



March 28, 2017

MEMORANDUM TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS

**Re: TOWN OF COLCHESTER, CONNECTICUT
\$9,550,000 General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes**

Dated: April 20, 2017

Date of Sale: Wednesday, April 5, 2017

Due: January 19, 2018

Time of Sale: 11:30 A.M. (Eastern Time)

*****Phone Number to Place Bid: (203) 283-1110*****

As per the Notice of Telephone Sale, proposals may be submitted by telephone on Wednesday, April 5, 2017. Please note that a representative of Phoenix Advisors, LLC will be available until 11:30 A.M. (Eastern Time) on the day of the sale to assist with telephone bids. We ask that you submit your final bid by telephone at **(203) 283-1110 no later than 11:30 A.M. on Wednesday, April 5, 2017.**

The issue of notes is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as amended, of the Securities and Exchange Commission. No Official Statement has been prepared by or on behalf of the Issuer for this sale.

The General Purpose Financial Statements have been excerpted from the Annual Financial Report of the Town of Colchester, Connecticut as of June 30, 2016. These excerpts are included in this package. Copies of the complete reports for June 30th are available upon request from Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Attention: Barry J. Bernabe, Managing Director, 53 River Street, Suite 1, Milford, Connecticut, telephone (203) 283-1110.

We trust we may be of service.

PHOENIX ADVISORS, LLC



BAN Sale Term Sheet
\$9,550,000
General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes
Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Date of Sale: Wednesday, April 5, 2017 at 11:30 A.M. (Eastern Time).

Location of Sale: Colchester Town Hall, 127 Norwich Avenue, Colchester, Connecticut 06415. Telephone (203) 283-1110

Issuer: Town of Colchester, Connecticut (the "Town").

Issue: \$9,550,000 General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes (the "Notes").

Dated Date: April 20, 2017

Principal and Interest Due: At maturity on January 19, 2018

Purpose: The Notes are being issued to finance improvements to the William J. Johnston Middle School project.

Denominations: \$100,000, or integral multiples thereof, plus any odd amount.

Redemption: The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Security: The Notes will be general obligations of the Town and the Town will pledge its full faith and credit to the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes when due.

Credit Rating: No application for a rating on this Note issue has been made to any credit rating agency. The Town has outstanding bond ratings from Fitch Ratings of "AA" and Moody's Investors Service of "Aa3".

Basis of Award / Sale Premium: Lowest Net Interest Cost (NIC), as of dated date. At the option of the bidder, proposals may include a premium, which may not exceed \$191,000.

Form of Legal Opinion and Tax Exemption: See "Appendix – Opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax Exemption" attached.

Bank Qualification: The Notes **shall be** designated by the Town as qualified tax-exempt obligations under the provisions of Section 265(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for purposes of the deduction by financial institutions for interest expense allocable to the Notes.

Registrar, Transfer Agent, Certifying Agent and Paying Agent: Unless the successful bidder is designated as such as provided in "Option for No Book Entry" in the Notice of Sale, U.S Bank National Association of Hartford, Connecticut, Goodwin Square, 23rd Floor, 225 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06103.

Option for No Book Entry: A bidder for the Notes may request that the Notes be issued in the form of a single fully registered physical certificate in the par amount of the Notes, rather than in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC. See "Option for No Book Entry" in the Notice of Sale.

Financial Advisor: Phoenix Advisors, LLC of Milford, Connecticut will act as Municipal Advisor. Telephone (203) 283-1110.

Legal Opinion: Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut will act as Bond Counsel.

Delivery and Payment: It is expected that delivery of the Notes in book-entry-only form will be made to The Depository Trust Company or, if no book-entry, to the purchaser on or about April 20, 2017. Delivery of the Notes will be made against payment in immediately available Federal Funds.

Issuer Official: Questions concerning the Town should be directed to Ms. N. Maggie Cosgrove, Chief Financial Officer, 127 Norwich Avenue, Suite 3, Colchester, Connecticut 06415, Telephone: (860) 537-7231 or Mr. Barry Bernabe, Managing Director, Phoenix Advisors, LLC, 53 River Street, Milford, Connecticut, Telephone: (203) 283-1110.

NOTICE OF TELEPHONE SALE
\$9,550,000
Town of Colchester, Connecticut
Bond Anticipation Notes
(BOOK-ENTRY)

TELEPHONE PROPOSALS will be received by the Town of Colchester, Connecticut until **11:30 A.M. Eastern Time on WEDNESDAY,**

APRIL 5, 2017

for the purchase of \$9,550,000 Bond Anticipation Notes of the Town of Colchester, dated April 20, 2017, maturing on January 19, 2018 (the "Notes").

The Town will designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the deduction for Federal income tax purposes by financial institutions of a portion of interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations.

The Notes will be payable with interest at maturity. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Notes will be general obligations of the Town payable from ad valorem taxes levied on all taxable property in the Town without limitation as to rate or amount except classified property such as certified forest land taxable at a limited rate and dwelling houses of qualified elderly persons of low income or of qualified disabled persons taxable at limited amounts.

DTC Book-Entry. The Notes will be issued by means of a book-entry system with no physical distribution of note certificates made to the public. The Notes will be issued in registered form and one note certificate for each interest rate will be issued to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, registered in the name of its nominee, Cede & Co., and immobilized in its custody. A book-entry system will be employed, evidencing ownership of the Notes in principal amounts of \$100,000 or any integral multiple thereof, plus any odd amount, with transfers of ownership effected on the records of DTC and its Participants pursuant to rules and procedures adopted by DTC and its Participants. The purchaser, as a condition to delivery of the Notes, will be required to deposit the note certificates with DTC, registered in the name of Cede & Co. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable by the Town or its agent to DTC or its nominee as registered owner of the Notes. Principal and interest payments by DTC to Participants of DTC will be the responsibility of DTC; principal and interest payments to Beneficial Owners by Participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such Participants and other nominees of Beneficial Owners. The Town will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its Participants or by DTC Participants or Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its Participants or persons acting through such Participants.

In the event that (a) DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Notes and the Town fails to identify another qualified securities depository to replace DTC, or (b) the Town determines to discontinue the book-entry system of evidence and transfer of ownership of the Notes, the Town will authenticate and deliver replacement Notes in the form of fully registered certificates. Any such replacement Notes, will provide that principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable to the registered owner upon presentation and surrender of the Notes at the principal office of the Paying Agent, or of its successors as paying agent for the Notes.

Option For No Book Entry. A bidder for the Notes may request that the Notes be issued in the form of a single fully registered physical certificate in the par amount of the Notes, rather than in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC, provided the bid is for all the Notes at the same interest rate. A bidder for the Notes requesting that the Notes be issued in non-book-entry form may request that it be designated by the Town as the Certifying Agent, Registrar and Paying Agent for the Notes if it is a bank or trust company authorized to act in such capacity pursuant to the Connecticut General Statutes. Any bidder seeking to have the Notes issued in non-book-entry form, or to be designated as Certifying Agent, Registrar and Paying Agent for such Notes, shall indicate this preference to the Town

at the time of the submission of the bid. The Town reserves the right to decline any request to issue the Notes in non-book entry form, or to designate the successful bidder as Certifying Agent, Registrar and Paying Agent for the Notes, if it should determine, in its sole discretion, that issuing the Notes in such manner or with such designation is not in its best interests. If the Notes are issued in non-book-entry form, the successful bidder, and any subsequent registered owner of the Notes, shall not impose on or charge the Town any costs or expenses of any re-registration or transfer of Notes from time to time, including any costs of counsel or of converting the Notes to book-entry only form, or for any costs or expenses of services as Certifying Agent, Registrar and Paying Agent for the Notes if the successful bidder is so designated.

Proposals. Proposals may be made for all or any part of the Notes (and at the option of the bidder, a premium (**which may not exceed \$ 191,000**)). No proposal for less than the minimum denomination or for less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Each proposal must state one rate of interest in a multiple of one-hundredth (1/100) of one-percent (1%) per annum for each part of the Notes bid for in the proposal.

Telephone Proposals Bidding Procedure. Telephone bids for the purchase of the Notes will be received on behalf of the Town by telephone call to a representative of Phoenix Advisors, LLC, 53 River Street, Suite 1, Milford, Connecticut at (203) 283-1110.

Basis of Award. As between proposals which comply with this Notice, the Notes will be sold to the responsible bidder or bidders offering to purchase the Notes at the lowest net interest rate, which will be determined for each interest rate stated in the proposal based on the total interest to be payable at such rate and deducting therefrom any premium. If there is more than one responsible bidder making said offer at the same lowest net interest rate, the Notes will be sold to the responsible bidder with a proposal for the highest principal amount of Notes specified or, if the same principal amount of Notes is specified in such proposals, to the responsible bidder whose proposal is selected by the Town by lot from among all such proposals. If a bidder is awarded only a part of the Notes, any premium offered in such proposal will be proportionately reduced so that the resulting net interest rate with respect to the Notes awarded is the same as that contained in the bidder's proposal with respect to the entire amount bid at such rate, carried to four places.

The Town reserves the right to award to any bidder all or any part of the Notes bid for in its proposal. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals and to reject any proposal not complying with this Notice of Sale and to waive any irregularity or informality with respect to any proposal.

The Town further reserves the right to postpone the sale to another time and date in its sole discretion for any reason. The Town will use its best efforts to notify prospective bidders in a timely manner of any need for a postponement. If the sale is postponed, an alternative bid date will be published on Bloomberg at least 48 hours prior to such alternative bid date. Upon the establishment of an alternative bid date, any bidder may submit proposals for the purchase of the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Notice of Sale.

Certifying and Paying Agent. Unless the successful bidder on the Notes is designated as the Certifying Agent, Registrar and Paying Agent for the Notes as provided in "Option For No Book Entry" above, the Notes will be authenticated by U.S. Bank National Association, Hartford, Connecticut, which will also act as Registrar and Paying Agent.

Delivery. At or prior to the delivery of the Notes the successful bidder shall be furnished, without cost, with (a) the approving opinion of Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut, Bond Counsel; (b) a signature and no litigation certificate, in form satisfactory to said firm, dated as of the date of delivery of the Notes and receipt of payment therefor, and stating that there is no litigation pending, or to the knowledge of the signer or signers thereof threatened, affecting the validity of the Notes or the power of the Town to levy and collect taxes to pay them; and (c) a receipt of payment for the Notes. U.S. Bank National Association will keep the original opinion and certificates and copies of the supporting documents, which may be examined at its principal office in Hartford, Connecticut, upon reasonable notice.

Bond Counsel Opinion. The opinion of Bond Counsel will cover the following matters: (1) that the Notes will be valid general obligations of the Town when duly certified; (2) that, assuming the accuracy of and compliance by the Town with its representations and covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income

tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code; the Notes are not "private activity bonds" and interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax, but in the case of corporations a portion of such interest may be included in alternative minimum taxable income for purposes of computing any Federal alternative minimum tax; and the Notes are "qualified tax-exempt obligations"; and (3) that, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates; and interest on the Notes is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the Federal alternative minimum tax.

No Continuing Disclosure or Official Statement. Since the Notes mature not more than nine months from the date of issue and are in denominations of \$100,000 or more, the undertaking to provide an official statement or continuing disclosure under SEC Rule 15c2-12 does not apply to the Notes. Therefore, the Town will not provide an official statement nor enter into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement with respect to the Notes.

CUSIP Numbers. The deposit of the Notes with DTC under a book-entry system requires the assignment of CUSIP numbers prior to delivery. It shall be the responsibility of the purchaser to apply for CUSIP numbers for the Notes prior to delivery. Neither the failure to print such CUSIP number on any note, nor any error with respect thereto, shall constitute cause for a failure or refusal by the purchaser thereof to accept delivery of and pay for the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes shall be paid for by the Town; provided, however, that the Town assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers, which charges shall be the responsibility of and shall be paid for by the purchaser.

Reoffering Prices. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURCHASER TO FURNISH TO THE TOWN IN WRITING BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF THE NOTES THE REOFFERING PRICES AT WHICH A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE NOTES WERE SOLD. The successful bidder may specify that the Bonds as "not reoffered" if the successful bidder certifies that it purchased the specified Bonds for its own account (or the account of a related party) without any present intention of reoffering such Notes to any other investor.

Delivery Date and Payment. The Notes will be delivered against payment in immediately available Federal funds through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York on April 20, 2017.

More Information. For more information regarding this issue and the Town reference is made to the Town's financial statements. Copies of the Town's financial statements may be obtained from Mr. Barry J. Bernabe, Phoenix Advisors, LLC, 53 River Street, Suite 1, Milford, Connecticut 06460 (telephone: (203) 283-1110) or from Ms. N. Maggie Cosgrove, Chief Financial Officer, Town of Colchester, Town Hall, 127 Norwich Avenue, Colchester, Connecticut 06415 (telephone: (860) 537-7229).

ARTHUR P. SHILOSKY,
First Selectman

STANLEY F. SOBY,
Selectman

DENISE Q. MIZLA,
Selectman

ROSEMARY COYLE,
Selectman

JOHN H. JONES,
Selectman

JOHN RINGO,
Treasurer

March 28, 2017

TOWN OF COLCHESTER, CONNECTICUT
\$9,550,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES
DATED APRIL 20, 2017; MATURING JANUARY 19, 2018
APPENDIX - OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL AND TAX EXEMPTION

The following information has been prepared by Bond Counsel in connection with this note issue. Bond Counsel are not passing upon and do not assume responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the statements made in any information distributed in connection with the note issue (other than matters in this Appendix), and they make no representation that they have independently verified the same.

BOND COUNSEL OPINION

The legal opinion of the firm of Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut, Bond Counsel, will be furnished to the successful bidder when the Notes are delivered, and a copy of the legal opinion will be included in the record of proceedings of the Town authorizing the Notes. The opinion will be dated and given on and will speak only as of the date of original delivery of the Notes to the successful bidder.

The opinion of Day Pitney LLP with respect to the Notes will be substantially in the following form:

[FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION]

(date of closing)

Town of Colchester
Colchester, Connecticut

We have represented the Town of Colchester, Connecticut as Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance by the Town of \$9,550,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, dated as of April 20, 2017.

We have examined a record of proceedings authorizing the Notes, and based on our examination, we are of the opinion that the Town of Colchester is authorized to issue the Notes; the Town is duly and legally organized; all proper proceedings for the issuance and delivery of the Notes have been taken; no limitation of indebtedness under the laws of the State of Connecticut has been exceeded in the issuance of the Notes; the Notes will be valid and binding general obligations of the Town when certified as provided thereon by a duly authorized official of U.S. Bank National Association; and the Town has the power to levy ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes against all the taxable property in the Town without limit as to rate or amount except certified forest land taxable at a limited rate and dwelling houses of qualified elderly people of low income or of qualified disabled persons taxable at limited amounts.

It is to be understood that the rights of the holders of the Notes and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted and to the exercise of judicial discretion.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), establishes certain requirements that must be met in order that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. The Town officials authorized to issue the Notes have executed written representations and agreements on behalf of the Town relating to compliance with such provisions of the Code to ensure that the interest on the Notes will be excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. The representations and agreements also provide that the Notes are designated or deemed designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the deduction for Federal income tax purposes by financial institutions of a portion of interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations.

Based on such representations and agreements and on the record of proceedings authorizing the Notes, and assuming the accuracy of such representations and compliance with such agreements, it is our opinion that, under existing statutes: (1) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code; (2) the Notes are not "private activity bonds" and interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax, but in the case of corporations a portion of such interest may be included in alternative minimum taxable income for purposes of computing any Federal alternative minimum tax; and (3) the Notes are "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the deduction for Federal income tax purposes by financial institutions of a portion of interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations.

Based on the record of proceedings authorizing the Notes, it is our opinion that, under existing statutes: (1) interest on the Notes is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates; and (2) interest on the Notes is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the Federal alternative minimum tax.

Very truly yours,

Day Pitney LLP

FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

Interest Excluded From Gross Income. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") establishes certain requirements that must be met in order that interest on the Notes is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. Some of these requirements must be continuously met subsequent to delivery of the Notes. Failure to comply with any of these requirements may cause the interest on the Notes to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of their issuance irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs.

The Town officials authorized to issue the Notes will enter into a Tax Compliance Agreement in connection with the delivery of the Notes, which will contain certain representations and covenants on behalf of the Town relating to compliance with such requirements of the Code to ensure that the interest on the Notes will be excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

Alternative Minimum Tax. The Code imposes an alternative minimum tax on individuals and an alternative minimum tax on corporations. The alternative minimum tax is imposed on alternative minimum taxable income, which includes preference items. The interest on certain tax-exempt "private activity bonds" is treated as a preference item. The Town's Tax Compliance Agreement will contain certain representations and covenants to ensure that the Notes are not "private activity bonds" so that interest on the Notes will not be treated as a preference item for individuals or corporations in calculating alternative minimum taxable income.

The Code provides, however, that for most corporations a portion of the excess of adjusted current earnings (which includes certain tax-exempt interest) over other alternative minimum taxable income will be included in alternative minimum taxable income for purposes of calculating the corporation's alternative minimum tax.

Financial Institutions. The Code provides that commercial banks, thrift institutions and certain other financial institutions may not deduct the portion of their interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986, other than "qualified tax-exempt obligations". The Town's Tax Compliance Agreement will contain certain representations and covenants to ensure that the Notes will be "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of the deduction for federal income tax purposes by financial institutions of a portion of interest expense allocable to tax-exempt obligations.

Additional Federal Income Tax Matters. In addition to the matters addressed above, prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Notes, may result in collateral

federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including without limitation, taxpayers otherwise eligible for the earned income credit, recipients of Social Security and certain Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers that may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, financial institutions, certain insurance companies, certain S corporations and foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax. Prospective purchasers of the Notes may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT TAX ON INTEREST.

The opinion of Bond Counsel will state in substance that, based on the record of proceedings authorizing the Notes, under existing statutes: (1) interest on the Notes is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts, and estates; and (2) interest on the Notes is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

Interest on the Notes is included in gross income for purposes of the Connecticut corporation business tax.

Owners of the Notes should consult their tax advisors with respect to other applicable state and local tax consequences of ownership of the Notes and the disposition thereof, including the extent to which gains and losses from the sale or exchange of the Notes held as capital assets reduce and increase, respectively, amounts taken into account in computing the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates and may affect the net Connecticut minimum tax on such taxpayers who are also required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

ORIGINAL ISSUE PREMIUM.

The initial public offering price of certain of the Notes may be greater than the amount payable on the Notes at maturity. The excess of the initial public offering price at which a substantial amount of such Notes are sold over the amount payable thereon at maturity constitutes original issue premium. No representation is made by the Town regarding the prices at which a substantial amount of the Notes ultimately will be sold to the public. An owner who purchases a note with original issue premium must amortize such original issue premium as provided in applicable Treasury Regulations, and amortized premium reduces the owner's basis in the note for federal income tax purposes. Owners of Notes having original issue premium, and especially any owner who is not an original owner of a note who bought the note at its initial public offering price, should consult their tax advisors with respect to the federal and state income tax consequences of the disposition of such notes.

GENERAL.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is rendered as of its date and Bond Counsel assumes no obligation to update or supplement its opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may come to its attention, or any changes in law or the interpretation thereof that may occur after the date of its opinion. Legislation affecting municipal bonds is regularly under consideration by the United States Congress. No assurance can be given that pending federal legislation, if any, or federal legislation enacted or proposed after the date of issuance of the Notes will not have an effect on the federal tax status or the market price of the Notes or will not change the effect of other federal tax law consequences, including those discussed above, of owning and disposing of the Notes, and Bond Counsel expresses no opinion thereon. No assurance can be given that future legislation or amendments to the income tax law of the State of Connecticut, if enacted into law, will not contain provisions that could, directly or indirectly, reduce the benefit of the exclusion of the interest on the Notes or any gain made on the sale or exchange thereof from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates, and Bond Counsel expresses no opinion thereon. Prospective owners of the Notes are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the potential tax consequences of proposed federal or State of Connecticut tax legislation, if any, affecting municipal bonds.

The discussion above does not purport to address all aspects of federal, state, or local taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of the Notes. Prospective owners of the Notes, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, and local tax consequences of

owning and disposing of the Notes, including any tax consequences arising under the laws of any other state or other taxing jurisdiction.

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TOWN OF COLCHESTER, CONNECTICUT

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Excerpted from the
Annual Financial Report of
The Town of Colchester, Connecticut
Year Ended June 30, 2016



RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable First Selectman and
Members of the Board of Finance
Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Colchester, Connecticut (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes thereto which collectively comprise the Town'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 from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Colchester, Connecticut as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management discussion and analysis, the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions-OPEB, the pension related schedules and the budgetary comparison information 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and other schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining individual fund financial statements and other schedules 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 financial statements and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statements of the Town of Colchester, Connecticut as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated January 29, 2016, which contained unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information. The accompanying General Fund balance sheet as of June 30, 2015 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2015 financial statements. The accompanying General Fund balance sheet has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2015 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those financial statements or to those financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying General Fund balance sheet is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 11, 2017 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM US LLP

New Haven, Connecticut
January 11, 2017

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Town of Colchester, Connecticut
Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited
June 30, 2016

As management of the Town of Colchester, Connecticut we offer readers of the financial statements this overview and analysis of the financial performance of the Town of Colchester for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$72,732,104 (net position). Total net position of Governmental Activities at fiscal year-end was \$67,802,291 and total net position for Business-Type Activities was \$4,929,813. Of the Town's total net position at June 30, 2016, \$8,737,423 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position decreased by \$232,287.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance for the General Fund was \$6,671,056, an increase of \$946,850 from the prior fiscal year. Of the total General Fund fund balance as of June 30, 2016, \$ 5,711,933 represents unassigned fund balance of the General Fund. Unassigned General Fund fund balance represents 10.76% of total General Fund budgetary expenditures and transfers out (\$53,074,175). The Town of Colchester's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$12,455,836, an increase of \$1,173,717 from the prior fiscal year.
- The Town of Colchester's total bonded debt had a decrease of \$1,530,000 from the prior fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts: 1) management's discussion and analysis (this section), 2) the basic financial statements and 3) an additional section that presents combining statements for non-major governmental funds and internal service funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services such as police, fire and parks were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Proprietary funds statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like business, such as the water system.
- Fiduciary funds statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the Town acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

		Fund Financial Statements		
Type of Statements	Government-wide Financial Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
<i>Scope</i>	Entire Town government (except fiduciary activities)	The activities of the Town that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police, fire and parks.	Activities the Town operates similar to businesses; the water system.	Instances in which the Town administers resources on behalf of someone else such as student activity funds.
<i>Required financial statements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statement of net position ➤ Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Balance sheet ➤ Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statement of net position. ➤ Statement of revenues, expenses, changes in fund net position. ➤ Statement of cash flows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statement of fiduciary net position. ➤ Statement of changes in fiduciary net position.
<i>Accounting basis and measurement focus</i>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
<i>Type of asset/liability information</i>	All assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, both financial and capital short-term and long-term.	Generally assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.	All assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.
<i>Type of inflow/outflow information</i>	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash are received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	All additions and deductions during the year regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the Town’s financial statements, including the portion of the Town government they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section of the management’s discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town of Colchester's finances. The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information on all of the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, expenses and revenues regardless of actual collections or disbursements. The statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position and how they have changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's assets and liabilities.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net position can be an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- Other non-financial indicators need to be considered such as changes in the Town's property tax base, changes in school enrollment and the condition of the Town's infrastructure, i.e., roads, etc.

The statement of net position presents information on all of Colchester's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flow in some future fiscal year, such as uncollected receivables for tax revenue and earned but unpaid expenses.

The government-wide financial statements for the Town of Colchester are divided into two categories:

Governmental activities represent most of the Town's basic services such as fire and police protection, public works, community and human services, parks and recreation, education and general administration. Business-type activities represent charges for fees to customers to help cover the costs of certain services it provides. The Town's water operation is included here.

The government-wide financial statements (statement of net position and statement of activities) can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Town's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds and not the Town as a whole. Funds are a method of providing an accounting mechanism in order to provide accountability over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Colchester uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town of Colchester has three types of funds:

- **Governmental funds** include most of the Town's basic services which focus on how much cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the town's programs. The government-wide statement of activities provides a broader view of the governmental activities than the governmental fund focus. The statement of net activities can be compared with the fund financial statements to better understand the long-term impact of the Town'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.
- **Proprietary funds** are generally used for reporting services for which the Town charges a fee such as the water operations for the Town. They are reported in the same way as the government-wide statements. The Town has two types of proprietary funds. One is the enterprise fund and the other is the internal service fund.

- The enterprise fund is the same as the business-type activities. Although it provides the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, it includes more detail and has additional information reported such as cash flows.
- The internal service fund is used to report activities that provide self-insured medical services funded by other Town programs or activities. The internal service fund transactions are included in the government-wide financial statements.
- **Fiduciary funds** are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to provide services to the Town's constituency. The Town has one agency fund for student activities and one pension trust fund. The accounting for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The notes to the financial statements 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 the Town's financial status. The Town's combined assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities by \$72,732,104 at the close of the recent fiscal year.

Net position of the Town's Governmental Activities decreased approximately 0.60% to \$67,802,291 and total net position for Business-type Activities increased approximately 3.79% to \$4,929,813. The amount of \$63,994,681 (\$60,196,574 for Governmental Activities and \$3,798,107 for Business-type Activities) of combined net position at June 30, 2016, is restricted as to the purposes they can be used for or are invested in capital assets, net of related debt (buildings, roads, bridges, and so on). The remaining balance of \$8,737,423 (\$7,605,717 for Governmental Activities and \$1,131,706 for Business-type Activities) is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The most significant portion of the Town of Colchester's net position (85.88%) reflects its investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, vehicles, machinery & equipment and infrastructure). The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Although the Town of Colchester's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut
Summary Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016 and 2015

	June 30, 2016			June 30, 2015		
	Primary Government			Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 19,754,958	\$ 1,149,365	\$ 20,904,323	\$ 16,483,694	\$ 940,106	\$ 17,423,800
Capital assets	71,358,402	5,414,863	76,773,265	73,716,198	5,564,342	79,280,540
Total assets	91,113,360	6,564,228	97,677,588	90,199,892	6,504,448	96,704,340
Deferred Outflows of Resources	367,715	-	367,715	321,500	-	321,500
Current Liabilities	4,162,105	17,659	4,179,764	2,072,524	21,890	2,094,414
Long-Term liabilities outstanding	19,475,355	1,616,756	21,092,111	20,234,106	1,732,929	21,967,035
Total liabilities	23,637,460	1,634,415	25,271,875	22,306,630	1,754,819	24,061,449
Deferred Inflows of Resources	41,324	-	41,324	-	-	-
Net Position:						
Net invested in capital assets	58,665,353	3,798,107	62,463,460	59,192,385	3,831,413	63,023,798
Restricted	1,531,221	-	1,531,221	1,336,976	-	1,336,976
Unrestricted	7,605,717	1,131,706	8,737,423	7,685,401	918,216	8,603,617
Total Net Position	\$ 67,802,291	\$ 4,929,813	\$ 72,732,104	\$ 68,214,762	\$ 4,749,629	\$ 72,964,391

Change in Net Position. The Town's total net position decreased by \$232,287 during the fiscal year, with net position of Governmental Activities decreasing by \$412,471, and net position of Business-type Activities increasing by \$180,184.

	Year Ended June 30, 2016			Year Ended June 30, 2015		
	Primary Govt.			Primary Govt.		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 3,503,829	\$ 1,106,288	\$ 4,610,117	\$ 3,132,886	\$ 1,054,576	\$ 4,187,462
Operating Grants and Contributions	21,164,622	-	21,164,622	21,079,478	-	21,079,478
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,130,875	-	1,130,875	701,779	-	701,779
General Revenues:						
Property Tax	37,644,588	-	37,644,588	37,124,428	-	37,124,428
Grants not restricted to specific programs	180,571	-	180,571	194,598	-	194,598
Unrestricted investment earnings	66,565	2,483	69,048	53,499	1,583	55,082
Miscellaneous	125,792	-	125,792	148,543	-	148,543
Transfers	10,912	-	10,912	10,736	-	10,736
Total Revenues	63,827,754	1,108,771	64,936,525	62,445,947	1,056,159	63,502,106
Expenses						
General Government	3,378,111	-	3,378,111	3,537,138	-	3,537,138
Public Safety	3,223,844	-	3,223,844	2,792,085	-	2,792,085
Public Works	4,764,149	-	4,764,149	5,128,222	-	5,128,222
Community and Human Services	2,319,518	-	2,319,518	2,179,306	-	2,179,306
Education	50,139,886	-	50,139,886	47,539,523	-	47,539,523
Other	-	882,061	882,061	-	928,006	928,006
Interest on long-term debt	414,717	35,614	450,331	471,264	38,048	509,312
Transfer	-	10,912	10,912	-	10,736	10,736
Total Expenses	64,240,225	928,587	65,168,812	61,647,538	976,790	62,624,328
Change in Net Position	(412,471)	180,184	(232,287)	798,409	79,369	877,778
Net Position - Beginning	68,214,762	4,749,629	72,964,391	67,416,353	4,670,260	72,086,613
Net Position - Ending	\$ 67,802,291	\$ 4,929,813	\$ 72,732,104	\$ 68,214,762	\$ 4,749,629	\$ 72,964,391

Governmental Activities

Approximately 58.98% of the revenues were generated from property taxes, followed by 40.42% from program revenues, which include governmental revenues for Education, then 0.28% was derived from other unrestricted grants, 0.20% from miscellaneous revenues, 0.10% from unrestricted investment earnings, and 0.02% from transfers.

Major revenue factors include:

- School construction grant progress payments received for expenditures incurred on the William J. Johnston Middle School Project in FY 15/16.
- Increased tax revenues resulting from an increase in the property tax rate of 0.19 mills, and an increase in the tax collection rate.
- Increase in on-behalf payments made by the State of Connecticut to the State Teachers' Retirement System.
- Increase in building permit fees, conveyance taxes and other Town Clerk fees, transfer station fees, and road inspection fees. Increase in fees for early childhood program, and fees for recreation programs.

The Town's current levy collected tax rate was 98.81%, an increase of 0.32% from the previous year current levy collected tax rate of 98.49%.

For governmental activities, 78.05% of the Town's expenditures relate to education, 5.26% relate to general government, 5.02% relate to public safety, 7.42% relate to public works, 3.61% relate to community and human services, and the remaining 0.64% relate to interest payments on long-term debt.

Major expenditure factors include:

- Decrease in general government, mainly due to a reduction in health insurance claims and administrative costs compared to FY 14/15.
- Increase in public safety due to increases in police department costs for personnel, including overtime, and an increased share of Resident State Trooper costs billed to the Town by the State of Connecticut. Increase in Police Special Duty assignments (supported by increased revenues from charges for these services).
- Increase in education, mainly as a result of pre-construction and relocation costs associated with the William J. Johnston Middle School Project. In addition, there was an approved education budget increase of 0.34% over the 2014-2015 budget, an increase in on-behalf payments made by the State of Connecticut to the State Teachers' Retirement System, and the difference in the allocation of Internal Service Fund operating results between FY 14/15 and FY 15/16.
- Decrease in public works expenditures mainly due to a significant reduction in the number of snow and ice events from the prior winter season.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$180,184. Key elements of this increase are:

- Establishment of water use fees sufficient to fund operating costs and depreciation, and provide funding for future capital needs, and a reduction in operating expenses.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Fund Financial Statements

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

As the Town completed the year, its governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$12,455,836, an increase from \$11,282,119 as of June 30, 2015. This increase is mainly due to the financial results in the Town's General Fund, and funding in the Capital Reserve Fund for the future acquisition/replacement of Town vehicles and equipment.

The general fund is the chief operating fund for the Town of Colchester. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$5,711,933, while total fund balance was \$6,671,056. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 10.76% of the total general fund budgetary expenditures and transfers out.

At June 30, 2016, the Town of Colchester's General Fund unassigned fund balance increased by \$456,567 from the previous year. On the revenue side, the Town received additional tax collections due to an increase in the current year tax collection rate, and increased efforts regarding the collection of delinquent tax payments, along with increases in building permit fees and conveyance taxes. On the expenditure side, the Town achieved savings from staffing vacancies due to resignations, and employees on workers compensation and family medical leaves in various Town departments throughout the organization. Unexpended funds budgeted for snow removal were transferred to a Reserve Fund for use in future years. Due to the milder winter conditions, contingency funds were not utilized and less funds were expended for weather related road repairs. Unexpended funds from the Education budget are

reflected in assigned fund balance as these funds will be available for appropriation to the Education Capital Reserve Fund for future capital and equipment needs.

The Capital Reserve Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$202,250 for a total fund balance of \$1,272,507 mainly due to the funding of future acquisition/replacement of Town vehicles and equipment.

Johnston Building Project Fund - During the fiscal year, the Town incurred expenditures of \$1,032,295 for pre-construction design and project management, and relocation costs. A total of \$500,630 was received from the State of Connecticut School Construction progress payments as reimbursement for the State's share of the project costs incurred to date. The deficit fund balance of \$529,359 will be funded through future State payments and general obligation bonding.

The Education Grants Fund had revenues of \$1.37 million and expenditures of \$1.40 million for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Colchester's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Water Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$1,131,706. The Water Fund experienced an increase in net position of \$180,184. The explanations concerning the finances of the Water Fund were addressed earlier in the discussion of the Town of Colchester's Business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Additional appropriations from fund balance were approved during the year totaling \$67,500. The additional appropriation was for replacement of existing failed compressor units at Bacon Academy High School.

Budget transfers were approved during the year between line items within departmental budgets for various issues. Budget transfers between departments included funding for the following: increase in the number of actual tax bills printed, processed and mailed, legal expenses for continuing defense of appeals related to land use and enforcement of regulations; changes in life insurance benefits; advertising costs for position vacancies; and union contract settlements. Funds for these transfers were available from: salary and benefits from staffing vacancies due to resignations, and employees on workers compensation and family medical leaves in various Town departments throughout the organization; funds budgeted for contract settlements; savings in legal fees for labor negotiation and general legal matters; reduction in banking service fees not covered by interest earnings credits, and a reduction in postage meter lease payments due to a change in the billing cycle after upgrade of the meter. In addition, unexpended funds budgeted for snow removal were transferred to a reserve fund for future snow/ice storm events.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town of Colchester's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of June 30, 2016, amount to \$76,773,265 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, sidewalks, roads, highways, bridges and water and sewer lines (infrastructure). The total decrease in the Town of Colchester's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$2,507,275 or approximately 3.16 percent.

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

Governmental Activities

- Road improvements funded by general fund appropriations, and Town Aid Road grant funds.
- Replacement of a police cruiser, backhoe, chipper and sander funded by general fund appropriations, equipment reserve funds, and Town Aid Road grant funds.

- Upgrades to technology infrastructure and equipment funded by Education budget and funds received for the use of school buildings.
- Compressor replacements at the high school and improvements to high school auditorium funded by capital reserve funds.
- Replacement of servers at Cragin Library, security system improvements at Town Hall and Cragin Library, acquisition of Fleet Maintenance software, and improvements to Fire Department radio dispatch center funded by capital and capital reserve funds.
- Acquisition of chest compression unit for the Fire Department funded by donations.
- Acquisition of tractor and floor scrubber for School Facilities & Grounds Maintenance funded by Education budget.

At the end of FY 15/16, the Boards of Selectmen and Finance approved an authorization to purchase the existing Senior Center building located at 95 Norwich Avenue which was presented to the voters and approved at a referendum in September 2016. Funds were appropriated from unassigned fund balance of the Town's General Fund to finance the purchase.

**Town of Colchester - Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Land	\$ 3,497,379	\$ 3,432,379	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,497,379	\$ 3,432,379
Land Improvements	607,406	662,124	3,360	4,566	610,766	666,690
Building. & Improvements	52,480,692	54,347,548	3,581,077	3,692,965	56,061,769	58,040,513
Machinery & Equipment	5,769,757	6,281,274	233,134	218,110	6,002,891	6,499,384
Infrastructure	9,003,168	8,992,873	1,597,292	1,648,701	10,600,460	10,641,574
Total	\$ 71,358,402	\$ 73,716,198	\$ 5,414,863	\$ 5,564,342	\$ 76,773,265	\$ 79,280,540

Additional information on the Town of Colchester's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At year-end the Town of Colchester had \$9,675,000 in bonds outstanding. All of the bonds carry bond insurance and are backed by the full faith and credit of the Town of Colchester.

Town of Colchester Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
General Obligation Bonds (backed by the Town)	\$ 9,675,000	\$ 11,205,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,675,000	\$ 11,205,000
Clean Water Fund Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,616,756	\$ 1,732,929	\$ 1,616,756	\$ 1,732,929

The Town last issued debt in June 2012 which was a refunding issue. Official statements are available on the Town's website, www.colchesterct.gov.

In May 2016, Moody's Investors Service issued a Local Government Issuer Comment Report on Colchester. In this report, Moody's noted "Colchester has a high quality credit position, and its Aa3 rating is equivalent to the median rating of Aa3 for U.S. cities. Key credit factors include an affordable debt burden with an extremely small pension liability. It also incorporates an affluent socioeconomic profile with a solid tax base, and a sound financial position."

In August 2011, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Town's bond rating of AA. Fitch noted that Town finances were stabilizing after four years of planned draws on General Fund fund balance, and that the Town had a below average debt burden with a rapid payout, and a strong tax collection rate. Fitch also noted the Town's fund balance policy which sets forth that reserve levels will be maintained within a range of 7-10% of total expenditures.

In June 2015, the Town voted at referendum to authorize a building project for the renovation and new construction of the William J. Johnston Middle School. The project was submitted to the State Department of Education for review, and final approval for State funding was received in June 2016. The total project authorization is \$48,860,000 with an estimated \$29,390,000 reimbursement from State of Connecticut school construction grant funds.

Additional information on the Town of Colchester's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Town of Colchester's unemployment rate increased to 4.7% as of June 2016, which remains less than the State of Connecticut rate of 5.9% for the same time period. As of November 2016, the Town's unemployment rate had decreased to 3.0% and the State's unemployment rate decreased to 3.7%. In response to the economic outlook, Town officials have been proactive in providing assistance to residents in need through energy assistance applications and property tax relief options. Steps continue to be taken to closely monitor revenues and expenditures, implement energy cost-saving measures, participate in energy rebate programs, pursue grant opportunities, and review opportunities to share services with surrounding Towns.

The Town has experienced small increases in the taxable grand list for the last several years as follows: 1.4% as of October 2012, 0.6% as of October 2013, 0.6% as of October 2014, and 1.15% as of October 2015.

The FY 2016-2017 final adopted budget of \$54,094,776 represents an increase of \$535,980 over the adopted budget for FY 2015-2016 of \$53,558,796. The Town portion of the budget was approved at the first referendum vote on May 10, 2016, while the Education portion of the budget was approved at the second referendum vote on June 2, 2016. The adopted budget reflects an increase of 0.15 mils for a property tax mil rate of 30.91. The Town was presented with the Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the adopted budget documents for the fiscal years 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016. The Town believes that the FY 2016-2017 budget continues to conform to program requirements, and has submitted it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Colchester's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed in writing to the Chief Financial Officer, Town of Colchester, 127 Norwich Avenue, Suite 203, Colchester, CT 06415.

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Basic Financial Statements

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,296,200	\$ 751,256	\$ 18,047,456
Receivables (net of allowances for collection losses):			
Property taxes and interest	1,022,155	-	1,022,155
Assessments	305,405	-	305,405
Accounts receivable	98,155	341,869	440,024
Intergovernmental	987,980	-	987,980
Prepaid	1,000	-	1,000
Inventory	44,063	56,240	100,303
Capital assets, non-depreciable	3,497,379	-	3,497,379
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	67,861,023	5,414,863	73,275,886
Total assets	91,113,360	6,564,228	97,677,588
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Deferred charges on refundings	223,347	-	223,347
Deferred pension-related items	144,368	-	144,368
Total deferred outflows of resources	367,715	-	367,715
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,485,751	17,659	3,503,410
Claims payable	639,288	-	639,288
Unearned revenues	37,066	-	37,066
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	2,255,064	118,660	2,373,724
Due in more than one year	17,220,291	1,498,096	18,718,387
Total liabilities	23,637,460	1,634,415	25,271,875
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Advance tax collections	41,324	-	41,324
Total deferred outflows of resources	41,324	-	41,324
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	58,665,353	3,798,107	62,463,460
Restricted	1,531,221	-	1,531,221
Unrestricted	7,605,717	1,131,706	8,737,423
Total net position	\$ 67,802,291	\$ 4,929,813	\$ 72,732,104

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Governmental activities:							
General Government	\$ (3,378,111)	\$ 676,368	\$ 6,231	\$ 96,314	\$ (2,599,198)	\$ -	\$ (2,599,198)
Public Safety	(3,223,844)	647,575	16,874	20,560	(2,538,835)	-	(2,538,835)
Public Works	(4,764,149)	1,083,545	4,134	505,742	(3,170,728)	-	(3,170,728)
Community & Human Services	(2,319,518)	419,315	322,668	7,629	(1,569,906)	-	(1,569,906)
Education	(50,139,886)	677,026	20,814,715	500,630	(28,147,515)	-	(28,147,515)
Interest on long-term debt	(414,717)	-	-	-	(414,717)	-	(414,717)
Total governmental activities	(64,240,225)	3,503,829	21,164,622	1,130,875	(38,440,899)	-	(38,440,899)
Business-type activities:							
Water	(917,675)	1,106,288	-	-	-	188,613	188,613
Total business-type activities	(917,675)	1,106,288	-	-	-	188,613	188,613
Total primary government	\$ (65,157,900)	\$ 4,610,117	\$ 21,164,622	\$ 1,130,875	(38,440,899)	188,613	(38,252,286)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					37,644,588	-	37,644,588
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					180,571	-	180,571
Unrestricted investment earnings					66,565	2,483	69,048
Miscellaneous					125,792	-	125,792
Transfers					10,912	(10,912)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					38,028,428	(8,429)	38,019,999
Change in net position					(412,471)	180,184	(232,287)
Net position - beginning					68,214,762	4,749,629	72,964,391
Net position - ending					\$ 67,802,291	\$ 4,929,813	\$ 72,732,104

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2016

	Major Funds					Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Johnston Building Project Fund	Educational Grants Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,455,874	\$ 1,278,982	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,976,033	\$ 14,710,889
Receivables (net of allowances for collection losses):						
Property taxes	1,022,155	-	-	-	-	1,022,155
Assessments and user charges	-	-	-	-	305,405	305,405
Intergovernmental	117,313	-	500,630	269,756	100,281	987,980
Accounts receivable	26,115	-	-	19,398	51,528	97,041
Prepaid	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Inventory	36,820	-	-	-	7,243	44,063
Total assets	\$ 9,659,277	\$ 1,278,982	\$ 500,630	\$ 289,154	\$ 5,440,490	\$ 17,168,533
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,010,553	\$ 6,475	\$ 1,029,989	\$ 176,818	\$ 218,353	\$ 3,442,188
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	37,066	37,066
Total liabilities	2,010,553	6,475	1,029,989	176,818	255,419	3,479,254
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Advance tax collections	41,324	-	-	-	-	41,324
Unavailable resources-other	936,344	-	-	-	255,775	1,192,119
Total deferred inflows of resources	977,668	-	-	-	255,775	1,233,443
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable	37,820	-	-	-	7,243	45,063
Restricted	-	-	-	112,336	1,418,885	1,531,221
Committed	418,455	1,272,507	-	-	3,534,632	5,225,594
Assigned	502,848	-	-	-	-	502,848
Unassigned	5,711,933	-	(529,359)	-	(31,464)	5,151,110
Total fund balances (deficits)	6,671,056	1,272,507	(529,359)	112,336	4,929,296	12,455,836
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	\$ 9,659,277	\$ 1,278,982	\$ 500,630	\$ 289,154	\$ 5,440,490	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	71,358,402
Other long term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	1,192,119
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of health insurance premiums to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	1,947,137
Deferred charge on refunding	223,347
Deferred pension-related items	144,368
Accrued interest payable is not recorded in the funds	(43,563)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(19,475,355)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 67,802,291

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits) -
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Major Funds				Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Johnston Building Project Fund	Educational Grants Fund		
Revenues:						
Property taxes, interest & lien fees	\$ 37,712,051	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,712,051
Intergovernmental revenues	19,575,213	-	500,630	1,124,331	850,319	22,050,493
Revenues from use of money	61,139	-	-	-	5,426	66,565
Fees, permits and sales	860,660	-	-	-	441,931	1,302,591
Charges for services and assessments	550,432	-	-	90,000	1,511,964	2,152,396
Other	120,528	44,960	-	158,798	277,359	601,645
Total revenues	58,880,023	44,960	500,630	1,373,129	3,086,999	63,885,741
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	3,151,674	-	-	-	52,333	3,204,007
Public safety	2,676,389	-	-	-	179,376	2,855,765
Public works	3,133,633	-	-	-	1,027,699	4,161,332
Community & human services	1,480,902	-	-	-	556,858	2,037,760
Education	44,296,560	-	-	1,397,779	841,218	46,535,557
Debt service	1,901,465	-	-	-	349,375	2,250,840
Capital outlay	-	113,520	1,032,295	-	531,860	1,677,675
Total expenditures	56,640,623	113,520	1,032,295	1,397,779	3,538,719	62,722,936
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over over expenditures	2,239,400	(68,560)	(531,665)	(24,650)	(451,720)	1,162,805
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	-	283,810	-	-	1,088,988	1,372,798
Transfers out	(1,292,550)	(13,000)	-	(22,062)	(34,274)	(1,361,886)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,292,550)	270,810	-	(22,062)	1,054,714	10,912
Net change in fund balances (deficits)	946,850	202,250	(531,665)	(46,712)	602,994	1,173,717
Fund balances, beginning	5,724,206	1,070,257	2,306	159,048	4,326,302	11,282,119
Fund balances (deficits), ending	\$ 6,671,056	\$ 1,272,507	\$ (529,359)	\$ 112,336	\$ 4,929,296	\$ 12,455,836

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds \$ 1,173,717

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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. (2,357,796)

Net changes in deferred revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. (68,899)

Change in deferred pension-related items. 83,439

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 1,830,764

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 governmental funds. (1,103,878)

The net income of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. 30,182

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ (412,471)

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2016

	Major Fund Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund Medical Self- Insurance Fund
	Water Fund	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 751,256	\$ 2,585,311
Accounts receivable	341,869	1,114
Inventory	56,240	-
Total current assets	<u>1,149,365</u>	<u>2,586,425</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>5,414,863</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>6,564,228</u>	<u>2,586,425</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	17,659	-
Claims payable	-	639,288
Loan payable- current	118,660	-
Total current liabilities	<u>136,319</u>	<u>639,288</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Loan payable	1,498,096	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,498,096</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,634,415</u>	<u>639,288</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	3,798,107	-
Unrestricted	1,131,706	1,947,137
Total net position	<u>\$ 4,929,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,947,137</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position -
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Major Fund Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund Medical Self- Insurance Fund
	Water Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Water use fees and charges	\$ 1,106,288	\$ -
Premiums	-	7,722,567
Total operating revenues	<u>1,106,288</u>	<u>7,722,567</u>
Operating expenses:		
Claims/operating	663,406	6,588,715
Depreciation	218,655	-
Administration	-	1,103,936
Total operating expenses	<u>882,061</u>	<u>7,692,651</u>
Operating income	<u>224,227</u>	<u>29,916</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income	2,483	266
Interest expense	(35,614)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	<u>(33,131)</u>	<u>266</u>
Other financing uses:		
Transfers out	(10,912)	-
Total transfers out	<u>(10,912)</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in fund net position	180,184	30,182
Fund net position, beginning	<u>4,749,629</u>	<u>1,916,955</u>
Fund net position, ending	<u>\$ 4,929,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,947,137</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Major Fund Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund Medical Self- Insurance Fund
	Water Fund	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 1,103,730	\$ 7,722,567
Cash paid to vendors and beneficiaries	(665,137)	(7,615,433)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>438,593</u>	<u>107,134</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(69,176)	-
Interest paid	(46,526)	-
Principal payments of debt	(116,173)	-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(231,875)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	2,483	266
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	209,201	107,400
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning	<u>542,055</u>	<u>2,477,911</u>
Ending	<u>\$ 751,256</u>	<u>\$ 2,585,311</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 224,227	\$ 29,916
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	218,655	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable	(2,558)	57,860
Decrease in inventories	2,500	-
Decrease in accounts payable	(4,231)	-
Increase in claims payable	-	19,358
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 438,593</u>	<u>\$ 107,134</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2016

	Pension Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Agency Fund
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 461	\$ 356,488
Investments	1,655,492	-	-
Total assets	1,655,492	461	356,488
Liabilities			
Amounts held for student activities and other	-	-	356,488
Total liabilities	-	-	356,488
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes	\$ 1,655,492	\$ 461	\$ -

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	Pension Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Employee	\$ 82,346	\$ -
Employer	105,755	-
Total contributions	<u>188,101</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment Income:		
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	(5,796)	-
Investment loss	<u>(5,796)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total additions	<u>182,305</u>	<u>-</u>
Deductions:		
Administrative	-	2
Total deductions	-	2
Change in net position	182,305	(2)
Net position held in trust:		
Beginning of year	<u>1,473,187</u>	<u>463</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$ 1,655,492</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 461</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity: The Town of Colchester, Connecticut (the Town) was incorporated as a town in 1698. The Town operates under a Board of Selectmen, Board of Finance and Town Meeting form of government and provides a full range of services including public safety, roads, sanitation, health, youth and social services, culture and recreation, education, planning, zoning, and general administrative services to its residents. The accompanying financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the reporting entity include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria provided in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section 2100 have been considered and there are no agencies or entities which should be presented with the Town.

Accounting standards adopted in the current year: GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The implementation of this statement added additional disclosures to Note 3.

GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not Within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 67 and 68*. This statement completes the suite of pension standards. Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for those pensions and pension plans that are not administered through a trust meeting specified criteria (in other words, those not covered by Statement Nos. 67 and 68). The requirements in Statement No. 73 for reporting pensions generally are the same as in Statement No. 68. However, the lack of a pension plan that is administered through a trust that meets specified criteria is reflected in the measurements. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the Town's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. This statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the Town's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. This standard establishes new criteria to continue amortization cost accounting for certain external investment pools in light of recent changes to money market fund criteria. The requirements of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015. Portfolio quality and monthly shadow pricing are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the Town's financial statements.

Government-wide fund and financial statements: The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation: The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Agency funds have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year when levied for. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, OPEB, pension, landfill closure costs, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due (matured).

Property taxes, when levied for, intergovernmental revenues when the eligibility requirements are met, licenses, charges for services, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period, if available. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable only when cash is received by the Town.

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

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 a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town's internal service funds are charges to other Town funds for medical insurance premiums. Operating expenses for internal service funds include the cost of claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The **Capital Reserve Fund** accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of vehicles and equipment which are financed by General Fund appropriations and capital lease proceeds.

The **Johnston Building Project Fund** accounts for and reports financial resources to be used for the William J. Johnston construction and renovation project.

The **Educational Grants Fund** accounts for and reports financial resources to be used for the grants associated with education.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The **Water Fund** accounts for the operations of the water department.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

Governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds: Used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for particular purposes other than debt services or capital projects.

Capital Projects Funds: Used to account for and report the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary and trust funds.

The Debt Service Fund: Used for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, capital lease debt, principal, interest and related costs.

Proprietary fund:

Internal Service Fund: Used to account for the Town and Board of Education's medical self-insurance fund.

Fiduciary Funds:

Pension Trust Fund: Used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for retirement benefits.

Private-purpose Trust Fund: Used to account for resources legally held in trust for the benefit of individuals, private organizations or other governments.

Agency funds account for monies held as a custodian for outside groups and agencies.

Accounting estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property taxes: Property taxes are assessed as of October 1, levied on the following July 1, and billed and generally due in two installments, July 1 and the following January 1. Liens are filed on June 1 following the due date.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash equivalents: The Town considers all highly liquid investments and those investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Connecticut State Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund is an investment pool managed by the State of Connecticut Office of the State Treasurer. Investments must be in instruments authorized by Connecticut General Statutes 3-27c through 3-27e. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The cash portfolio adheres to GASB Statement No. 79, Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants, which amends GASB Statement No. 31 and establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments that participate in a qualifying external investment pool that measures for financial reporting purposes all of its investments at amortized cost.

Allowances for doubtful accounts: Accounts and notes receivable, including property taxes receivable, are reported net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$878,599. The allowance for doubtful accounts represents those accounts which are deemed uncollectible based upon collection history and analysis of creditor's ability to pay.

Investments: Investments are stated at fair value based upon observable inputs.

Fair value: The Town uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in certain instances, there are no quoted market prices for certain assets or liabilities. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements focus on exit prices in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment.

The Town's fair value measurements are classified into a fair value hierarchy based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

The three categories within the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities, credit spreads, and market-corroborated inputs.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Level 3: Unobservable inputs shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flows methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment.

See Note 3 for additional information regarding fair value.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Capital assets: Capital assets, which include property, buildings, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental and business-type columns in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Capital Assets	Years
Buildings	40-50
Building improvements	20
Distribution and collection systems	50-100
Public domain infrastructure	50
System infrastructure	30
Machinery and equipment	5-20

In the governmental fund financial statements, capital outlay (assets) is reported as expenditures and no depreciation expense is recorded.

Compensated absences: Town and Board of Education employees accumulate vacation and sick leave hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination or retirement. Vacation and sick leave expenses to be paid in future periods are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only for amounts expected to be paid (matured), for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The general fund is typically used to liquidate the liability.

Long-term obligations: In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received and principal payments, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources: 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 or fund balance that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town reports a deferred charge on refunding and deferred outflows related to pension in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. A deferred outflow of resources related to pension results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions or other inputs. These amounts are deferred and included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees).

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 or fund balance that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports advance tax collections in the government-wide statement of net position and in the governmental fund balance sheet. Advance tax collections represent taxes inherently associated with a future period. This amount is recognized during the period in which the revenue is associated. Also, for governmental funds, the Town reports unavailable revenue, which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, interest on property taxes, and long-term loans. The Town currently does not report any deferred inflows of resources related to the pension. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period during which the amounts become available. A deferred inflow of resources related to pension results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions or other inputs. These amounts are deferred and included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees).

Net pension liability: The net pension liability is measured as the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefits that is attributed to past periods of employee service (total pension liability), net of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The pension plan's fiduciary net position is determined using the same valuation methods that are used by the pension plan for purposes of preparing its statement of fiduciary net position. The net pension liability is measured as of a date (measurement date) no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year, consistently applied from period to period.

Other post-employment obligations (OPEB) accounting:

OPEB Plan: Employee contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized when due and the Town has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when paid. Stand-alone statements are not issued.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government Funds and Governmental Activities: In governmental funds, expenditures are recognized when they are paid or are expected to be paid with current available resources. In governmental activities, expense is recognized based on actuarially required contributions. The net OPEB obligation, the cumulative difference between annual OPEB cost and the Town's contributions to the plan since July 1, 2008, is calculated on an actuarial basis consistent with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45. The OPEB obligation (OPEB) is recorded as a non-current liability in the government-wide financial statements.

Funding Policy: The Town makes annual contributions based on management decisions.

Fund Equity and Net Position: In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets - This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

Restricted net position - These amounts are restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations.

Unrestricted net position - This category represents the net position of the Town, which is not restricted for any project or other purpose.

In the fund financial statements, the Town reported the following governmental fund balances:

Nonspendable fund balance - These amounts cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance - These amounts are restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations.

Committed fund balance - This represents amounts constrained, prior to year-end, for a specific purpose by a government using its highest level of decision-making authority (Town of Colchester Board of Finance/Board of Selectmen) in the form of a resolution/ordinance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution/ordinance remains in place until similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation.

Assigned fund balance - Amounts constrained for the intent to be used for a specific purpose by a governing board or a body or official that has been delegated authority to assign amounts. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority to assign fund balances.

Unassigned fund balance - The residual amount not allocated to any other fund balance category in the General Fund and any residual deficit balance of any other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available for use, it is the Town's practice to use restricted resources first. Additionally, the Town would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position: The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds, and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this difference are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ 9,675,000
Bond premium, net of amortization	288,225
Capital lease obligation	2,953,171
Landfill closure costs	120,000
Compensated absences	3,577,324
Net pension liability	531,828
OPEB obligation	<u>2,329,807</u>
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance – total governmental funds to arrive at net position – governmental activities	<u>\$ 19,475,355</u>

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities: The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds, and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that “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.” The details of this difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,080,653
Depreciation expense	(3,412,471)
Loss on disposal	<u>(25,978)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (2,357,796)</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.” The details of this difference are as follows:

Principal repayments	\$ 1,819,950
Net amortization of premiums and deferred losses	<u>10,814</u>
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,830,764</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Another element of that reconciliation states that “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 governmental funds.” The details of this difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ (607,566)
Landfill closure	15,000
Accrued interest	5,359
Net pension liability	(145,851)
OPEB obligation	<u>(370,820)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (1,103,878)</u>

Note 3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Deposits: The Town has a policy that deposits can include demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit with Connecticut banks. The Town’s custodial credit risk policy follows the State of Connecticut requirements that each depository maintain segregated collateral in an amount equal to a defined percentage of its public deposits based upon the bank’s risk based capital ratio.

Investments: The Town and the Pension Trust Fund do not have a custodial credit risk policy for investments; however, it is their practice to follow State statutes. The Connecticut General Statutes (Section 7-400) permit municipalities to invest in: (1) obligations of the United States and its agencies (2) highly rated obligations of any state of the United States or of any political subdivision, authority or agency thereof; and (3) shares or other interests in custodial arrangements or pools maintaining constant net asset values and in highly rated no-load open end money market mutual funds (with constant or fluctuating net asset values) whose portfolios are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations. The Statutes (Sections 3-24f and 3-27f) also provide for investment in shares of the Connecticut Short Term Investment Fund. Other provisions of the Statutes cover specific municipal funds with particular investment authority and do not specify permitted investments. Therefore, investment of such funds is generally controlled by the laws applicable to fiduciaries (i.e., prudent person rule) and the provisions of the applicable plan.

Interest rate risk: The Town and the Pension Trust Fund do not have a policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, its practice is to structure the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, or pension payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

Concentrations: The Town, including the Pension Trust Fund, does not have a policy that limits the amounts invested in any one issuer. However, its practice is to maintain a diversified portfolio to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific issuer.

Custodial credit risk:

Deposits: This is the risk that, in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2016, approximately \$13,116,000 of the Town’s bank balance of approximately \$17,296,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Investments: This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town has no investments subject to this risk.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments of the Town consist of the following at June 30, 2016:

Cash and cash equivalents:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 17,561,470
State of Connecticut Short-Term Investment Fund	842,935
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>18,404,405</u>
Investments:	
Pension trust funds:	
Equity mutual funds	1,655,492
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	<u>\$ 20,059,897</u>

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position:	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 18,047,456</u>
Fiduciary funds:	
Cash and cash equivalents	356,949
Investments	1,655,492
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	<u>2,012,441</u>
	<u>\$ 20,059,897</u>

Interest rate risk: This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Information about the exposure of the Town's debt type investments to this risk using the segmented time distribution model is as follows:

	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years) <u>Less Than 1 Year</u>
Pooled income funds	\$ 842,935	<u>\$ 842,935</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Credit risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure. Presented below is the minimum rating as required for each debt type investment.

	Standard & Poor's	Pooled Income Fund
State short-term investment fund	AAAm	\$ 842,935
		<u>\$ 842,935</u>

Fair value: The Plan categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The Plan has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets June 30, 2016	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level:			
Equity mutual funds	\$ 1,655,492	\$ -	\$ -
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$ 1,655,492</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note 4. Unearned Revenue/Deferred Inflows of Resources

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds and governmental activities report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of unearned revenue and deferred inflows reported in the governmental funds and governmental activities were as follows:

	Deferred Inflows	Unearned Revenue
General fund:		
Advance tax collections	\$ 41,324	\$ -
Taxes and accrued interest on delinquent property taxes	936,344	-
Nonmajor funds:		
Assessments receivable	213,925	-
Grants and other	41,850	37,066
Total	<u>\$ 1,233,443</u>	<u>\$ 37,066</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General fund	\$ -	\$ (1,292,550)
Capital reserve fund	283,810	(13,000)
Educational grants fund	-	(22,062)
Water fund	-	(10,912)
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,088,988	(34,274)
Total	<u>\$ 1,372,798</u>	<u>\$ (1,372,798)</u>

Transfers are used to account for financing by the General Fund of programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers from the General Fund to nonmajor governmental funds were primarily annual contributions related to vehicle and equipment replacements, and capital lease debt service payments.

Note 6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,432,379	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ 3,497,379
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>3,432,379</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,497,379</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements other than buildings	2,143,993	-	(34,381)	2,109,612
Buildings	89,454,311	-	-	89,454,311
Machinery and equipment	16,569,308	491,550	(152,939)	16,907,919
Infrastructure	38,091,995	524,103	-	38,616,098
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>146,259,607</u>	<u>1,015,653</u>	<u>(187,320)</u>	<u>147,087,940</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements other than buildings	1,481,869	54,718	(34,381)	1,502,206
Buildings	35,106,763	1,866,856	-	36,973,619
Machinery and equipment	10,288,034	977,089	(126,961)	11,138,162
Infrastructure	29,099,122	513,808	-	29,612,930
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>75,975,788</u>	<u>3,412,471</u>	<u>(161,342)</u>	<u>79,226,917</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>70,283,819</u>	<u>(2,396,818)</u>	<u>(25,978)</u>	<u>67,861,023</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 73,716,198</u>	<u>\$ (2,331,818)</u>	<u>\$ (25,978)</u>	<u>\$ 71,358,402</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 5,386,123	\$ 26,990	\$ -	\$ 5,413,113
Machinery and equipment	408,372	42,186	-	450,558
Improvements other than buildings	25,591	-	-	25,591
Infrastructure	3,232,929	-	-	3,232,929
Total capital assets, being depreciated	9,053,015	69,176	-	9,122,191
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,693,158	138,878	-	1,832,036
Machinery and equipment	190,262	27,162	-	217,424
Improvements other than buildings	21,025	1,206	-	22,231
Infrastructure	1,584,228	51,409	-	1,635,637
Total accumulated depreciation	3,488,673	218,655	-	3,707,328
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	5,564,342	(149,479)	-	5,414,863
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 5,564,342</u>	<u>\$ (149,479)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,414,863</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 95,109
Public works	1,013,340
Public safety	210,889
Community & human services	260,811
Education	1,832,322
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,412,471</u>
Business-type activities:	
Water fund	<u>\$ 218,655</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 11,205,000	\$ -	\$ (1,530,000)	\$ 9,675,000	\$ 1,515,000
Bond premium	336,263	-	(48,038)	288,225	48,038
Capital lease obligation	3,243,121	-	(289,950)	2,953,171	347,856
Landfill post-closure monitoring	135,000	-	(15,000)	120,000	15,000
Compensated absences	2,969,758	607,566	-	3,577,324	329,170
Net pension liability	385,977	145,851	-	531,828	-
OPEB obligation	1,958,987	370,820	-	2,329,807	-
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 20,234,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,237</u>	<u>\$ (1,882,988)</u>	<u>\$ 19,475,355</u>	<u>\$ 2,255,064</u>
Business-type Activities					
CWF loans	1,732,929	-	(116,173)	1,616,756	118,660
Business-type long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 1,732,929</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (116,173)</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,756</u>	<u>\$ 118,660</u>

All bonds are general obligations of the Town and are secured by the taxing authority powers of the Town. General obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2016 consisted of the following:

	Outstanding Amount
General obligation bonds payable:	
\$8,400,000 refunding bond, issue of 2012 due 2025, annual principal payments range from \$320,000 to \$850,000 plus interest due semi-annually at 2.0% to 4.0%	\$ 6,590,000
\$6,595,000 bond, issue of 2010 due 2021, annual principal payments range from \$390,000 to \$720,000 plus interest due semi-annually at 2.25% to 5.0%	3,085,000
Total general obligation bonds payable	<u>\$ 9,675,000</u>

The following is a summary as of June 30, 2016, of the future principal and interest requirements for the Town's general obligation bonds:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 327,265	\$ 1,842,265
2018	1,525,000	266,665	1,791,665
2019	1,495,000	215,415	1,710,415
2020	1,490,000	157,165	1,647,165
2021	1,200,000	99,065	1,299,065
2022-2025	2,450,000	135,445	2,585,445
Total	<u>\$ 9,675,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,201,020</u>	<u>\$ 10,876,020</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Capital leases: The Town owns various vehicles and equipment with an approximate carrying value of \$2,997,500 which were acquired under capital lease arrangements. The Town is required under these agreements to make the following annual lease payments:

2017	\$ 401,775
2018	360,225
2019	360,225
2020	360,225
2021	360,225
Thereafter	1,376,404
Total payments	<u>3,219,079</u>
Less interest	(265,908)
Present value of minimum payments	<u><u>\$ 2,953,171</u></u>

The Town received Clean Water Fund Project loans that are recorded as a loan payable in the Water Fund. The balance at June 30, 2016 is \$1,616,756. These loans accrue interest at 2%. The following is a summary as of June 30, 2016, of the future principal and interest payments on these loans:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 118,660	\$ 33,127	\$ 151,787
2018	121,200	30,586	151,786
2019	123,795	27,992	151,787
2020	126,444	25,342	151,786
2021	129,151	22,635	151,786
2022-2026	688,432	70,500	758,932
2027-2029	309,074	7,148	316,222
Total	<u>\$ 1,616,756</u>	<u>\$ 217,330</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,086</u>

Prior year's debt defeasance: In prior years, the Town defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the basic financial statements.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Debt limitation: The Town's statement of debt limitation under Connecticut General Statutes, Section 7-434(b) as of June 30, 2016, is as follows:

Total tax collections (including interest and lien fees) for the year ended June 30, 2016 \$ 37,742,417

Reimbursement for revenue loss	
Tax relief for elderly	46,872
Base	<u>\$ 37,789,289</u>

The Connecticut General Statutes provides that total authorized debt of the Town shall not exceed seven times the above base cash receipts of \$37,789,289 or \$264,525,023 nor shall the total authorized particular purpose debt exceed the individual debt limitations reflected in the table below:

	General Purpose	Schools	Sewers	Urban Renewal	Pension Deficit
Debt limitation:					
2-1/4 times base	\$ 85,025,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4-1/2 times base	-	170,051,800	-	-	-
3-3/4 times base	-	-	141,709,834	-	-
3-1/4 times base	-	-	-	122,815,189	-
3 times base	-	-	-	-	113,367,867
Total debt limitation	85,025,900	170,051,800	141,709,834	122,815,189	113,367,867
Debt as defined by statute:					
Bonds payable ⁽¹⁾	1,621,400	8,053,600	-	-	-
Authorized and unissued	140,000	48,923,741	-	-	-
Total indebtedness	1,761,400	56,977,341	-	-	-
Estimated school construction grant progress payments	-	(29,390,013)	-	-	-
Debt limitation in excess of outstanding and authorized debt	<u>\$ 83,264,500</u>	<u>\$ 142,464,472</u>	<u>\$ 141,709,834</u>	<u>\$ 122,815,189</u>	<u>\$ 113,367,867</u>

(1) Clean Water Fund financing totaling \$1,616,756 are excluded from this calculation pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes.

Bonds authorized but unissued: Total authorized but unissued debt at June 30, 2016 consists of the following:

General purpose	\$ 140,000
Schools	48,923,741
	<u>\$ 49,063,741</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Contingencies

Lawsuits: The Town is currently involved in several litigation matters. In the opinion of the Town's management, the final settlement of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

Note 9. Pension Plans

Police department Defined Benefit Plan: The Town contributes to a defined benefit pension plan - the Town of Colchester Police Department Retirement Plan (the Plan), a single employer plan, effective July 1, 2005. The Plan is presented in the accompanying financial statements as a pension trust fund. A stand-alone report is not available for this plan.

Plan administration: The general administration and management of the Town of Colchester Police Department Retirement Plan and the responsibility for carrying out the provision of the plan shall be placed with the Colchester Retirement Board. Members of the Board are appointed by the Board of Selectmen (BOS) consisting of the following: representative of BOS, representative of Board of Finance, Town Treasurer, and two members who shall be electors of the Town who possess relevant experience in government finance or retirement systems. The Chief Financial Officer shall be a nonvoting, ex officio member.

1. Classes of Employees Covered

At July 1, 2014, Plan membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	-
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active plan members	
Vested	3
Nonvested	7
	<hr/>
Total	10
	<hr/>

2. Benefit Provisions

a. Benefit Provisions

The Town contributes to the Town of Colchester Police Department Retirement plan, a single employer Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) established and administered by the Town to provide pension benefits for its police employees. The responsibility for holding and investment of plan assets lies with the trustee appointed by the Retirement Board. The trustees shall be the bank or Trust company having the power to act as trustee in the State of Connecticut. The current trustee is Voya Financial. The PERS is considered part of the Town's financial reporting entity and is included in the Town's financial reports as a pension trust fund. Employees are eligible to participate on the date the employee commences making employee contributions.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Plans (Continued)

The retirement benefit is calculated at 2.5% of Final Average Salary during the highest 3 plan years of active employment multiplied by years of service, with a maximum pension of 60% of Final Average Salary. Years of service is computed in whole years. Participants are 100% vested after 10 years of service.

If an employee leaves covered employment or dies before 10 years of service, accumulated employee contributions are refunded with retirement income being forfeited. Benefits and contributions are established by the Town and may be amended only by the Town. The latest actuarial valuation reflects no material changes in funding method or assumptions.

b. Funding Policy

Employees are required to contribute 12.5% of their weekly pay and the employer picks up mandatory contributions of 12.5% of pay on behalf of each participant. The Town is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to finance the coverage for its employees.

Investments:

Investment policy: The pension plan's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Colchester Retirement 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 following was the adopted allocation policy as of June 30, 2016.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation %</u>
Cash	4.0%
Equities	64.0%
Fixed Income	32.0%
Total weighted average real return	<u>100.0%</u>

Rate of return: For the year ended June 30, 2016, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was -0.37%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Plans (Continued)

Net pension liability of the Town: The components of the net pension liability of the Town at June 30, 2016 were as follows:

Net Pension Liability	June 30, 2016
Total pension liability	\$ 2,187,320
Plan fiduciary net position	1,655,492
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 531,828</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	75.69%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 743,711
Net pension liability as % of covered payroll	71.51%

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Inflation: 3.00%
- Salary Increases: 5.00% (3.5% cost-of living, 1.5% steps)
- Investment Return: 7.5%, compounded annually, net of investment expenses
- Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal
- Asset Valuation Method: Market Value
- Amortization Method: Level Dollar
- Remaining Amortization Period: 15 Years, Closed

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table with separate male and female rates, with no collar adjustments, combined table for non-annuitants and annuitants, projected to the valuation date with Scale AA.

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, calculated based on the discount rate and actuarial assumptions below, and then was projected forward to the measurement date June 30, 2016. There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year end.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that Town contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member 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 rates of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Plans (Continued)

Assumed rate of return: 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 are developed. Best estimates of the real rates of returns for each major asset class are included in the pension plan's target asset allocation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of July 1, 2014, and the final investment return assumption, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long -term Expected Real Rate of Return	Weighting
Cash	0.50%	0.02%
Equities	5.25%	3.36%
Fixed Income	2.00%	0.64%
		4.02%
Long-term inflation expectation		3.00%
Long-term expected nominal return		7.02%

Net pension liability of the Town: The components of the net pension liability of the Town at June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Changes in the Net Pension Liability		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$ 1,859,164	\$ 1,473,187	\$ 385,977
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	175,553	-	175,553
Interest	152,603	-	152,603
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	105,755	(105,755)
Contributions - member	-	82,346	(82,346)
Net investment income (including investment expenses)	-	(5,796)	5,796
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	-	-	-
Administrative expense	-	-	-
Net changes	328,156	182,305	145,851
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$ 2,187,320	\$ 1,655,492	\$ 531,828

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Net pension liability	\$ 958,318	\$ 531,828	\$ 190,545

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town of Colchester recognized pension expense of \$62,412. As of June 30, 2016, the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 144,368	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 144,368</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

Year ended June 30:	
2017	\$ 39,900
2018	39,900
2019	39,901
2020	24,667
2021	-
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ 144,368</u>

Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement System:

Description of system: All certified personnel within the Town's school system participate in a retirement system administered by the Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement Board. This Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement System (the System) is a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension system with a special funding situation.

The System is considered a part of the State of Connecticut financial reporting entity and is included in the State's financial reports as a pension trust fund. Those reports may be obtained at www.ct.gov.

The System is administered under the provisions of Chapter 167a of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS). Participation in the System is restricted to certified staff employed in the public schools of Connecticut and members of the professional staff of the State Department of Education or the Board of Governors of Higher Education and their constituent units.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Plans (Continued)

Participation in the System is mandatory for certified personnel of local boards of education who are employed for an average of at least one-half of a school day. Members of the professional staff of the State Department of Education or the Board of Governors of Higher Education and their constituent units may elect to participate in this system, the State Employees' Retirement System, or the Alternate Retirement System (TIAA-CREF).

Summary of significant accounting policies: For purposes of measuring the liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense associated with the State's requirement to contribute to the System, information about the System's fiduciary net position 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 contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. The Town has recorded, in the General Fund, intergovernmental revenue and education expenditures in the amount of \$4,541,000 as payments made by the State of Connecticut on-behalf of the Town. The Town does not have any liability for teacher pensions.

Benefits provided: The benefits provided to participants by the System are as follows:

Normal Benefit: A member at age 60 with 20 years of Credited Service in Connecticut, or 35 years of Credited Service including at least 25 years of service in Connecticut is eligible for vested benefits of 2% of average annual salary times years of credited service (maximum benefit is 75% of average annual salary.)

Prorated benefit: A member who completes 10 years of Connecticut public school service is eligible for a vested benefit commencing at age 60. The benefit is 2% less 0.1% for each year less than 20 years of average annual salary times years of credited service.

Minimum benefit: Effective January 1, 1999, Public Act 98-251 provides a minimum monthly retirement benefit of \$1,200 to teachers who retire under the Normal Benefit provisions and who have completed at least 25 years of full time Connecticut service at retirement.

Contribution requirements: The pension contributions made by the State to the System are determined on an actuarial reserve basis as described in CGS Sections 10-183 and 10-183z.

Participants are required to contribute 6.00% of their annual salary rate to the System as required by CGS Section 10-183b (7). For the 2015/2016 school year, \$1,347,522 mandatory contributions were deducted from the salaries of teachers who were participants of the System during that school year. The estimated covered payroll for the Town is \$18,587,000. The Town is not required to contribute to the plan.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Fund (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions: The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2010. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, using the following key actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	3.00 Percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.75-7.00 Percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension investment expense, including inflation	8.50 Percent
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percent of pay, closed
Single equivalent amortization period	22.4 year

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table RP-2000 projected 19 years using scale AA, with a two-year setback for males and females for the period after service retirement and for dependent beneficiaries.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension 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. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large cap U.S. equities	21.0%	5.8%
Developed non- U.S. equities	18.0%	6.6%
Emerging markets (non- U.S.)	9.0%	8.3%
Core fixed income	7.0%	1.3%
Inflation linked bond fund	3.0%	1.0%
Emerging market bond	5.0%	3.7%
High yield bonds	5.0%	3.9%
Real estate	7.0%	5.1%
Private equity	11.0%	7.6%
Alternative investments	8.0%	4.1%
Cash	6.0%	0.4%
	100.0%	

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that State contributions will be made at the actuarially determined rates in future years. Based on those assumptions, the pension's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Fund (Continued)

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 8.50 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 7.50%	Current Discount Rate 8.50%	1% Increase 9.50%
State's proportionate share of the NPL associated with the Town	\$ 66,947,404	\$ 53,087,310	\$ 41,306,128

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources: The State makes all contributions to the System on behalf of employees of the participating districts. Therefore, participating employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB No. 68 and the State is treated as a non-employer contributing entity in the System. Since the districts do not contribute directly to the System, there is no net pension liability or deferred inflows or outflows to report in the financial statements of the Town. The portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the Town was \$53,087,310 and 100% of the collective net pension liability is allocated to the State.

June 30, 2014 is the actuarial valuation date upon which the total pension liability is based. There were no changes in assumptions or benefits that affected the measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement date.

The Town recognized the total pension expense associated with the Town as well as revenue in an amount equal to the non-employer contributing entities' total proportionate share of the collective pension expense associated with the Town. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized \$4,253,631 as the amount expended by the State on behalf of the Town to meet the State's funding requirements.

Defined contribution retirement savings plan: Town employees are eligible to participate in a defined contribution retirement savings plan administered by the Town. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the Plan plus investment earnings. Employer contributions are based on union contracts. Employees may make additional contributions subject to IRS regulations. The Plan is not reported as a fiduciary fund by the Town as it does not meet the reporting criterion.

All Town employees who are regularly scheduled to work at least 35 hours per week, must participate in a Section 401(a) defined contribution plan. Employees who are regularly scheduled to work at least 30 hours per week are eligible to participate in the plan. Police Officers hired after 1/1/2012 are not eligible to participate in the Police Defined Benefit Plan and must participate in the 401(a) plan. The contribution from both the Town and employees ranges from 5% to 8% of base pay (not including overtime, longevity, etc.) for full-time employees and from 3% to 5.5% for part-time employees, as defined by union contracts or the Town personnel policy for non-union personnel. Employees may be eligible to participate at the end of their probationary period or on their first anniversary date of employment as set forth in union contracts and the personnel policy. Employees that are eligible to participate in the Town's plan are subject to a 5 year vesting period for the employer contribution. All full-time and part-time Town employees have the option of contributing to the Town's Section 457 Plan. The Town does not make matching contributions to the 457 plan.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Pension Fund (Continued)

Board of Education employees participate in a Section 457 plan. This plan covers all regular full-time employees except teachers and administrators covered by the Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System. As defined by union contracts and non-union employee salary and benefit agreements, the Board will make contributions ranging from 3% to 7% of base pay. Board of Education employees may also participate on a voluntary basis in a 403(b) plan. With the exception of the Superintendent of Schools and the members of the School Administrators union, the Board does not make contributions to the employees' 403(b) plan.

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Town provides 40% to 50% of certain health care benefits for retired employees. Substantially all of the Town's employees may become eligible for those benefits, if they retire under a normal retirement or with disability.

Post-employment benefits: From an accrual accounting perspective, the cost of postemployment healthcare benefits, like the cost of pension benefits, generally should be associated with the periods in which the cost occurs, rather than in the future year when it will be paid. In adopting the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 during the year ended June 30, 2009, the Town recognizes the cost of postemployment healthcare in the year when the employee services are received, discloses the accumulated liability from prior years, and provides information useful in assessing potential demands on the Town's future cash flows. Recognition of the liability accumulated from prior years will be phased in over 30 years, commencing with the 2009 liability.

Plan description: The Town provides post-employment benefits for certain employees for current and future health and life insurance benefit expenses. A bi-annual actuarial valuation is made to determine whether the contributions are sufficient to meet the plan obligations. The latest actuarial valuation was made July 1, 2013.

The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town. The Town determines the required contribution using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Membership in the plan consisted of the following at July 1, 2013, the date of the last actuarial valuation.

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	26
Active plan members	399
Total	<u>425</u>

The Town's annual other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The Town's contributions represent payments made for premiums for insured individuals on a pay-as-you-go method.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Employer Contributions	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
June 30, 2016	\$ 584,000	\$ 213,180	36.5%	\$ 2,329,807
June 30, 2015	548,907	197,603	36.0%	1,958,987
June 30, 2014	459,870	184,000	40.0%	1,607,683

OPEB Obligation:

Annual required contribution	\$ 594,221
Interest on net pension obligation	78,359
Adjustment of ARC	(88,580)
Annual OPEB cost	584,000
Contributions made	213,180
Increase in net OPEB liability	370,820
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	1,958,987
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	<u>\$ 2,329,807</u>

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded Accrued Liability AAL (a-b)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
July 1, 2013	\$ -	\$ 6,178,930	\$ (6,178,930)	-	\$ 23,807,077	26%

Historical Trend Information – The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, present multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the AALs for benefits.

Actuarial assumptions are as follows:

Valuation Date:	July 1, 2013
Actuarial Cost Method:	Projected Unit Credit
Asset Valuation Method:	Market Value
Amortization Method:	Level Percent of Pay Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	30 Years - decreasing
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount rate	4.00%

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Health cost trend rates

Average annual healthcare cost trend rates are assumed to be as follows:

Year	Decrease
2010	8%
2011	7%
2012	6%
2013 and later	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.

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

Note 11. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to public official liability, police professional liability, theft or impairment of assets, errors and omissions, health of and/or injury to employees, natural disasters, and owners and contractors protective liability. The Town generally obtains commercial insurance for these risks, but has chosen to retain the risk for employee health and medical claims.

The Medical Self-Insurance Fund is funded by monthly contributions from all funds incurring payroll charges. Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield, administrator of the claims process, aids the Town in calculating "premium" rates per contract. Under the Town's current policy, the Medical Self-Insurance Fund covers all employee claims up to \$125,000 per claim with an aggregate stop loss of 125% of expected claims paid which was approximately \$6,569,000 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

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. Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency, and amount of payouts and other economic and social factors.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Risk Management (Continued)

Changes in the balance of claim liabilities are as follows:

	Claims Payable July 1	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Paid	Claims Payable June 30,
2015-2016	\$ 619,930	\$ 6,588,715	\$ 6,569,357	\$ 639,288
2014-2015	\$ 504,361	\$ 6,609,172	\$ 6,493,603	\$ 619,930

The Town purchases commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including blanket and umbrella policies. Coverage has not been materially reduced, nor have settled claims exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

Note 12. Landfill Postclosure Care Cost

The Town's municipal solid waste landfill stopped accepting waste in 1994. State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The remaining postclosure costs are estimated to be \$120,000 (\$15,000 per year for 8 years). Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The responsibility for postclosure monitoring will remain with the Town.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Fund Balances (Deficits)

The details for the Town's fund balances (deficits) are the following:

	General Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Johnston Building Project Fund	Educational Grants Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Fund balances (deficits):					
Non-spendable:					
Prepaid	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Inventory	36,820	-	-	-	7,243
	<u>37,820</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,243</u>
Restricted:					
General government	-	-	-	-	81,930
Education	-	-	-	112,336	28,928
Community & human services	-	-	-	-	452,761
Public safety	-	-	-	-	40,197
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	815,069
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,336</u>	<u>1,418,885</u>
Committed:					
Debt service	-	-	-	-	162,415
Capital outlay	283,240	1,272,507	-	-	2,640,091
Education	-	-	-	-	136,373
Public safety	-	-	-	-	18,735
Public works	135,215	-	-	-	577,018
	<u>418,455</u>	<u>1,272,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,534,632</u>
Assigned:					
General government	604	-	-	-	-
Education	502,244	-	-	-	-
	<u>502,848</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	5,711,933	-	(529,359)	-	(31,464)
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 6,671,056</u>	<u>\$ 1,272,507</u>	<u>\$ (529,359)</u>	<u>\$ 112,336</u>	<u>\$ 4,929,296</u>

Fund deficits: The following funds had fund deficits as of June 30, 2016:

Johnston Building Project	\$ 529,359
Miscellaneous Grants	27,654
Adult Education	3,810

The fund deficits are expected to be repaid with future revenues or transfers.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements that have effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

Management has not currently determined what, if any, impact implementation of the following statements may have on the financial statements, except for GASB 75, which will most likely have a material impact, though the amount has not yet been determined:

- GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, addresses reporting by governments that provide OPEB to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. Statement 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide:
 - Governments that are responsible only for OPEB liabilities related to their own employees and that provide OPEB through a defined benefit OPEB plan administered through a trust that meets specified criteria will report a net OPEB liability—the difference between the total OPEB liability and assets accumulated in the trust and restricted to making benefit payments.
 - Governments that participate in a cost-sharing OPEB plan that is administered through a trust that meets the specified criteria will report a liability equal to their proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability for all entities participating in the cost-sharing plan.
 - Governments that do not provide OPEB through a trust that meets specified criteria will report the total OPEB liability related to their employees.

Statement 75 carries forward from Statement 45 the option to use a specified alternative measurement method in place of an actuarial valuation for purposes of determining the total OPEB liability for benefits provided through OPEB plans in which there are fewer than 100 plan members (active and inactive). This option was retained in order to reduce costs for smaller governments. The provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

- GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. Financial statements prepared by state and local governments in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles provide citizens and taxpayers, legislative and oversight bodies, municipal bond analysts, and others with information they need to evaluate the financial health of governments, make decisions, and assess accountability. This information is intended, among other things, to assist these users of financial statements in assessing (1) whether a government's current-year revenues were sufficient to pay for current-year services (known as interperiod equity), (2) whether a government complied with finance-related legal and contractual obligations, (3) where a government's financial resources come from and how it uses them, and (4) a government's financial position and economic condition and how they have changed over time. This Statement requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose the following information about the agreements:
 - Brief descriptive information, such as the tax being abated, the authority under which tax abatements are provided, eligibility criteria, the mechanism by which taxes are abated, provisions for recapturing abated taxes, and the types of commitments made by tax abatement recipients
 - The gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period
 - Commitments made by a government, other than to abate taxes, as part of a tax abatement agreement.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements (Continued)

Governments should organize those disclosures by major tax abatement program and may disclose information for individual tax abatement agreements within those programs.

Tax abatement agreements of other governments should be organized by the government that entered into the tax abatement agreement and the specific tax being abated. Governments may disclose information for individual tax abatement agreements of other governments within the specific tax being abated. For those tax abatement agreements, a reporting government should disclose:

- The names of the governments that entered into the agreements
- The specific taxes being abated
- The gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier application is encouraged.

- GASB Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. This standard narrows the scope and applicability of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan meeting specific criteria; establishes new guidance for these employers, including separate requirements for recognition and measurement of pension expense or expenditures and liabilities, note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI). The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. This Statement amends the blending requirements established in paragraph 53 of Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended. This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged.
- GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied retroactively. Earlier application is encouraged.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements (Continued)

- GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of paragraph 7 in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements of paragraph 7 are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

**Required Supplementary
Information**

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions – Pension Trust
June 30, 2016
Unaudited**

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 119,514	\$ 106,914	\$ 101,215	\$ 82,202	\$ 74,068	\$ 93,178	\$ 77,704	\$ 45,732	\$ 44,587	\$ 44,587
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 105,755	\$ 100,616	\$ 105,624	\$ 88,321	\$ 101,034	\$ 86,428	\$ 80,798	\$ 64,866	\$ 48,252	\$ 41,689
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 13,759	\$ 6,298	\$ (4,409)	\$ (6,119)	\$ (26,966)	\$ 6,750	\$ (3,094)	\$ (19,134)	\$ (3,665)	\$ 2,898
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 743,711	\$ 694,695	\$ 662,403	\$ 633,878	\$ 571,675	\$ 421,643	\$ 550,743	\$ 557,408	\$ 410,312	\$ 397,531
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	14.22%	14.48%	15.95%	13.93%	17.67%	20.50%	14.67%	11.64%	11.76%	10.49%

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Required Supplementary Information - unaudited
Schedule of Investment Returns- Pension Trust
Last Three Fiscal Years**

	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment income	-0.37%	1.93%	14.47%

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Town will present information for those years for which information is available.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Required Supplementary Information - unaudited
 Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
 Last Three Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014
Changes in Net Pension Liability			
Total pension liability:			
Service cost	\$ 175,553	\$ 167,993	\$ 178,216
Interest on total pension liability	152,603	130,517	106,587
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	234,034
Changes of assumptions	-	-	(356,174)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	-	(23,169)	-
Net change in total pension liability	328,156	275,341	162,663
Total pension liability, beginning	1,859,164	1,583,823	1,421,160
Total pension liability, ending (a)	2,187,320	1,859,164	1,583,823
Fiduciary net position:			
Employer contributions	105,755	100,616	105,624
Member contributions	82,346	81,805	86,864
Investment income net of investment expenses	(5,796)	26,378	149,423
Benefit payments	-	(23,169)	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	182,305	185,630	341,911
Fiduciary net position, beginning	1,473,187	1,287,557	945,646
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	1,655,492	1,473,187	1,287,557
Net pension liability, ending = (a) - (b)	\$ 531,828	\$ 385,977	\$ 296,266
Fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	75.69%	79.24%	81.29%
Covered payroll	\$ 743,711	\$ 694,695	\$ 662,403
Net pension liability as a % of covered payroll	71.51%	55.56%	44.73%

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Town will present information for those years for which information is available.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability -
Teachers' Retirement System
Required Supplementary Information - unaudited
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	2016	2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.000000%	0.000000%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ -	\$ -
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the Town	\$ 53,087,310	\$ 49,068,579
Total	\$ 53,087,310	\$ 49,068,579
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 19,732,839	\$ 17,695,000
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	0%	0%
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.50%	61.56%

Change in benefit terms
Changes of assumptions

None
During 2011, rates of withdrawal, retirement and assumed rates of salary increases were adjusted to reflect actual and anticipated experience. These assumptions were recommended as part of the Experience Study for the System for the five-year period ended June 30, 2010.

Actuarial cost method
Amortization method
Single equivalent amortization period
Asset valuation method

Entry age
Level percent of pay, closed
22.4 years
4-year smoothed market

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Required Supplementary Information
 Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions – OPEB
 June 30, 2016
 Unaudited

Schedule of Funding Progress - OPEB

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Accrued Liability (b)	Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
July 1, 2009	\$ -	\$ 4,306,000	\$ (4,306,000)	\$ -	N/A	N/A
July 1, 2011	-	4,209,000	(4,209,000)	-	N/A	N/A
July 1, 2013	-	6,178,930	(6,178,930)	-	\$ 23,807,077	26%

Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2011	\$ 440,000	40.5%
2012	468,000	43.6%
2013	431,000	32.9%
2014	462,000	39.8%
2015	554,266	35.7%
2016	594,221	35.9%

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

**Statement of Revenues and Expenditures - Budgetary Basis -
Budget and Actual - General Fund
Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016
unaudited**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Budgetary Basis	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes, interest and lien fees	\$ 37,486,951	\$ 37,486,951	\$ 37,712,051	\$ 225,100
Intergovernmental revenues	14,795,155	14,795,155	14,644,700	(150,455)
Revenues from the use of money	52,500	52,500	61,139	8,639
Charges for services	486,500	495,033	550,432	55,399
Licenses, permits and fees	638,590	638,590	860,660	222,070
Other revenues	99,100	99,100	120,547	21,447
Total revenues	53,558,796	53,567,329	53,949,529	382,200
Expenditures:				
General government	3,376,276	3,325,897	3,152,093	173,804
Public works	3,350,648	3,277,857	3,127,858	149,999
Public safety	2,689,219	2,724,916	2,676,389	48,527
Community and human services	1,512,552	1,523,343	1,480,902	42,441
Education	39,795,370	39,795,370	39,649,488	145,882
Debt service	1,901,466	1,901,466	1,901,465	1
Total expenditures	52,625,531	52,548,849	51,988,195	560,654
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	933,265	1,018,480	1,961,334	942,854
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	933,265	1,085,980	1,085,980	-
Total other financing (uses)	933,265	1,085,980	1,085,980	-
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ -	\$ (67,500)	\$ 875,354	\$ 942,854

See note to the required supplementary information.

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Note to Required Supplementary Information
Unaudited

Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town's general budget policies are as follows:

General Fund: The Chief Financial Officer compiles preliminary budgets for all departments and agencies, with the exception of the Board of Education, for presentation by the First Selectman to the Board of Selectmen. After making such alterations or changes as it deems necessary, the Board of Selectmen presents the compiled budget to the Board of Finance. The Board of Education submits its budget directly to the Board of Finance.

The Board of Finance may make such revisions to the Selectmen's and Education budget estimates as it deems desirable, holds one or more public hearings and presents a proposed budget to the Annual Town Meeting which then goes to an automatic referendum.

The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level.

Subject to certain restrictions, additional appropriations may be approved by the Board of Finance upon recommendations of the Board of Selectmen.

Classification of certain revenues and expenditures under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) differ from classifications used for budgetary purposes.

A reconciliation of General Fund revenues as presented in accordance with GAAP and revenues and other sources presented on the budgetary basis is as follows:

Revenues and transfers, budgetary basis	\$ 53,949,529
Prior year encumbrances cancelled	(19)
Excess cost revenue net against expenditures	389,513
On-behalf payments paid directly by the State of Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System	4,541,000
Revenues and transfers, GAAP basis	<u>\$ 58,880,023</u>

Town of Colchester, Connecticut

Note to Required Supplementary Information
Unaudited

Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

A reconciliation of expenditures of the General Fund presented in accordance with GAAP and expenditures and other uses and encumbrances presented on the budgetary basis is as follows:

Expenditures, transfers and encumbrances budgetary basis	\$ 53,074,175
On-behalf payments paid directly by the State of Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System	4,541,000
Excess cost revenue net against expenditures	389,513
Reclassified to General Fund in accordance with GASB 54	(85,215)
Encumbrances	
June 30, 2015	122,709
June 30, 2016	(109,009)
Expenditures and transfers, GAAP basis	<u>\$ 57,933,173</u>

Special Revenue Funds: The Town does not have legally adopted annual budgets for its special revenue funds. Budgets for the various special revenue funds which are utilized to account for specific grant programs are established in accordance with the requirements of the grantor agencies. Such budgets are non-lapsing and may comprise more than one fiscal year.

Capital Project Funds: Legal authorization for expenditures of the capital project funds is provided by the related bond ordinances. Capital appropriations do not lapse until completion of the applicable projects.