Financial Report with Supplemental Information June 30, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Village Council Village of Milford, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milford, Michigan (the "Village") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village of Milford, Michigan'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 an opinion 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. 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 opinion.

Opinion

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, discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milford, Michigan as of June 30, 2017 and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



To the Village Council Village of Milford, Michigan

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplemental information, as described in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which 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 supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Milford, Michigan's basic financial statements. The other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was 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 other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Alente & Moran, PLLC

November 20, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the Village of Milford, Michigan's (the "Village") financial performance provides an overview of the Village's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Please read it in conjunction with the Village's financial statements.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The full accrual statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which provide information about the activities of the Village as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Village's finances. This longer-term view uses the accrual basis of accounting so that it can measure the cost of providing services during the current year, and whether the taxpayers have funded the full cost of providing government services.

The fund financial statements present a short-term view; they tell us how the taxpayers' resources were spent during the year, as well as how much is available for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the Village's most significant funds. The fiduciary fund statements provide financial information about activities for which the Village acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

The Village as a Whole

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the net position as of the current date and compared to the prior year (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities					Business-ty	ctivities		Total			
		2017		2016		2017	2016		2017		2016	
Assets												
Current assets	\$	5,614	\$	5,705	\$	2,245	\$	1,232	\$	7,859	\$	6,937
Capital assets		10,122		9,309		16,040		14,432		26,162		23,741
Other noncurrent assets		686		599		91		76		777		675
Total assets		16,422		15,613		18,376		15,740		34,798		31,353
Deferred Outflows of Resources -												
Deferred outflows related to pensions		834		1,618		71		131		905		1,749
Liabilities												
Current liabilities		560		1,347		715		959		1,275		2,306
Long-term liabilities		3,768		4,407		7,654		5,729		11,422		10,136
Total liabilities		4,328		5,754		8,369		6,688		12,697		12,442
Deferred Inflows of Resources -												
Deferred inflows related to unavailable revenue		126				11				137		
Net Position												
Invested in capital assets		9,814		9,060		8,312		8,627		18,126		17,687
Restricted		4,069		3,650		-		_		4,069		3,650
Unrestricted		(1,081)		(1,233)		1,755		556		674		(677)
Total net position	\$	12,802	\$	11,477	\$	10,067	\$	9,183	\$	22,869	\$	20,660

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017, the Village's combined net position increased by 10.69 percent from a year ago, from approximately \$20,660,000 to \$22,869,000. As we look at the governmental-type activities separately from the business-type activities, we can see that governmental-type expenditures decreased by 6.9 percent. Overall, Village governmental revenue decreased by 2.1 percent. Business-type expenses increased 3.2 percent from the prior year and revenue increased 36.5 percent.

The following table shows the changes of net position during the current year (in thousands):

	(Governmen	ctivities	Business-ty	tivities	Total					
		2017		2016	 2017 2016				2017		2016
Net Position - Beginning of year	\$	11,477	\$	10,460	\$ 9,183	\$	9,081	\$	20,660	\$	19,541
Revenue											
Program revenue:											
Charges for services		3,649		3,710	3,081		2,337		6,730		6,047
Operating grants and contributions		61		130	-		-		61		130
Capital grants and contributions		390		598	105		1		495		599
General revenue:											
Property taxes		2,021		1,999	-				2,021		1,999
State-shared revenue		1,169		985	-				1,169		985
Unrestricted investment earnings		50		56	13		6		63		62
Franchise fees		131		129	-				131		129
Miscellaneous		310		333	-				310		333
Gain on sale of fixed assets		7		19	 -		-		7		19
Total revenue		7,788		7,959	3,199		2,344		10,987		10,303
Program Expenses											
General government		414		581	-		-		414		581
Public safety		3,579		3,942	-				3,579		3,942
Public works		2,378		2,246	-		-		2,378		2,246
Community and economic development		79		160	-		-		79		160
Interest on long-term debt		13		13	-		-		13		13
Water and sewer		-		-	 2,315		2,242		2,315		2,242
Total program expenses		6,463		6,942	 2,315		2,242		8,778		9,184
Change in Net Position		1,325		1,017	 884		102		2,209		1,119
Net Position - End of year	\$	12,802	\$	11,477	\$ 10,067	\$	9,183	\$	22,869	\$	20,660

Governmental Activities

During the current year, the Village's governmental revenue decreased by approximately \$171,000. This is offset by a decrease in program expenses of \$479,000, leaving a net increase in net position of \$1.3 million. The decrease in expenses from public safety is the primary reason for the net increase in net position.

Business-type Activities

The Village's business-type activities consist of the activity in the Water and Sewer Fund. Residents receive water from two municipal wells and are provided sewage treatment through a village-owned and operated sewage treatment plant.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

In 2016-2017, Village residents used nearly 30,000,000 more gallons of water than in previous years. Weather conditions are a major factor of outside use. While inside use increased by 12 percent, outside use increased by 45 percent. The increase is also reflected in the operating revenue for the Water and Sewer Fund. Taking into account the increase in use and the rates, the fund recognized \$208,000 in operating income, net of depreciation. This is in contrast to the operating loss of \$398,000 that the fund experienced last fiscal year. In addition, the Village earned approximately \$12,500 in investment income, which is used for operating expenses. Connection fees, which have been flat for the last few years, saw an increase of 170 percent due to commercial development. These fees are reserved for capital needs.

The Village's Funds

Our analysis of the Village's major funds begins on page 10, following the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the Village as a whole. The Village Council creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes, as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as special property tax millages. The Village's major funds for 2016-2017 include the General Fund, the Municipal Street Fund, and the Police Fund.

In 2017, the General Fund saw an increase in revenue of approximately \$143,000. The increase relates to property taxes, licenses and permits, state-shared revenue, and other miscellaneous income. Expenditures increased slightly compared to the prior year, increasing by approximately \$36,000. While expenditures were slightly higher than the previous year, the General Fund expended less than it budgeted by \$143,000.

Total revenue in the Police Fund grew slightly by approximately \$4,400 from last year. Expenditures decreased from the prior year, totaling a decrease of approximately \$566,000. A reduction in fringe benefits and capital outlay accounts for the majority of the decrease.

The Municipal Street Fund was started in fiscal year 2013-2014 with a dedicated millage to repair Village streets. In spring of 2016, work began on the restoration of Commerce Road. This resulted in total expenses in the fund growing approximately \$500,000 from fiscal year 2014-2015, and as of June 30, 2016, the fund deficit was \$218,485. As restoration of Commerce Road slowed down in fiscal year 2016-2017, expenses decreased by approximately \$561,000. As of June 30, 2017, the fund balance is \$34,107.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund revenue reflects a moderate increase from the previous year. Licenses and permits increased by 17.5 percent, state revenue increased by 5.9 percent, and charges for services to external parties increased by 17.5 percent. Revenue from federal grants decreased due to the Village not being able to utilize the Community Development Block Grant Fund (CDBG).

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

During fiscal year 2016-2017, the Village added approximately \$3.77 million to its investment in capital assets. Total assets, net of depreciation, which includes buildings, public works, police equipment, streets, sidewalks, parking lots, bridges, and water and sewer systems, is \$26,162,427. Of that amount, \$8,966,611 is invested in construction in progress (CIP). The majority of CIP is comprised of the Commerce Road project and the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) renovation. Total costs incurred for both are approximately \$8,000,000. The WWTP project is slated to be finished in the fall of 2018 and is being funded by a 20-year bond issued by the State of Michigan.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

For the fourth year in a row, the Village is rolling back its millage rates due to the Headlee Amendment. Although taxable values have increased, the Village has budgeted a 2 percent increase in tax revenue for the 2017-2018 fiscal year. The rate for property taxes is based on 3.3000 mills with an additional 1.9000 mills levied for refuse and 3.3065 levied for roads. This is the fifth year of a voter-approved 20-year millage for roads. The first 10 years are 3.500 mills, the second 10 years are 1.000 mill. The Downtown Development Authority levies an additional 1.6751 mills in its district.

Effective July 1, 2017, rates for water and wastewater use saw a slight decrease while base rates increased by 19 percent. The primary reason is to provide funding for current and future capital needs for the water/sewer system. Funding for operations and maintenance increased by \$0.10 (per thousand gallons) for water and \$0.26 (per thousand gallons) for sewer. Debt charges for water went down by \$0.43 as one of the water bonds was paid off while another is due to retire in fiscal year 2017-2018. Base fees went from \$70.00 per quarter to \$82.80. These fees are based on meter size.

Contacting the Village's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the treasurer's office.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

	Governmental	Business-type		Component
	Activities	Activities	Total	Units
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 5,155,637	\$ 1,175,796	\$ 6,331,433	\$ 140,183
Receivables:				
Customer	103,034	1,068,722	1,171,756	4,178
Accrued interest	4,827	-	4,827	-
Other	15,735	-	15,735	-
Due from other governmental units	184,065	-	184,065	-
Capital lease	60,006	-	60,006	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	69,416	-	69,416	-
Restricted assets (Note 1)	21,520	-	21,520	-
Net other postemployment benefit asset				
(Note 10)	686,165	90,950	777,115	-
Capital assets (Note 4):				
Assets not subject to depreciation	3,033,435	5,962,863	8,996,298	972,694
Assets subject to depreciation	7,089,014	10,077,116	17,166,130	427,166
Total assets	16,422,854	18,375,447	34,798,301	1,544,221
	,,			.,,
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Deferred outflows related to pensions				
(Note 8)	834,169	70,583	904,752	-
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	182,710	275,269	457,979	5,156
Accrued liabilities and other	84,661	58,116	142,777	10,244
Noncurrent liabilities:	,	,	,	,
Due within one year:				
Compensated absences (Note 6)	280,414	22,845	303,259	-
Current portion of long-term	,	,	,	
debt (Note 6)	13,000	359,000	372,000	153,000
Due in more than one year:	15,000	557,000	572,000	155,000
Compensated absences (Note 6)	84,750	16,977	101,727	_
Landfill closure and postclosure care	200,000	-	200,000	_
Net pension liability (Note 8)	3,188,125	266,513	3,454,638	-
				-
Long-term debt (Note 6)	295,017	7,369,542	7,664,559	654,205
Total liabilities	4,328,677	8,368,262	12,696,939	822,605
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Related to				
pensions (Note 8)	126,027	11,270	137,297	-
Net Position	0.014.433	0 211 427		
Net investment in capital assets	9,814,432	8,311,437	18,125,869	592,655
Restricted for:				
Streets and highways	571,055	-	571,055	-
Police operations	3,081,364	-	3,081,364	-
Drug law enforcement	31,478	-	31,478	-
PEG fees	23,073	-	23,073	-
Transportation - Senior van	22,402	-	22,402	-
Skate park	21,520	-	21,520	-
Refuse	318,418	-	318,418	-
Unrestricted	(1,081,423)	1,755,061	673,638	128,961
Total net position	\$ 12,802,319	\$ 10,066,498	\$ 22,868,817	\$ 721,616

The Notes to Financial Statements are an

Integral Part of this Statement.

			Program Revenue					
					(Operating	Ca	pital Grants
			(Charges for	Ģ	Grants and		and
		Expenses		Services	Co	ontributions	Co	ntributions
Functions/Programs								
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	414,313	\$	179,242	\$	-	\$	-
Public safety		3,578,818		3,421,414		9,023		-
Public works		2,377,587		-		21,140		389,890
Community and economic								
development		79,196		47,912		31,175		-
Interest on long-term debt		13,008		-		-		-
Total governmental								
activities		6,462,922		3,648,568		61,338		389,890
Business-type activities		2,315,130		3,081,460				104,852
Total primary government	\$	8,778,052	\$	6,730,028	\$	61,338	\$	494,742
Component units:								
Downtown Development Authority	\$	386,095	\$	5,283	\$	30	\$	-
Brownfield Redevelopment Authority		2,320		-		-		-
Total component units:	\$	388,415	\$	5,283	\$	30	\$	-
	Ge	eneral revenue	:					

Property taxes State-shared revenue Investment income Cable franchise fees Other miscellaneous income

Gain on sale of fixed assets

Total general revenue

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning of year

Net Position - End of year

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position								
P	Primary Government							
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units					
\$ (235,071) (148,381) (1,966,557)	\$ - - -	\$ (235,071) (148,381) (1,966,557)	\$ - - -					
(109) (13,008)	-	(109) (13,008)	-					
(2,363,126) -	- 871,182	(2,363,126) 871,182	-					
(2,363,126)	871,182	(1,491,944)	-					
			(380,782) (2,320)					
-	-	-	(383,102)					
2,020,931 1,168,727 50,251 131,353 309,775	- - - - -	2,020,931 1,168,727 62,814 131,353 309,775	397,275 10,819 6,513 - 19,038					
7,467	 2,563	7,467	433,645					
1,325,378	883,745	2,209,123	50,543					
,476,94	9,182,753	20,659,694	671,073					
\$ 12,802,319	\$ 10,066,498	\$ 22,868,817	\$ 721,616					

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2017

•	G	eneral Fund		Police Fund		Municipal treet Fund		Nonmajor overnmental Funds		Total
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,368,126	\$	3,166,037	\$	34,419	\$	587,055	\$	5,155,637
Receivables:	ф	1,300,120	φ	3,100,037	φ	34,417	φ	567,055	φ	5,155,657
Capital lease Customer Accrued interest receivable Other receivables		60,006 101,029 538 3,537		- - - 12,198		- - -		2,005 4,289 -		60,006 103,034 4,827 15,735
Due from other governmental units Prepaid expenses and other assets		95,321 39,888 21,520		-		-		88,744 29,528 -		184,065 69,416 21,520
Restricted assets			-	-	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>		-	
Total assets	\$	1,689,965	\$	3,178,235	\$	34,419	\$	711,621	\$	5,614,240
Liabilities										
Accounts payable	\$	69,409	\$	46,364	\$	312	\$	66,625	\$	182,710
Accrued liabilities and other		28,946	_	50,507	_	-		-	_	79,453
Total liabilities		98,355		96,871		312		66,625		262,163
Deferred Inflows of Resources -										
Unavailable revenue		104,677		-		-		-		104,677
Fund Balances Nonspendable - Prepaids Restricted:		39,888		-		-		29,528		69,416
Roads		-		-		34,107		507,420		541,527
Police operations		-		3,081,364		-		-		3,081,364
Drug law enforcement PEG fees		-		-		-		31,478		31,478
Senior van		23,073		-		-		- 22,402		23,073 22,402
Skate park		21,520		-		_		-		21,520
Refuse		318,418		-		-		-		318,418
Assigned:										
Retiree health care		60,167		-		-		-		60,167
Parking		174,734		-		-		-		174,734
Capital projects		- 849,133		-		-		54,168		54,168 849,133
Unassigned				-		-				
Total fund balances		1,486,933		3,081,364		34,107		644,996		5,247,400
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	1,689,965	\$	3,178,235	\$	34,419	\$	711,621	\$	5,614,240

Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

Fund Balance Reported in Governmental Funds	\$ 5,247,400
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds	10,122,449
Long-term receivables are not available in the current period and are not available to pay for current year expenditures	60,006
Receivables not collected within 60 days of year end are not considered available in the modified accrual statements	44,671
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds	(308,017)
Interest amounts on long-term liabilities are not payable until due in the funds	(5,208)
Accumulated employee sick and vacation liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds	(365,164)
Liability recorded in response to potential environmental remediation	(200,000)
Deferred outflows of resources - pension difference between projected and actual investment earnings, changes in assumptions, difference between expected and actual experience, and contributions made to the plan after the measurement date	834,169
Deferred inflows of resources - pension difference between projected and actual experience	(126,027)
Net pension liability not recorded in the modified accrual statement	(3,188,125)
Net other postemployment benefit asset not recorded in the modified accrual statement	 686,165
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 12,802,319

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended June 30, 2017

	G	eneral Fund	F	Police Fund	Mu	inicipal Street Fund	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	 Total
Revenue								
Property taxes	\$	1,271,153	\$	-	\$	749,778	\$ -	\$ 2,020,931
Licenses and permits		116,376		-		-	-	116,376
Federal grants		-		-		-	21,140	21,140
State sources		535,747		138,195		-	498,719	1,172,661
Charges for services to external parties		211,054		3,294,501		-	-	3,505,555
Fines and forfeitures		20,013		-		-	650	20,663
Investment income		28,319		17,880		2,369	1,683	50,25 I
Other revenue:								
Special assessments		27,241		-		-	-	27,241
Local donations		-		100		-	-	100
Cable franchise fees		131,353		-		-	-	131,353
Other miscellaneous income		228,516		37,775		65,112	 4,649	 336,052
Total revenue		2,569,772		3,488,451		817,259	526,841	7,402,323
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government		601,159		-		-	-	601,159
Public safety		122,127		3,250,260		-	16,387	3,388,774
Public works		1,370,398		-		564,667	678,952	2,614,017
Community and economic								
development		25,957		-		-	43,335	69,292
Capital outlay		-		3,753		-	-	3,753
Debt service:								
Principal		13,110		-		-	-	13,110
Interest on long-term debt		13,179		-		-	 -	 13,179
Total expenditures		2,145,930		3,254,013		564,667	 738,674	 6,703,284
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures		423,842		234,438		252,592	(211,833)	699,039
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in (Note 5)		(232,700)		-		-	232,700	232,700 (232,700)
Transfers out (Note 5)		(232,700)					 -	 (232,700)
Net Change in Fund Balances		191,142		234,438		252,592	20,867	699,039
Fund Balances - Beginning of year		1,295,791		2,846,926		(218,485)	 624,129	 4,548,361
Fund Balances - End of year	\$	1,486,933	\$	3,081,364	\$	34,107	\$ 644,996	\$ 5,247,400

Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 699,039
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation:	1 420 420
Capital outlay expenditures Depreciation	l,420,438 (607,025)
Revenue is not reported in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of year end	(3,913)
Change in deferred inflows/outflows related to pension is recorded when incurred in the statement of activities	(910,183)
Change in accrued interest payable and other	172
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but not in the statement of activities (where it reduces long-term debt)	13,110
Net change in accumulated employee sick and vacation pay is recorded when earned in the statement of activities	(17,396)
Change in net pension liability	643,794
Change in net other postemployment benefits asset	 87,342
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,325,378

Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

	Enterprise Fund - Water and Sewer
Assets	
Current assets:	¢ 1175.70/
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,175,796 1,068,722
Receivables from sales to customers on account	1,000,722
Total current assets	2,244,518
Noncurrent assets:	
Net OPEB asset (Note 10)	90,950
Assets not subject to depreciation (Note 4)	5,962,863
Assets subject to depreciation (Note 4)	10,077,116
Total noncurrent assets	16,130,929
Total assets	18,375,447
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Deferred outflows related to pensions (Note 8)	70,583
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	275,269
Accrued liabilities and other	58,116
Compensated absences (Note 6)	22,845
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6)	359,000
Total current liabilities	715,230
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences (Note 6)	16,977
Net pension liability (Note 8)	266,513
Long-term debt (Note 6)	7,369,542
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,653,032
Total liabilities	8,368,262
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Deferred inflows related to pensions (Note 8)	11,270
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	8,311,437
Unrestricted	1,755,061
Total net position	\$ 10,066,498

The Notes to Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Enterprise Fund - Water and Sewer
Operating Revenue	¢ 2 221 440
Water and sewer billings Miscellaneous	\$ 2,321,660 11,576
Total operating revenue	2,333,236
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and wages	691,002
Benefits	152,485
Operating supplies Utilities	94,309 169,201
Equipment rental	22,262
Consulting	10,610
Contracted services	80,206
Maintenance	91,939
Insurance	36,166
Data processing	12,525
Miscellaneous	19,863
Depreciation	744,553
Total operating expenses	2,125,121
Operating Income	208,115
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	
Investment income	12,563
Interest expense	(190,009)
Connection fees	266,700
Water and sewer debt charges	481,524
Total nonoperating revenue	570,778
Income - Before contributions	778,893
Capital Contributions	
Capital grants	4,852
Other capital contributions	100,000
Total capital contributions	104,852
Change in Net Position	883,745
Net Position - Beginning of year	9,182,753
Net Position - End of year	<u>\$ 10,066,498</u>
The Notes to Financial Statements are an	

Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Enterprise
	und - Water
	 and Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 2,079,478 (691,822) (886,880)
Net cash provided by operating activities	500,776
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Receipt of capital grants Purchase of capital assets Principal and interest paid on capital debt Debt service charge Connection fees Proceeds from debt issuance	 4,852 (2,352,523) (588,891) 481,524 366,700 2,332,649
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	244,311
Cash Flows from Investing Activities - Interest received on investments	 12,563
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	757,650
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year	 418,146
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	\$ 1,175,796
Balance Sheet Classification of Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and investments	\$ 1,175,796
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:	\$ 208,115
Depreciation and amortization	744,553
Changes in assets and liabilities: Receivables	(253,758)
Accounts payable	(188,611)
Accrued and other liabilities	 (9,523)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 500,776

The Notes to Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

Fiduciary Fund Statement of Assets and Liabilities June 30, 2017

	Ag	Agency Funds	
Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$	214,086	
Receivables		10,286	
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	224,372	
Liabilities - Refundable deposits, bonds, etc.	<u>\$</u>	224,372	

Component Units Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

	De	owntown evelopment Authority	Rede	ownfield evelopment uthority	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	137,577	\$	2,606	\$ 140,183
Receivables		4,178		-	4,178
Capital assets:					
Assets not subject to depreciation		972,694		-	972,694
Assets subject to depreciation		427,166			 427,166
Total assets		1,541,615		2,606	1,544,221
Liabilities					
Accounts payable		5,156		-	5,156
Accrued liabilities and other:					
Accrued salaries and wages		I,645		-	1,645
Accrued interest payable		8,022		-	8,022
Accrued other		577		-	577
Long-term debt due within one year		153,000		-	153,000
Long-term debt due in more than one year		654,205		-	 654,205
Total liabilities		822,605		-	 822,605
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets		592,655		-	592,655
Unrestricted		126,355		2,606	 128,961
Total net position	\$	719,010	\$	2,606	\$ 721,616

			Program Revenue				
Functions/Programs	E	Expenses	harges for Services	Gra	erating nts and ributions		tal Grants and tributions
Downtown Development Authority: Community and economic development Debt service	\$	349,388 36,707	\$ 5,283 	\$	30 -	\$	-
Total governmental activities		386,095	5,283		30		-
Brownfield Redevelopment Authority		2,320	 -		-		-
Total component units	\$	388,415	\$ 5,283	\$	30	\$	-

General revenue:

Property taxes

State-shared revenue

Investment income

Other miscellaneous income

Total general revenue

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning of year

Net Position - End of year

Component Units Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2017

Ne	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets								
D	owntown	Br	ownfield	7					
De	evelopment	Rede	evelopment						
/	Authority	A	uthority		Total				
\$	(344,075)	\$	-	\$	(344,075)				
	(36,707)		-		(36,707)				
	(380,782)		-		(380,782)				
	-		(2,320)		(2,320)				
	(380,782)		(2,320)		(383,102)				
	396,883		392		397,275				
	10,819		-		10,819				
	6,513		-		6,513				
	19,038		-		19,038				
	433,253		392		433,645				
	52,471		(1,928)		50,543				
	666,539		4,534		671,073				
\$	719,010	\$	2,606	\$	721,616				

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Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Village of Milford, Michigan (the "Village") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the Village of Milford, Michigan:

Reporting Entity

The Village of Milford, Michigan is governed by an elected seven-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the Village and its component units, entities for which the Village is considered to be financially accountable. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Village (see discussion below for description).

Blended Component Units

The Parking Authority is incorporated into the Village's financial statements. It is governed by the Village Council. The Village has retained responsibility for funding the Parking Authority and exercises ultimate control over it.

Discretely Presented Component Units - The following component units are reported within the component unit column in the financial statements. They are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Village.

- Downtown Development Authority The Downtown Development Authority (the "Authority") was created to promote economic growth within the downtown district. The Authority's governing body, which consists of 10 individuals, is appointed by the Village's Council. In addition, the Authority's budget is subject to approval by the Village's Council.
- **Brownfield Redevelopment Financing Authority** The Brownfield Redevelopment Financing Authority (the "Brownfield Authority") was established pursuant to Public Act 381 of 1996. The Brownfield Authority was created to promote revitalization of environmentally distressed areas within the boundaries of the Village. The Authority's governing body, which consists of seven individuals, is appointed by the Village's Council. In addition, the Authority's budget is subject to approval by the Village's Council.

Accounting and Reporting Principles

The Village follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. Accounting and financial reporting pronouncements are promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Report Presentation

Governmental accounting principles require that financial reports include two different perspectives - the government-wide perspective and the fund-based perspective. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The government-wide financial statements are presented on the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The statements also present a schedule reconciling these amounts to the modified accrual-based presentation found in the fund-based statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenue includes: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported instead as general revenue.

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Village's water and sewer function and various other functions of the Village. Eliminations of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenue reported for the various functions concerned.

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

Basis of Accounting

The governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is intended to better demonstrate accountability for how the government has spent its resources.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Expenditures are reported when the goods are received or the services are rendered. Capital outlays are reported as expenditures (rather than as capital assets) because they reduce the ability to spend resources in the future; conversely, employee benefit costs that will be funded in the future (such as pension and retiree healthcare-related costs, or sick and vacation pay) are not counted until they come due for payment. In addition, debt service expenditures, claims, and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Revenue is not recognized until it is collected, or collected soon enough after the end of the year that it is available to pay for obligations outstanding at the end of the year. For this purpose, the Village considers amounts collected within 60 days of year end to be available for recognition. The following major revenue sources meet the availability criterion: state-shared revenue, state gas and weight tax revenue, district court fines, and interest associated with the current fiscal period. Conversely, miscellaneous revenue will be collected after the period of availability; receivables have been recorded for these, along with "deferred inflows."

Proprietary funds and fiduciary funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Fund Accounting

The Village accounts for its various activities in several different funds in order to demonstrate accountability for how we have spent certain resources - separate funds allow us to show the particular expenditures for which specific revenue was used. The various funds are aggregated into three broad fund types:

Governmental funds include all activities that provide general governmental services that are not business-type activities. This includes the General Fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital project funds, and permanent funds. Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of earmarked revenue or financing activities requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions.

The Village reports the following funds as "major" governmental funds:

- The General Fund is the primary operating fund because it accounts for all financial resources used to provide general government services, other than those specifically assigned to another fund.
- The Police Fund accounts for the activities of the Village's police department. A millage is levied by Milford Township on all township and village residents to provide police services to all residents within the village and township boundaries.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

 The Municipal Streets Fund is funded by a special voted millage, and accounts for the operation, maintenance, and construction of all village roads not otherwise funded by Act 51, which are accounted for through the Major Streets and Local Streets Funds (both nonmajor special revenue funds).

Proprietary funds include enterprise funds (which provide goods or services to users in exchange for charges or fees) and internal service funds (which provide goods or services to other funds of the Village). The Village reports the following fund as a "major" enterprise fund:

• The Water and Sewer Fund provides water to customers and disposes of sanitary sewage in exchange for quarterly user charges.

Fiduciary funds include amounts held in a fiduciary capacity for others. These amounts will not be used to operate our government's programs. Activities that are reported as fiduciary include the agency fund. The agency fund is used to account for assets held by the Village in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, organizations, other governments, or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

Interfund Activity - During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as that only the net amount is included as included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included so that only the net amount is included as the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the business-type activities column.

Furthermore, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements, these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Specific Balances and Transactions

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments - Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

Receivables and Payables - In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Prepaid Items - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted Assets - Restricted assets consist of cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$21,520 in the General Fund. These assets represent monies raised for the construction of the skate park.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangible assets, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Village as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Buildings, equipment, and vehicles are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Capital Asset Class	Lives
Building	25 to 50 years
Equipment and machinery	3 to 15 years
Furniture	10 years
Vehicles	3 to 10 years
Land improvements	10 to 20 years
Treatment plant/Iron removal plant	5 to 50 years
Water lines	10 to 50 years
Sewer system	50 years
Streets, sidewalks, and bridges	20 to 40 years

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Long-term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund-type statement of net position. 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. Bond issuance costs are expensed at the time they are incurred. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond issuances as an "other financing source," as well as bond premiums and discounts. The General Fund and Water and Sewer Fund are generally used to liquidate governmental long-term debt.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Village has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category, which is the deferred outflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plan. The deferred outflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plan are reported in the government-wide financial statements and the Water and Sewer Fund. The deferred outflows of resources result from four transactions: contributions to the defined benefit pension plan subsequent to the plan's year end through the Village's fiscal year end, changes in assumptions, difference between expected and actual experience, and the variance between the plan's actual investment earnings compared to the plan's assumed investment earnings.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Village has two items that qualify for reporting in this category: deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable revenue and deferred inflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plan. Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plan are reported in the government-wide financial statements and the Water and Sewer Fund. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Furthermore, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Village Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Village Council has by resolution authorized the treasurer/finance director to assign fund balance. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment. Unassigned is the remaining classification after all of the funds have been allocated to the appropriate fund balance components noted above.

Property Tax Revenue

Property taxes are levied on each July I on the taxable valuation of property as of the preceding December 31. Taxes are considered delinquent on September I of the following year, at which time penalties and interest are assessed.

The Village's 2016 tax is levied and collectible on July 1, 2016 and is recognized as revenue in the year ended June 30, 2017, when the proceeds of the levy are budgeted and available for the financing of operations.

The 2016 taxable valuation of the Village totaled \$243.2 million (a portion of which is abated and a portion of which is captured by the DDA), on which taxes levied consisted of 3.3677 mills for operating purposes, 2.35 mills for refuse collection, and 3.3744 mills for roads. This resulted in \$751,000 for operating, \$524,000 for refuse collection, and \$752,000 for street improvements. These amounts are recognized in the General Fund financial statements as tax revenue.

Pension - The Village offers a defined benefit pension plan to its employees. The Village records a net pension liability for the difference between the total pension liability calculated by the actuary and the pension plan's fiduciary net position. For the purpose of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plan and additions to/deductions from the pension plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Postemployment Benefit Costs - The Village offers retiree healthcare benefits to retirees. In the governmental funds, OPEB costs are recognized as contributions are made. For the government-wide statements and proprietary funds, the Village reports the full accrual cost equal to the current year required contribution, adjusted for interest and "adjustment to the ARC" on the beginning of year underpaid amount, if any.

Note I - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave) - It is the Village's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick and vacation pay benefits. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only for employee terminations as of year end. Compensated absences will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund.

Use of 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 revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Construction Code Fees - The Village oversees building construction, in accordance with the State's Construction Code Act, including inspection of building construction and renovation to ensure compliance with the building codes. The Village charges fees for these services. The law requires that collection of these fees be used only for construction code costs, including an allocation of estimated overhead costs. A summary of the current year activity and the cumulative surplus or shortfall generated since July I, 2000 is as follows:

Shortfall at July 1, 2016		\$ (560,960)
Current year permit revenue		133,440
Related expenses: Construction code direct expenses Construction code indirect expenses	\$ 123,077 16,164	 139,241
Current year shortfall		 (5,801)
Cumulative shortfall at June 30, 2017		\$ (566,761)

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended) authorizes local governmental units to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. The law also allows investments outside the state of Michigan when fully insured. The local unit is allowed to invest in bonds, securities, and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptances of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions, which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan. To the extent that cash from various funds has been pooled in an investment vehicle, related investment income is allocated to each fund based on relative participation in the pool, except that agency funds investment earnings are allocated to the General Fund.

The Village's investment policy, adopted in accordance with state law, permits the Village to invest in investment pools organized under the Surplus Funds Investment Act of 1982 and under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Village has designated seven banks for the deposit of its funds. The investment policy adopted by the board in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in bonds and securities of the United States government and bank accounts and CDs, but not the remainder of state statutory authority as listed above. The Village's deposits and investment policies are in accordance with statutory authority.

The Village's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. The Village does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, the Village had \$2,572,030 of bank deposits (certificates of deposit and checking and savings accounts) that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Village believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the Village evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The Village's investment policy does not restrict investment maturities, other than commercial paper, which can only be purchased with a 270-day maturity.

At year end, the Village had the following investment:

		Weighted
		Average
Investment	Fair Value	Maturity
Primary Government -		
Oakland County Investment Pool	<u></u> \$ 1,873,960	1.77 years

Credit Risk - State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Village has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of year end, the credit quality ratings of debt securities (other than the U.S. government) are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
Comerica J Fund	\$ 55,238	Unrated	N/A
Oakland County Investment Pool	1,873,960	Unrated	N/A
MBIA Class	203,424	AAAm	S&P

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Village places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. There are no investments held by the Village with a 5 percent or more concentration in the current year.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

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

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

		Fair Value Measurement Using				
	Balance at ne 30, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level I)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Investments Measured at the						
Net Asset Value (NAV)						
Michigan CLASS Investpool	\$ 203,424					
Oakland County Local						
Government Investment Pool	 1,873,960					
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 2,077,384					

Investments in Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share

The Village holds shares in investment pools whereby the fair value of the investments is measured on a recurring basis using net asset value per share of the investment pools as a practical expedient.

At the year ended June 30, 2017, the fair value, unfunded commitments, and redemption rules of those investments are as follows:

	Fair Value	-	Jnfunded mmitments	Redemption Notice Period	
	 Fair value		nmitments	Eligible	Notice Feriod
Michigan Class Investment Pool	\$ 203,424	\$	-	N/A	None
Oakland County Local Government Investment Pool	 1,873,960			N/A	None
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 2,077,384	\$	-		

The Michigan CLASS investment pool invests in U.S. Treasury obligations, federal agency obligations of the U.S. government, high grade commercial paper (rated "A I" or better), collateralized bank deposits, repurchase agreements (collateralized at 102 percent by treasuries and agencies), and approved money market funds. The program is designed to meet the needs of Michigan public sector investors. It purchases securities that are legally permissible under state statutes and are available for investment by Michigan counties, cities, townships, school districts, authorities, and other public agencies.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The Oakland County Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is not registered with the SEC and does not issue a separate report. The fair value of the position in the pool is not the same as the value of the pool shares, since the pool does not meet the requirements under GASB 79 to report its value for financial reporting purposes at amortized cost.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the Village's governmental and business-type activities was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2016 Additions		Disposals	Balance June 30, 2017	
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 341,660	\$-	\$-	\$ 341,660	
Construction in progress	1,703,554	988,221	_	2,691,775	
Subtotal	2,045,214	988,221	-	3,033,435	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Equipment	2,312,968	68,606	(18,939)	2,362,635	
Furniture	37,324	4,337	-	41,661	
Streets, sidewalks, and bridges	18,750,999	16,248	-	18,767,247	
Vehicles	881,543	69,904	(29,942)	921,505	
Land improvements	499,535	-	-	499,535	
Building	2,560,922	273,122	-	2,834,044	
Subtotal	25,043,291	432,217	(48,881)	25,426,627	
Accumulated depreciation:					
Equipment	1,547,214	90,752	(18,939)	1,619,027	
Furniture	11,500	1,971	-	3,47	
Streets, sidewalks, and bridges	13,773,690	349,537	-	14,123,227	
Vehicles	638,375	60,972	(29,942)	669,405	
Land improvements	385,228	27,665	-	412,893	
Buildings	1,423,463	76,128		1,499,591	
Subtotal	17,779,470	607,025	(48,881)	18,337,614	
Net capital assets being depreciated	7,263,821	(174,808)		7,089,013	
Net capital assets	\$ 9,309,035	\$ 813,413	<u>\$</u>	\$ 10,122,448	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2017

Note 4 - Capital Assets (Continued)

Business-type Activities	Balance July I, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2017
Capital assets not being depreciated -				
Construction in progress	\$ 3,772,881	\$ 2,189,982	\$-	\$ 5,962,863
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Treatment plant	8,532,014	-	-	8,532,014
Water lines	11,632,395	39,709	-	11,672,104
Sewer system	4,436,194		-	4,436,194
Sewer equipment	1,400,733	88,576	-	1,489,309
Vehicles	195,141	34,257		229,398
Iron removal plant	538,149		-	538,149
Subtotal	26,734,626	162,542	-	26,897,168
	,,	,		
Accumulated depreciation: Treatment plant	7,828,197	271,917	-	8,100,114
Water lines	4,595,110	262,456	_	
			-	4,857,566
Sewer system	2,057,645	113,465	-	2,171,110
Machinery and equipment	976,737	78,589	-	1,055,326
Vehicles	166,928	8,236	-	175,164
Iron removal plant	450,881	9,891	-	460,772
Subtotal	16,075,498	744,554	-	16,820,052
Net capital assets being depreciated	10,659,128	(582,012)	-	10,077,116
rec capital asses being depreciated				·
Net capital assets	\$ 14,432,009	\$ 1,607,970	\$-	\$ 16,039,979
Component Units	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2017
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
	\$ 660,721	¢	\$-	¢ ((0.70)
Land		\$ -		\$ 660,721
Construction in progress	299,307	12,666	-	311,973
Subtotal	960,028	12,666	-	972,694
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	612,975	-	-	612,975
Furniture	14,500	-	-	14,500
Streets, sidewalks, and bridges	1,157,120	-	-	1,157,120
Buildings	100,000	-	-	100,000
Subtotal	1,884,595		-	1,884,595
Accumulated depreciation:		 ··-		
Equipment	540,228	25,443	-	565,671
Furniture	13,600	300	-	13,900
Streets, sidewalks, and bridges	792,343	57,515	-	849,858
Buildings	26,000	2,000	-	28,000
Subtotal	1,372,171	85,258		1,457,429
Net capital assets being depreciated	512,424	(85,258)	-	427,166
Net capital assets	\$ 1,472,452	\$ (72,592)	\$-	\$ 1,399,860
Note 4 - Capital Assets (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$,788
Public safety	62,690
Public works	73,106
Streets	349,537
Parking	9,904
Total governmental activities	\$ 607,025
Business-type activities - Water and sewer	\$ 744,554
Component unit activities - DDA	\$ 85,258

Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Fund Providing Resources	Fund Receiving Resources	 Amount	
General Fund	Major Streets Fund Local Streets Fund	\$ 50,980 181,720	
	Total	\$ 232,700	

The transfers from the General Fund into the Local Streets Fund and the Major Streets Fund were for street maintenance.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt

The Village issues bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Village. County contractual agreements and installment purchase agreements are also general obligations of the government. Revenue bonds involve a pledge of specific income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

Governmental Activities	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges	Beginning Balance	 Additions	eductions/ assifications	Enc	ling Balance	_	Due Within One Year
2010 Capital Improvement Bonds - Amount of issue - \$365,000 Maturing through 2030 Accumulated compensated absences	2.75%-4.50%	\$10,500- \$54,500	\$ 321,127 347,769	\$ - 26,960	\$ 13,110 9,565	\$	308,017 365,164	\$	13,000 280,414
Total governmental activities			\$ 668,896	\$ 26,960	\$ 22,675	\$	673,181	\$	293,414

475,000

807,205

\$

-

-

-

153,000

-

-

162,955

\$

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Retirement -

Maturing 2025

Total

Amount of issue - \$475,000

4.7%

\$67,000 -

\$68,000

\$

	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges	Beginning Balance		Additions		Reductions/ Reclassifications		Ending Balance		ue Within Dne Year
Business-type Activities						_					
1997 Water Supply System - Amount of issue - \$900,000 Maturing through 2017	5.35%-5.50%	\$50,000- \$75,000	\$ 75,000	\$	-	\$	75,000	\$	-	\$	-
1999 Water Supply System - Amount of issue - \$400,000 Maturing through 2018 2009 Drinking Water Revolving Fund Ioan -	5.50%	\$25,000- \$45,000	75,000		-		30,000		45,000		45,000
Amount of issue - \$1,301,602 Maturing through 2029 2001 Water Supply Revenue Bonds - Amount of issue - \$1,905,000	2.50%	\$65,000- \$100,000 \$95,000-	1,115,000		-		75,000		I,040,000		110,000
Maturing through 2021 2002 Water Supply Revenue Bonds -	2.50%	\$120,000	675,000		-		105,000		570,000		100,000
Amount of issue - \$1,760,000 Maturing through 2022 2010 Capital Improvement Bond -	2.50%	\$89,000- \$110,000	620,000		-		95,000		525,000		75,000
Amount of issue - \$810,000 Maturing through 2030 2015 State Revolving Fund -	2.75%-4.50%	\$14,500- \$72,500	708,620		-		29,256		679,364 -		29,000
Amount of issue - \$8,000,000 Maturing through 2037	2.5%	\$315000 - \$500,000	 2,536,529 -		2,332,649 -		-		4,869,178 -	_	-
Total bonds payable			5,805,149		2,332,649		409,256		7,728,542		359,000
Accumulated compensated absences			 48,763	_	8,941	_	17,882	_	39,822	_	22,845
Total			\$ 5,853,912	\$	2,341,590	\$	427,138	\$	7,768,364	\$	381,845
	Interest Rate Ranges	Principal Maturity Ranges	 Beginning Balance	_	Additions		Deletions	End	ing Balance		e Within ne Year
Component Unit Activities											
2012 Downtown Development Refunding Bonds - Amount of issue - \$870,000 Maturing 2018 2010 Capital Improvement Bond - Amount of issue - \$225,000	.90%-2.40%	\$140,000- \$155,000	\$ 300,000	\$	-	\$	155,000	\$	145,000	\$	145,000
Amount of issue - \$225,000 Maturing 2018 2015 DDA Bonds Debt Potisoment			195,160		-		7,955		187,205		8,000

475,000

-

970,160 \$

_

_

-

\$

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Total interest expense for the year was approximately \$240,000. Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the above bonds and note obligations are as follows:

Governmental Activities						Business-type Activities						Component Unit Activities						
Years Ending June 30	I	Principal		nterest	_	Total	_	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total		Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2018	\$	13,000	\$	12,630	\$	25,630	\$	359,000	\$	244,277	\$	603,277	\$	153,000	\$	37,335	\$	190,335
2019		19,500		12,036		31,536		643,500		331,197		974,697		12,000		29,732		41,732
2020		19,500		11,281		30,781		663,500		311,843		975,343		79,000		27,693		106,693
2021		19,500		10,501		30,001		678,500		291,345		969,845		80,000		24,040		104,040
2022		19,500		9,716		29,216		563,490		270,717		834,207		80,000		20,361		100,361
2023-2027		117,000		35,256		152,256		2,478,388		250,970		2,729,358		344,000		47,264		391,264
2028-2032		100,017		6,581		106,598	_	2,342,164	_	235,213	_	2,577,377	_	59,205		4,050		63,255
Total	\$	308,017	\$	98,001	\$	406,018	\$	7,728,542	\$	1,935,562	\$	9,664,104	\$	807,205	\$	190,475	\$	997,680

Revenue Bond - The Village has pledged substantially all revenue of the Water and Sewer Fund, net of operating expenses, to repay the 2001 and 2002 Water Supply Revenue Bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the construction of the water supply system improvements.

The bonds are payable solely from the net revenue of the water and sewer system. The remaining principal and interest to be paid on the bonds total \$1,171,375. The remaining principal and interest to be paid on the drinking water revolving fund loan total \$1,216,875. During the current year, net revenue of the system was \$1,830,268, compared to the annual debt requirements of \$337,000.

Note 7 - Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Village participates in the Michigan Municipal League risk pool for all claims.

The Michigan Municipal League risk pool program operates as a common risk-sharing management program for local units of government in Michigan; member premiums are used to purchase commercial excess insurance coverage and to pay member claims in excess of deductible amounts.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description - The Village participates in an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan (MERS of Michigan) that covers certain employees of the Village. MERS of Michigan was established as a statewide public employee pension plan by the Michigan Legislature under PA 135 of 1945 and is administered by a nine-member retirement board. MERS of Michigan issues a publicly available financial report, which includes the financial statements and required supplemental information of this defined benefit plan. This report can be obtained at www.mersofmichigan.com or in writing to MERS of Michigan at 1134 Municipal Way, Lansing, Michigan 48917.

Benefits Provided - The plan provides certain retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PA 427 of 1984, as amended, established and amends the benefit provisions of the participants in MERS of Michigan.

The MERS of Michigan plan covers general employees, nonunion employees, and police employees.

Retirement benefits for department head employees are calculated as 2.25 percent of the employee's final five-year average salary times the employee's years of service. Normal retirement age is 60, with early retirement at 55 with 25 years of service. The vesting period is 10 years. Employees are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service and for duty-related disability benefits upon hire. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Death benefits are always the larger of the benefit computed as a contingent survivor beneficiary or 85 percent of accrued retirement allowance benefit. An employee who leaves service may withdraw his or her contributions, plus any accumulated interest.

Retirement benefits for police employees are calculated as 2.50 percent of the employee's final five-year average salary times the employee's years of service. Normal retirement age is 60, with early retirement at 55 with 15 years of service. The vesting period is 10 years. Employees are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service and for duty-related disability benefits upon hire. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Death benefits are always the larger of the benefit computed as a contingent survivor beneficiary or 85 percent of accrued retirement allowance benefit. An employee who leaves service may withdraw his or her contributions, plus any accumulated interest.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Retirement benefits for nonunion employees are calculated as 2.00 percent of the employee's final five-year average salary times the employee's years of service. Normal retirement age is 60, with early retirement at 55 with 15 years of service. The vesting period is eight years. Employees are eligible for nonduty disability benefits after eight years of service and for duty-related disability benefits upon hire. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Death benefits are always the larger of the benefit computed as a contingent survivor beneficiary or 85 percent of accrued retirement allowance benefit. An employee who leaves service may withdraw his or her contributions, plus any accumulated interest.

Retirement benefits for patrol dispatch and command after May 1, 2012 are calculated as 1.50 percent multiplier. Normal retirement age is 60, with early retirement at 55 with 25 years of service. The vesting period is eight years. Employees are eligible for nonduty disability benefits after eight years of service and for duty-related disability benefits upon hire. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Death benefits are always the larger of the benefit computed as a contingent survivor beneficiary or 85 percent of accrued retirement allowance benefit. An employee who leaves service may withdraw his or her contributions, plus any accumulated interest.

Benefit terms provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to each employee's retirement allowance subsequent to the employee's retirement date limited to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Benefit terms, within the parameters established by MERS of Michigan, are generally established and amended by authority of the Village Council, generally after negotiations of these terms with the affected unions. Police and fire employees benefit terms may be subject to binding arbitration in certain circumstances.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At the December 31, 2016 measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	25
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	9
Active plan members	22
Total employees covered by MERS of Michigan	56

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Contributions - Article 9, Section 24 of the State of Michigan constitution requires that financial benefits arising on account of employee service rendered in each year be funded during that year. Accordingly, MERS of Michigan retains an independent actuary to determine the annual contribution. The employer is required to contribute amounts at least equal to the actuarially determined rate, as established by the MERS of Michigan retirement board. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer may establish contribution rates to be paid by its covered employees.

For the measurement year ended June 30, 2017, the average active employee contribution rate was 4.3 percent of annual pay and the Village's average contribution rate was 37.9 of annual payroll.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported at June 30, 2017 was determined using a measure of the total pension liability and the pension net position as of December 31, 2016. The December 31, 2016 total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of that date.

Changes in the net pension liability during the measurement year were as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)							
Changes in Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability	Plan Net Position	Net Pension Liability					
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 13,553,808	\$ 9,412,953	\$ 4,140,855					
Service cost	197,345	-	197,345					
Interest	1,063,780	-	1,063,780					
Differences between expected and								
actual experience	(183,062)	-	(183,062)					
Contributions - Employer	-	628,973	(628,973)					
Contributions - Employee	-	70,801	(70,801)					
Net investment income	-	1,085,896	(1,085,896)					
Benefit payments, including refunds	(710,495)	(710,495)	-					
Administrative expenses		(21,390)	21,390					
Net changes	367,568	1,053,785	(686,217)					
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 13,921,376	<u>\$ 10,466,738</u>	\$ 3,454,638					

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Village recognized pension expense of \$730,778. At June 30, 2017, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Ou	Deferred utflows of esources	I	Deferred nflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions	\$	8,855 317,169	\$	(137,297) -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		360,562		-
Employer contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date		218,166		
Total	\$	904,752	\$	(137,297)

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

Years Ending June 30	 Amount
2018	\$ 270,816
2019	270,816
2020	74,487
2021	(66,830)

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

Inflation	2.50 %	
Salary increases	3.75 %	In the long term, plus a percentage based on an age-related scale to reflect merit,
Investment rate of return	8.00 %	longevity, and promotional pay increases Net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table, RP 2014 Employee mortality table, and RP-2014 Juvenile mortality table.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study in 2009-2013.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee rate.

Projected Cash Flows

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 active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a model in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return as of December 31, 2016, the measurement date, for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global equity	58 %	5.0 %
Global fixed income	20	2.2
Real assets	12	4.2
Diversifying strategies	10	6.6

The preceding target allocation was amended at January 1, 2017 to reduce the previous allocation to global equity fixed income and to increase the allocation of real assets and diversifying strategies. The target allocation as of January 1, 2017 will be 55.5 percent global equity, 18.5 percent global fixed income, 13.5 percent real assets, and 12.5 percent diversifying strategies.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the net pension liability of the Village, calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent, as well as what the Village's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate:

	Current							
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate		% Increase		
	(7.00%)			(8.00%)	(9.00%)			
Net pension liability of the Village	\$	5,213,833	\$	3,454,638	\$	1,987,142		

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report. For the purpose of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pension and pension expense, information about the plan's fiduciary net position and addition to/deduction from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are report by the plan. The plan uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Investments are stated at fair value. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions and is due pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments and refunds of employee contributions are recognized as expense when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Note 9 - Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The Village provides pension benefits to nearly all of its nonunion and Department of Public Works employees through various defined contribution plans. The plans are named The Village of Milford, Michigan 107670, 107457, 106030, 110136, 110157, or 108649 and are administered by MERS of Michigan and ICMA, depending on the plan. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. As established by the Village Council, the Village contributes 7 percent of nonunion employees' gross earnings and nonunion employees contribute 3 percent of earnings. The Village also contributes a range of 7 percent to 10 percent of the Department of Public Works employees' gross earnings and those employees do not contribute to the plan. In accordance with these requirements, the Village contributed \$124,270 and employees contributed \$31,818 during the current year.

Note 10 - Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description - The Village provides retiree healthcare benefits to all full-time employees upon retirement, in accordance with labor contracts. The plan is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by MERS of Michigan. Currently, 15 retirees are eligible for a monthly stipend. For the government-wide statements and proprietary funds, the Village reports the full accrual cost equal to the current year required contribution, adjusted for interest and "adjustment to the ARC" on the beginning of year underpaid amount, if any.

Funding Policy - The collective bargaining agreements require a payment of the insurance premium, which ranges from \$345 to \$625 per month for all participants. In 2016, payment of current premiums amounted to \$55,550. The Village has no obligation to make contributions in advance of when the insurance premiums are due for payment (in other words, this may be financed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis).

Funding Progress - The Village has estimated the cost of providing retiree healthcare benefits through an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The valuation computes an annual required contribution, which represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period of time not to exceed 30 years. This valuation's computed contribution and actual funding are summarized as follows:

Annual required contribution (recommended) Interest on the prior year's net OPEB asset	\$ - 47,205
Adjustment to the annual required contribution	 -
Annual OPEB cost	47,205
Amounts contributed - Payments of current premiums	55,550
Change in net OPEB asset	102,755
OPEB asset - Beginning of year	674,360
OPEB asset - End of year	\$ 777,115

The annual OPEB costs, the percentage contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB asset for the current and two preceding years were as follows:

 Fiscal Year Ended	Actuarial Valuation Date	Ar	nnual OPEB Costs	Percentage Contributed	 Net OPEB Asset
6/30/15	6/30/15	\$	103,566	284.2 %	\$ 421,173
6/30/16	6/30/16		117,413	315.6	674,360
6/30/17	6/30/17		(47,205)	117.6	777,115

Note 10 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

	Actuarial	Actuarial	I	Unfunded				Annual	UA	AL as a	
Actuarial	Value of	Accrued	(C	Overfunded)	Funded	l Ratio		Covered	perce	entage of	
Valuation	Assets	Liability		Liability	(Perc	ent)		Payroll	Covered		
Date	 (a)	 (b)		(b-a)	(a/	b)	_	(c)	Pa	ayroll	
6/30/15	\$ 1,005,862	\$ 1,674,669	\$	668,807	6	50.1 %	\$	3,032,976		22.1 %	
6/30/16	1,320,930	2,343,878		I,022,948	5	56.4		3,194,943		32.0	
6/30/17	1,449,000	1,392,000		(57,000)	10)4.I		2,884,095		(2.0)	

The funding progress of the plan is as follows:

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

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

In the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the entry age cost method was used. The assumptions included a 7 percent investment rate of return. The Village provides an HRA which consists of a flat rate and is not expected to fluctuate. Therefore, the healthcare trend rate is assumed at 0. The unfunded liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017 was 10.4 years.

Note II - Contingent Liabilities

Pursuant to a settlement agreement executed between the Village of Milford, Milford Township, and CSX Transportation (the "railroad company"), and after discussions with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), the Village, Township, and the railroad company jointly submitted a proposed response activity plan and administrative consent order in order to fully resolve their liability to the State of Michigan for a contaminated landfill site. The Village, Township, and railroad company agreed to share costs associated with the performance of response activities, including the extension of a municipal waterline to service residences located hydraulically downgradient of the landfill. The Village is responsible for 42.5 percent of the cost of remediation.

The extension to the waterline was completed as of June 30, 2010 and was funded by the Village's 2009 Drinking Water Revolving Fund Ioan (see Note 6).

At this time, the response activity plan and administrative consent order have been submitted and fully approved by MDEQ. The Village has recorded a contingent liability of \$200,000 in the government-wide statements. The Village calculated this liability using an expected cash flow technique.

Note 12 - Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which addresses reporting by governments that provide postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. This OPEB standard will require the Village to recognize on the face of the financial statements its net OPEB liability. The statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised note disclosures and required supplemental information (RSI). The Village is currently evaluating the impact this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2018.

In March 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, which addresses the recognition and measurement of irrevocable split-interest agreements where the government is a beneficiary of the agreement. This standard will require the Village to recognize on the face of the financial statements any assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Note 12 - Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In November 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

In January 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of governments and improves guidance for accounting and financial reporting related to how these activities should be reported. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

In March 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, which addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements. The statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). The Village is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

In May 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, which improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Note 12 - Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In June 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which improves accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this statement are effective for the Village's financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

Note 13 - Fund Balance of the Police Fund

As of June 30, 2017, the Police Fund has restricted fund balance of \$3,081,364. Of that amount, \$1,792,681 and \$945,342 have been earmarked for operating expenditures for the fiscal year 2017-2018 and for unfunded liabilities related to pension, respectively.

At June 30, 2017, the Police Fund has fund balance totaling \$3,081,364. The components are as follows:

Restricted but earmarked:	
2018 operations	\$ 1,792,681
Unfunded pension liability	945,342
Discretionary police enforcement	 343,341
Total	\$ 3,081,364

Required Supplemental Information

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance with Amended Budget
Revenue				
Property taxes	\$ I,274,700	\$ I,274,700	\$ 1,271,153	\$ (3,547)
Licenses and permits	140,000	140,000	116,376	(23,624)
Federal grants	13,815	13,815	-	(13,815)
State sources	525,615	525,615	535,747	10,132
Charges for services to external parties	141,000	141,000	168,142	27,142
Fines and forfeitures	14,000	14,000	15,013	1,013
Investment income	25,000	25,000	26,849	1,849
Other revenue:				
Cable franchise fees	127,000	127,000	131,353	4,353
Other miscellaneous income	102,200	177,200	227,524	50,324
Total revenue	2,363,330	2,438,330	2,492,157	53,827
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government:				
Council	9,200	9,200	9,184	16
Manager	92,665	91,265	89,526	1,739
General administration	93,127	93,127	91,565	1,562
Data processing	25,400	33,180	28,179	5,001
Treasurer	130,789	130,789	122,652	8,137
Clerk	94,985	94,985	78,253	16,732
	,		34,233	10,767
	60,000	45,000	,	,
Zoning Board of Appeals	17,988	17,988	16,277	1,711
Planning Commission	47,721	47,721	52,137	(4,416)
Civic center	53,654	53,654	52,599	1,055
Ordinance enforcement	23,300	21,300	15,070	6,230
CDBG	13,815	13,815		13,815
Total general government	662,644	652,024	589,675	62,349
Public safety - Building inspection	133,796	133,796	123,077	10,719
Public works:				
Department of Public Works	370,966	370,966	310,477	60,489
Sanitation	448,071	448,071	466,780	(18,709)
Landfill	15,000	15,000	11,139	3,861
Street maintenance	60,600	60,600	61,275	(675)
Fleet maintenance	185,548	185,548	187,518	(1,970)
Parks and recreation	201,336	356,336	329,677	26,659
Total public works	1,281,521	1,436,521	1,366,866	69,655
Debt service	26,289	26,289	26,289	
Total expenditures	2,104,250	2,248,630	2,105,907	142,723
Other Financing Uses - Transfers out	(309,080)	(254,700)	(248,700)	6,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(50,000)	(65,000)	137,550	202,550
Fund Balance - Beginning of year	1,116,568	1,116,568	1,116,568	
Fund Balance - End of year	\$ I,066,568	\$ 1,051,568	\$ 1,254,118	\$ 202,550

The Village's budget was adopted on a fund basis. The budget comparison shown above for the General Fund is more detailed than the General Appropriations Act. Information in this schedule is presented for the purpose of additional analysis.

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Major Special Revenue Fund Police Fund Year Ended June 30, 2017

					V	ariance with
		Original	Amended			Amended
		Budget	Budget	Actual		Budget
Revenue						
State-shared revenue and grants	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 138,195	\$	138,195
Charges for services		3,282,500	3,282,500	3,294,501		12,001
Investment income		6,000	6,000	17,880		11,880
Other revenue		13,500	 13,500	 37,875		24,375
Total revenue		3,302,000	3,302,000	3,488,451		186,451
Expenditures - Current						
Public safety		3,503,006	3,458,856	3,250,260		208,596
Capital outlay	_	5,000	 5,000	 3,753		1,247
Total expenditures		3,508,006	 3,463,856	 3,254,013		209,843
Net Change in Fund Balance		(206,006)	(161,856)	234,438		396,294
Fund Balance - Beginning of year		2,846,926	 2,846,926	 2,846,926		-
Fund Balance - End of year	\$	2,640,920	\$ 2,685,070	\$ 3,081,364	\$	396,294

The Village's budget was adopted on a fund basis. The budget comparison shown above for the Police Fund is more detailed than the General Appropriations Act. Information in this schedule is presented for the purpose of additional analysis.

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Major Special Revenue Fund Municipal Street Fund Year Ended June 30, 2017

	-			Amended		 ariance with Amended
	Orig	ginal Budget	_	Budget	 Actual	 Budget
Revenue						
Property taxes	\$	752,000	\$	752,000	\$ 749,778	\$ (2,222)
Investment income		3,500		3,500	2,369	(1,131)
Other revenue - Other miscellaneous income		65,250		65,250	 65,112	 (138)
Total revenue		820,750		820,750	817,259	(3,491)
Expenditures - Current - Public works		820,750		465,768	 564,667	 (98,899)
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		354,982	252,592	(102,390)
Fund Balance - Beginning of year		_		(218,485)	 (218,485)	 -
Fund Balance - End of year	\$		\$	136,497	\$ 34,107	\$ (102,390)

Village of Milford, Michigan

Note to Required Supplemental Information Year Ended June 30, 2017

Budgetary Information - The annual budgets are prepared by the village manager and adopted by the Village Council; subsequent amendments are approved by the Village Council. Unexpected appropriations lapse at year end; encumbrances are not included as expenditures. The amount of encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2017 has not been calculated. During the current year, the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner.

The budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The budgets have been adopted on a fund-level basis; expenditures at this level in excess of amounts budgeted are a violation of Michigan law. A comparison of actual results of operations to the budgets of the General Fund and Police Fund, at the activity level, is included in the required supplemental information of the basic financial statements. A comparison of the actual results of operations to the nonmajor special revenue funds budgets, as adopted by the Village Council, is available at the village offices for inspection.

A reconciliation of the budgetary comparison schedules to the fund-based statement of changes in fund balance is below. This reconciliation illustrates the effects of GASB Statement No. 54 on the General Fund as funds that were previously considered to be special revenue funds are now included in the General Fund on the fund-based statements.

				Total					
	To	otal Revenue	E	xpenditures	Transfers Out				
General Fund:									
Amounts per operating statement	\$	2,569,772	\$	2,145,930	\$	232,700			
Parking Fund		(77,416)		(29,489)		-			
Retiree Health Care Fund		(199)		(10,534)		16,000			
Amounts per budget statement	\$	2,492,157	\$	2,105,907	\$	248,700			

Village of Milford, Michigan

Required Supplemental Information OPEB System Schedule Year Ended June 30, 2017

The schedule of funding progress is as follows:

Valuation Date*	 Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Lia	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)		Unfunded Overfunded) AL (UAAL) (b-a)	F	Funded Ratio (Percent) (a/b)	 Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
6/30/15 6/30/16 6/30/17	\$ I,005,862 I,320,930 I,449,000	\$	l,674,669 2,343,878 l,392,000	\$	668,807 1,022,948 (57,000)		60.1 % 56.4 104.1	\$ 3,032,976 3,194,943 2,884,095	22.1 % 32.0 (2.0)

*The Village used the alternative valuation method for the June 30, 2015 and 2016 valuation dates.

The schedule of employer contributions is as follows:

			Annual	
		F	Required	Percentage
Fiscal Year Ended	Actuarial Valuation Date	Co	ntribution *	Contributed
6/30/15	6/30/15	\$	103,566	284.3 %
6/30/16	6/30/16		117,414	315.6
6/30/17	6/30/17		-	-

* The required contribution is expressed to the Village as a percentage of payroll.

Required Supplemental Information Schedule of Village Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2017	 2016	_	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009		2008
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially	\$ 435,754	\$ 426,531	\$	394,285	\$		\$	398,800	\$	333,352	\$,	\$	324,591	\$	329,400	\$	316,792
determined contribution	 435,754	 626,531		748,478	_	798,800		798,800	_	435,252		728,839		324,591	_	329,400		316,792
Contribution Excess	\$ -	\$ (200,000)	\$	(354,193)	\$	(400,000)	\$	(400,000)	\$	(101,900)	\$	(400,000)	\$	-	<u>\$</u>	-	\$	-
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 1,699,504	\$ 1,703,094	\$	1,730,308	\$	1,870,909	\$	1,870,909	\$	1,859,500	\$	1,669,596	\$	1,681,726	\$	1,664,614	\$	2,056,833
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	25.6 %	36.8 %		43.3 %		23.4 %		23.4 %		43.7 %		19.3 %		19.8 %		15.4 %		18.7 %

Notes to Schedule of Village Contributions

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

Valuation date Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	24 years
Asset valuation method	10-year smoothed
Inflation	3.00 to 4.00 percent
Salary increases	4.50 to 17.50 percent
Investment rate of return	8.00 percent
Retirement age	60
Mortality	1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table
Other information	None

Village of Milford, Michigan

Required Supplemental Information Schedule of Changes in the Village Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2017	2016		 2015	
Total Pension Liability Service cost Interest on TPL	\$ 197,345 1,063,780	\$	203,672 999,635	\$ 226,020 954,422	
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds	 (183,062) - (710,495)		17,709 634,338 632,995	 - - 609,472	
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	367,568		1,222,359	570,970	
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of year	 13,553,808		12,331,449	 11,760,479	
Total Pension Liability - End of year	\$ 13,921,376	\$	13,553,808	\$ 12,331,449	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - Employer Contributions - Member Net investment income Administrative expenses Benefit payments, including refunds	\$ 628,973 70,801 1,085,896 (21,390) (710,495)	\$	762,140 77,541 153,810 21,013 632,995	\$ 397,005 77,485 567,005 20,841 609,472	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,053,785		31,863	411,182	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of year	 9,412,953		9,381,090	 8,969,907	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of year	\$ 10,466,738	\$	9,412,953	\$ 9,381,089	
Village's Net Pension Liability - Ending	\$ 3,454,638	\$	4,140,855	\$ 2,950,360	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	75.18 %		69.45 %	76.07 %	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 1,658,117	\$	1,703,094	\$ 1,730,308	
Village's Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	208.3 %		243.1 %	170.5 %	

Other Supplemental Information

	Special Revenue Funds								
		Major Streets		Local Streets		Drug Law Enforcement		Senior Van	
Assets									
Cash and investments Receivables:	\$	206,693	\$	277,387	\$	31,478	\$	18,879	
Receivables from sales to customers on account		-		455		-		-	
Accrued interest receivable		355		-		-		3,934	
Due from other governmental units		63,210		25,534		-		-	
Prepaid expenses and other assets		14,764		14,764		-		-	
Total assets	\$	285,022	\$	318,140	\$	31,478	\$	22,813	
Liabilities and Fund Balances									
Liabilities - Accounts payable	\$	59,518	\$	6,696	\$	-	\$	411	
Fund Balances									
Nonspendable - Prepaids		14,764		14,764		-		-	
Restricted:									
Roads		210,740		296,680		-		-	
Drug law enforcement		-		-		31,478		-	
Senior van		-		-		-		22,402	
Assigned - Capital projects	_	-	-	-		-		-	
Total fund balances		225,504		311,444		31,478		22,402	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	285,022	\$	318,140	\$	31,478	\$	22,813	

Other Supplemental Information Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2017

Capital Projects Funds								
Capital Improvement		Capital				Total Nonmajor Governmental		
Bond	Fund		rojects	S	idewalks	Funds		
\$	-	\$	15,090	\$	37,528	\$	587,055	
	-		-		1,550		2,005	
	-		-		-		4,289	
	-		-		-		88,744	
	-		-		-		29,528	
\$		\$	15,090	\$	39,078	\$	711,621	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	66,625	
	-		-		-		29,528	
	-		-		-		507,420	
	-		-		-		31,478	
	-		-		-		22,402	
	-		15,090		39,078		54,168	
	-		15,090		39,078		644,996	
\$	_	\$	15,090	\$	39,078	\$	711,621	

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Major Streets	Local Streets	Drug Law Enforcement	Senior Van		
Revenue Federal grants State sources Fines and forfeitures Investment income Other revenue - Other miscellaneous income	\$ - 326,771 - - 2,088	\$	\$650 	\$		
Total revenue	328,859	172,190	650	4,002		
Expenditures - Current Public safety Highways, streets, and bridges Community and economic development	332,864 		6,387 - -	43,335		
Total expenditures	332,864	261,425	16,387	43,335		
Excess of Revenue (Under) Over Expenditures	(4,005)	(89,235)	(15,737)	(39,333)		
Other Financing Sources - Transfers in	50,980	181,720				
Net Change in Fund Balances	46,975	92,485	(15,737)	(39,333)		
Fund Balances - Beginning of year	178,529	218,959	47,215	61,735		
Fund Balances - End of year	\$ 225,504	\$ 311,444	\$ 31,478	\$ 22,402		

Other Supplemental Information Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2017

Capital Projects Fund						
Capital					N	Total Nonmajor
•						vernmental
Improvement	Canit	-l D		S ide valles	GC	Funds
Bond Fund	Capit	al Projects		Sidewalks		Funds
\$-	\$	-	\$	21,140	\$	21,140
-		-		-		498,719
-		-		-		650
-		-		-		1,683
		_		-		4,649
-		_		21,140		526,841
-		-		-		16,387
72,168		-		12,495		678,952
		_		-		43,335
72,168		-		12,495		738,674
(72,168)		-		8,645		(211,833)
				-		232,700
(72,168)		-		8,645		20,867
72,168		15,090		30,433		624,129
<u>\$</u>	\$	15,090	\$	39,078	\$	644,996