THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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FINANCIAL SECTION

This Section contains the Following Subsections:

Auditors' Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council Portsmouth, Rhode Island

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2010 on our consideration of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



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The Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information and supplementary pension and other post employment benefits information on pages 3 through 11 and 59 through 66 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, and other supplementary information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, and other supplementary information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Providence, Rhode Island January 26, 2010

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island (the Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements that follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The Town of Portsmouth's total net assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 were \$12,818,381 which is a decrease of \$803,373 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Net assets at June 30, 2009 included \$12,326,000 invested in capital assets, net of related debt, an increase of \$1,792,743 over June 30, 2008; \$720,126 of restricted net assets at June 30, 2009, a decrease of \$1,605,104 over June 30, 2008 and (\$227,745) of unrestricted net assets that may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, a decrease of \$991,012 over June 30, 2008.

• Total assets at June 30, 2009 were \$38,151,343, which is an increase of \$3,058,921 or 8.7% over June 30, 2008.

• Total liabilities at June 30, 2009 were \$25,332,963, which is an increase of \$3,738,039 or 17.3% over June 30, 2008.

• The governments total net assets decreased by \$803,373.

• As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Portsmouth's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,025,894 which is a decrease of \$1,954,037 over June 30, 2008. Approximately 91 percent of this total amount or \$3,620,413 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved fund balance).

• At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance for the general fund was \$2,448,855 or 4.5 percent of the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Adopted General Fund Expenditure Budget of \$54,211,330. This represents a decrease of \$176,729 over June 30, 2008.

• The Town of Portsmouth's total long-term and short-term obligations (i.e., general obligation bonds, capital leases, notes payable, compensated absences, and OPEB liabilities) increased by \$4,685,173 (25.6 percent) during the current fiscal year. The key factors in this increase were the issuance of \$7,057,500 in general obligation bonds, the retirement of \$6,630,236 in general obligation bonds, the addition of \$3,000,000 of debt related to the Wind Turbine Generator fund and the recognition of OPEB liabilities in the amount of \$1,318,517.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

It is important to note that the Town implemented the new reporting requirements outlined in GASB 34 effective July 1, 2002. The reporting of general infrastructure assets of government activities was included in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2007.

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

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of a government that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, public works, education and community services. The Town has three business-type activities. These include the School Lunch Fund, Wind Turbine Generator Fund and the Transfer Station Fund.

The government-wide financial statements include only the activities of the Town of Portsmouth. There are no component units within the Town's jurisdiction.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12-13 of this report.

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

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

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

and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town of Portsmouth maintains eighty seven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the school unrestricted funds, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other eighty five governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-17 of this report.

Proprietary funds Proprietary funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public (enterprise funds) or within the government (internal service funds). These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. The proprietary funds of the Town are considered non-major funds. The Town has no internal service funds.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-20 of this report.

Fiduciary funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town's own programs.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-22 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 22-58 of this report.

Other information In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information. It presents schedules detailing certain pension and OPEB information, as well as budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the School Department to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 59-66 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Portsmouth, assets exceeded liabilities by \$12,818,381 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, as compared to assets exceeding liabilities by \$13,621,754 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

A portion of the Town's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire these assets that is still outstanding. The current year's figure for invested in capital assets, net of related debt is \$12,326,000.

An additional portion of Portsmouth's net assets (6%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining deficit in the unrestricted net assets, \$227,745, is the result of the recognition for the first time in these financials of the OPEB liability.

Town of Portsmouth Net Assets June 30, 2009

	Governmental activities			usiness-type	Activities	То	otal	1			
	2009	2008		2009	2008	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change		
Current and other assets	\$ 7,868,609	\$ 10,240,662	\$	39,366	\$ 19,323	\$ 7,907,975	\$ 10,259,985	\$ (2,352,010)	-23.0%		
Capital Assets	27,251,194	24,917,169		2,992,174	39,524	30,243,368	24,956,693	5,286,675	21.2%		
Total Assets	35,119,803	35,157,831		3,031,540	58,847	38,151,343	35,216,678	2,934,665	8.3%		
Long-term liabilities outstanding	17,826,386	16,353,706		2,622,667		20,449,053	16,353,706	\$ 4,095,347	25.0%		
Other Liabilities	4,560,557	5,241,218		323,353		4,883,910	5,241,218	(357,308)	-6.8%		
Total Liabilities	22,386,943	21,594,924		2,946,020	-	25,332,963	21,594,924	3,738,039	17.3%		
Net assets:											
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	12,160,493	10,493,733		165,507	39,524	12,326,000	10,533,257	1,792,743	17.1%		
Restricted	714,727	2,325,230		5,399		720,126	2,325,230	(1,605,104)	-69.0%		
Unrestricted	(142,360)	619,688		(85,385)	19,323	(227,745)	639,011	(866,756)	-139.9%		
Total net assets	\$12,732,860	\$13,438,651		\$85,521	\$58,847	\$12,818,381	\$13,497,498	(\$679,117)	-5.1%		
	\$ 35,119,803	\$ 35,033,575	\$	3,031,541	\$ 58,847	\$ 38,151,344	\$ 35,092,422	\$ 3,058,922	8.7%		

Governmental activities Governmental activities decreased Portsmouth's net assets by (\$830,047).

Town of Portsmouth Changes in Net Assets June 30, 2009

	Governmenta	l Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	ctivities Total				
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change	
Revenues:									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$2,597,550	\$4,884,448	\$1,097,214	\$525,336	\$3,694,764	\$5,409,784	(\$1,715,020)	-31.7%	
Operating grants and contributions	3,508,986	7,947,968	182,147	131,922	3,691,133	8,079,890	(4,388,757)		
Capital grants and contributions	89,015	53,993			89,015	53,993	35,022	64.9%	
General revenues:									
Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxe	41,791,630	40,184,494			41,791,630	40,184,494	1,607,136	4.0%	
State Aid, unrestricted	7,426,530	2,901,839			7,426,530	2,901,839	4,524,691	155.9%	
Investment and interest income	41,839	156,895		343	41,839	157,238	(115,399)	-73.4%	
Other revenues	1,250,718	416,446			1,250,718	416,446	834,272	200.3%	
Transfers	(284,225)	-	284,225			-	يت 		
Total revenues	56,422,043	56,546,083	1,563,586	657,601	57,985,629	57,203,684	781,945	1.4%	
Expenses:									
General government	5,064,984	4,956,102			5,064,984	4,956,102	108,882	2.2%	
Public safety	8,441,333	7,798,115			8,441,333	7,798,115	643,218	8.2%	
Public works	2,916,519	2,531,625			2,916,519	2,531,625	384,894	15.2%	
Community services	1,477,988	1,428,005			1,477,988	1,428,005	49,983	3.5%	
Education	38,467,906	35,706,487			38,467,906	35,706,487	2,761,419	7.7%	
Interest on long-term debt	756,738	791,135			756,738	791,135	(34,397)	-4.3%	
Capital outlay	46,059	1,625,111			46,059	1,625,111	(1,579,052)	-97.2%	
Amortization expense	43,313				43,313	-	43,313		
Non-operating expense	37,250				37,250	-	37,250		
School lunch fund			650,200	640,606	650,200	640,606	9,594	1.5%	
Transfer station fund			726,962		726,962	-	726,962		
Wind turbine generator fund		-	159,750		159,750		159,750		
Total expenses	57,252,090	54,836,580	1,536,912	640,606	58,789,002	55,477,186	3,311,816	6.0%	
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(830,047)	1,709,503	26,674	16,995	(803,373)	1,726,498	(2,529,871)	-148.0%	
Net assets - beginning of year, as restated	13,562,907	11,729,148	58,847	41,852	13,621,754	11,771,000	1,850,754	15.8%	
Net assets - ending	\$12,732,860	\$13,438,651	\$85,521	\$58,847	\$12,818,381	\$13,497,498	(\$679,117)	-5.1%	

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, Portsmouth uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

Governmental funds The focus of Portsmouth's governmental funds is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing Portsmouth's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, Portsmouth's governmental fund reported a combined ending fund balance of \$4,025,894, a decrease of \$1,954,037 in comparison with the prior year's fund balance. Most of this total amount, \$3,620,413 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed, primarily to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior period.

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Town of Portsmouth. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$2,388,721, while total fund balance reached \$2,448,855. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance and total fund balance represent 4.4 and 4.5 percent of total general fund budgeted expenditures, respectively, which includes funds transferred to the School Department.

The fund balance of Portsmouth's General Fund decreased by \$176,729 during the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual revenues at June 30, 2009 were less than budgeted amounts by \$1,009,474. The principal reasons for this were poor economic conditions which resulted in mid-year cuts in State aid and lower than budgeted revenues for taxes, real estate related transactions and investment income.

Actual expenditures were less than budgeted amounts by \$647,523. The primary reasons for this result were lower than budgeted expenditures resulting from spending and hiring freezes due to the loss of anticipated revenues.

Special Revenue Fund Budgetary Highlights (School Department)

In the 2008-2009 fiscal year, school department net revenues were less than budgeted amounts by \$894,613. This shortfall was primarily due to mid-year cuts in State aid to Education.

Actual expenditures were less than budgeted amounts by \$620,514. The principal reasons for this were a reduction in required contributions to the Employees Retirement System due to a change in plan benefits enacted by the General Assembly, and less special education tuition payments than anticipated.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets The Town of Portsmouth's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2009, amounts to \$30,243,368 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, construction in progress, buildings, building improvements, furniture and equipment, construction equipment and vehicles. Current year additions for general infrastructure assets are also included. The total increase in the Town's investment in governmental activity capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$5,286,674.

Long-term Debt At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Portsmouth had total bonded debt outstanding of \$16,770,700, entirely backed by the full faith and credit of the Town. This includes \$7,057,500 incurred in Fiscal Year 2008-09.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation bonded debt a town can issue to 3 percent of the net assessed property values. However, all bonds approved through State enabling legislation and voter referendums are exempt from the limit. At June 30, 2009 the Town had a debt limit of \$109,844,248, which significantly exceeds the Town's outstanding general debt.

The Town of Portsmouth maintains an "A1" rating from Moody's Investors Service on its general obligation debt.

Additional information on the Town of Portsmouth's long-term debt can be found in Note #5 on pages 38-41 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

New economic development in Portsmouth will be a mix of growth of existing businesses and capitalizing on significant potential new development. Current initiatives provide opportunities for a variety of new development.

The Town continues to focus on objectives of the West Side Master Plan (WSMP) developed by the Aquidneck Island Planning Commission (AIPC). The WSMP is the result of ten years of regional planning efforts across the community lines of Aquidneck Island. The focus for much of this plan is the potential reuse of over 275 acres of former Navy tank farms along the Eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. The possible release of the Navy land has been a key planning topic for several years. In the spring of 2008, the Navy made it official that the former tank farms will be made available. The land is ideally situated along the West coast of Aquidneck Island, adjacent to Rt. 138, the existing cluster of Melville marine businesses and the large Raytheon Company campus. There is much planning and analysis that must be accomplished to take advantage of the valuable land. The government procedures for selecting a recipient of the land are extensive and very rigorous.

To be in the best position to facilitate the transfer of the land, the Portsmouth Town Council created the Portsmouth Redevelopment Agency (PRA). The PRA is empowered with creating a formal plan for the reuse of the excess federal land and to manage and control redevelopment projects. With this formal body in position, the Town is following the federally approved mechanism for the transfer of the unused land to the Town. The PRA is empowered to own, sell and lease land on behalf of the Town. Initial ideas for reuse of the Navy land envision a future business park focused on expansion of the marine trades industry, defense and homeland security businesses, municipal facilities, improved transportation facilities and open space.

Creating a business park for marine trades and defense work will complement the existing concentration of similar businesses. The marine trades in the Melville area are in need of expansion space and inquiries have been received from marine ventures outside the area wishing to locate here. A similar attraction is possible with smaller defense contractors desiring to be located near Raytheon and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center. Marine trades and defense and homeland security are two of the key economic growth clusters identified by the State. These industries receive very active support from State agencies to attract new and grow existing businesses.

More immediate economic activity is underway on the Bay adjacent to the focus of the WSMP. Just south of the cluster of marine businesses in the Melville area is the site for the new Weaver Cove marina. Critical DEM and CRMC permits have been approved for a 1,495 slip marina and related facilities. On shore construction has been slowed due to portions of the land being contaminated from prior government uses. This marina is drawing much attention, as it will ease the critical shortage of marina slips in Rhode Island and act as a business growth generator. The developer also plans to include facilities for on-shore support services and housing units in a village setting. By including significant public access to the shoreline, the planned project is gaining wide support. The completion of all phases of the project will involve over \$80 million.

All of the planned development along the West Side is being encouraged through the actions of the Town Planning Department. The Town adopted changes to the Zoning Ordinance for the creation of Planned Marina Village Developments and Planned Resort Developments. The zoning ordinances fully support the incorporation of "smart growth" principles. The zoning ordinances include enforceable performance and preservation standards that will ensure site development of benefit to the Town.

Portsmouth continues to be a leader in the marine trades industry. Having three top of the line yacht companies in Portsmouth has attracted a large community of smaller marine support businesses that handle a wide range of specialized services for the boating industry and individual customers. The Town, existing marine businesses, the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation and the federal government continue work on the transfer of 30 acres of waterfront land in Melville from the Navy to a partnership of existing marine businesses. When the transfer is completed, Portsmouth Marine Partners is poised for expansion. The expansion will accommodate much needed space for the boat builders and create new facilities for smaller marine support contractors. The transfer of the 30 acres will serve as a model for the future transfer of the large tank farm acreage. There is very high demand for space in the area.

The largest employer in Portsmouth, Raytheon Company, continues to grow and recover from a downturn in the 1990's. The Portsmouth Seapower Capability Center is the global leader for naval and marine integrated systems for the defense industry and the civilian marine community. The company continues with major work in underwater detection and weapons systems as well as Navy missile systems. It has developed new uses for many of its systems in the field of homeland security for both government projects and private industry. It recently received new contracts from the Department of Homeland Security for the further development of harbor and port protection systems. Working with a \$1.2 million congressional appropriation, it is developing and testing harbor and undersea detection systems to protect critical infrastructure. It's job expansion is projected to continue with the award of a new Navy contract to develop systems for all-weather carrier landings.

The Newport Dinner Train (located in Portsmouth) has received grant funding for the upgrade of the existing rail line located along the West Side shoreline. The line currently is used for tourist activity and a dinner train. Riding traffic continues to grow. In addition to reconstructing the tracks, the train purchased new rolling stock to upgrade the service offering.

Vacant parcels in the Town Center area are attracting developer interest for a mixed use project. Changes to East Main Road to create a pedestrian friendly corridor are progressing. The RI DOT has fully endorsed the conversion of the road from four narrow lanes to a series of three roundabouts. Public feedback at hearings is very supportive. A new medical diagnostic services building was opened in the Town center adjacent to a new medical office building. The new facilities eliminate the need to travel to Newport and Fall River for medical attention.

On West Main Road/Rt. 114, the first two buildings of Clocktower Square are open and 90% full. When completed, the \$15 million, multi-phased project will consist of 8 buildings on 9 acres. The very attractive facilities have small local retail and medical groups.

In the nearby Portsmouth Business Park, land has been sold for development of a new building to house an electronic device company moving from New Hampshire. Occupancy in the Business Park is holding steady at above 90%.

Building on the interest generated by the wind generator at the Portsmouth Abbey School, a second wind generator in Portsmouth became a reality in March, 2009. The new 1.5 Mw wind generator, valued at \$3 million, is located at the high school and will create a positive cash flow in its first full year of operation and contribute to decreasing electrical energy costs.

Work continues on new construction at the exclusive "Carnegie Abbey Club". The additional Carnegie developments include high-end vacation homes and condos which impact town services much less than conventional residential development. The new marina opened this year. The centerpiece of the project is the new 14 story tower consisting of exclusive condominiums and penthouses. Occupancy of the Tower is scheduled for January 2009. O'Neill Properties, the developer of the Carnegie projects, has also acquired 73 acres of waterfront property just north of the Carnegie facilities and has begun permitting for construction of a second resort development. The project will include 152 vacation homes, a small marina and other club amenities.

Portsmouth is fortunate to have a large portion of the town in a State designated Enterprise Zone. The Enterprise Zone program offers incentives through property tax relief for new development and State income tax credits for adding to existing employment levels. As one of eleven areas in the State where special economic incentives are available, it serves as an additional attraction to locate and expand in Portsmouth. The past three years have seen an increase in participation by new and existing Portsmouth businesses.

The unemployment rate as of June 30, 2009 is 5.7% (not seasonally adjusted). This compares favorably with an unemployment rate of 7.5% for the State of Rhode Island and matches the national unemployment rate of 5.7%.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town of Portsmouth's budget for the Fiscal Year 2009-10.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Portsmouth's financial results. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report for requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, Portsmouth Town Hall, 2200 East Main Road, Portsmouth, RI 02871.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2009

ASSETS Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Real estate and personal property tax receivable, net Ambulance receivables Due from federal and state governments Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net Total Current Assets: Capital assets (non-depreciable)	\$ 3,784,396 1,558,088 236,274 706,191 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204 7,249,998	\$ 5,074 11,314 (59,561) 14,204	\$ 3,789,470 1,558,088 236,274 717,505
Cash and cash equivalents Real estate and personal property tax receivable, net Ambulance receivables Due from federal and state governments Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets :	\$ 1,558,088 236,274 706,191 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204	11,314 (59,561)	\$ 1,558,088 236,274 717,505
Real estate and personal property tax receivable, net Ambulance receivables Due from federal and state governments Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets :	\$ 1,558,088 236,274 706,191 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204	11,314 (59,561)	\$ 1,558,088 236,274 717,505
Ambulance receivables Due from federal and state governments Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets :	 236,274 706,191 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204	(59,561)	236,274 717,505
Due from federal and state governments Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net <i>Total Current Assets</i> Noncurrent Assets:	 706,191 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204	(59,561)	717,505
Internal balances Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net <i>Total Current Assets</i> Noncurrent Assets:	 59,561 29,956 43,328 832,204	(59,561)	-
Inventories Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net <i>Total Current Assets</i> Noncurrent Assets:	 29,956 43,328 832,204	· · /	
Prepaid expenditures Other receivables, net <i>Total Current Assets</i> Noncurrent Assets:	 43,328 832,204	14,204	0
Other receivables, net Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets:	 832,204		44,160
Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets:			43,328
Noncurrent Assets:	 7 240 009	38,199	870,403
	1,249,990	9,230	 7,259,228
Capital assets (non-depreciable)			
	4,130,886		4,130,886
Capital assets (net of depreciation)	23,120,308	2,992,174	26,112,482
Debt issuance costs, net	280,297	30,136	310,433
Deferred gain on refunding	 338,314		338,314
Total Non-Current Assets	 27,869,805	3,022,310	 30,892,115
TOTAL ASSETS	 35,119,803	3,031,540	 38,151,343
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,333,486	118,105	1,451,591
Accrued interest payable	139,704	1,248	140,952
Accrued expenses	285,555		285,555
Due to external parties	233,712		233,712
Current portion of long-term debt	2,568,100	204,000	2,772,100
Total Current Liabilities	 4,560,557	323,353	 4,883,910
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Unearned revenue	215,235		215,235
Accrued compensated absences	1,954,045		1,954,045
Net OPEB obligation	1,318,517		1,318,517
Long-term liabilities (net)	14,338,589	2,622,667	16,961,256
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	 17,826,386	2,622,667	20,449,053
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 22,386,943	2,946,020	 25,332,963
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	12,160,493	165,507	12,326,000
Restricted for specific programs	714,727	5,399	720,126
Unrestricted	(142,360)	(85,385)	(227,745)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 12,732,860	\$ 85,521	\$ 12,818,381

Statement of Activities For the year ended June 30, 2009

				Prog	ram Revenues				••••	ense) Reven es in Net Ass	
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions	Governmental Activities		siness-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:			-								
General government	\$	5,064,984	\$ 1,220,039	\$	66,528			\$ (3,778,417)			\$ (3,778,417)
Public safety		8,441,333	598,341		155,777	\$	23,710	(7,663,505)			(7,663,505)
Public services		2,916,519						(2,916,519)			(2,916,519)
Education		38,467,906	779,170		3,075,236		65,305	(34,548,195)			(34,548,195)
Community service		1,477,988			211,445			(1,266,543)			(1,266,543)
Capital outlay		46,059						(46,059)			(46,059)
Interest on long-term debt		756,738						(756,738)			(756,738)
Amortization expense		43,313						(43,313)			(43,313)
Non-operating expense		37,250						(37,250)			(37,250)
Total governmental activities		57,252,090	2,597,550		3,508,986		89,015	(51,056,539)			(51,056,539)
Business-type Activity:											
School lunch fund		650,200	495,299		119,897				\$	(35,004)	(35,004)
Transfer station		726,962	461,766		37,250					(227,946)	(227,946)
Wind turbine generator fund		159,750	140,149		25,000					5,399	5,399
Total business type activity		1,536,912	1,097,214		182,147			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(257,551)	(257,551)
Totals	\$	58,789,002	\$ 3,694,764	\$	3,691,133	\$	89,015	(51,056,539)		(257,551)	(51,314,090)
	Genera	al revenues:									
	Taxes:										
	Prop	perty taxes and	payments in lieu of	f taxes				41,791,630			41,791,630
	State a	aid, unrestricted						7,426,530			7,426,530
	Invest	ment and intere	st income					41,839			41,839
	Other	revenues						1,250,718			1,250,718
	Trans	fers						(284,225)		284,225	-
			Total general rev	/enue	S			50,226,492		284,225	50,510,717
			Change in Net A	ssets				(830,047)		26,674	(803,373)
			Net Assets - beg	innin	g of year, as r	estate	đ	13,562,907		58,847	13,621,754
			Net Assets - end	ing o	' year			\$ 12,732,860	\$	85,521	\$ 12,818,381

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

		Ма	jor Fu	nds			
	(General Fund		School Inrestricted Fund	Other Governmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents Real estate and personal property tax receivable (net)		1,883,618 1,558,088	\$	664,175	\$ 1,236,603	\$	3,784,396 1,558,088
Due from federal and state governments Due from other funds		509,985		378,710 1,179,243	327,481 1,134,374		706,191 2,823,602
Ambulance receivable Other receivables Inventory		319,284 275,892 29,956		241,757	314,555		319,284 832,204 29,956
Prepaid expenditures		29,930		43,328			43,328
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	4,576,823	\$	2,507,213	\$ 3,013,013	\$	10,097,049
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:							
Accounts payable		172,717		584,277	324,629		1,081,623
Accrued expenses		199,558		85,997			285,555
Due to other funds		30,992		979,448	1,753,601		2,764,041
Due to agency funds		233,712			015 005		233,712
Deferred revenue Other liabilities		1,239,126 251,863			215,235		1,454,361 251,863
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,127,968		1,649,722	2,293,465		6,071,155
FUND BALANCES:							
Reserved for:							
Inventory		29,956					29,956
Encumbrances		30,178		242,395			272,573
Prepaid expenditures				43,328			43,328
Perpetual care and other				54.000	4,821		4,821
Advances to other funds Unreserved:				54,803			54,803
Designated for subsequent year's expenditures		481,547		200,000			681,547
Unreserved undesignated Reported in:		1,907,174		316,965			2,224,139
Special revenue funds					(17,042)		(17,042)
Capital project funds					594,123		594,123
Permanent funds					137,646		137,646
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		2,448,855		857,491	719,548		4,025,894
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	4,576,823	\$	2,507,213	\$ 3,013,013	\$	10,097,049

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (B-1) to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets (A-1) June 30, 2009

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - Total Governmental Funds (B-1)	\$ 4,025,894
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets differ because:	
Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.	27,251,194
Other long-term assets are recognized as revenue in the period for which they are billed in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, but are reported as deferred revenue (a liability) in Governmental Fund Financial Statements.	1,239,126
Allowance for doubtful accounts for ambulance receivables not recorded in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements because they are offset by deferred revenue.	(83,010)
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources. Therefore, interest payable is not reported as a liability in Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.	(139,704)
Debt issuance costs, deferred gain on refunding and premium on bonds are deferred and amortized over the life of the related debt in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, but are reported as an expenditure and other financing source in the year of issuance in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements.	618,611
Long-term liabilities (including bonds payable, compensated absences and leases payable) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.	(18,860,734)
OPEB liability is recorded in the governmental activities, but not recorded in the funds.	(1,318,517)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 12,732,860

B-1

Statement of Revenues, Other financing sources Expenditures, Other financing uses and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

	Maio	r Funds		
	iviajo	School	Other	Total
	General	Unrestricted	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Revenues				
General property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes	\$ 41,616,382			\$ 41,616,382
State aid and grants	1,223,846	\$ 5,988,997	\$ 1,876,851	9,089,694
State Fiscal Stabilization Funds		213,687		213,687
Licenses, permits and fees	191,176			191,176
Charges for services	502,080	709,493	127,059	1,338,632
Melville Ponds Campgrounds	219,878			219,878
Glen Manor House	329,435			329,435
Rescue wagon income	518,429			518,429
Fines and forfeitures	246,210		0.054	246,210
Interest and investment income	39,188		2,651	41,839
Contributions and private grants			21,818	21,818
Other revenues	454,771	348,696	1,349	804,816
Impact aid fees		4 000 000	199,692	199,692
Intergovernmental pension contribution		1,699,332		1,699,332
Total revenues	45,341,395	8,960,205	2,229,420	56,531,020
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	3,842,018		81,649	3,923,667
Public safety	8,027,469		249,790	8,277,259
Public works	2,248,304		142,250	2,390,554
Education		34,093,848	2,061,499	36,155,347
Community services	1,122,122		231,318	1,353,440
Park & recreation			124,631	124,631
Intergovernmental pension contribution Debt Service:		1,699,332		1,699,332
Principal payments	2,355,236			2,355,236
Interest	798,454			798,454
Bond issuance costs	13,297		133,176	146,473
Capital:				
Capital expenditures			3,510,709	3,510,709
Total expenditures	18,406,900	35,793,180	6,535,022	60,735,102
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures before other				
financing sources (uses)	26,934,495	(26,832,975)	(4,305,602)	(4,204,082)
		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		ana
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	5,480	26,801,271	800,000	27,606,751
Transfers out	(27,116,704)		(774,272)	(27,890,976)
Transfers to refunding bond trust	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(4,615,802)	(4,615,802)
Bond proceeds			7,057,500	7,057,500
Bond premiums			92,572	92,572
Net other financing sources (uses)	(27,111,224)	26,801,271	2,559,998	2,250,045
Net change in fund balances	(176,729)	(31,704)	(1,745,604)	(1,954,037)
	, , ,			
Fund balances - beginning of the year	2,625,584	889,195	2,465,152	5,979,931
Fund balances - ending of the year	\$ 2,448,855	\$ 857,491	\$ 719,548	\$ 4,025,894

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (B-2) to the Statement of Activities (A-2) For the year ended June 30, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (B-2)	\$ (1,954,037)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets reported in the period.	4,132,465
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the Government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as an expenditure in the Governmental fund statements.	(1,798,440)
Long-term compensated absences is reported in the Government wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, compensated absences is not reported as expenditures in Governmental fund financial statements. This is the change in long-term compensated absences for the year.	(29,364)
Repayment of bond is an expenditure in the Governmental Fund financial Statements but the payments reduce long-term liabilities in the Government-wide statements.	2,355,236
Accrued interest expense on long-term debt is reported in the Government-wide Statement of Activities, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, accrued interest expense is not reported as an expenditure in the Governmental fund financial statements. This is the change in accrued interest for the year.	32,506
Bond proceeds are reported as other financing sources in the Governmental fund financial statements. However, in the Government-wide financial statements the proceeds are recorded as long-term liabilities.	(7,150,072)
Transfer to refunding bond trust is recorded as other financing sources in the Governmental fund financial statements. However, in the Government-wide financial statements the transfers are recorded as a reduction of long-term liabilities and the addition of deferred gain on refunding.	4,615,802
Bond issuance costs are reported as an expenditure in the Governmental fund financial statements.	146,473
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs, premium on bonds and gains on advance refunding are not reflected in Governmental fund financial statements.	(34,103)
Bad debt expense is reported in the Government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but not reported in the Governmental fund financial statements.	(3,244)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that are not available in Governmental Funds are not reported as revenue in the Governmental fund financial statements.	175,248
Increase in OPEB liability. The liability is not recorded in the governmental fund. The change from prior year is reflected in the statement of activities and changes in net assets.	 (1,318,517)
Change in net assets of Governmental Activities	 (830,047)

<u>Statement of Net Assets</u> Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009

	Sch	iool Lunch Fund	Transfer Station	 /ind Turbine nerator Fund	Total
ASSETS	******************	*******	 		
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,074		\$	5,074
Due from other governmental units		11,314			11,314
Due from other funds		187,521	\$ 63,696	\$ 51,997	303,214
Accounts receivable			1,459	36,740	38,199
Inventory		14,204			14,204
Debt issuance costs, net				 30,136	30,136
Total current assets		218,113	 65,155	 118,873	402,141
Non-current assets:					
Capital assets:					
Depreciable assets - net		43,251	 37,250	 2,911,673	2,992,174
Total non-current assets		43,251	 37,250	 2,911,673	2,992,174
TOTAL ASSETS		261,364	 102,405	 3,030,546	3,394,315
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Bonds payable				204,000	204,000
Accrued interest payable				1,248	1,248
Due to other funds		218,492		144,283	362,775
Accounts payable			65,155	52,950	118,105
Total current liabilities		218,492	 65,155	 402,481	686,128
Non-current liabilities:					
Bonds payable, net of current portion				2,622,667	2,622,667
Total non-current liabilities			 	 2,622,667	2,622,667
TOTAL LIABILITIES		218,492	 65,155	 3,025,148	3,308,795
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		43,251	37,250	85,006	165,507
Reserve for contingencies		- ,	- ,	3,600	3,600
Reserve for repairs				1,799	1,799
Unrestricted		(379)	 	 (85,006)	(85,385
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$	42,872	\$ 37,250	\$ 5,399 \$	85,521

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

	Scł	nool Lunch Fund		Transfer Station		nd Turbine erator Fund		Total
Operating Revenues:	**********	Fullu		Station	Gen			Totar
Intergovernmental	\$	119,897			\$	25,000	\$	144,897
Other revenues	Ŷ	495,299			Ŷ	140,149	Ψ	635,448
Charges for services		400,200	\$	461,766		140,140		461,766
Total Operating Revenues		615,196	¥	461,766		165,149	\$	1,242,111
Operating Expenses:								
Cafeteria operations		647,434						647,434
Transfer Station operations		0-1,-04		726,962				726,962
Wind Turbine Generator operations				120,002		30,001		30,001
Depreciation and amortization		2,766				76,552		79,318
Total Operating Expenses		650,200		726,962		106,553		1,483,715
Income from operations		(35,004)		(265,196)		58,596		(241,604)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses):								
Interest expense						(22,607)		(22,607)
Other expenses								-
Capital contributions				37,250				37,250
Distribution to Town General Fund						(21,107)		(21,107)
Distribution to School General Fund						(9,483)		(9,483)
Net Non-operating Revenues		0		37,250		(53,197)		(15,947)
Net income (loss) before transfers		(35,004)		(227,946)		5,399		(257,551)
Transfers in (out)		19,029		265,196				284,225
Change in net assets		(15,975)		37,250		5,399		26,674
Net assets - beginning of the year		58,847						58,847
Net assets - ending of the year	\$	42,872	\$	37,250	\$	5,399	\$	85,521

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

Cash flows from operating activities: \$ Cash received from customers \$ Intergovernmental \$ Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services \$ Net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ Cash flows from non-capital financing activities: \$ Operating transfers (to) from other funds \$ Interfund borrowings \$ Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities \$ Cash flows from capital-related financing activities: \$	\$ 495,299 122,148 (647,434) (29,987) 19,029 21,509 40,538 (6,493)	\$ 460,307 (661,807) (201,500) 265,196 (63,696) 201,500	\$ 103,40 25,00 (11,40 117,00 (30,56 92,20 61,65 (2,951,96 3,000,00	90 91) 98 90) 96 96 96	1,059,015 147,148 (1,320,642) (114,479) 253,635 50,099 303,734 (2,958,474)
Intergovernmental Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Net cash provided (used) by operating activities Cash flows from non-capital financing activities: Operating transfers (to) from other funds Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities Cash flows from capital-related financing activities:	122,148 (647,434) (29,987) 19,029 21,509 40,538	\$ (661,807) (201,500) 265,196 (63,696)	25,00 (11,40 117,00 (30,50 92,20 61,69 (2,951,98	900 911) 98 900) 96 96 91)	147,148 (1,320,642) (114,479) 253,635 50,099 303,734
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Net cash provided (used) by operating activities Cash flows from non-capital financing activities: Operating transfers (to) from other funds Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities Cash flows from capital-related financing activities:	(647,434) (29,987) 19,029 21,509 40,538	(201,500) 265,196 (63,696)	(11,40 117,00 (30,56 92,20 61,69 (2,951,98	90) 98 90) 96 96	(1,320,642) (114,479) 253,635 50,099 303,734
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities Cash flows from non-capital financing activities; Operating transfers (to) from other funds Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities Cash flows from capital-related financing activities:	(29,987) 19,029 21,509 40,538	(201,500) 265,196 (63,696)	(30,55 92,22 61,65 (2,951,98	90) 36 96 31)	(114,479) 253,635 50,099 303,734
Operating transfers (to) from other funds Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	21,509 40,538	(63,696)	92,24 61,69 (2,951,98	36 96 31)	253,635 50,099 303,734
Operating transfers (to) from other funds Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	21,509 40,538	 (63,696)	92,24 61,69 (2,951,98	36 96 31)	50,099 303,734
Interfund borrowings Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities Cash flows from capital-related financing activities:	21,509 40,538	 (63,696)	92,24 61,69 (2,951,98	36 96 31)	50,099 303,734
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	40,538		61,69	96	303,734
Cash flows from capital-related financing activities:		 201,500	(2,951,98	31)	
	(6,493)		• • •	,	(2,958,474)
	(6,493)		• • •	,	(2,958,474)
Acquistion and construction of capital assets			2 000 0		
Proceeds from issuance of bonds			3,000,00	00	3,000,000
Principal paid on bonds			(173,33	34)	(173,334)
Bond issuance costs			(32,03	0)	(32,030)
Interest paid on bonds			(21,3	(9)	(21,359)
Net cash used for capital-related financing activities	(6,493)	 	(178,70)4)	(185,197)
Net increase in cash	4,058	0		0	4,058
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	1,016	 0		0	1,016
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 5,074	\$ -	\$	\$	5,074
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Income (loss) from operations	(35,004)	(265,196)	58,5	96	(241,604)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	2,766		76,5	52	79,318
Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	0.054	(1 450)	(26.7		(35.040)
Increase in accounts payable	2,251	(1,459)	(36,74	,	(35,948)
morease in accounts payable		65,155	18,60	0	83,755
Total adjustments	5,017	63,696	58,4	2	127,125
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (29,987)	\$ (201,500)	\$ 117,00)8 \$	(114,479)

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2009

	Pension Trust Funds		Defined Contribution Pension Plan		Agency Funds		
ASSETS					•		
Cash equivalents	\$	401,067			\$	257,332	
Investments, at fair value		23,291,958	\$	2,221,607			
Prepaid expenses		138,823					
Due from other other funds						233,712	
Letter of credit						9,100	
TOTAL ASSETS		23,831,848		2,221,607		500,144	
LIABILITIES							
Deposits held in custody for others						500,144	
Total liabilities						500,144	
NET ASSETS							
Held in trust for pension benefits		23,831,848		2,221,607			
Total net assets		23,831,848		2,221,607			
Total liabilities and net assets		23,831,848	\$	2,221,607	\$	500,144	

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

Additions:	-	Pension Trust Fund	Defined Contribution Pension Plan		
Contributions:					
Employer	\$	2,346,316	\$	36,171	
Plan member	*	504,873	+	99,701	
Total contributions		2,851,189		135,872	
Investment income:					
Net gain or (loss) on value of investments		(4,324,622)		66,251	
Net investment income (loss)		(4,324,622)		66,251	
Total additions		(1,473,433)		202,123	
Deductions:					
Benefits paid		1,725,749		46,604	
Administrative and other		88,471		75	
Total deductions		1,814,220		46,679	
Changes in net assets		(3,287,653)		155,444	
Net assets - beginning of year, as restated		27,119,501		2,066,163	
Net assets - ending of the year	\$	23,831,848	\$	2,221,607	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Portsmouth was established in 1638 and incorporated as a Town in 1640. The Town of Portsmouth is governed largely under the 1958 Home Rule Charter, which provides for a Council-Administrator form of government. The Town provides various services including education, solid waste disposal, public safety (police and fire), public works, (engineering, highway, recycling, public buildings, parks and recreation), social services and general government services.

The Town complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to the same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this note.

As a general rule, the effect of Inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14. Under GASB Statement No. 14, the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. Component units are legally separate entities that meet any one of the following three tests:

<u>Test 1</u> - The primary government appoints the voting majority of the board of the potential component unit and:

- * is able to impose its will on the potential component unit and/or
- * is in a relationship of financial benefit or burden with the potential component unit;

 $\underline{\text{Test 2}}$ - The potential component unit is fiscally dependent upon the primary government; or

<u>Test 3</u> - The financial statements would be misleading if data from the potential component unit were not included.

The following entities were considered for classification as component units for fiscal year 2009:

- * Portsmouth School Department
- * Portsmouth Water and Fire District

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Reporting Entity (Continued)

Although the Portsmouth School Department met certain criteria of the tests listed above, it is not deemed to have separate legal status apart from the Town. As a result, the financial data of the Portsmouth School Department has been included as a major special revenue fund within the Town's financial statements.

The Portsmouth Water and Fire District is a separate legal entity that appoints its own board members, sets its own billing rates and is not fiscally dependent upon the Town of Portsmouth. As a result, the Portsmouth Water and Fire District has not been included as a component unit.

The Town of Portsmouth does not have any component units.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for the Town's fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. This pronouncement requires the Town to recognize the accrual of net OPEB obligations at June 30, 2009.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 49 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations, effective for the Town's fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The adoption of this Statement did not have an effect on the Town's financial statements or results of operations.

The Town will adopt the following new accounting pronouncements in the future years:

- ✓ GASB Statement No. 51 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets, effective for the Town's fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 53 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, effective for the Town's fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, effective for the Town's fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

The impact of these pronouncements on the Town's financial statements has not been determined.

Basis of Presentation

The accounting of the Town is organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to specific Town functions or activities.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Town's assets and liabilities, including capital assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the Town are reported in three categories: (1) charges for services; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

- (a) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- (b) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances and changes in fund balances as presented in these statements to the net assets and changes in net assets presented in the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

All governmental funds are accounted for using the spending or "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recognized when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources that have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the Town are property tax and intergovernmental revenues. Expenditures are recorded in which the related fund liability is incurred.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is used to account for resources devoted to financing the general services the Town performs for its citizens.

School Unrestricted Fund

The School Unrestricted Fund is used to account for the budgeted resources devoted to financing the general operations of the School Department.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Assets, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Proprietary funds are accounted for using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as non-operating revenues. Operating revenues are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The Town has three Enterprise Funds as follows:

Wind Turbine Generator Fund

The Wind Turbine Generator Fund is used to account for the operations of the Town's wind turbine generator.

Transfer Station Fund

The Transfer Station Fund is used to account for the Town's transfer station operations. This fund did not meet the criteria for reporting as a major fund. However, management elected to present the fund as a major fund.

School Lunch Fund

The School Lunch Fund is used to account for the School's cafeteria operations. This fund did not meet the criteria for reporting as a major fund. However, management elected to present the fund as a major fund.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements (Not included in governmental wide statements)

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Changes in Net Assets. The Town's Fiduciary Funds include Pension Trust Funds and Agency Funds. Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations or other governments. The Fiduciary Funds are accounted for on a spending or "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Agency funds are purely custodial and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

Pension Trust Funds

These funds account for resources held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the Town administered defined benefit pension plan and defined contribution pension plan.

Agency Funds

These funds account for assets held by the Town and the School as agent for various student groups and individuals: Town Activity Funds and Student Activity Funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Non-Major Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or administratively restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The Town's only major special revenue fund is the School Unrestricted Fund, which provides education to the Town's children. The non-major funds include the following: CDBG, AIPC/Shoreline Gateway, Bulletproof Vest Grant, COPS that Care, Mini-Grant, EDC Gateway Project, EMC WMD, EMP Grant, Byrne/JAG ARRA "Stimulus" Grant, PPD Homeland, PPD/PFD Homeland, Commemorative Bench Program, Island Park Skate Park, Sandy Point Trail Grant, Click it or Ticket, Tobacco Control Program, Town Center Grant, Town Commons Grant, EMPG Shelter Generator, Alcohol Survey, Cops Care Bike, CPR Certification Program, Dare Program, EMA Mitigation Planning, EMA OPS Plan, Explorer Program, Fire Alarm Maintenance, Fire Plan Review, Historic Records Fund, John Haskins Memorial Fund, Lower Glen Farm Preservation, Fed Equitable Sharing Drug, Melville Recreation Committee, NARC Forfeiture SEC, Pollution Abatement Waste, Pollution Abatement Storm, Proud Grant, Blue Riptide Impaired/Drunk, Blue Riptide Speed Management, Ruth Earle Memorial Fund, Senior Center Grant, State Fire Incentive, State Police Incentive, Substance Abuse, Tech Upgrade & Doc Preservation, Tobacco Survey, Miscellaneous Grant/Donation, Fire Smoke Detector Inspection, Waste Water Facilities Plan, Byrne Grant, EMA Meds Pods, Low Income Spay/Neuter, Shelter Spay/Neuter, Child Passenger Safety Grant, Conserv Commons, Mobil Data Printer Project, Mobil Data Computer Terminal, Friends of Glen Park, VIS Grant, Gate Receipts, IDEA, Title, Prior AP, Perkins, Misc Transfer, Insurance Vandalism, Literacy Dropout, RI NET, Technology, Parent Study Task Force, Summer School, Interschool Athletics, Professional Development, Student Equity Investment, Gym Fundraising, RITTI, Concord Consortium, Early Childhood, United Way Melville Playground Building Use Utilities, Benefit Appropriation Fund, Restricted Donation, Restricted Hathaway, Stimulus ARRA, Uniform Chart of Accounts, and Feinstein Grant.

Capital Project Funds

These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects or items: Glen Manor, 05-06 Warrants, 06-07 Warrants, 07-08 Warrants, 08-09 Warrants, 09-10 Warrants, Various Equipment and Capital Fund.

Permanent Funds

These funds are used to account for assets held by the Town where the principal portion of this fund type must remain intact, but the earnings may be used to achieve the objectives of the fund: Sherman Trust Fund and Cemetery Fund.

Estimates

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Town considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Under Rhode Island laws, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivision of the State, shall at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100% of the deposits which are time deposits with maturities greater than sixty days. Any of these institutions which do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators shall insure pledged collateral equal to 100% of the deposits, regardless of maturities.

Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognized as investment income.

Accounts Receivable and Taxes Receivable

Accounts receivable and taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowances are calculated based on the age of the individual receivables. The allowance for uncollectible property taxes in the governmental and government wide statements amounted to \$489,547 at June 30, 2009. Property taxes which were levied on July 1 of the current year and other delinquent balances are recorded as receivables.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

Inventory

Inventory is maintained on a perpetual system and is stated at cost (first in, first out method of inventory valuation). Inventory is generally recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed.

Revenues

Substantially all governmental fund revenues are accrued. Property taxes are billed and collected within the same period in which the taxes are levied. In applying GASB No. 33 to grant revenue, the provider recognizes liabilities and expenses and the recipient recognizes receivables and revenue when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met are reported as advances by the provider and deferred revenue by the recipient. Program revenues generally consist of contributions, grants and charges for services (i.e., licenses, fees, etc.).

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Expenditures

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets but are not reported in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at the fair market value as of the date received. The Town follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a cost of less than \$5,000 and a useful life of less than 1 year. Net interest costs related to construction projects are capitalized during the construction period. Such costs were not incurred during fiscal 2009.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend assets' lives are not included in capital assets.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

	Description	<u>Useful Life</u>
Equipment, furniture and fixtures $4 - 20$ yearsMotor Vehicles $6 - 30$ years	Infrastructure Buildings and improvements Equipment, furniture and fixtures	20 – 30 years 10 – 50 years 4 – 20 years

Deferred Revenue

In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, deferred revenue represents funds received in advance of being owed or receivables which will be collected and included in revenues of future fiscal years. In the General Fund, deferred revenues relate to uncollected property taxes levied on the 1st of July to be payable on July 31 (with provisions to be paid quarterly), plus delinquent balances less property tax amounts due as of June 30 and received 60 days thereafter.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year they are levied and become available. To be considered available, property taxes must be then due and collected during the year or within 60 days subsequent to year-end. Property taxes not considered available are reported as deferred revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Property Taxes (Continued)

The Town is permitted by State Law to levy property taxes. Current tax collections for the Town were approximately 95.7% of the total 2008 levy.

The Town's fiscal 2008-2009 property taxes were levied on July 1, 2008 on assessed valuations as of December 31, 2007. Upon levy taxes are due September 1 or may be paid quarterly by September 1, December 1, March 1, and June 1. Failure to make payments by due dates will result in a lien on the taxpayer's property.

Rhode Island general laws restricts the Town's ability to increase either its total tax levy or its tax rates by more than 5.0% over those of the preceding year. Total taxes of \$40,361,114 resulting from tax rates of \$22.50, and \$10.84 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for motor vehicles, real estate and tangible property, and business inventory, respectively, were levied on July 1, 2008.

Intergovernmental

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

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

Interfund Transactions

Transactions between funds have been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements but fully presented within the governmental fund financial statements with no elimination made between or within funds.

Interfund activity within and among the funds of the Town have been classified and reported as follows:

Reciprocal interfund activities:

Interfund loans are reported as interfund receivables in the lending fund and interfund payables in borrower funds.

Interfund services are reported as revenues in the seller fund and as expenditures or expenses in the purchasing fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Interfund Transactions (Continued)

Non-reciprocal interfund activities:

Interfund transfers are reported in governmental funds as other financing uses in the funds making transfers and as other financing sources in the funds receiving transfers. In proprietary funds transfers are reported after nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Interfund reimbursements are repayments from the fund responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to other funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements are not displayed separately within the financial statements.

Compensated Absences

Under the terms of various contracts and agreements, Town employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on length of service. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability based on the accumulated benefits earned at June 30. Sick leave benefits are based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The liability is calculated at the rate of pay in effect at June 30, 2009.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the Government-Wide financial statements. For the Governmental Fund financial statements, accumulated vacation and sick leave has been recorded as a current liability to the extent that the amounts are expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. The balance of the liability not paid with expendable available financial resources is not recorded in the Governmental Fund financial statements.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Debt

All accrued liabilities and long-term debt are reported in the Government-Wide financial statements.

For Governmental Fund financial statements, the accrued liabilities are generally reported as a governmental fund liability if due for payment as of the balance sheet date regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current financial resources. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the Fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources. Long-term debt paid from governmental funds is not recognized as a liability in the Fund financial statements until due. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial sources is reported as a fund liability of the governmental fund. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financial sources.

Bond Premiums and Issuance Costs

In the Governmental Fund financial statements, bond premiums and issuance costs are treated as period costs in the year issued. Bond issuance costs are included in debt service expenditures and bond premiums are reflected as other financing sources.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Bond Premiums and Issuance Costs (Continued)

In the Government-Wide Statements, bond premiums and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds payable whereas issuance costs are presented as other assets. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for fund expenditures are recorded in order to reserve portions of applicable appropriations, is employed in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balance.

Claims and Judgments

The Town is exposed with respect to risks including, but not limited to, property damages, personal injury and workers' compensation. In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures for claims and judgments are recorded on the basis of whether the liability has matured in the current period. The Town and the School Department are members of the Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust. The Trust was established to offer a viable alternative to commercial insurance for public entities through intergovernmental pooling of risk. The Trust is a protected, self-insurance plan. The Town pays annual premium for its liability, property and worker's compensation coverage. The membership participation agreement provides that, in return for the payment of the annual premium, the Trust member transfers the financial responsibility for loss, but only according to the conditions of coverage and up to the stated maximum amount of insurance purchased by the Town or School Department. In the Government-Wide financial statements, the estimated liability for all claims and judgments is recorded as a liability and as an expense.

2. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 as follows:

	в	EGINNING						ENDING
Governmental Activities:		BALANCE			RETI	REMENTS		BALANCE
	As Restated		ADDITIONS		AND TRANSFERS		at 6/30/09	
Nondepreciable assets:		**************************************		************		····	*******	
Land	\$	3,825,173	\$	250,000	\$	37,251	\$	4,037,922
Construction in Progress		-		92,964		-		92,964
Total Capital assets not being depreciated	***	3,825,173		342,964		37,251		4,130,886
Depreciable assets:								
Land improvements		513,508		115,647		-		629,155
Buildings		21,701,762		-		-		21,701,762
Buildings and improvements		2,294,454		2,832,136		-		5,126,590
Machinery & equipment		3,355,210		596,783		33,186		3,918,807
Construction equipment		291,982		104,927		-		396,909
Infrastructure		18,336,611		-		-		18,336,611
Vehicles		3,708,773		205,559		77,274		3,837,058
Total Capital assets being depreciated		50,202,300		3,855,052		110,460		53,946,892
Less: accumulated depreciation for:		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••						
Land improvements		175,440		22,301		-		197,741
Buildings		13,007,564		416,881		-		13,424,445
Buildings and improvements		383,449		172,913		-		556,362
Machinery and equipment		1,776,724		520,029		33,186		2,263,567
Construction equipment		286,563		5,884		-		292,447
Infrastructure		11,816,532		410,966				12,227,498
Vehicles		1,664,032		249,466		48,974		1,864,524
Total accumulated depreciation		29,110,304		1,798,440		82,160		30,826,584
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		·						
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$	24,917,169	\$	2,399,576	\$	65,551	\$	27,251,194
	_							
		EGINNING						ENDING
- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		BALANCE			RETIREMENTS			BALANCE
Business-type activities	A	s Restated	A	DDITIONS	AND T	RANSFERS		at 6/30/09
Nondepreciable assets:								
Land	\$	-		37,251	\$	-	_\$	37,251
Total Capital assets not being depreciated				37,251				37,251
Depreciable assets:								
Machinery, equipment & vehicles		42,369		2,992,824		-		3,035,193
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	****	42,369		2,992,824				3,035,193
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Machinery, equipment & vehicles		2,845		75,308	w	-		78,153
Total accumulated depreciation		2,845		75,308		-		78,153
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES								
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$	39,524	\$	2,954,767	\$	-	\$	2,994,291

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

2. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government Public safety Public works Education Community service	525,965 795,120					
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$1,798,440</u>					
Depreciation expense was charged to business-type activities as follows:						

School lunch	650
Wind Turbine Generator	<u>74,658</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$75,308</u>

3. BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

The General Fund and the Public School Operations Fund are subject to an annual operating budget. The annual operating budgets' appropriation amounts are supported by revenue estimates and can be amended by either a special financial town meeting or by the Town Council.

Actual revenue and expenditures in the Budgetary Basis Statements of Revenues and Expenditures for the General Fund and the Public School Operations Fund are presented on the budgetary basis which includes the net effect of non-budgeting for certain other items. Thus, the actual revenues and expenditures differ from those in the governmental fund financial statements which are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The following individual funds reported deficits in the unreserved fund balances in the fund financial statements at June 30, 2009.

Wastewater Facility Plan	(351,280) (878) (295) (243) (5,618) (1,875) (4,103) (54,803) (63,713)
Professional Development Building Use Facilities	(63,713) (1,880)

These deficits will be funded through loan proceeds, grant funds or transfers from other funds.

3. BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE (Continued)

Legal Debt Margin

The Town's legal debt margin as set forth by State Statute is limited to three percent of the total taxable assessed value which approximates \$109,844,247. As of June 30, 2009, the Town was in compliance with this Statute. The debt subject to the debt limitation is based on the type of debt that is used.

4. CASH DEPOSITS and INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Deposits are in various financial institutions and are carried at cost, which approximates market value. The carrying amount of deposits is separately displayed on the balance sheet as "Cash" and included \$1,450 of petty cash.

At year-end, the Town's carrying amount of deposits was \$3,788,019 and the bank balance was \$4,084,469. Of the bank balance, \$2,806,942 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. The remaining balance of \$1,277,527 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or its trust department or agent but not in the Town's name.

Total deposits	\$2,509,330
Add: Petty Cash	1,450
Add: U.S. Government money market funds	1,278,690
Less: Fiduciary funds cash, including time deposits (not included in the	
Government-wide statement)	(257,332)

Total cash and cash equivalents reported in the financial statements \$3,789,470

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Town will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town has a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk, which follows State Laws as described below.

Under Rhode Island General Laws, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State, shall at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the deposits which are time deposits with maturities greater than (60) days. Any of these institutions which do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators shall insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the deposits, regardless of maturity.

Investments

Investments are stated at fair value for investment pools and historical cost for all other investments.

4. DEPOSITS and INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Concentration of Credit Risk

At June 30, 2009, the Town had a diversified portfolio in its Pension Trust Funds and was not deemed to be concentrated in any one investments category. Although all the investments were held in mutual funds, these investments were in a wide range of companies and various industries enabling the Town to minimize its risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Town's investments are held in mutual funds. These investments do not specify an interest rate. The rate of return is dependent on operating results and economic conditions.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of financial institution failure, the Town's investments may not be returned. The Town does not believe that it has a significant custodial credit risk as all the investments are registered and held in the name of the Town.

	Pension Fun	ds	
Investment	Percentage	Fair Value	Rating (Moody/S&P)
Mutual Funds			
DFA Emerging Markets – Core	3.82%	\$ 974,115	N/A
DFA Emerging Markets – Value	2.25%	573,280	N/A
DFA 5 Year Global-Fixed Income	9.36%	2,389,213	N/A
DFA International-Equity	7.21%	1,838,620	N/A
DFA International RE - Securities	2.43%	618,923	N/A
DFA International Small Cap - Portfolio	3.61%	921,843	N/A
DFA International Small Com - Portfolio	1.21%	306,313	N/A
DFA 1 Year Fixed-Income Portfolio	15.55%	3,967,826	N/A
DFA RE – Securities	3.68%	938,950	N/A
DFA 2 Year Global-Fixed Income Portfolio	6.22%	1,587,121	N/A
DFA US Core Equity 2-Portfolio	16.47%	4,202,230	N/A
DFA US Large Cap Value-Portfolio	7.95%	2,028,889	N/A
DFA US Vector Equity-Portfolio	11.54%	2,944,635	N/A
PLUS Fund-91 Day T-Bills	8.27%	2,109,199	N/A
Bond Funds	0.01%	3,318	N/A
Balanced Funds	0.22%	56,640	N/A
U.S. Stock	0.16%	41,846	N/A
International Stock	0.04% _	10,604	-
Pension Trust Fund Total	802	\$ 25,513,565	-
Total Investments	<u>100 %</u>		

5. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition of equipment, as well as construction and improvements to capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both general governmental and school department activities. In addition, general obligation bonds have been issued to refund previously outstanding general obligation bonds.

Rhode Island general laws cap the amount of each municipality's general bonds that may be outstanding to 3% of its assessed property values. Exceptions apply to bonds financed from nontax revenues and special exemptions are granted for other purposes as well. The assessed value of the Town's properties at December 31, 2007 was \$3,661,474,928, limiting the amount of nonexcepted general obligation bonds outstanding to \$109,844,247. At June 30, 2009, bonds outstanding totaled \$19,597,367.

In June 2009, the Town issued \$4,665,000 of general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on \$4,275,000 of refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payment over the next 12 years by \$340,802 and resulted in an economic gain of \$201,035. As of June 30, 2009, the in-substance defeased bonds, which remain outstanding was \$4,275,000. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying basic financial statements.

During 1996, general obligation bonds totaling \$7,564,998 were defeased by replacing from the issuance of new general obligation bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payment on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying basic financial statements.

5. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June, 30, 2009.

Description of Purpose	Amount of Original Issue	Date of Issue	Rates	Date of Maturity	Balance, 6/30/2008	Additions	Retirements	Balance, 6/30/2009	Interest Paid	Amounts Due Within One Year
General Long-Term Debt										
General obligation and revenue bonds:										
Town and School refunding bond	\$7,695,000	4/1/1996	4.60-5.30%	9/15/2009	\$980,000		\$495,000	\$485,000	\$38,575	\$485,000
School improvements	9,240,000	12/7/2000	5.00-5.40%	11/1/2020	6,175,000		4,750,000	1,425,000	305,306	475,000
School improvements & computers	700,000	6/15/2004	4.09%	6/15/2009	140,000		140,000	~	4,295	
Tax settlement bond	2,200,000	2/17/2004	2.25%-4.75%	2/15/2019	1,650,000		150,000	1,500,000	55,088	150,000
School improvements & computers	700,000	6/15/2005	4.20%	6/15/2010	280,000		140,000	140,000	10,290	140,000
Library land	450,000	9/27/2005	4.35%	9/15/2010	270,000		90,000	180,000	11,745	90,000
School computers	350,000	6/1/2006	4.35%	6/15/2011	210,000		70,000	140,000	8,566	70,000
Fire alarm system & dump trucks	124,000	6/1/2006	4.35%	6/15/2011	72,000		24,000	48,000	2,937	24,000
School improvements	350,000	6/27/2006	4.00-5.00%	4/1/2011	210,000		70,000	140,000	9,100	70,000
School gymnasium	3,500,000	6/27/2006	4.00-5.00%	4/1/2026	3,150,000		175,000	2,975,000	143,500	175,000
Road resurfacing	227,261	1/24/2007	4.40%	1/15/2012	181,600		45,400	136,200	7,661	45,400
School information technology	350,000	1/24/2007	4.50%	1/15/2012	280,000		70,000	210,000	11,812	70,000
Portsmouth Middle School sprinklers	1,900,000	5/16/2007	4.00-5.50%	4/1/2022	1,770,000		130,000	1,640,000	79,075	130,000
School improvements	350,000	5/16/2007	4.00-5.50%	4/1/2012	280,000		70,000	210,000	11,200	70,000
School improvements	350,000	5/17/2008	3.98%	3/17/2013	350,000		70,000	280,000	13,234	70,000
School improvements	344,836	5/17/2008	3.98%	3/17/2013	344,836		70,836	274,000	13,011	70,000
Town Improvements	242,500	2/13/2009	3.51%	2/13/2014		\$242,500		242,500		50,500
Student Information Technology	350,000	2/13/2009	3.51%	2/13/2014		350,000		350,000		70,000
School Building Repairs	350,000	8/7/2008	3.75-4.00%	5/15/2013		350,000	70,000	280,000	10,406	70,000
Town Building Repairs	350,000	8/7/2008	3.75-4.00%	5/15/2014		350,000		350,000	10,406	70,000
Portsmouth High School Sprinklers	1,100,000	8/7/2008	3.75-6.00%	5/15/2024		1,100,000		1,100,000	38,775	75,000
School Improvements	4,655,000	6/4/2009	2.00-5.00%	11/1/2020		4,665,000	·····	4,665,000	-	75,000
Total governmental activity				-	16,343,436.00	7,057,500	6,630,236	16,770,700	784,982	2,544,900
Deferred amount for issuance premiums					52,627	92,571	9,210	135,988	-	23,200
Total general long-term debt				_	16,396,063	7,150,071	6,639,446	16,906,688	784,982	2,568,100

(CONTINUED)

5. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Description of Purpose	Amount of Original Issue	Date of Issue	Rates	Date of Maturity	Balance, 6/30/2008	Additions	Retirements	Balance, 6/30/2009	Interest Paid	Amounts Due Within One Year
Enterprise Funds Long-Term Debt General obligation bonds:										
Wind Turbine Construction Project	2,600,000	11/4/2008	1.15%	12/15/2022		2,600,000	173,333	2,426,667	17,359	173,333
Wind Turbine Construction Project	400,000	9/4/2008	2.00%	7/15/2023		400,000		400,000	4,000	30,667
Total enterprise fund long-term debt				_		3,000,000	173,333	2,826,667	21,359	204,000
Compensated absences					1,924,681	33,889	4,525	1,954,045	-	-
Net OPEB Obligation						1,318,517		1,318,517		
Total long-term obligations					\$18,320,744	\$11,502,477	\$6,817,304	\$23,005,917	\$806,341	\$2,772,100

At June 30, 2009 the annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation and revenue bonds for general long-term debt are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	GENERAL OBLIGATION					
June 30,	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL			
2010	\$ 2,544,900	\$ 624,298	\$ 3,169,198			
2011	1,905,400	539,301	2,444,701			
2012	1,651,400	462,009	2,113,409			
2013	1,456,000	402,455	1,858,455			
2014	1,238,000	355,244	1,593,244			
2015	1,040,000	313,213	1,353,213			
2016	1,025,000	277,938	1,302,938			
2017	1,020,000	239,713	1,259,713			
2018	1,010,000	200,455	1,210,455			
2019	1,000,000	158,763	1,158,763			
2020-2024	2,530,000	324,425	2,854,425			
2025-2027	350,000	23,625	373,625			
	\$16,770,700	\$3,921,439	\$ 20,692,139			

(CONTINUED)

5. LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

At June 30, 2009 the annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation and revenue bonds for enterprise fund long-term debt are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING	GENERAL OBLIGATION					
June 30,	PRINCIPAL		INTEREST			TOTAL
			-			
2010	\$	204,000	\$	34,603	\$	238,603
2011		199,714		32,039		231,753
2012		199,714		29,520		229,234
2013		199,714		26,998		226,712
2014		199,714		24,476		224,190
2015		199,714		21,956		221,670
2016		199,714		19,434		219,148
2017		199,714		16,913		216,627
2018		199,714		14,394		214,108
2019		199,714		11,872		211,586
2020-2024		825,241		22,541		847,782
	\$	2,826,667		\$254,746	\$	3,081,413

6. LEASE REVENUE

The Town receives lease rental payments for a communication tower. Future minimum rental payments to be received for the lease are as follow

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
2010	\$65,845
2011	69,137
2012	72,594
2013	76,224
2014	40,744
Total	\$ <u>324,544</u>

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Through their operations, the Town and the School Department are exposed to various risks of loss related, but not limited to, torts, general liability, errors and omissions, property losses due to theft, damage, or destruction, and employee injuries, each of which is insured through a public entity risk pool. The Town and the School Department are also exposed to risk loss related to claims for unemployment, for which the Town and the School Department retain the risk of loss.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Town and the School Department are members of the Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust (the Trust), a nonprofit public entity risk pool which provides insurance coverage to participants in exchange for an annual premium and a pro-rata share of certain administrative expenses. Coverage is provided in accordance with each member's policy, subject to maximum insurable limits and deductibles, through a pooling of risks among participants, supplemented by commercial reinsurance for excess losses. Management believes the Trust's reserves to be adequate to meet all reported claims, as well as an estimate of potential claims for losses incurred but not reported. Accordingly, no accrual has been made for potential liabilities arising from risks once they have been transferred to the Trust. The Town and the School Department are members of the Governmental Health Group of Rhode Island, a joint purchasing group which provides health and dental insurance coverage to participants in exchange for a premium. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year ended June 30, 2009.

8. INTERFUND BALANCES

The Town reports interfund balances between many of its funds. The totals of all balances agree with the sum of interfund balances presented in the fund statements.

Interfund receivables and payables are as follows:

Fund	Due From <u>Other Funds</u>	Due To <u>Other Funds</u>
General Fund	\$ 509,985	\$ 30,992
School Unrestricted Fund	1,179,243	979,448
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,134,374	1,753,601
Proprietary School Lunch Fund	187,521	218,492
Proprietary Transfer Station Fund	63,696	-
Proprietary Wind Turbine Generator Fund	51,997	144,283
Total	\$ 3,126,816	\$ 3,126,816

9. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES

The Government-Wide Financial Statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categorized as invested in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted, and unrestricted.

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt

This category groups all capital assets into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

9. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES (Continued)

Restricted Net Assets

This category presents external restrictions imposed by grantors or laws and regulations.

Unrestricted Net Assets

This category represents net assets of the Town, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Reserved for Encumbrances

This category is intended to reserve the encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2009.

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – Town Employees

Plan Description

The Town maintains and administers a single-employer OPEB benefit plan that covers all Town employees. The plan provides health benefits to eligible retired Town employees and their beneficiaries. The plans provisions may be amended by the Town and the Trustees of the plan.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

a. Basis of Accounting

The OPEB activity is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized when they are due, pursuant to formal commitments and contractual requirements. Investment income is recognized when earned. Expenses (benefits and administration) are recognized when they are due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan. Administrating costs are generally financed through the Town's General Fund.

b. Classes of Employees Covered

As of July 1, 2008 (date of the last actuarial valuation) membership data was as follows:

Active employees	107
Inactive employees:	
Retirees	32
Total plan members	139

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – Town Employees (Continued)

Funding Policy

The Town has not yet established a Trust to pre-fund OPEB liabilities. The amounts due for these benefits are funded on a pay as you go basis. The Town pays 100% of the cost of the individual health care and dental insurance for all retired eligible employees except for Public Works employees who contribute 20% of the medical and dental premiums. The Town pays the cost of the health care and dental insurance until the retired employee is eligible for Medicare benefits. Expenditures for the benefits described above for the year ended June 30, 2009 were \$462,590.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based upon the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation.

Annual required contribution	\$ 1,569,039
Interest on net OPEB obligation	0
Adjustment to annual required contribution	0
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	1,569,039
Contributions made	462,590
Increase in net OPEB obligation	1,106,449
Net OPEB obligation - July 1, 2008	0
Net OPEB obligation - June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 1,106,449</u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2009 is as follows:

Fiscal Year <u>Ended</u>	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB _Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Asset/(Obligation)
6/30/2009	\$1,569,039	30%	\$(1,106,449)

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – Town Employees (Continued)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The required supplementary information, which follows the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Listed below are the details of the funding progress of the OPEB – Town Employees with a valuation date of July 1, 2008, which is the most recent report available.

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 13,026,759
Actuarial value of plan assets	 n/a
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	13,026,759
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	n/a
Covered payroll (active plan members)	5,510,188
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	236.4%

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The accompanying schedules of employer contributions present trend information about the amounts contributed to the plan by employers in comparison to the ARC, an amount that is actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost for each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

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

The projected unit credit cost method was used in the July 1, 2008 actuarial valuation. Actuarial assumptions included a 5.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses). Only assets that have been contributed are considered available for liabilities for purposes of the valuation. The Town does use other assets to pay the liabilities on a pay-as-you-go basis at the present time. The actuarial assumptions for healthcare cost trend is growth of 9.5% for 2008 and declining by .5% per year until 5% is reached for health care and 5% for 2008 and declining by .25% per year until 4% is reached for dental. The 5% and 4% growth is used on a go-forward basis. The UAAL will be amortized over a closed thirty year period.

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – School Department Employees

Plan Description

The Town maintains and administers a single-employer OPEB benefit plan that covers all School Department employees with fifteen years of service. The plan provides health benefits and dental insurance benefits to eligible retired employees and their beneficiaries. The plan's provisions may be amended by the Portsmouth School Committee and the Trustees of the plan. The OPEB activity is accounted for in the School Unrestricted Fund in the Town's financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

a. Basis of Accounting

The OPEB activity is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized when they are due, pursuant to formal commitments and contractual requirements. Investment income is recognized when earned. Expenses (benefits and administration) are recognized when they are due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan. Administrative costs are generally financed through the School Unrestricted Fund.

b. Classes of Employees Covered

As of July 1, 2007 (date of the last actuarial valuation) membership data was as follows:

Active Employees	235
Inactive employees:	
Retirees	70
Total plan members	305

Funding Policy

The School Department has not yet established a Trust to pre-fund OPEB liabilities. The amounts due for these benefits are funded on a pay as you go basis. The School Department pays 100% of the cost of individual health care insurance and dental insurance benefits for all retired eligible employees for six years and an additional three years for qualifying certified teachers or until the employee reaches the age of 65.

The School Department funds post retirement benefits on a pay as you go basis. Expenditures for the benefits described above for the year ended June 30, 2009 were \$332,506.

If a retiree chooses to not participate in the medical plan, the retiree will receive a 50% reimbursement of the cost of a single coverage for a six year period. If a certified teacher qualifies for retirement under the Employment Retirement System of Rhode Island and chooses not to participate in the medical plan, the teacher will receive a one time benefit of \$4,500 in lieu of the three additional years of coverage.

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – School Department Employees (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters (Continued)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Board of Education's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based upon the annual required contribution ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

Annual required contribution	\$	511,670
Interest on net OPEB obligation		0
Adjustment to annual required contribution		0
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		511,670
Contributions made		299,602
Increase in net OPEB obligation		212,068
Net OPEB obligation - July 1, 2008		0
Net OPEB obligation - June 30, 2009	<u>\$</u>	212,068

The School Department's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2009 is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Asset/(Obligation)
6/30/2009	\$511,670	59%	\$(212,068)

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) - School Department Employees (Continued)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The required supplementary information, which follows the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Listed below are the details of the funding progress of the OPEB with a valuation date of July 1, 2007, which is the most recent report available.

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 4,514,458
Actuarial value of plan assets	 <u></u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	4,514,458
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	n/a
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	n/a

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The accompanying schedules of employer contributions present trend information about the amounts contributed to the plan by employers in comparison to the ARC, an amount that is actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost for each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

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

The projected unit credit cost method was used in the July 1, 2007 actuarial valuation. Only assets that have been contributed are considered available for liabilities for purposes of the valuation. The School does use other assets to pay the liabilities on a pay-as-you-go basis at the present time. The actuarial assumptions for healthcare cost trend is growth of 9.5% for 2009 and declining by .5% per year until 5% is reached for health care costs and 6.5% and declining .5% per year until 4% is reached for dental costs. The 5% growth is used on a go-forward basis. The UAAL will be amortized over a closed thirty year period.

10. POST EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – School Department Employees (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Continued)

Medical costs are adjusted to reflect expected cost increases related to age. The increase in the net costs is assumed to be as follows:

Age	Annual Increase Retiree
45-69	3.0%
70-74	2.5%
75-79	2.0%
80-84	1.0%
85-89	.5%
90 and over	0.0%

11. JOINT VENTURE

The Town of Portsmouth and Portsmouth School Department participate in a joint venture entitled the Governmental Health Group of Rhode Island, Inc. (Group). The Group is a not-for-profit organization formed on July 1, 2005 to provide programs of health insurance coverage to Rhode Island cities, towns, and other governmental units. The Group is governed by a Board of Directors.

Upon joining the Group, members execute a member agreement. That document, pursuant to which the Group was established and operates, outlines the rights and responsibilities of both the members and the Group. Members of the Group participated in the Group's health insurance plan administered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island (BCBSRI).

Using the rate calculations prepared by BCBSRI, the Group sets annual contribution rates for the subscribers of each member for each program offered. The Group agreement requires that those contribution rates be set at a level sufficient, in the aggregate, to satisfy the funding requirements of the Group. The contributions of each member are deposited in the general fund, and are used to pay for claims, reinsurance and all administrative expenses. The Group agreement provides for an annual independent audit of its financial statements.

The Group agreement provides the Group's Board of Directors a discretionary, fully allocable assessment feature with respect to specified circumstances. After it has been a member of the Group for an initial three year period, a member may withdraw from the Group by providing the Group's Board of Directors with 90 days notice.

11. JOINT VENTURE (Continued)

The Group generated \$89,514,236 in revenues, and net expenses of \$289,538 for the period ending June 30, 2009. The Group had \$13,869,273 in total assets, and \$5,731,174 in total equity as of June 30, 2009. The Group retains certain levels of insurance risk and acquires reinsurance for specific losses in excess of \$450,000. As of June 30, 2009, the Group's membership consists of 15 cities and towns, 12 school districts and 3 other governmental unit. Separately audited financial statements are available at Governmental Health Group of Rhode Island, Inc. c/o Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust, 501 Wampanoag trail, Suite 301, East Providence, RI 02915.

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITTMENTS

Pending or threatened lawsuits against municipal governments arise in the ordinary course of operations. Generally, in the opinion of the administration, the ultimate resolution of any legal actions will not result in a material loss to the Town. However, at June 30, 2009, there are several claims against the Town for which the Town's legal counsel is unable to determine the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or the amount or range of potential loss.

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives are required and, consequently, certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate, and result in reimbursement to the grantor agencies. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies could not be determined at this time. Town officials believe that such disallowances, if any would not be material.

State and federal laws and regulations required that the Town place a final cover on its landfill on Prudence Island and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site on an ongoing basis. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has issued notice that the Town, along with certain private parties, is a potential Responsible party to perform remediation of private land in Island Park that was the site of a town dump/landfill from the 1950s until the early 1970s, when it was closed pursuant to environmental regulations then applicable. The DEM has issued a notice of intent to enforce arising out of the alleged nonperformance of a remediation plan proposed, and to be performed, by the current owner of the property. Potential expenditures or contributions by the Town for remediation of the site are undetermined.

The School Department participates as part of the East Bay Collaborative for the school lunch program administered by the Compass Group, USA, Inc through its Chartwells Division under a contract which expired on June 30, 2009.

The School Department has as agreement with First Student to provide busing for the School Department based on the rate schedule specified in the agreement. The agreement expires June 30, 2010. Busing costs associated with this agreement totaled approximately \$1,528,139 for the year ended June 30, 2009.

13. PENSION PLANS

Town Retirement Plan

Plan Description

The Town Retirement Plan is a single employer, contributory defined benefit pension plan which provides retirements, disability and death benefits to all full-time employees of the Town except School Department personnel certified by the Rhode Island Department of Education (Certified Employees) who are eligible to participate in the Employees' Retirements System of the State of Rhode Island. The Plan was established in accordance with the Town Charter and State statutes. The plan is reported as a Pension Trust Fund in the Town's financial statements. As of July 1, 2009, employee membership data for the Town Retirement Plan is as follows:

Active members	190
Retired members	80
Terminated with vesting	15
Disabled members	7
Beneficiaries of deceased members	_2
Total	<u>294</u>

Benefit Provisions and Contributions

The following benefit provision and contribution requirements were established and may be amended by Town ordinance.

- Plan participation commences on the first day of month coinciding with or following the date of hire, if the employee chooses to participate in the Plan. Elected officials and certified employees of the School Department are not eligible to participate in the Plan.
- The normal retirement date for Police and Fire employees is upon completion of twenty years of credited service. The normal retirement date for Town Hall, School and Public Works employees is the later of age 60 or the completion or ten years of service.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Town Retirement Plan (Continued)

Benefit Provisions and Contributions (Continued)

Any participant, who has attained his or her normal retirement date, as defined in the plan, is eligible for a
normal retirement benefit. The monthly benefit payable upon normal retirement is based on average
monthly salary multiplied by credited service as follows:

Police Employees	60% of average monthly earnings reduced prorated for service less than 20 years plus 2% for 5 additional years beyond 20 years to a maximum of 70%.
Fire Employees	60% of average monthly earnings prorated for service less than 20 years plus 2% for 7 additional years beyond 20 years to a maximum of 74%.
Town Hall Employees	60% of average monthly earnings prorated for service less than 20 years plus 2% for additional years beyond 20 years to a maximum of 74% except for PMEA employees whose normal benefit is 2.5% of average monthly earnings times years of credited services (maximum 27 years)
School Employees	2.5% of average monthly earnings multiplied by years of credited service and further prorated for service less than 20 years of service.
Public Works Employees	50% of average monthly earnings reduced prorated for less than 20 years of service. Employees who are age 60 with 20 years of services receive an additional 2.5% for each additional year beyond 20 and age 60 (maximum 67.5%) of average monthly salary multiplied by credited service.

Pension benefits are determined using the annual earnings averaged over the last three years for Town Hall union employees, the highest of the last three years earnings for Town Hall (non-union), Fire, Police and Public Works employees, and the average of the highest three years earnings for School employees.

School and Public Works employees who have reached age 55, have 20 years of service and are within 5 years of their normal retirement date may elect to retire early. The retirement benefit is the benefit accrued to the early retirement date reduced by the ratio of credited service at the early retirement divided by the number of years the employee would have had at the normal retirement date. Working beyond the normal retirement age is allowed by the applicable collective bargaining agreement if applicable fitness standards are met.

The Plan includes disability benefits for members who are totally disabled for 6 months. The benefit equals the benefit accrued to the date of disability reduced by the ratio of credited service at disability divided by the number of years the employee would have had at the normal retirement date. Police and Fire have a work-related disability pension which provides 72% of annual earnings for the date of the disability retirement. Police and Fire have an ordinary disability retirement at 50% of the average of the highest two consecutive years for police and three consecutive years for fire.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Town Retirement Plan (Continued)

Benefit Provisions and Contributions (Continued)

The pre-retirement death benefits are as follows:

Police, Fire, Public Works and Town Hall	30% of the final five year average earnings payable to the unmarried spouse plus 10% of the final five year average earnings payable to each minor child under 21 (maximum 50% of the final five year average earnings).
School	100% of Joint & Survivor benefit is payable to the spouse.

All employees with 10 years of credited service have a nonforfeitable right to the accrued benefit as of the date of termination of employment payable at their normal retirement date. Employees who do not meet the vesting requirements are paid their contributions plus 5% interest at termination.

Employees are required to contribute to the Plan as follows:

Fire employees	9% of earnings; Exception-the Fire Chiefs and the two Deputy Fire Chiefs contribute 5.5% of earnings.
Police employees	8% of earnings.
School employees	Employees hired on or after July 1, 1991 contribute 6% of earnings. Employees hired prior to July 1, 1991 contribute 2% of earnings.
Town Hall employees	No contributions required from employees hired prior to July 1, 1991. Employees hired on or after July 1, 1991 contribute 5% of earnings.
Public Works employees	Union employees are not required to make contributions. Management and nonunion employees contribute 5% of earnings.
Town Hall management	For employees hired on or after July 1, 2004 the 5.5% contributions will cease once the employee earns the maximum benefit.

The Town is required to contribute an amount determined in accordance with the actuarial valuation.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Town Retirement Plan (Continued)

Actuarial methods and significant assumptions

Basis of Accounting – The Town Retirement Trust Fund's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan.

Method Used to Value Investments - Investments are reportable at fair value.

The Town's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to the Town Retirement Plan over the preceding three years are as follows:

	 2009	 2008	*****	2007
Annual pension costs	\$ 2,346,316	\$ 2,088,317	\$	1,671,713
Actual contribution Net pension obligation	2,346,316 NONE	2,088,317 NONE		1,671,713 NONE
% of annual pensions costs contributed	100%	100%		100%

The annual required contribution was determined as part of an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2007. Significant actuarial methods and assumptions are as follows:

Actuarial Cost Method

The entry age normal actuarial cost method has been used to determine both the actuarial accrued liabilities and annual required contributions to the Plan. Under this method, the normal cost is the amount calculated to be the level percentage of pay necessary to fund the prospective benefits from each employee's entry age to retirement age. The actuarial accrued liability, which is re-determined for each active participant as of each valuation date, represents the theoretical accumulation of all prior years' normal costs for the present participants as if the plan had always been in effect. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability represents the excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the valuation assets.

Asset Valuation Method

Pension assets are valued at their fair value as established by quotations from applicable national securities exchanges. Valuations of accrued liabilities, pension assets and annual requirement contributions for the Plan were performed annually through June 30, 2007.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Town Retirement Plan (Continued)

Assumptions

1.	Mortality	RP2000 Combined Healthy Table
2.	Interest Rate	8.00% per annum
3.	Salary increases	Projected 4% increase per year
4.	Disability	100 % (school, public works and town) and 160% (fire and police)
5.	Cost of Living Adjustments	1.7%~3.0%

Funded Status of Plan

The required supplementary information which follows the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing and decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Listed below are the details of the funding progress of with a valuation dated of July 1, 2009 which is the most recent report available from the State who administers this plan:

Actuarial Value of Asset	\$ 31,609,237
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 51,284,315
Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	\$ (19,675,078)
Funded Ratio	61.6%
Covered Payroll	\$ 8,596,994
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	228.9%

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (as understood by the employees and management) and include the type of benefit provided at the time of each valuation. The 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.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island ('ERS")

Plan Description

All full-time teachers, including superintendents, principals, school nurses and certain other school officials in the School Department are considered Certified Employees and are eligible to participate in the ERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public retirement system. ERS provides retirement, death and disability and health care benefits, all of which are established by State Statue. ERS issues a publicly available financial statement that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information for ERS. That report may be obtained from the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island, 40 Fountain Street, Providence, RI 02903, or by accessing their website at www.ersri.org.

The ERS was established under section two of chapter 2334 of the Rhode Island Public Laws of 1951 and placed under the management of the Retirement Board for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for employees of the State of Rhode Island under the provisions of chapters 8 to 10, inclusive, of title 36, and public school teachers under the provisions of chapters 15 to 17, inclusive, of title 16 of the Rhode Island General Laws. The plan provides a two tier benefit structure referred to as schedules A and B as follows:

Schedule A Benefits: Classified employees who retire at or after age 60 with 10 years of credited service on or before July 1, 2005, or at any age with 28 years of credited service are entitled to a retirement benefit payable for life. The retirement benefit is a percentage of the final average salary per year of credited service with a maximum benefit of 80% of "final average" salary. Final average salary is the three highest consecutive years of earned salary exclusive of overtime, bonuses, or severance pays. The retirement benefit is equal to 1.7 percent of their final average salary for each year of credited service up to 10 years, plus 1.9 percent of their final average salary in excess of 10 years through 20 years, plus 3.0 percent of their final average salary in excess of 20 years up to the 34th year of service, plus 2.0 percent of their final average salary for the 35th year. The percentage accrual a Schedule A member has earned as of September 30, 2009 will be frozen. Future accruals will be earned under Schedule B. The members' benefit will be based on the sum of credits, multiplied by his/her Final Average Salary.

Schedule B Benefits: Classified employees who were hired after July 1, 2005, or current employees with less than 10 years of contributory services on or before July 1, 2005, who attain at least 10 years of credited service, will become entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life. The retirement benefit is a percentage of the final average salary per year of credited service with a maximum benefit of 75% of "final average" salary. Final average salary is the three highest consecutive years of earned salary exclusive of overtime, bonuses, or severance pays. The unreduced retirement benefit becomes available at age 65 and 10 years of service; actuarially reduced retirement benefits become available at age 55 and 20 years of service. The retirement benefit is equal to 1.6 percent of their final average salary for each year of credited service up to 10 years, plus 1.8 percent of their final average salary in excess of 10 years through 20 years, plus 2.0 percent of their final average salary in excess of 26 years through 30 years of service, plus 2.5% of their final average salary of 31 years of service through the 37th year. The ERS plan also provides a survivor benefit to public school teachers via a "Teachers Survivor Benefits Fund" in lieu of Social Security. The details of the survivor death benefit and other death benefits are provided in the financial section of the Annual Financial Report of the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 which can be found at www.ersri.org.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Continued)

Rhode General Laws set the contribution rates for participating State employees at 9.5% of salary. Annual contributions by both employees and the State on behalf of those employees are determined by actuaries and assessed as a percentage of participants' payroll. Plan members are required by State statue to contribute 9.5% of their salary. The School Department contributions are based on a percentage of annual compensation of active members, half of which is payable by the State of Rhode Island. The School Departments contributions made for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007 are listed under contributions below and were equal to the required contributions for each year. The employees and for Teachers. Due to the adoption of Article 7 SUB A, the rates from this valuation will be effective for the three year period beginning July 1, 2008 and ending June 30, 2011. The rate consists of two pieces: the normal cost rate and the amortized rate. The normal cost rate is the Employer's Entry Age normal cost, expressed as a percentage of pay.

The amortized rate is the contribution required to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over 21 years as a level percent of pay. For the Teachers, the State of Rhode Island pay 40% of the rate, adjusted so that the State pays the entire amortization charge for the 1990/91 and 1991/92 deferrals, and the town employing the Teacher pays the balance. The School Department was required to contribute 14.86%, 13.04% and 11.62% for all full-time employees for the fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The required contributions include (a) normal costs; (b) payments to amortize the unfunded frozen actuarial accrued liability as of June 30, 1999 over 30 years; and (c) interest on the unfunded frozen actuarial liability. Normal cost is determined using the entry age normal cost method with frozen initial liability.

A variety of significant actuarial assumptions are used and these assumptions are summarized below:

- A. Mortality 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table with mortality for disabled persons set equal to the age 65 under the PBGC Table.
- B. Investment return 8.25%, compounded annually.
- C. Salary increase Salaries will increase at a rate of 4.25% 13.25%, compounded annually
- D. Retirement age Teachers are assumed to retire at the later of age 61 or completion of the service requirements. Article 7 establishes a minimum retirement age of 62 for all future hires, but this age must not be less than under prior law.
- E. Cost of living adjustments 3.0% compounded annually beginning on the January 1st following a participant's third anniversary of retirement.

As prescribed by Rhode Island general law, the State pays the entire portion of the annual required contribution attributable to the costs of contributions deferred by the State in prior years plus 40% of contributions assessed to employers on payroll not reimbursable through Federal programs. For fiscal year 2009, actuarial required contributions were 25.03% of the participant's salary. This resulted in contribution rates paid by the State on behalf of the School Department of 10.17% of non-federally reimbursable payrolls totaling \$16,765,705 for the year ended June 30, 2009, which has been included as revenues and expenditures in the School Department's unrestricted fund. The School Department contributed the remaining 14.86% of the required 25.03%.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Continued)

The School Department does not have any investments or related party investments with the State Plan.

In accordance with GASB 27, "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers," the Town has determined that there is and has been no net pension obligation related to the Plan.

Contributions

The School Department's required contributions and actual contributions made for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were as follows:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED	ANNUAL REQUIRED CONTRIBUTION	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION	PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION
6/30/2007 6/30/2008	\$ 1,894,000 2,218,021	\$ 1,894,000 2,218,021	100% 100%
6/30/2009	1,707,253	1,707,253	100%

Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The Town of Portsmouth has adopted a defined contribution money purchase plan for all full time NAGE local 280, PMEA local 871 members and non-union employees. The required contribution for the Town and participants are 1.75% earnings and 3.00% earnings, respectively. During fiscal year 2009, contributions made under this plan by participants and employer were \$99,701 and \$36,062, respectively.

Plan Description

The defined contribution money purchase plan provides funds to its participants' retirement, and to provide funds for their Beneficiaries in the event of death. The benefits provided in this Plan shall be paid from the Trust. For purposes of determining an Employee's initial or continued eligibility to participate in the Plan or the Nonforfeitable interest in the Participant's Account balance derived from employer contributions, an employee will receive credit for the aggregate of all time period(s) commencing with the employee's first day of employment or reemployment and ending on a break in service. The first day of employment or reemployment is the first day the employee performs an hour of service. An employee will also receive credit for any period of severance of less than twelve consecutive months.

- A. Plan Administrator The ICMA Retirement Corporation
- B. Plan Year- The twelve consecutive month period designated by the Town
- C. Trust- The Trust created under Article VI of the Plan which shall consist of all of the assets of the Plan derived from Employer and Participant contributions under the Plan, plus any income and gains thereon, less any losses, expenses and distribution to Participants and Beneficiaries.

14. RESTATEMENT

Net Assets for Governmental activities at June 30, 2008 have been restated for the prior year omission of capital assets which increase net assets by \$124,256.

Required Supplementary Information

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Appropriation Transfers and Additions	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances Carried Over	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 40,033,228	\$-	\$ 40,033,228	\$ 40,056,964	\$-	\$ 23,736
Intergovernmental revenue	3,053,514	-	3,053,514	2,783,263	*	(270,251)
Licenses, permints and fees	1,284,000	-	1,284,000	693,257	-	(590,743)
Fines & forfeitures	191,200	-	191,200	246,211	-	55,011
Earnings on investments	100,000	-	100,000	39,188	-	(60,812)
Other revenues	1,368,155	-	1,368,155	1,505,738	-	137,583
Total revenues	46,030,097		46,030,097	45,324,621	~	(705,476)
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	4,209,143	(71,421)	4,137,722	3,842,015	26,434	269,273
Public safety	8,193,866	29,000	8,222,866	8,027,469	2,701	192,696
Public works	2,292,709	13,893	2,306,602	2,248,303	-	58,299
Community services:						-
Recreation, parks and grounds	605,367	5,309	610,676	557,598	1,043	52,035
Public and social services	575,520	(5,307)	570,213	564,522	-	5,691
Debt Service	3,247,986	(11,471)	3,236,515	3,166,986	-	69,529
Total expenditures	19,124,591	(39,997)	19,084,594	18,406,893	30,178	647,523
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	26,905,506	39,997	26,945,503	26,917,728	(30,178)	(57,953)
Other financing sources (uses)						
transfer between funds	(26,905,506)	(39,997)	(26,945,503)	(27,094,457)	•	(148,954)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(26,905,506)	(39,997)	(26,945,503)	(27,094,457)		(148,954)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other						
financing sources over expenditures and						
other financing uses	\$	<u>\$</u>	\$ -	\$ (176,729)	\$ (30,178)	\$ (206,907)

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) BUDGET AND ACTUAL - SCHOOL UNRESTRICTED FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		umbrances Carried Over	F	/ariance avorable Ifavorable)
Revenues										
Intergovernmental revenue	\$	6,691,225	\$	6,691,225	\$	5,988,997	\$	-	\$	(702,228)
State Fiscal Stabilization Funds		213,687		213,687		213,687				-
Other revenues		1,250,574		1,250,574		1,058,189				(192,385)
Total revenues		8,155,486		8,155,486		7,260,873				(894,613)
Expenditures										
Education		34,956,757		34,956,757		34,093,848		242,395		620,514
Total expenditures		34,956,757		34,956,757		34,093,848		242,395		620,514
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures	·	(26,801,271)	<u></u>	(26,801,271)		(26,832,975)		(242,395)		(274,099)
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfer from General Fund		26,801,271		26,801,271		26,801,271				-
Transfer to school restricted funds				-						-
Transfer from school restricted funds										-
Transfer from prior year encumbrance			*****		- <u></u>		,			-
Total other financing sources (uses)		26,801,271		26,801,271		26,801,271		**		-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other										
financing sources over expenditures and										
other financing uses	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(31,704)	\$	(242,395)	\$	(274,099)

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Combining Statement of Revenues and Expenditures-Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2009

Budgetary-GAAP Reporting Reconciliation

In accordance with Town's Home Rule Charter, the Town Administrator must present to the Town Council a recommended annual budget for the operations of all municipal departments no later than 90 days prior to the commencement of each fiscal year. The recommended budget must include the School Department's annual budget as approved by the School Committee. A final budget must be adopted by the Town Council by June 30th.

Budgets are adopted for the General Fund and the School Department's unrestricted fund (a special revenue fund) on a legally enacted budgetary basis which differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) in several regards. Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting, except that budgetary expenditures include encumbrances in the year incurring the commitment to purchase, and budgetary revenues include subsidies from fund balance previously recognized under U.S. GAAP.

Encumbrances are not liabilities and, therefore, are not recognized as expenditures under U.S. GAAP until receipt of materials or services. For budgetary purposes, unencumbered and unexpended appropriations lapse at year end and outstanding encumbrances are included in the budgetary expenditures in the year committed. The Town reserves a portion of fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements equal to outstanding encumbrances at year end.

Budgetary Compliance:

Municipal budgetary control is legally enforceable at the department level. An appropriation transfer between departments and intra-departmental transfers of municipal appropriations require approval of the Town Council. School Department budgetary control is legally enforced only at the Unrestricted Fund Level; inter-departmental transfers may be made without School Committee approval. In addition to limits enforced by the budget, the Town's Home Rule Charter further restricts municipal expenditures relative to budgeted revenues.

There were no municipal department expenditures that exceeded appropriations (after approved transfers) for the year ended June 30, 2009.

Required Supplementary Information

Contributory Pension Plan

Schedule of Funding Progress

Year Ended June 30, 2009

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability -Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a percentage Of Covered Payroll
Date	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	(b-a)	<u>(a/b)</u>	(<u>c</u>)	((b-a)/c)
			Actuality	A	1	. And an and a second sec
1/1/1999	\$11,604,444	\$ 14,874,442	\$ 3,269,998	78.0%	\$ 5,431,775	60.2%
1/1/2000	13,366,941	16,682,652	3,315,711	80.1%	5,656,718	58.6%
1/1/2001	14,764,504	20,772,711	6,008,207	71.1%	6,121,015	98.2%
1/1/2002	15,775,149	22,798,424	7,023,275	69.2%	6,347,972	110.6%
1/1/2003	15,770,989	24,582,923	8,811,934	64.2%	6,619,388	133.1%
1/1/2004	19,407,779	28,684,523	9,276,744	67.7%	6,696,215	138.5%
1/1/2005	22,451,034	33,089,944	10,638,910	67.8%	6,732,372	158.0%
7/1/2006	25,129,703	38,459,122	13,329,419	65.3%	7,767,018	171.6%
7/1/2007	27,628,308	43,087,640	15,459,332	64.1%	7,958,303	194.3%
7/1/2008	30,441,304	47,736,361	17,295,057	63.8%	8,221,692	210.4%
7/1/2009	31,609,237	51,284,315	19,675,078	61.6%	8,596,994	228.9%

Required Supplementary Information

Contributory Pension Plan

Schedule of Funding Progress

Year Ended June 30, 2009

Schedule of Employer Contribution

Required <u>Contribution</u>	Actual <u>Contribution</u>	Percent of ARC <u>Contributed</u>
\$ 802,090	\$ 831,195	103.63%
799,190	801,401	101.53%
1,088,547	1,088,547	100.00%
1,162,063	1,162,063	100.00%
1,292,432	1,292,432	100.00%
1,370,682	1,370,682	100.00%
1,552,168	1,552,168	100.00%
1,671,713	1,671,713	100.00%
2,088,317	2,088,317	100.00%
2,346,316	2,346,316	100.00%
	Contribution \$ 802,090 799,190 1,088,547 1,162,063 1,292,432 1,370,682 1,552,168 1,671,713 2,088,317	ContributionContribution\$ 802,090\$ 831,195799,190801,4011,088,5471,088,5471,162,0631,162,0631,292,4321,292,4321,370,6821,370,6821,552,1681,552,1681,671,7131,671,7132,088,3172,088,317

Required Supplementary Information

Contributory Pension Plan

Schedule of Funding Progress

Year Ended June 30, 2009

The information presented in the required supplementary schedule was determined as part of the annual actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation is as follows:

Valuation date	July 1, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method	Level percentage-closed
Remaining amortization period	21 years
Asset valuation method	Market with gain/loss recognition over five years
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	8.0% per annum
Projected salary increase	4.0% per annum
Cost-of- living adjustments	Public works employees -2.0% Fire employees (retired before 6/30/2007) - 2.0% Fire employees (retired after 6/30/2007) - 3.0% Police employees - 3.0% Town hall employees - 2.0% School management and Non-Certified employees - 1.7 % Town management (retired before 7/1/2004) - 2.0% Town management (retired after 7/1/2004) - 3.0%
Assumed Retirement Age	 Employees are assumed to retire as follows: Fire - 100% at 27 years of service Police - 50% at 25 years of service and the remainder at 27 years of service Town and Public Works - 100% at the later of age 60 or 10 years of service School (Council #94) - 50% on completion of age 55 and 20 years of services, 100% at age 60 with 10 years and 5% between age 56-59 School (Non-Council #94) - 100% on completion of age 60 with 10 years of services Any employee who has already passed the Assumed Retirement Age is assumed to retire immediately

Required Supplementary Information

Other Post Employment Benefits

Schedule of Funding Progress

Year Ended June 30, 2009

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Value of Assets <u>(a)</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability -Entry Age <u>(b)</u>	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) <u>(b-a)</u>	Funded Ratio <u>(a/b)</u>	Covered Payroll <u>(c)</u>	UAAL as a percentage Of Covered Payroll <u>((b-a)/c)</u>
Municipal employees 7/1/2008	N/A	\$13,026,759	\$13,026,759	N/A	\$5,510,188	236.4%
School employees 7/1/2007	0	4,514,458	4,514,458	N/A	N/A	N/A

Required Supplementary Information

Other Post Employment Benefits

Schedule of Funding Progress

Year Ended June 30, 2009

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Required Contribution	Actual <u>Contribution</u>	Percent of ARC <u>Contributed</u>
Municipal employees 6/30/2009	\$1,569,039	\$462,590	29.5%
School employees	511,670	299,602	58.5%

Other Supplementary Information

<u>TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH</u> Combining Balance Sheet Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

ASSETS		Special Revenue Funds		Capital Project Funds	Pe	ermanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$	-	\$	1,094,136	\$	142,467	\$	1,236,603	
Accounts receivable		311,421		-		-		311,421	
Other receivables		3,134		-		-		3,134	
Due from federal and state governments		327,481		-		-		327,481	
Due from other funds		903,035		231,339		-		1,134,374	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,545,071	\$	1,325,475	\$	142,467	\$	3,013,013	
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable	\$	37,149	\$	287,480	\$	-	\$	324,629	
Due to other funds		1,309,729		443,872		-		1,753,601	
Deferred revenue		215,235		-		-		215,235	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,562,113		731,352		_		2,293,465	
FUND BALANCE Reserved for:									
Perpetural care and other		-		-		4,821		4,821	
Unreserved for:						,		,	
Special revenue funds		(82,855)		-		-		(82,855)	
School restricted funds		65,813		-		-		65,813	
Capital project funds		-		594,123		-		594,123	
Permanent funds		-		-		137,646		137,646	
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		(17,042)		594,123		142,467		719,548	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$	1,545,071	\$	1,325,475	\$	142,467	\$	3,013,013	

Combining Statment of Revenues other Financing Sources, Expenditures and other Financing Uses and Changes in Fund Balance Non-Major Governmental Funds

For the Year	[•] Ended June	30, 2009
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REVENUES:		Special Capital Revenue Project Funds Funds		roject		manent unds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
State aid and grants (Intergovernmental)		1,876,851	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,876,851	
Charges for services	\$	127,059	•	-	•	-		127,059	
Impact aid		199,692		-		-		199,692	
Investment and interest income		-		106		2,545		2,651	
Contributions and private grants		21,818		-		-		21,818	
Other revenue		1,349		-		-		1,349	
TOTAL REVENUES	••••••••••	2,226,769		106		2,545		2,229,420	
EXPENDITURES:									
Current:									
General government		81,649		-		-		81,649	
Public safety		249,790		-		-		249,790	
Public works		142,250		-		-		142,250	
Education		2,061,499		-		-		2,061,499	
Community services		231,318				-		231,318	
Capital expenditures		-		3,510,709		-		3,510,709	
Debt issuance costs		-		133,176		-		133,176	
Park & recreation		1,325		123,306		-		124,631	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2,767,831		3,767,191				6,535,022	
Excess of revenue over(under) expenditures									
before transfers		(541,062)	(3,767,085)		2,545		(4,305,602)	
Other financing sources (uses):									
Transfers from other funds		-		800,000		-		800,000	
Transfers to other funds		-		(774,272)		-		(774,272)	
Transfers to refunding bond trust			(4,615,802)				(4,615,802)	
Bond Proceeds		-		7,057,500		-		7,057,500	
Bond premiums		-		92,572		-		92,572	
Net other financing sources (uses)		-		2,559,998		-		2,559,998	
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses		(541,062)	(1,207,087)		2,545		(1,745,604)	
FUND BALANCES, BEGINING OF YEAR		524,020		1,801,210		139,922		2,465,152	
FUND BALANCES, ENDING OF YEAR	\$	(17,042)	\$	594,123	\$	142,467	\$	719,548	

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

Town Activity Funds							<u> </u>			
	Beginning					Ending				
Soil Agency Fund	Balance			dditions	D	eductions	Balance			
ASSET Account Receivable	•	0.450	•		<i>•</i>	0.450	•			
Letters of Credit	\$	8,450	\$	- 9,100	\$	8,450	\$	9,100		
Due from other funds		291,915		9,100 52,357		130,960		213,312		
ASSET	\$	300,365	\$	61,457	\$	139,410	\$	222,412		
LIABILITY										
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$	300,365	\$	61,457	\$	139,410	\$	222,412		
Library State Aid										
ASSET										
Due from other fund	\$	-	\$	103,587	\$	103,587	\$	-		
LIABILITY										
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$	-	\$	103,587	\$	103,587	\$	-		
							200011202208			
GMH Deposit Agency Fund										
ASSET										
Account receivable	\$	2,000	\$	-	\$	2,000	\$	-		
Due from other funds		24,000		36,116		40,616		19,500		
	\$	26,000	\$	36,116	\$	42,616	\$	19,500		
LIABILITY										
Account payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Deposits Held in Custody for Others		26,000		36,116		42,616		19,500		
	\$	26,000	\$	36,116	\$	42,616	\$	19,500		
Drago Road Bond Agency Fund										
ASSET										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,596	\$	5	\$	-	\$	3,601		
LIABILITY										
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$	3,596	\$	5	\$	-	\$	3,601		
····					Entran					
<u>Glen Park Damage Deposit</u>										
ASSET										
Due from other funds	\$	1,150	\$	2,350	\$	2,600	\$	900		
LIABILITY										
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$	1,150	\$	2,350	\$	2,600	\$	900		
ASSET										
Cash	\$	3,596	\$	5	\$	-	\$	3,601		
Account receivables	¥	10,450	Ŷ	-	Ŷ	10,450	¥	-		
Letters of Credit		-		9,100		-		9,100		
Due from other funds		317,065		194,410		277,763		233,712		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	331,111	\$	203,515	\$	288,213	\$	246,413		
LIABILITY Deposits Held in Custody for Others	¢	331,111	\$	203,515	\$	200 212	c	246 412		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		331,111		203,515		<u>288,213</u> 288,213	<u>\$</u> \$	246,413 246,413		
			÷	200,010		200,210	Ψ	2-10,413		

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

School Activity Funds	eginning	Additions		Deductions		Ending Balance		
<u>Elmhurst</u>	 Balance		aditions	De	ductions			
ASSETS Citizens Bank Checking	\$ 14,323	\$	26,041		27,277	\$	13,087	
LIABILITIES Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$ 14,323	\$	26,041	\$	27,277		13,087	
Hathaway								
ASSETS Citizens Bank Checking	\$ 6,396	\$	8,391	\$	13,824	\$	963	
LIABILITIES Deposits Held in Custody for Others	 6,396	\$	8,285		13,718	\$	963	
Melville								
<u>ASSETS</u> Citizens Bank Checking Citizens Bank Savings	\$ 7,490 2,891	\$	15,163	\$	15,690	\$	6,963 2,891	
U U	\$ 10,381	\$	15,163	\$	15,690	\$	9,854	
LIABILITIES Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$ 10,381	\$	15,163		15,690		9,854	
PMS								
ASSETS Citizens Bank Checking	\$ 33,846	\$	106,881		117,817		22,910	
LIABILITIES Deposits Held in Custody for Others	 33,846	\$	106,881		117,817		22,910	
PHS								
ASSETS PHS CD Citizens Bank Checking Citizens Bank Savings	\$ 137,895 3,961 141,856	\$	50,000 459,015 <u>4</u> 509,019	\$	443,958	\$	50,000 152,952 3,965 206,917	
LIABILITIES Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$ 141,856	\$	509,019	\$	443,958	\$	206,917	

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds For the year ended June 30, 2009

School Activity Funds								
		Beginning				Ending		
		Balance	Additions	D	eductions		Balance	
TOTAL SCHOOL ACTIVITY AGENCY FUNDS								
ASSET								
Cash	\$	206,802	\$ 665,495	\$	618,566	\$	253,731	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	206,802	\$ 665,495	\$	618,566	\$	253,731	
LIABILITIES								
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	\$	206,802	\$ 665,495	\$	618,566	\$	253,731	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	206,802	\$ 665,495	\$	618,566	\$	253,731	

SCHEDULE G-1

Town of Portsmouth

T D-1	Balance	0000		A 1 1-	0	-					
Tax Roll	Uncollected	2009	Additiono		ments &		Current Year		funda	Balanc	
Year	July 1, 2008	Assessment	Additions	Adjus	stments		Collections	<u>Re</u>	funds	Ju	<u>ne 30, 2009</u>
2008	-	40,361,114	72,662		80,328		38,685,261		42,885	\$	1,711,072
2007	1,120,326	-	1,126		1,225		1,044,950		703		75,980
2006	72,784	· –	1,138		1,133		47,533		210		25,466
2005	27,087	-	1,160		1,158		5,205		309		22,193
2004	18,036	-	850		850		3,406		-		14,630
2003	18,194	-	1,073		1,072		2,101		210		16,304
2002	16,779	-	376		526		2,008		-		14,621
2001	52,749	-	-		(2)		1,668		-		51,083
2000	39,749	-	-		0		1,611		-		38,138
1999	30,835	-	-		2		1,645		-		29,188
1998	50,668	-	-		(2)		1,709		-		48,961
1997	47,633				47,446		187		-		-
Total	\$ 1,494,840	\$40,361,114	\$ 78,385	\$	133,736	\$ 3	39,797,284	\$	44,317	\$	2,047,636
ess: Allowance for									<u></u>		
Uncollectible accounts	(460,470)										(489,548
Net	\$ 1,034,370									\$	1,558,088
Schedule of property va	luation assessed	as of December	31, 2007:	Valı	uation		Levy				
	Real property		• 1, 2007 .		9,594,000	\$ 4	40,380,382				
	Motor vehicles				8,314,618	+	1,075,565				
	Tangible persona	l property			4,407,673		819,934				
	Total				2,316,291		42,275,881				
		s and motor vehic	le phase out	-,							
		Real property		(14	0,042,275)		-				
		Motor vehicles			0,797,611)		-				
		Tangible person	al property	ι-	(1,476)		-				
		rangible person	aiptoperty		(1,470)						

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAXES RECEIVABLE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009