</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis.....	<u>\$ 8,685,954</u>

3. Appropriation Deficits

During 2017, actual expenditures and encumbrances exceeded budgeted appropriations for human resources-personnel services accounts as well as snow and ice, AD&D insurance, claims and judgements, and state and county charges. State and county charges are assessments from the Commonwealth which are directly deducted from local receipts provided by the state. The over-expenditure in state county charges relates to charter school tuition and registry of motor vehicle non-renewal surcharges. These over-expenditures will be funded by the subsequent years' tax levy.

NOTE B – PENSION PLAN

Pension Plan Schedules – Retirement System

A. Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

The Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios includes the detailed changes in the systems total pension liability, changes in the systems net position, and the ending net pension liability. It also demonstrates the plan's net position as a percentage of the total pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

B. Schedule of Contributions

Governmental employers are required to pay an annual appropriation as established by PERAC. The total 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 total appropriations are payable on July 1 and January 1. Employers may choose to pay the entire appropriation in July at a discounted rate. Accordingly, actual employer contributions may be less than the "total appropriation." The pension fund appropriations are allocated amongst employers based on covered payroll.

C. Schedule of Investment Return

The money weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense. A money weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Inputs to the money weighted rate of return calculation are determined monthly.

Pension Plan Schedules - City

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

The Schedule of the City'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 City'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 City 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 City 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 City 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 City; the portion of the collective pension expense as both revenue and pension expense recognized by the City; and the Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total liability.

D. Changes in Assumptions

The discount rate has changed from 7.75% to 7.625%.

The mortality tables used have been updated to "fully generational," and now use Scale BB with the RP-2000 table.

E. Changes in Plan Provisions - None**NOTE C – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

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

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

The Schedule of Changes in the City'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 City's Contributions

The Schedule of the City's Contributions includes the City'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 City 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 City

The City currently finances its other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on a combined pre-funded and 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 1.1%. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City 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 multi-year trend information which compares, over time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits with the actuarial value of accumulated plan assets.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

The Schedule of Employer Contributions presents, over time, the ratio of the actual annual employer contributions to the annual required contribution.

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.

Changes in Assumptions

The discount rate has changed from 4.00% to 3.75%.

The mortality tables used have been updated to "fully generational," and now use Scale BB with the RP-2000 table and a base year of 2009.

Changes in Plan Provisions

None.

Combining and Individual Fund Statements

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

City Federal & State Grants Fund – This fund is used to account for non-school related activity specifically financed by federal and state grants which are designated for specific programs.

Other City Grants & Gifts Fund – This fund is used to account for non-school related activity specifically financed by other grants and gifts which are designated for specific programs.

School Federal & State Grants Fund – This fund is used to account for the educational programs specifically financed by federal and state grants which are designated for specific programs.

Other School Grants & Gifts Fund – This fund is used to account for the educational programs specifically financed by other grants and gifts which are designated for specific programs.

City/School Revolving Fund – This fund is used to account for revolving funds specifically allowed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These funds are expended for purposes specified by the enabling statutes.

School Lunch Fund – This fund is used to account for all cafeteria activities and is funded by user charges, federal and state grants and commodities received.

Receipts Reserved Fund – This fund is used to account for receipts reserved for appropriation.

Community Development Grants Fund – This fund is used to account for community development activity specifically financed by federal, state, and other grants which are designated for specific programs.

Capital Project Funds

Capital project funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

School Capital Projects Fund – The school capital projects fund is used to account for school capital projects as identified in the City's capital plan, which includes yearly expenditures for infrastructure and other project activities.

Highway Improvements Fund – This fund is used to account for construction, reconstruction and improvements to roadways, streets and sidewalks. Funding is provided primarily by grants.

Permanent Funds

Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support governmental programs.

City/School Trust Fund – This fund is used to account for various contributions associated with educational, cemetery and library operations.

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**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds			
	City Federal & State Grants	Other City Grants & Gifts	School Federal & State Grants	Other School Grants & Gifts
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 871,900	\$ 1,827,956	\$ -	\$ 54,855
Investments.....	-	-	-	-
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:				
Intergovernmental.....	-	-	987,810	-
Loans.....	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 871,900	\$ 1,827,956	\$ 987,810	\$ 54,855
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 41,411	\$ 23,634	\$ 229,223	\$ 716
Due to other funds.....	-	-	181,353	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	41,411	23,634	410,576	716
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-
Restricted.....	830,489	1,804,322	577,234	54,139
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	830,489	1,804,322	577,234	54,139
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES.....	\$ 871,900	\$ 1,827,956	\$ 987,810	\$ 54,855

Special Revenue Funds

City/School Revolving Fund	School Lunch	Receipts Reserved	Community Development	Subtotal
\$ 2,031,049	\$ 982,842	\$ 851,415	\$ 598,457	\$ 7,218,474
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	987,810
-	-	-	3,901	3,901
<u>\$ 2,031,049</u>	<u>\$ 982,842</u>	<u>\$ 851,415</u>	<u>\$ 602,358</u>	<u>\$ 8,210,185</u>
\$ 118,058	\$ 392,643	\$ -	\$ 13,963	\$ 819,648
-	-	-	-	181,353
<u>118,058</u>	<u>392,643</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,963</u>	<u>1,001,001</u>
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>1,912,991</u>	<u>590,199</u>	<u>851,415</u>	<u>588,395</u>	<u>7,209,184</u>
<u>1,912,991</u>	<u>590,199</u>	<u>851,415</u>	<u>588,395</u>	<u>7,209,184</u>
<u>\$ 2,031,049</u>	<u>\$ 982,842</u>	<u>\$ 851,415</u>	<u>\$ 602,358</u>	<u>\$ 8,210,185</u>

(Continued)

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**

JUNE 30, 2017

	Capital Project Funds			Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	School Capital Projects Fund	Highway Improvements	Subtotal	City/School Trust Fund	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 4,834,474	\$ -	\$ 4,834,474	\$ 905,225	\$ 12,958,173
Investments.....	-	-	-	418,151	418,151
Receivables, net of uncollectibles:					
Intergovernmental.....	55,797	2,020,861	2,076,658	-	3,064,468
Loans.....	-	-	-	-	3,901
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 4,890,271	\$ 2,020,861	\$ 6,911,132	\$ 1,323,376	\$ 16,444,693
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable.....	\$ 1,089,071	\$ -	\$ 1,089,071	\$ -	\$ 1,908,719
Due to other funds.....	-	159,452	159,452	-	340,805
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,089,071	159,452	1,248,523	-	2,249,524
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenues.....	-	1,861,409	1,861,409	-	1,861,409
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	1,228,999	1,228,999
Restricted.....	3,801,200	-	3,801,200	94,377	11,104,761
TOTAL FUND BALANCES.....	3,801,200	-	3,801,200	1,323,376	12,333,760
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES... \$	4,890,271	\$ 2,020,861	\$ 6,911,132	\$ 1,323,376	\$ 16,444,693

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds			
	City Federal & State Grants	Other City Grants & Gifts	School Federal & State Grants	Other School Grants & Gifts
REVENUES:				
Charges for services.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental.....	1,749,354	-	7,733,038	-
Departmental and other.....	-	169,639	-	-
Contributions.....	-	1,026,543	-	37,901
Investment income.....	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES.....	1,749,354	1,196,182	7,733,038	37,901
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government.....	15,838	664,338	-	-
Public safety.....	1,209,026	11,363	-	-
Education.....	-	-	7,274,924	43,396
Public works.....	27,000	-	-	-
Community development.....	1,477	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	87,385	52,376	-	-
Library and recreation.....	97,431	141,560	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	1,438,157	869,637	7,274,924	43,396
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	311,197	326,545	458,114	(5,495)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Issuance of debt.....	-	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	(31,761)	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	(31,761)	-	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	279,436	326,545	458,114	(5,495)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	551,053	1,477,777	119,120	59,634
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 830,489	\$ 1,804,322	\$ 577,234	\$ 54,139

Special Revenue Funds

City/School Revolving Fund	School Lunch	Receipts Reserved	Community Development	Subtotal
\$ 236,602	\$ 578,550	\$ 264,274	\$ -	\$ 1,079,426
718,250	3,964,549	-	476,707	14,641,898
1,398,577	-	41,559	-	1,609,775
-	-	-	-	1,064,444
-	-	-	796	796
159,460	-	-	-	159,460
<u>2,512,889</u>	<u>4,543,099</u>	<u>305,833</u>	<u>477,503</u>	<u>18,555,799</u>
313,219	-	-	-	993,395
77,391	-	-	-	1,297,780
1,107,241	6,127,047	-	-	14,552,608
22,415	-	-	-	49,415
-	-	-	617,825	619,302
105,503	-	-	-	245,264
301,148	-	-	-	540,139
<u>1,926,917</u>	<u>6,127,047</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>617,825</u>	<u>18,297,903</u>
<u>585,972</u>	<u>(1,583,948)</u>	<u>305,833</u>	<u>(140,322)</u>	<u>257,896</u>
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	(400,000)	-	(431,761)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(400,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(431,761)</u>
<u>585,972</u>	<u>(1,583,948)</u>	<u>(94,167)</u>	<u>(140,322)</u>	<u>(173,865)</u>
<u>1,327,019</u>	<u>2,174,147</u>	<u>945,582</u>	<u>728,717</u>	<u>7,383,049</u>
<u>\$ 1,912,991</u>	<u>\$ 590,199</u>	<u>\$ 851,415</u>	<u>\$ 588,395</u>	<u>\$ 7,209,184</u>

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Capital Project Funds			Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	School Capital Projects Fund	Highway Improvements	Subtotal	City/School Trust Fund	
REVENUES:					
Charges for services.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,079,426
Intergovernmental.....	580,490	1,051,862	1,632,352	-	16,274,250
Departmental and other.....	-	-	-	-	1,609,775
Contributions.....	-	-	-	510	1,064,954
Investment income.....	-	-	-	8,811	9,607
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	159,460
TOTAL REVENUES.....	580,490	1,051,862	1,632,352	9,321	20,197,472
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government.....	-	-	-	-	993,395
Public safety.....	-	-	-	-	1,297,780
Education.....	2,418,500	-	2,418,500	-	16,971,108
Public works.....	-	1,315,662	1,315,662	-	1,365,077
Community development.....	-	-	-	-	619,302
Health and human services.....	-	-	-	-	245,264
Library and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	540,139
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	2,418,500	1,315,662	3,734,162	-	22,032,065
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,838,010)	(263,800)	(2,101,810)	9,321	(1,834,593)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Issuance of debt.....	4,100,000	-	4,100,000	-	4,100,000
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	-	(431,761)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	4,100,000	-	4,100,000	-	3,668,239
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	2,261,990	(263,800)	1,998,190	9,321	1,833,646
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR...	1,539,210	263,800	1,803,010	1,314,055	10,500,114
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 3,801,200	\$ -	\$ 3,801,200	\$ 1,323,376	\$ 12,333,760

(Concluded)

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government and to other government units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

Health Insurance Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of costs, and employer and employee contributions associated with health insurance.

Workers' Compensation and Other Insurance Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of costs, and employer contributions associated with worker's compensation and property and liability insurance.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Health Insurance	Workers' Compensation & Other Insurance	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 8,022,155	\$ 204,756	\$ 8,226,911
Investments.....	2,271,222	-	2,271,222
Working capital deposit.....	1,619,100	-	1,619,100
TOTAL ASSETS.....	11,912,477	204,756	12,117,233
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT:			
Warrants payable.....	1,885	-	1,885
Health claims payable.....	1,950,000	-	1,950,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,951,885	-	1,951,885
NET POSITION			
Unrestricted.....	\$ 9,960,592	\$ 204,756	\$ 10,165,348

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Health Insurance	Workers' Compensation & Other Insurance	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Employee contributions	\$ 4,566,091	\$ -	\$ 4,566,091
Employer contributions	19,581,722	-	19,581,722
Other contributions.....	-	2,875	2,875
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	24,147,813	2,875	24,150,688
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Cost of interfund services provided.....	22,830,706	-	22,830,706
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	1,317,107	2,875	1,319,982
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Investment income.....	36,494	87	36,581
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS.....	1,353,601	2,962	1,356,563
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	8,606,991	201,794	8,808,785
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 9,960,592	\$ 204,756	\$ 10,165,348

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Health Insurance	Workers' Compensation & Other Insurance	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from interfund services provided.....	\$ 24,147,813	\$ 2,875	\$ 24,150,688
Payments for interfund services used.....	(23,087,821)	-	(23,087,821)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	1,059,992	2,875	1,062,867
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Sales and purchases of investments, net.....	(128,050)	-	(128,050)
Investment income.....	36,494	87	36,581
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	(91,556)	87	(91,469)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	968,436	2,962	971,398
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	7,053,719	201,794	7,255,513
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 8,022,155	\$ 204,756	\$ 8,226,911
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)			
TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 1,317,107	\$ 2,875	\$ 1,319,982
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:			
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Working capital deposit.....	(109,000)	-	(109,000)
Warrants payable.....	1,885	-	1,885
Health claims payable.....	(150,000)	-	(150,000)
Total adjustments.....	(257,115)	-	(257,115)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ 1,059,992	\$ 2,875	\$ 1,062,867

Agency Fund

The Agency fund is used to account for off-duty work details, student activity accounts, and contractor bid deposits.

AGENCY FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Beginning of Year	Additions	Deletions	End of Year
ASSETS				
CURRENT:				
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Departmental and other.....	\$ 610,604	\$ 5,287,238	\$ (4,720,736)	\$ 1,177,106
LIABILITIES				
Warrants payable.....	\$ 15,364	\$ 16,479	\$ (18,547)	\$ 13,296
Liabilities due depositors.....	575,151	10,157,698	(10,030,357)	702,492
Due to other funds.....	20,089	5,328,168	(4,886,939)	461,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$ 610,604	\$ 15,502,345	\$ (14,935,843)	\$ 1,177,106

Statistical Section

Boston View



Statistical Section

This part of the comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

- These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

- These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

- These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

- These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

- These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

SOURCES: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position By Component

Last Ten Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 114,658,086	\$ 117,273,796	\$ 118,277,758	\$ 124,490,889	\$ 82,438,762	\$ 98,104,115	\$ 94,083,135	\$ 93,957,633	\$ 93,319,037	\$ (53,918,981)
Restricted.....	5,673,871	5,990,073	6,898,579	7,940,594	11,308,017	5,999,017	9,824,106	7,318,742	8,705,756	8,536,461
Unrestricted.....	18,719,343	14,221,046	5,870,743	(5,361,232)	(2,010,411)	(13,084,410)	(129,678,355)	(141,164,221)	(121,066,940)	45,382,520
Total governmental activities net position.....	\$ 139,051,300	\$ 137,484,915	\$ 131,047,080	\$ 127,070,251	\$ 91,736,368	\$ 91,018,722	\$ (25,771,114)	\$ (39,887,846)	\$ (19,042,147)	\$ -
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets (A).....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,501,105	\$ 42,401,805	\$ 42,882,536	\$ 42,966,905	\$ 43,996,186	\$ 45,184,999
Unrestricted (A).....	-	-	-	-	2,790,282	3,847,469	2,542,195	3,598,139	5,636,636	(45,184,999)
Total business-type activities net position.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,291,387	\$ 46,249,274	\$ 45,424,731	\$ 46,565,044	\$ 49,632,822	\$ -
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 114,658,086	\$ 117,273,796	\$ 118,277,758	\$ 124,490,889	\$ 125,939,867	\$ 140,505,920	\$ 136,965,671	\$ 136,924,538	\$ 137,315,223	\$ (8,733,982)
Restricted.....	5,673,871	5,990,073	6,898,579	7,940,594	11,308,017	5,999,017	9,824,106	7,318,742	8,705,756	8,536,461
Unrestricted.....	18,719,343	14,221,046	5,870,743	(5,361,232)	779,871	(9,236,941)	(127,136,160)	(137,566,082)	(115,430,304)	197,521
Total primary government net position.....	\$ 139,051,300	\$ 137,484,915	\$ 131,047,080	\$ 127,070,251	\$ 138,027,755	\$ 137,267,996	\$ 19,653,617	\$ 6,677,198	\$ 30,590,675	\$ -

(B)

(A) Prior to 2012, water and sewer activities were accounted for in governmental funds.

(B) 2014 and subsequent years reflect the implementation of GASB 68

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government (B).....	\$ 7,740,656	\$ 7,231,594	\$ 6,560,589	\$ 6,609,901	\$ 9,445,386	\$ 10,218,563	\$ 11,400,759	\$ 12,158,409	\$ 13,394,332	\$ 13,853,866
Public safety.....	19,338,874	20,322,856	18,719,453	18,943,531	26,249,785	36,153,436	39,963,943	41,111,224	44,666,520	46,775,869
Education.....	67,613,849	71,312,196	75,765,242	79,171,561	111,173,712	113,182,318	119,353,198	126,324,128	136,723,183	145,520,938
City services and facilities.....	8,996,815	8,817,415	8,850,504	10,194,913	12,256,790	15,097,920	14,296,582	17,490,503	14,639,253	16,120,304
Water & Sewer (A).....	10,270,891	10,700,171	11,498,967	11,327,039	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development (B).....	-	-	-	-	-	492,590	1,006,713	945,813	57,625	405,349
Human services.....	1,975,423	1,947,477	1,909,596	1,926,020	2,093,982	2,986,073	3,096,636	3,972,247	4,354,088	4,590,737
Libraries and recreation.....	1,252,932	1,488,016	1,350,901	1,346,732	2,066,192	2,389,294	2,634,069	3,143,406	3,080,763	3,993,699
Employee Benefits.....	32,694,849	34,454,036	34,400,055	36,235,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest.....	3,409,078	3,255,936	2,321,225	2,778,837	2,639,622	2,601,124	2,306,058	2,129,397	1,916,451	1,747,562
Intergovernmental (C).....	7,468,292	8,426,222	9,058,965	8,851,801	9,180,689	-	-	-	-	-
Total government activities expenses.....	160,761,659	167,955,919	170,435,497	177,386,192	175,106,158	183,121,318	194,057,958	207,275,127	218,832,215	233,008,324
Business-type activities:										
Water & Sewer (A).....	-	-	-	-	12,885,454	13,475,796	14,322,052	15,095,682	15,402,393	16,311,608
Total primary government expenses.....	\$ 160,761,659	\$ 167,955,919	\$ 170,435,497	\$ 177,386,192	\$ 187,991,612	\$ 196,597,114	\$ 208,380,010	\$ 222,370,809	\$ 234,234,608	\$ 249,319,932
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
General government charges for services.....	\$ 1,002,266	\$ 919,967	\$ 893,294	\$ 1,124,204	\$ 1,300,567	\$ 934,003	\$ 1,131,393	\$ 1,163,599	\$ 1,530,370	\$ 1,563,901
Public Safety charges for services.....	2,641,714	2,077,219	2,150,594	1,982,510	1,652,923	2,850,724	2,353,477	2,548,196	4,111,774	5,488,823
Education charges for services.....	1,069,192	1,134,942	952,887	892,832	994,766	829,899	1,207,084	777,691	820,905	1,212,679
Other charges for services.....	15,598,685	11,281,732	10,601,840	9,065,255	433,779	373,782	404,817	444,615	704,944	793,374
Education operating grants and contributions.....	45,112,147	52,015,568	55,811,485	60,542,836	63,266,603	72,050,490	82,317,733	81,510,620	90,903,891	97,934,307
Public safety operating grants and contributions.....	1,228,876	1,420,846	1,458,037	2,122,973	922,474	881,640	1,372,560	2,249,481	987,308	1,557,869
Other operating grants and contributions.....	2,013,118	2,687,906	1,245,364	1,605,839	1,599,040	2,153,721	3,004,878	2,171,627	2,737,636	2,396,099
City services and facilities capital grants and contributions.....	567,371	356,301	653,207	1,270,635	1,461,575	1,307,829	832,729	420,987	1,014,442	1,323,158
Education capital grants and contributions.....	3,911,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital grants and contributions.....	38,351	-	9,918	471,750	677,021	670,947	1,346,296	256,910	333,540	747,557
Total government activities program revenues.....	73,182,988	71,894,481	73,776,626	79,078,834	72,308,748	82,053,035	93,970,967	91,543,726	103,144,810	113,017,767
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services - Water & Sewer.....	-	-	-	-	11,133,398	13,891,640	13,946,348	16,767,337	18,005,313	17,579,874
Operating grants and contributions - Water & Sewer.....	-	-	-	-	-	8,636	21,018	29,849	43,646	90,731
Capital grants and contributions - Water & Sewer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939,600.00	1,065,750
Total business-type activities program revenues.....	-	-	-	-	11,133,398	13,900,276	13,967,366	16,797,186	18,988,559	18,736,355
Total primary government program revenues.....	\$ 73,182,988	\$ 71,894,481	\$ 73,776,626	\$ 79,078,834	\$ 83,442,146	\$ 95,953,311	\$ 107,938,333	\$ 108,340,912	\$ 122,133,369	\$ 131,754,122
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities.....	\$ (87,578,671)	\$ (96,061,438)	\$ (96,658,871)	\$ (98,307,358)	\$ (102,797,410)	\$ (101,068,283)	\$ (100,086,991)	\$ (115,731,401)	\$ (115,687,405)	\$ (119,990,557)
Business-type activities.....	-	-	-	-	(1,752,056)	424,480	(354,686)	1,701,504	3,586,166	2,424,747
Total primary government net expense.....	\$ (87,578,671)	\$ (96,061,438)	\$ (96,658,871)	\$ (98,307,358)	\$ (104,549,466)	\$ (100,643,803)	\$ (100,441,677)	\$ (114,029,897)	\$ (112,101,239)	\$ (117,565,810)

(Continued)

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Revenues and other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds payable.....	\$ 66,462,361	\$ 71,751,780	\$ 77,682,298	\$ 78,396,428	\$ 81,146,891	\$ 88,633,872	\$ 82,487,277	\$ 90,166,428	\$ 92,942,432	\$ 95,349,960
Tax liens (D).....	-	-	-	-	-	1,387,186	1,217,971	-	779,186	197,134
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,364,667	2,642,652	2,607,898	2,741,051	2,810,116	2,940,909	3,180,085	3,724,538	4,205,358	4,382,417
Local options meals tax.....	-	-	-	-	-	457,561	488,112	501,327	550,625	545,969
Penalties, interest on taxes, and other taxes.....	2,417,251	3,204,544	3,455,534	3,473,012	6,783,311	932,498	878,084	582,610	513,731	351,992
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.....	11,807,447	10,922,399	8,955,937	8,709,312	6,066,395	5,958,553	6,505,939	5,882,015	6,752,028	6,760,390
Unrestricted investment income.....	1,056,395	577,393	342,719	315,099	82,234	87,761	118,278	109,028	223,517	216,416
Miscellaneous.....	1,548,670	5,396,285	1,144,086	695,627	1,893,325	23,521	22,449	87,532	47,839	173,572
Transfers, net.....	-	-	-	-	(108,482)	466,593	(1,171,143)	561,191	518,388	611,279
Special item.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	-
Total governmental activities.....	86,656,791	94,495,053	94,188,472	94,330,529	98,673,790	100,888,454	93,727,052	101,614,669	136,533,104	108,589,129
Business-type activities:										
Transfers, net.....	-	-	-	-	108,482	(466,593)	1,171,143	(561,191)	(518,388)	(611,279)
Total primary government.....	\$ 86,656,791	\$ 94,495,053	\$ 94,188,472	\$ 94,330,529	\$ 98,782,272	\$ 100,421,861	\$ 94,898,195	\$ 101,053,478	\$ 136,014,716	\$ 107,977,850
Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities.....	\$ (921,880)	\$ (1,566,385)	\$ (2,470,399)	\$ (3,976,829)	\$ (4,123,620)	\$ (179,829)	\$ (6,359,939)	\$ (14,116,732)	\$ 20,845,699	\$ (11,401,428)
Business-type activities.....	-	-	-	-	(1,643,574)	(42,113)	816,457	1,140,313	3,067,778	1,813,468
Total primary government.....	\$ (921,880)	\$ (1,566,385)	\$ (2,470,399)	\$ (3,976,829)	\$ (5,767,194)	\$ (221,942)	\$ (5,543,482)	\$ (12,976,419)	\$ 23,913,477	\$ (9,587,960)

(A) Prior to 2012, water and sewer activities were accounted for in governmental funds.

(B) Prior to 2013, community development expenditures were reported as general government expenditures.

(C) Prior to 2013, employee benefits and state and county charges (intergovernmental) were not charged to functional line-items.

(D) Prior to 2013, tax liens were reported as penalties and interest on taxes.

(Concluded)

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund										
Reserved.....	\$ 2,563,356	\$ 2,587,913	\$ 3,057,027	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unreserved.....	7,494,555	6,475,706	4,163,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed.....	-	-	-	-	838,622	2,000,446	2,397,168	2,750,852	2,792,988	1,376,311
Assigned.....	-	-	-	723,121	980,880	7,532,724	7,577,487	1,121,815	2,307,963	5,262,019
Unassigned.....	-	-	-	<u>15,528,899</u>	<u>16,464,364</u>	<u>14,141,312</u>	<u>17,324,226</u>	<u>21,595,795</u>	<u>29,069,013</u>	<u>36,217,588</u>
Total general fund.....	\$ <u>10,057,911</u>	\$ <u>9,063,619</u>	\$ <u>7,220,890</u>	\$ <u>16,252,020</u>	\$ <u>18,283,866</u>	\$ <u>23,674,482</u>	\$ <u>27,298,881</u>	\$ <u>25,468,462</u>	\$ <u>34,169,964</u>	\$ <u>42,855,918</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Unreserved, reported in:										
Special revenue funds.....	\$ 12,818,986	\$ 13,499,740	\$ 14,580,651	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital projects funds.....	2,985,866	5,335,790	3,812,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent funds.....	331,256	207,010	212,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonspendable.....	1,237,051	1,239,784	1,227,921	1,228,670	1,227,488	1,180,193	1,232,351	1,228,489	1,228,569	1,228,999
Restricted.....	-	-	-	9,105,484	8,781,762	10,790,455	14,321,721	10,412,616	20,528,449	26,666,806
Unassigned.....	-	-	-	<u>(91,118)</u>	<u>(235,241)</u>	<u>(311,932)</u>	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds.....	\$ <u>17,373,159</u>	\$ <u>20,282,324</u>	\$ <u>19,833,642</u>	\$ <u>10,243,036</u>	\$ <u>9,774,009</u>	\$ <u>11,658,716</u>	\$ <u>15,554,072</u>	\$ <u>11,641,105</u>	\$ <u>21,757,018</u>	\$ <u>27,895,805</u>

(A) Prior to 2012, water and sewer activities were accounted for in governmental funds.
 Note: The City implemented GASB 54 in 2011, fund balances prior to 2011 have been reported in the pre-GASB 54 format.

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Years

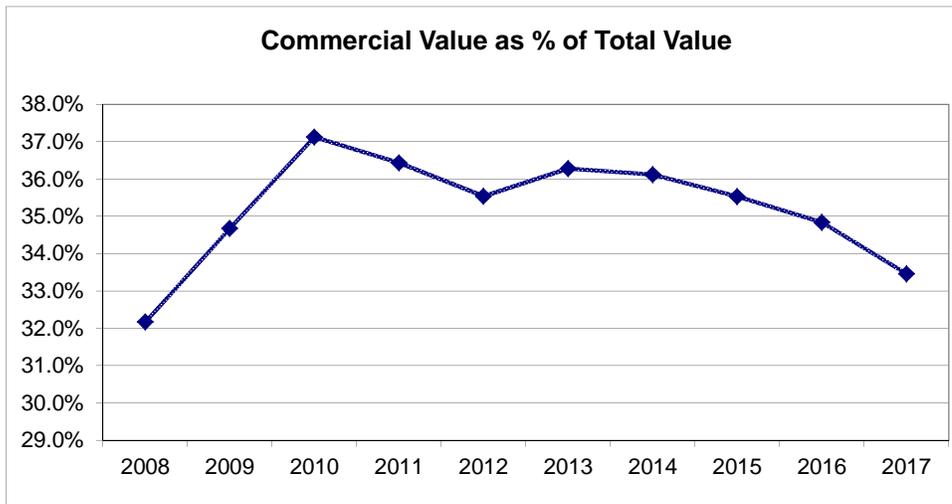
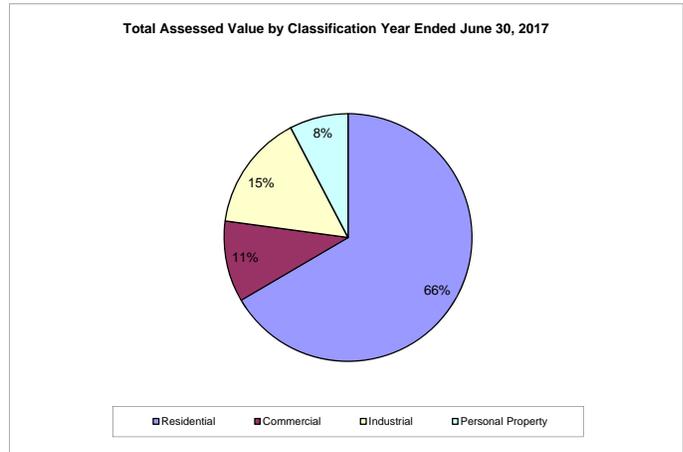
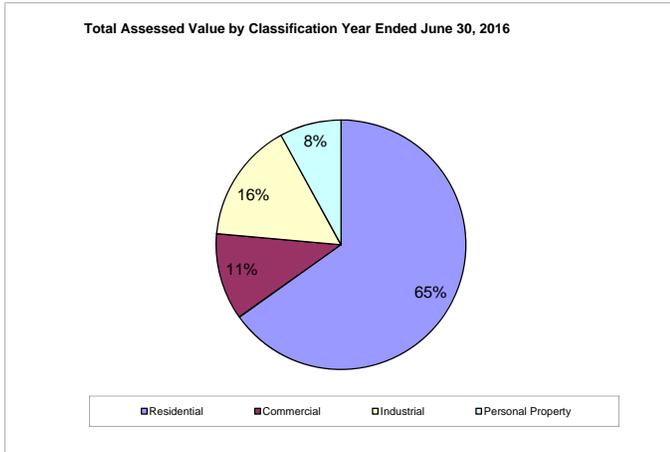
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:										
Real estate and personal property taxes, net of tax refunds.....	\$ 66,486,677	\$ 70,861,889	\$ 76,516,681	\$ 80,110,135	\$ 82,642,350	\$ 85,418,506	\$ 86,690,275	\$ 88,644,890	\$ 92,604,668	\$ 94,687,299
Tax liens (C).....	-	-	-	-	-	1,387,186	1,217,971	676,286	670,234	329,151
Motor vehicle excise taxes.....	3,273,301	2,896,358	2,561,308	2,805,452	2,780,238	2,751,895	3,397,069	3,556,578	4,013,283	4,352,191
Local options meals tax (B).....	-	-	-	-	-	457,561	488,112	501,327	550,625	545,969
Penalties and interest on taxes (C).....	2,323,439	3,195,309	3,276,698	3,110,150	2,195,506	918,384	878,084	582,610	513,731	351,992
Charges for services.....	3,190,137	3,292,530	3,003,980	2,930,244	3,154,253	2,562,994	2,519,813	1,156,783	1,106,605	1,079,426
Charges for service-water & sewer (A).....	10,754,599	10,619,705	10,509,979	10,306,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits.....	654,005	339,958	463,831	450,644	276,832	1,128,765	1,030,195	1,112,065	1,212,658	1,337,627
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,367,717	1,130,956	1,099,831	1,033,634	950,950	1,062,118	880,428	1,232,782	1,666,292	1,697,985
Intergovernmental.....	63,523,303	65,758,923	67,971,020	74,474,637	75,950,473	83,012,265	94,679,962	94,055,129	103,168,643	111,436,766
Departmental & other (B).....	-	-	-	-	-	414,673	1,204,203	1,359,930	2,919,528	4,817,578
Contributions (B).....	-	-	-	-	-	407,191	692,386	592,185	856,519	1,211,266
Investment income.....	998,581	604,505	387,816	345,758	121,509	90,054	119,077	110,716	231,004	217,212
Other (B).....	1,652,642	5,634,009	1,557,224	1,011,751	2,172,710	-	22,449	87,532	47,839	173,572
Total Revenue.....	154,224,401	164,334,142	167,348,368	176,578,625	170,244,821	179,611,592	193,820,024	193,668,813	209,561,629	222,238,034
Expenditures:										
General government.....	6,378,800	5,987,552	6,160,773	6,049,347	5,918,735	5,023,161	5,996,564	6,174,501	6,787,720	7,115,698
Public safety.....	18,957,985	20,221,569	18,761,928	19,154,247	19,518,680	21,315,481	23,762,446	23,872,516	26,789,543	29,019,813
Education.....	64,602,482	71,232,999	73,987,685	77,929,114	80,278,029	72,222,186	78,728,794	86,100,924	86,721,263	88,051,224
City services and facilities.....	8,507,750	9,867,089	8,235,036	10,382,560	9,740,880	9,214,646	10,365,574	12,199,957	9,234,697	10,462,577
Water & Sewer (A).....	10,272,030	10,409,070	11,104,702	10,781,046	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development (D).....	-	-	-	-	-	492,590	1,006,713	840,934	50,171	450,076
Human services.....	1,954,593	1,951,303	1,905,598	1,906,595	1,661,168	2,027,407	2,157,424	2,767,966	2,932,500	3,066,086
Libraries and recreation.....	1,166,324	1,130,516	1,037,818	1,033,459	1,057,040	1,165,247	1,336,851	1,653,802	1,670,395	2,294,619
Pension benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,257,469	22,973,735	20,093,090	25,272,172	31,555,542
Property and liability insurance.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,729,712	1,996,230	2,043,298	1,924,506	2,176,093
Employee benefits.....	24,802,889	24,708,998	28,473,455	29,256,093	30,746,642	18,334,278	19,452,261	20,544,717	21,218,548	22,630,843
Claims and judgments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,692
State and county charges.....	7,468,292	8,426,222	9,058,965	8,851,801	9,180,689	10,211,682	10,418,587	11,194,008	11,599,413	13,511,625
Capital outlay.....	8,103,776	1,226,876	4,487,033	3,790,538	2,103,799	5,560,342	8,565,559	10,328,505	12,862,827	12,598,174
Debt service.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal.....	8,492,130	8,805,131	8,426,786	8,753,301	8,263,363	5,279,415	5,414,415	6,445,416	7,159,415	8,544,416
Principal - current refunding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,623,490	-
Interest.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,423,492	2,186,221	2,176,841	1,736,113	2,285,758
Total Expenditures.....	160,707,051	163,967,325	171,639,779	177,888,101	168,469,025	177,257,108	194,361,374	206,436,475	230,582,773	234,014,236
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	(6,482,650)	366,817	(4,291,411)	(1,309,476)	1,775,796	2,354,484	(541,350)	(12,767,662)	(21,021,144)	(11,776,202)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Issuance of bonds.....	12,539,383	1,548,056	2,000,000	750,000	-	4,370,000	8,591,000	6,025,000	17,857,000	12,417,000
Issuance of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,445,000	-	6,190,000	13,805,000	-
Premium from issuance of bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	104,024	641,248	342,114	1,719,490	1,072,664
Premium from issuance of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	716,132	938,681	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	(2,464,779)	-	(6,810,161)	-	-
Transfers in.....	1,845,642	4,137,593	908,000	671,472	202,033	827,086	1,178,544	1,211,191	1,258,488	1,493,040
Transfers out.....	(1,845,642)	(4,137,593)	(908,000)	(671,472)	(310,515)	(360,493)	(2,349,687)	(650,000)	(740,100)	(881,761)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	12,539,383	1,548,056	2,000,000	750,000	(108,482)	4,920,838	8,061,105	7,024,276	34,838,559	14,100,943
Net change in fund balance before special item.....	6,056,733	1,914,873	(2,291,411)	(559,476)	1,667,314	7,275,322	7,519,755	(5,743,386)	13,817,415	2,324,741
Special Item.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	12,500,000
Net change in fund balance.....	\$ 6,056,733	\$ 1,914,873	\$ (2,291,411)	\$ (559,476)	\$ 1,667,314	\$ 7,275,322	\$ 7,519,755	\$ (5,743,386)	\$ 18,817,415	\$ 14,824,741
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures.....	5.56%	5.41%	5.04%	5.03%	4.97%	4.59%	4.09%	4.40%	10.80%	4.89%

(A) Prior to 2012, water and sewer activities were accounted for in governmental funds.
 (B) Prior to 2013, local options meals tax, departmental and other revenues, and contributions were reported as other income.
 (C) Prior to 2013, tax liens were reported as penalties and interest on taxes.
 (D) Prior to 2013, community development expenditures were reported as general government expenditures.
 (E) Prior to 2013, pension benefits were reported as employee benefits.
 (F) Prior to 2013, property and liability insurance was reported as general government expenditures.
 (G) Prior to 2013, debt principal and interest were reported as one line-item.

Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property by Classification and Tax Rates

Last Ten Years

Year	Assessed and Actual Values and Tax Rates								
	Residential Value	Residential Tax Rate	Commercial Value	Industrial Value	Personal Property	Total Commercial Value	Commercial Tax Rate	Total Direct Rate (2)	Total City Value
2008	\$ 3,280,413,000	\$ 10.35	\$ 391,596,195	\$ 959,875,707	\$ 203,966,200	\$ 1,555,438,102	\$ 24.61	\$ 14.94	\$ 4,835,851,102
2009	2,866,802,631	11.18	479,870,815	833,114,957	208,591,600	1,521,577,372	28.98	17.35	4,388,380,003
2010	(1) 2,331,177,875	13.51	417,812,915	736,864,600	221,547,200	1,376,224,715	37.02	22.24	3,707,402,590
2011	2,083,037,260	15.89	391,577,840	565,481,528	236,601,200	1,193,660,568	43.74	26.04	3,276,697,828
2012	2,279,045,425	15.52	389,212,235	620,877,328	246,297,300	1,256,386,863	41.66	24.81	3,535,432,288
2013	(1) 2,260,825,559	15.64	407,665,811	616,972,410	262,526,300	1,287,164,521	43.04	25.58	3,547,990,080
2014	2,309,644,676	15.04	409,935,794	616,975,000	278,875,000	1,305,785,794	40.95	24.40	3,615,430,470
2015	2,584,829,341	14.61	418,981,469	644,761,387	360,687,000	1,424,429,856	39.45	23.44	4,009,259,197
2016	(1) 2,811,506,692	14.45	485,609,578	672,925,060	344,726,450	1,503,261,088	37.98	22.65	4,314,767,780
2017	3,162,161,321	14.44	503,718,289	723,295,700	363,009,200	1,590,023,189	35.69	21.55	4,752,184,510



(1) Revaluation year.

(2) The direct rate is the weighted average of the residential and commercial tax rates.

Source: Assessor's Department

All property in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is assessed at 100% of fair cash value.

Note: Chapter 59, Section 21C of the Massachusetts General Laws, known as "Proposition 2 1/2", imposes 2 separate limits on the annual tax levy of the City. The primary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed 2 1/2 percent of the full and fair cash value.

The secondary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed the maximum levy limit for the preceding fiscal year as determined by the State Commissioner of Revenue by more than 2 1/2 percent, subject to an exception for property added to the tax rolls and for certain substantial valuation increases other than as part of a general revaluation. The secondary limit may be exceeded in any year by a majority vote of the voters, however it cannot exceed the primary limitation.

Principal Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Name	Nature of Business	2017			2008		
		Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Constellation Mystic Power LLC	Power Plant	\$ 420,285,800	1	8.8%	\$ -	-	-
MRFEVF II - Batch Yard LLC	Apartments	\$ 139,999,900	2	2.9%	\$ -	-	-
Suez Energy North America	Energy Resources	\$ 74,661,100	3	1.6%	\$ -	-	-
DDRC Gateway LLC/COSTCO	Gateway Mall	\$ 71,370,700	4	1.5%	\$ 88,482,500	3	1.8%
NSTAR Electric Co. (1)	Utility	\$ 55,770,800	5	1.2%	\$ 30,228,700	6	0.6%
Massachusetts Electric Co.	Utility	\$ 125,587,300	6	2.6%	\$ 19,634,100	8	0.4%
Boston Gas Co.	Utility	\$ 49,255,100	7	1.0%	\$ -	-	-
Distrigas of Mass Corp.	Utility	\$ 36,811,900	8	0.8%	\$ 150,393,500	2	3.1%
Wynn MA LLC	Resort & Casino	\$ 35,018,400	9	0.7%	\$ -	-	-
Exxon Corp. (2)	Oil Distribution	\$ 19,401,700	10	0.4%	\$ 20,289,500	7	0.4%
SITHE	Utility	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 617,867,357	1	12.8%
GP Portalnd	Mellon Bank	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 50,114,500	4	1.0%
THT Development	Residential	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 37,583,700	5	0.8%
Harbor Bear LLC	Utility	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 19,136,400	9	0.4%
Prolerized New England Company	Metal Recycling	\$ -	-	0.0%	\$ 15,466,700	10	0.3%
Totals		<u>\$1,028,162,700</u>		<u>21.6%</u>	<u>\$1,049,196,957</u>		<u>21.7%</u>

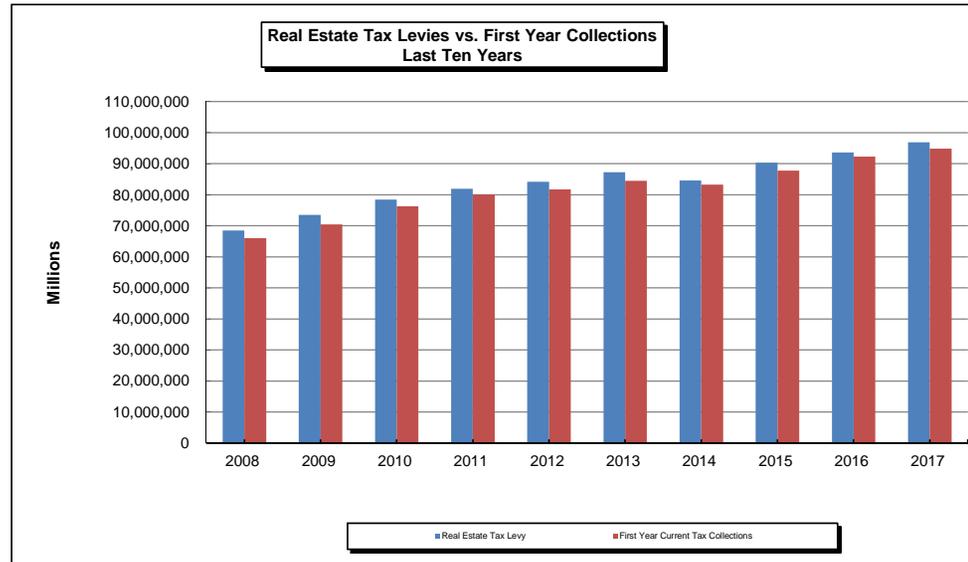
Source: Board of Assessors

(1) Currently in negotiation with the City in connection with \$750,000 in tax liens relating to unpaid water charges from multiple past years; Exxon Corp. is current with all property tax payments to date.

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Years

Year	(2) Total Tax Levy	Less Abatements & Exemptions	(2) Net Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Net Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections	(3) Percent of Total Tax Collections to Net Tax Levy
2008	\$ 68,496,349	\$ 1,042,735	\$ 67,453,614	\$ 66,056,103	97.9%	\$ 212,923	\$ 66,269,026	98.2%
2009	73,489,234	1,238,829	72,250,405	70,483,420	97.6%	603,538	71,086,958	98.4%
2010	(1) 78,427,724	1,360,857	77,066,867	76,257,993	99.0%	139,953	76,397,946	99.1%
2011	81,890,151	889,497	81,000,654	80,032,183	98.8%	968,471	81,000,654	100.0%
2012	84,165,711	907,697	83,258,014	81,751,173	98.2%	1,506,841	83,258,014	100.0%
2013	(1) 87,262,044	660,339	86,601,705	84,532,449	97.6%	2,069,256	86,601,705	100.0%
2014	84,594,327	502,667	84,091,660	83,311,626	99.1%	780,034	84,091,660	100.0%
2015	90,369,956	2,416,443	87,953,513	87,778,714	99.8%	174,799	87,953,513	100.0%
2016	(1) 93,653,216	1,172,220	92,480,996	92,246,027	99.7%	234,969	92,480,996	100.0%
2017	96,907,071	1,837,309	95,069,762	94,871,830	99.8%	-	94,871,830	99.8%



(1) Revaluation Year

(2) Includes tax liens.

(3) If the actual abatements and exemptions are lower than the estimate the actual collections can exceed the net levy.

Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue; Board of Assessors

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Years

Year	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities (1)		Total Debt Outstanding	Percentage of Personal Income	U. S. Census Population	Debt Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds (2)							
2008	\$ 78,553,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,553,071	9.81%	38,037	\$ 2,065
2009	75,596,165	-	-	-	75,596,165	9.25%	38,037	1,987
2010	71,462,003	-	-	-	71,462,003	8.57%	38,037	1,879
2011	66,245,379	-	-	-	66,245,379	7.11%	41,667	1,590
2012	57,497,721	-	2,871,636	-	60,369,357	6.22%	41,667	1,449
2013	56,698,306	-	8,047,251	-	64,745,557	6.44%	41,667	1,554
2014	60,503,144	-	11,865,834	-	72,368,978	7.06%	41,667	1,737
2015	60,900,676	-	11,730,626	-	72,631,302	6.95%	41,667	1,743
2016	73,190,859	-	11,990,693	-	85,181,552	7.45%	46,050	1,850
2017	77,372,565	-	12,590,657	-	89,963,222	7.97%	46,340	1,941

(1) Prior to 2012, water and sewer enterprise long-term debt activity was accounted for in the general fund.

(2) This is the general bonded debt of both governmental and business-type activities, net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

Source: Audited Financial Statements, U. S. Census

Ratios of Outstanding Debt and General Bonded Debt

Last Ten Years

Year	General Obligation Bonds (1)	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita
-------------	---	---	-----------------------

2008	\$ 78,553,071	1.62%	\$ 2,065
2009	75,596,165	1.72%	1,987
2010	71,462,003	1.93%	1,879
2011	66,245,379	2.02%	1,590
2012	60,369,357	1.71%	1,449
2013	64,745,557	1.82%	1,554
2014	72,368,978	2.00%	1,737
2015	72,631,302	1.81%	1,743
2016	85,181,552	1.97%	1,850
2017	89,963,222	1.89%	1,941

(1) This is the general bonded debt of both governmental and business-type activities, net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

Source: Audited Financial Statements, U. S. Census

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

As of June 30, 2017

<u>City of Everett, Massachusetts</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
Debt repaid with property taxes:			
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.....	\$ 5,656,191,000	1.48%	\$ <u>83,541,941</u>
City direct debt.....			<u>77,372,565</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt.....			<u>\$ 160,914,506</u>

Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of the overlapping governments that is borne by the taxpayers of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the property taxpayers should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

(1) The percentage applicable for the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority is based on total assessments issued on services.

Source: Official Statement for Sale of Bonds

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

Last Ten Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Equalized Valuation.....	\$ <u>5,037,814,900</u>	\$ <u>5,037,814,900</u>	\$ <u>4,013,223,400</u>	\$ <u>4,013,223,400</u>	\$ <u>3,653,316,400</u>	\$ <u>3,653,316,400</u>	\$ <u>3,794,616,400</u>	\$ <u>3,794,616,400</u>	\$ <u>4,584,699,100</u>	\$ <u>4,584,699,100</u>
Debt Limit -5% of Equalized Valuation.....	\$ 251,890,745	\$ 251,890,745	\$ 200,661,170	\$ 200,661,170	\$ 182,665,820	\$ 182,665,820	\$ 189,730,820	\$ 189,730,820	\$ 229,234,955	\$ 229,234,955
Less:										
Outstanding debt applicable to limit.....	19,705,302	18,009,665	18,321,634	16,867,141	15,172,538	16,923,690	28,562,042	32,887,556	49,163,015	58,246,371
Authorized and unissued debt.....	<u>45,870,299</u>	-	-	-	<u>59,481,367</u>	<u>17,765,907</u>	<u>4,066,597</u>	<u>23,941,150</u>	<u>7,985,750</u>	<u>8,625,786</u>
Legal debt margin.....	\$ <u>186,315,144</u>	\$ <u>233,881,080</u>	\$ <u>182,339,536</u>	\$ <u>183,794,029</u>	\$ <u>108,011,915</u>	\$ <u>147,976,223</u>	\$ <u>157,102,181</u>	\$ <u>132,902,114</u>	\$ <u>172,086,190</u>	\$ <u>162,362,798</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit.....	26.03%	7.15%	9.13%	8.41%	40.87%	18.99%	17.20%	29.95%	24.93%	29.17%

Source: Audited Financial Statements; Statement of Indebtedness; and the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Assessment.

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Years

Year	Population Estimates	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	School Enrollment	Unemployment Rate
2008	38,037	\$ 801,046,773	\$ 21,060	35.3	5,690	5.7%
2009	38,037	817,067,708	21,481	35.3	5,710	8.8%
2010	38,037	833,409,062	21,910	35.6	5,992	9.1%
2011	41,667	931,203,000	22,349	35.6	6,262	7.8%
2012	42,567	970,343,160	22,796	35.6	6,498	6.9%
2013	42,935	1,005,108,350	23,410	35.6	6,796	6.5%
2014	42,935	1,025,210,517	23,878	35.6	7,008	5.2%
2015	42,935	1,045,714,727	24,356	35.6	7,071	4.4%
2016	46,050	1,144,014,591	24,843	35.6	7,125	4.1%
2017	46,340	1,128,657,040	24,356	35.6	7,078	3.9%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue, Division of Local Services; U.S. Census Bureau

Principal Employers (excluding City)

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Nature of Business	2017			2008		
		Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Mellon Bank	Banking/Financial Institution	1,286	1	5.2%	1,500	1	12.3%
Cambridge Health Alliance	Hospital	825	2	3.4%	716	2	5.9%
MBTA	Transportation	600	3	2.4%	-	-	-
Boston Coach	Transportation	299	4	1.2%	600	3	-
Target	Retail	235	5	1.0%	260	4	2.1%
Alliance Detection	Security	200	6	0.8%	175	7	-
Everett Nursing and Rehab Center	Health Care/Long Term & Rehab	165	7	0.7%	-	-	-
Home Depot	Retail	150	8	0.6%	250	5	2.0%
COSTCO	Wholesale	135	9	0.6%	170	8	1.4%
Best Buy	Retail	120	10	0.5%	-	-	-
Bond Brothers	Construction	-	-	-	200	6	1.6%
Stop & Shop	Retail/Food	-	-	-	130	9	1.1%
Schnitzer N.E.	Metal	-	-	-	115	10	0.9%
		<u>4,015</u>		<u>16.4%</u>	<u>4,116</u>		<u>27.4%</u>

Source: Official Statement

Full-time Equivalent City Employees by Function

Last Ten Years

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Function										
General government.....	62	54	49	45	43	43	46	49	58	75
Public safety.....	262	249	226	241	235	245	253	256	282	309
Education.....	778	758	776	815	823	635	700	730	813	832
City services and facilities.....	70	69	51	66	43	45	47	52	59	58
Health and human services.....	50	38	38	40	30	32	28	32	33	37
Culture and recreation.....	27	24	24	23	15	16	16	19	20	23
Total	<u>1,249</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>1,230</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,265</u>	<u>1,334</u>

Source: Various City Departments

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Ten Years

<u>Function/Program</u>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General government										
Marriage recordings.....	356	340	359	329	385	384	332	303	395	463
Birth recordings.....	560	557	561	598	613	637	592	478	473	684
Death recordings.....	484	469	455	470	441	423	398	386	438	388
Police										
Physical arrests.....	1,375	956	875	822	833	752	810	922	801	722
Motor vehicle violations.....	7,450	1,026	5,762	3,575	4,135	3,262	3,889	3,307	2,881	2,516
Police personnel and officers.....	100	100	95	98	89	94	100	106	119	134
Fire										
Inspections.....	2,784	2,832	2,785	2,477	4,413	2,988	2,650	3,198	1,625	3,840
Emergency responses.....	5,268	5,010	4,898	4,575	4,781	5,167	5,259	5,752	5,728	5,521
Fire personnel and officers.....	107	107	93	99	95	95	95	103	105	109
Education										
Number of students.....	5,710	5,995	6,262	6,498	6,796	7,008	7,168	7,231	7,125	7,222
Number of graduates.....	340	367	411	324	348	408	404	490	430	461
Number of teachers.....	402	423	416	434	464	463	485	522	690	659
Health and human services										
Number of persons using COA transportation.....	164	142	132	142	185	212	218	217	200	182

Source: Various City Departments; Massachusetts Department of Education
 Note: Council On Aging transportation data prior to 2008 was not available.

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

Last Ten Years

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
General government										
Number of buildings.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Police										
Number of stations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire										
Number of stations.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Education										
Number of elementary schools.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Number of middle schools.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Number of high schools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Works										
Cemeteries.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: Various City Departments, Manual of the City Government

Free Cash and Stabilization Account Balances

Last Ten Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Free Cash</u>	<u>Stabilization Accounts</u>
2017.....	\$ 6,576,560	\$ 21,185,739
2016.....	\$ 6,705,227	\$ 15,378,002
2015.....	\$ 5,194,938	\$ 12,221,997
2014.....	\$ 5,435,464	\$ 11,354,748
2013.....	\$ 5,156,668	\$ 10,941,602
2012.....	\$ 5,305,529	\$ 9,001,217
2011.....	\$ 3,578,286	\$ 9,224,016
2010.....	\$ 830,286	\$ 9,122,082
2009.....	\$ 3,631,421	\$ 8,974,432
2008.....	\$ 5,683,502	\$ 8,713,422

Source: City Records & Annual Report from FirstSouthwest

911 Memorial

