

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Lincoln, 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 Lincoln, Rhode Island (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, 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'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 America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Governmental 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 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 basic 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 Lincoln, Rhode Island as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 10, 2013 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of Funding Progress for Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Plans, and Budgetary Comparison Schedules on Pages 3 through 13 and 70 through 72 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The supplementary tax collector's annual report on pages 75 and 76 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Town. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion the tax collector's annual report based on our audit is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Braver PC

Providence, Rhode Island
January 10, 2013

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the Town of Lincoln (the Town) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Town's Annual Financial Report for the readers of the Town's financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of the Town is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the Town's audited basic financial statements and supplementary information which follow.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$5,212,621, or 7.4% of fiscal year 2013 budgeted expenditures and transfers to other funds. This is an increase of \$132,174 from the prior year unassigned General Fund balance.

The Town's General Fund had an operating deficit of \$169,277. The School Unrestricted Fund operations resulted in an operating surplus of \$860,644.

The Town's General Fund ended fiscal year 2012 with a budgetary operating deficit of \$35,016. The School Department ended the year with a budgetary operating surplus of \$531,723.

The Town's budgetary deficit of \$35,016 was partially due to lower than budgeted tax revenues offset by better than budgeted revenue from other sources and reductions in expenditures.

The School Department budgetary surplus of \$531,723 resulted in part from additional state aid and cost savings within various expense accounts.

The Town's total long-term obligations decreased by \$2,090,456 principally from bond payments of \$2,431,015 and a net decrease in accrued claims and judgments of \$1,165,800 due to the resolution of several outstanding matters and offset by increases in our Net Pension Obligation and OPEB Obligations of \$445,455 and \$1,418,801 respectively.

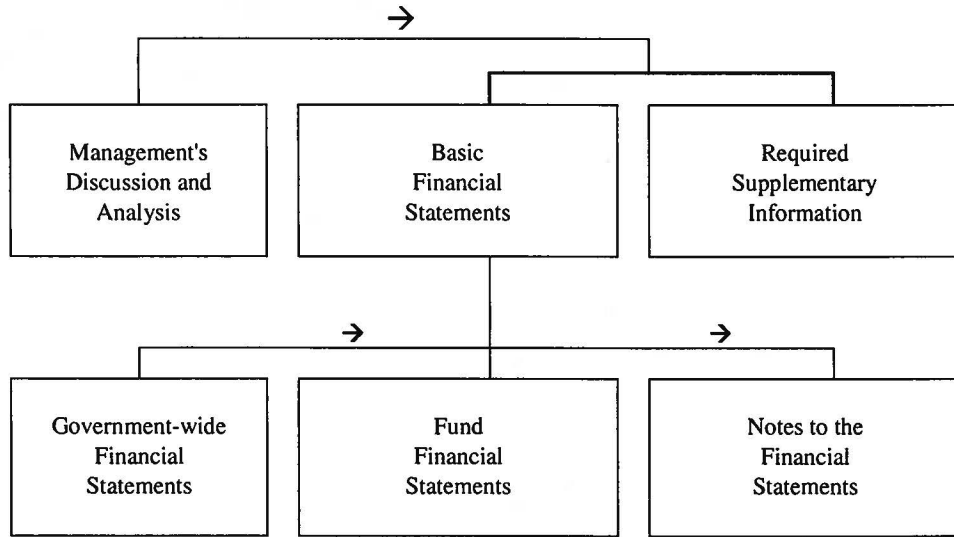
OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's annual audit report. The financial section of this report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information that includes the tax collector's annual report.

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - ✓ The *Governmental funds* statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending.
 - ✓ *Proprietary funds* statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the water system.
 - ✓ *Fiduciary funds* statements provide information about assets that are held by the Town as a trustee or agent for the benefit of someone or something other than the Town itself. The Town cannot use these assets to support its own programs.

The financial statements also include notes that provide more detailed data about some of the information in the financial statements. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another.

**Figure A-1
Required Components of the
Town of Lincoln's Basic Financial Report**



**Summary
Information**

**Detail
Information**

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the Town’s financial statements, including the portion of the Town government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management’s discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A- 2

Major Features of the Town of Lincoln’s Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Government- Wide Statements	Fund Statements		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire Town government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the Town that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police and education.	Activities the Town operates similar to private businesses such as the water system.	Instances in which the Town is the trustee or agent for someone else’s resources.
Required financial statements	Statement of Net Assets; Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet; Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	Statement of Net Assets; Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets; Statement of Cash Flows	Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets; Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of assets/ liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or debt included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term. The Town’s funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they may.
Type of inflow/ outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the Town as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's *net assets* and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between the Town's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the Town's financial health, or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Town, additional non-financial factors should be considered, such as changes in the Town's property tax base and the condition of the Town's roads.

The government-wide financial statements of the Town, which can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report, are divided into two categories:

- *Governmental activities* – Most of the Town's basic services are included here, such as education, police, library, public works and general administration. Property taxes, charges for services and state funding finance most of these activities.
- *Business-type activities* – The Town charges fees to customers to cover the costs of certain services it provides. The Town's water system, sewer system, police special detail and school lunch activity is included here.

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.

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. It is important to note that these fund categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently.

Governmental funds – Most of the basic services provided by the Town are financed through 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, the governmental fund statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the government's near-term financing requirements.

Governmental funds (continued):

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 funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town maintains fifty-two governmental funds. Three governmental funds are considered major funds for presentation purposes; that is, each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental funds financial statements. The Town's three major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Public Building Bond Fund and the School Unrestricted Fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 of this report.

Proprietary funds – The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund (Enterprise Fund). *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water operation, school lunch program, sewer operations and police special details.

The basic proprietary funds financial statements can be found on pages 20-23 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 accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary funds financial statements can be found on pages 24-25 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 follow the basic financial statements.

Other information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information. Such information includes budgetary comparison schedules and reconciliations of the statutory fund balance for budgetary purposes and the fund balances for the General Fund and School Unrestricted Funds as presented in the governmental fund financial statements. Also included in required supplementary information are schedules concerning the Town's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other postemployment benefits to its enrolled employees. Required supplementary information follows the notes to the financial statements. In addition, State law requires the presentation of the Tax Collector's Annual Report, which follows the required supplementary information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Assets

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's combined net assets (government and business-type activities) totaled \$68,549,404 at June 30, 2012.

The largest portion of the Town's net assets (76.9%) reflects its investment in capital such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Town of Lincoln's Net Assets June 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Current and other assets	\$ 24,158,665	\$ 22,649,722	\$ 7,378,046	\$ 4,872,729	\$ 31,536,711	\$ 27,522,451
Capital assets	67,185,647	66,662,279	29,969,213	29,640,234	97,154,860	96,302,513
Other assets	76,476	91,738	-	-	76,476	91,738
Total assets	91,420,788	89,403,739	37,347,259	34,512,963	128,768,047	123,916,702
Current liabilities	8,503,101	11,082,337	916,194	1,095,162	9,419,295	12,177,499
Noncurrent liabilities	44,741,698	44,741,816	6,057,650	2,927,778	50,799,348	47,669,594
Total liabilities	53,244,799	55,824,153	6,973,844	4,022,940	60,218,643	59,847,093
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	29,032,688	25,917,471	23,660,563	26,370,471	52,693,251	52,287,942
Restricted	5,834,319	2,910,357	-	-	5,834,319	2,910,357
Unrestricted	3,308,982	4,751,758	6,712,852	4,119,552	10,021,834	8,871,310
Total net assets	\$ 38,175,989	\$ 33,579,586	\$ 30,373,415	\$ 30,490,023	\$ 68,549,404	\$ 64,069,609

Current liabilities include \$260,600 for claims and judgments expected to be settled within one year, as discussed in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

An additional portion of the Town's net assets (13.0%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net assets.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole and for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

Changes in Net Assets

The government's net assets increased by \$4,479,795 during the current fiscal year.

Town of Lincoln's Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue:						
Program revenue:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,917,043	\$ 2,487,196	\$ 5,635,980	\$ 5,784,607	\$ 7,553,023	\$ 8,271,803
General revenue:						
Property taxes	52,637,792	50,676,273			52,637,792	50,676,273
State aid & federal grants	21,437,013	19,289,470	503,489	497,495	21,940,502	19,786,965
Capital grants	1,168,344	1,484,015			1,168,344	1,484,015
Other revenue	422,713	453,535			422,713	453,535
Total revenue	<u>77,582,905</u>	<u>74,390,489</u>	<u>6,139,469</u>	<u>6,282,102</u>	<u>83,722,374</u>	<u>80,672,591</u>
Expenses:						
General government	1,853,191	1,790,002			1,853,191	1,790,002
Financial administration	995,892	944,265			995,892	944,265
Public safety	7,163,163	7,124,751			7,163,163	7,124,751
Public service	7,851,934	5,230,604			7,851,934	5,230,604
Public library	1,169,025	1,226,326			1,169,025	1,226,326
Interest on long-term debt	1,697,511	1,775,058			1,697,511	1,775,058
School	52,255,786	52,163,049			52,255,786	52,163,049
Sewer			831,593	849,792	831,593	849,792
Police Detail			649,739	692,697	649,739	692,697
School lunch			985,968	929,209	985,968	929,209
Water			3,788,777	3,327,857	3,788,777	3,327,857
Total expenses	<u>72,986,502</u>	<u>70,254,055</u>	<u>6,256,077</u>	<u>5,799,555</u>	<u>79,242,579</u>	<u>76,053,610</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>4,596,403</u>	<u>4,136,434</u>	<u>(116,608)</u>	<u>482,547</u>	<u>4,479,795</u>	<u>4,618,981</u>
Net assets – beginning of year	<u>33,579,586</u>	<u>29,443,152</u>	<u>30,490,023</u>	<u>30,007,476</u>	<u>64,069,609</u>	<u>59,450,628</u>
Net assets – end of year	<u>\$ 38,175,989</u>	<u>\$ 33,579,586</u>	<u>\$ 30,373,415</u>	<u>\$ 30,490,023</u>	<u>\$ 68,549,404</u>	<u>\$ 64,069,609</u>

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net assets by \$4,596,403, accounting for 102.6% of the total growth in the Town's net assets.

Business-type activities. Business-type activities decreased the Town's net assets by \$116,608, accounting for 2.6% of the total growth in the Town's net assets.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds: The focus of the Town's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town'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 June 30, 2012, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$15,856,991, an increase of \$1,589,777 in comparison with the prior year. The increase in fund balance includes a reduction of (\$15,703) related to capital outlays, net of interest earnings. The unassigned fund balance of \$5,212,621 or 32.9% of the total fund balance is available for spending at the Town's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$5,212,621. As a measure of General Fund liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 7.41% of total General Fund budgeted expenditures.

The Town's General Fund balance decreased by \$169,277 during the current fiscal year as a result of revenues exceeding expenditures, offset by the transfers to the School Department of \$46,756,704, other funds of \$2,029,975

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

Unrestricted net assets of the proprietary funds at June 30, 2012 totaled \$6,712,852, with the Water Fund making up \$3,619,614 of the total. The Water Fund, School Lunch Fund, Sewer Fund and Police Detail Fund had increases(decreases) in net assets of (\$186,288), (\$20,816), \$59,265 and \$31,231 respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Financial Town meeting held in May 2012 approved an operating budget of \$75,313,879, including other financing sources of \$4,658,150.

Revenue items materially over(under) budget included: General Property Tax revenues, (\$1,111,897); School operations aid from the State, \$54,188; Medicaid Reimbursements, \$120,081; FEMA Grants, \$123,107; Video Lottery Terminal Commissions, \$1,793,272 (Town ordinance requires the transfer of this revenue in excess of budget into a Town Capital Projects Fund); meals & hotels taxes, (\$79,306); rescue billing, \$268,916; and Inspection services, \$84,706.

Expenditure items materially over(under) budget included; Settlements, \$63,405; Library Expansion Capital Spending Authorization, (\$400,000); Health Insurance, (\$635,051).

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets: The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2012 amounted to \$97,154,860 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery & equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress. The net increase in the Town's investment in capital assets for the current year was \$862,347.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Land & land improvements	\$ 25,979,245	\$ 23,816,743	\$ 177,452	\$ 177,452	\$ 26,156,697	\$ 23,994,195
Buildings & improvements	56,307,290	55,814,233	867,994	862,464	57,175,284	56,676,697
Vehicles	3,367,194	3,052,778	523,869	487,338	3,891,063	3,540,116
Machinery & equipment	4,251,558	4,289,000	732,803	637,178	4,984,361	4,926,178
Mains, valves, pumps, etc.			41,743,953	41,201,359	41,743,953	41,201,359
Construction in progress	101,283	687,326	266,261	-	367,544	687,326
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(22,820,923)</u>	<u>(20,997,801)</u>	<u>(14,333,119)</u>	<u>(13,725,557)</u>	<u>(37,154,042)</u>	<u>(34,723,358)</u>
Total	\$ <u>67,185,647</u>	\$ <u>66,662,279</u>	\$ <u>29,979,213</u>	\$ <u>29,640,234</u>	\$ <u>97,164,860</u>	\$ <u>96,302,513</u>

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the basic financial statements.

Long-term debt: At the end of the fiscal year, the Town had total bonded debt outstanding of \$37,930,000. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the Town, including the Town's power to levy additional taxes to ensure repayment of the debt. All general obligation debt currently outstanding was approved by a vote of the citizens.

The Town has an Aa3 rating from Moody's Investors Service and an AA rating from Fitch Investors Service.

State statute limits the amount of bonds a governmental entity can issue to 3% of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the Town is \$86,008,302.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The latest published unemployment rate as of November 2012 for the Town is 8.5 percent. This compares favorably to the State's average unemployment rate of 9.9 percent and is higher than the national rate of 7.5 percent. Per capita and median family incomes remain some of the highest in the State.

	Per Capita	Median Family
Lincoln	\$ 36,854	\$ 90,012
Rhode Island	\$ 28,707	\$ 70,663

At the Annual Town Financial Meeting in May 2012, the voters approved a budget for fiscal year 2013 of \$75,312,879. This budget is 6.2 % higher than the fiscal year 2012 budget. The Town's municipal departments increase was 10.1%; the School Department increase was 1.5% and Debt Service and the Education Resolutions increase was 40.6%.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the Town's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, 100 Old River Road, Lincoln, Rhode Island 02865.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,376,613	\$ 1,474,439	\$ 17,851,052
Investments		2,092,161	2,092,161
Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts totaling \$431,959			
Property taxes	3,026,851		3,026,851
Federal and state government Assessments and user fees	3,928,435	2,490,093	6,418,528
Other	968,862	887,959	887,959
Prepaid expenses	-	59,034	1,027,896
Inventory		25,716	25,716
Internal balances	(142,096)	206,548	206,548
Deferred charges	76,476	142,096	-
Capital assets not being depreciated	15,110,799	177,452	15,288,251
Capital assets being depreciated, net	52,074,848	29,791,761	81,866,609
Total assets	91,420,788	37,347,259	128,768,047
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,036,831	665,194	6,702,025
Unearned revenue	29,097		29,097
Long-term obligations:			-
Due within one year	3,103,501	251,000	3,354,501
Due in more than one year	39,375,349	6,057,650	45,432,999
Other postemployment benefits	4,700,021		4,700,021
Total liabilities	53,244,799	6,973,844	60,218,643
Commitment and contingencies (Note 11)			
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	29,032,688	23,660,563	52,693,251
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	5,376,580		5,376,580
Grants	457,739		457,739
Unrestricted	3,308,982	6,712,852	10,021,834
Total net assets	\$ 38,175,989	\$ 30,373,415	\$ 68,549,404

See notes to basic financial statements

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 1,853,191	\$ 25,841	\$ 56,292	\$ -	\$ (1,771,058)		\$ (1,771,058)
Financial administration	995,892	-	-	-	(995,892)		(995,892)
Public library	1,169,025	11,202	186,608	-	(971,215)		(971,215)
Public safety	7,163,163	484,557	25,395	-	(6,653,211)		(6,653,211)
Public services	7,851,934	1,311,959	379,073	-	(6,160,902)		(6,160,902)
Education	52,255,786	83,484	12,516,906	1,168,344	(38,487,052)		(38,487,052)
Interest on long-term debt	1,697,511				(1,697,511)		(1,697,511)
Total governmental activities	72,986,502	1,917,043	13,164,274	1,168,344	(56,736,841)		(56,736,841)
Business-type activities:							
Water Fund	3,788,777	3,602,489				\$ (186,288)	(186,288)
School Lunch Fund	985,968	468,361	496,791	-		(20,816)	(20,816)
Sewer Fund	831,593	884,160	6,698			59,265	59,265
Police Detail Fund	649,739	680,970				31,231	31,231
Total business-type activities	6,256,077	5,635,980	503,489	-		(116,608)	(116,608)
Total	\$ 79,242,579	\$ 7,553,023	\$ 13,667,763	\$ 1,168,344	(56,736,841)	(116,608)	(56,853,449)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					52,637,792	-	52,637,792
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					8,272,739		8,272,739
Investment earnings					422,713		422,713
Total general revenues					61,333,244	-	61,333,244
Change in net assets					4,596,403	(116,608)	4,479,795
Net assets, beginning of year					33,579,586	30,490,023	64,069,609
Net assets, end of year					\$ 38,175,989	\$ 30,373,415	\$ 68,549,404

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2012

	General Fund	School Department	Public Building Bond Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,342,368	\$ 3,895,182	\$ 1,834,909	\$ 304,154	\$ 16,376,613
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$365,640:					
Property taxes	3,026,851				3,026,851
Federal and state governments	2,204,495	1,723,940			3,928,435
Other	903,609	35,210		30,043	968,862
Due from other funds	2,552,573	3,926,983		4,978,794	11,458,350
Total assets	\$ 19,029,896	\$ 9,581,315	\$ 1,834,909	\$ 5,312,991	\$ 35,759,111
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,171,259	\$ 4,185,017		\$ 14,227	\$ 5,370,503
Due to other funds	8,350,293	1,979,896	\$ 1,156,351	113,906	11,600,446
Deferred revenue	2,902,074			29,097	2,931,171
Total liabilities	12,423,626	6,164,913	1,156,351	157,230	19,902,120
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	279,400				279,400
Restricted for:					
Construction Projects	-		678,558	4,698,022	5,376,580
Grants	-			457,739	457,739
Committed:		3,416,402			3,416,402
					-
Assigned	1,114,249				1,114,249
Unassigned	5,212,621				5,212,621
Total fund balances	6,606,270	3,416,402	678,558	5,155,761	15,856,991
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 19,029,896	\$ 9,581,315	\$ 1,834,909	\$ 5,312,991	\$ 35,759,111

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2012

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$	15,856,991
Assets used in governmental activities which are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:			
Capital assets, net	\$	67,185,647	
Deferred charges		<u>76,476</u>	67,262,123
Some taxes and grants will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred revenue in the funds.			2,902,074
Liabilities not due and payable in the current period which therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Bonds payable		(37,922,608)	
Capital leases		(306,827)	
Claims and judgments		(260,600)	
Other postemployment benefits (OPEB), net		(4,700,021)	
Net pension obligation		(445,455)	
Compensated absences payable		(3,543,360)	
Accrued interest		<u>(666,328)</u>	<u>(47,845,199)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities		\$	<u>38,175,989</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	General Fund	School Department	Public Building Bond Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 50,605,466				\$ 50,605,466
Intergovernmental	17,774,404	\$ 2,175,825		\$ 244,802	20,195,031
Local revenues	2,050,500	83,484		185,235	2,319,219
Interest and investment income	419,346		\$ 2,643	724	422,713
State contribution to teachers' pension plan		2,317,475			2,317,475
Total revenues	70,849,716	4,576,784	2,643	430,761	75,859,904
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	886,650				886,650
Financial administration	797,397				797,397
Public library	996,069				996,069
Public safety	5,153,444			32,646	5,186,090
Public services	6,015,401			492,369	6,507,770
Grants and contributions	62,000				62,000
Other expenditures	3,542,453				3,542,453
Education	-	50,695,353		-	50,695,353
Debt service:					
Principal	2,431,012				2,431,012
Interest	1,712,446				1,712,446
Capital outlay	635,442		18,346	799,099	1,452,887
Total expenditures	22,232,314	50,695,353	18,346	1,324,114	74,270,127
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	48,617,402	(46,118,569)	(15,703)	(893,353)	1,589,777
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers from other funds	776,930	47,772,324		2,584,396	51,133,650
Transfers to other funds	(49,563,609)	(793,111)		(776,930)	(51,133,650)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(48,786,679)	46,979,213		1,807,466	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	(169,277)	860,644	(15,703)	914,113	1,589,777
Fund balance, beginning of year	6,775,547	2,555,758	694,261	4,241,648	14,267,214
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 6,606,270	\$ 3,416,402	\$ 678,558	\$ 5,155,761	\$ 15,856,991

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Net change in fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 1,589,777
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities these costs are allocated over the life of the related debt and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
Capital outlays, including amounts charged to current expenditures	\$ 2,485,673	
Depreciation expense	<u>(1,962,305)</u>	523,368
<p>Governmental funds report bond issuance costs as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities these costs are allocated over the life of the related debt and reported as amortization expense.</p>		
Amortization expense	<u>(15,262)</u>	(15,262)
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.</p>		
		523,001
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (including premiums or discounts) provides current resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment and refunding of bonds and notes use current financial resources, but decrease long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Bond premiums and refunding charges are deferred and amortized as part of future interest expense.</p>		
Principal repayment on long-term debt	2,609,980	
Amortization of:		
Deferred charge on refunding	(79,348)	
Bond premiums	<u>76,479</u>	2,607,111
<p>Some liabilities not requiring the use of current financial resources in governmental funds are not accrued in the governmental funds but are accrued on the statement of net assets:</p>		
Claims and judgments	1,165,800	
Other postemployment benefits (OPEB), net	(1,418,801)	
Net pension obligation	(445,455)	
Accrued compensated absences	<u>33,801</u>	(664,655)
<p>Accrued interest reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds</p>		
		<u>33,063</u>
Change in net assets of governmental activities		<u>\$ 4,596,403</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS – ENTERPRISE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2012

	Water Fund	School Lunch Fund	Sewer Fund	Police Detail Fund	Total
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,185,600	\$ 66,762	\$ 222,077		\$ 1,474,439
Investments	2,092,161				2,092,161
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$66,319:					
Water/Sewer usage fees	791,561		96,398		887,959
Due from other governmental units		105,515	2,384,578		2,490,093
Other		-		\$ 59,034	59,034
Due from other funds	-	112,818	72,385	18,915	204,118
Prepaid and other expenses	25,716				25,716
Inventory	123,625		82,923		206,548
Total current assets	4,218,663	285,095	2,858,361	77,949	7,440,068
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets not being depreciated	177,452				177,452
Capital assets being depreciated, net	19,710,473		10,081,288		29,791,761
Total assets	24,106,588	285,095	12,939,649	77,949	37,409,281
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	537,027	92,428	23,982	11,757	665,194
Due to other funds	62,022				62,022
Current portion of long-term obligations	151,000		100,000		251,000
Total current liabilities	750,049	92,428	123,982	11,757	978,216
Noncurrent liabilities, long-term obligations, net of current portion					
	3,256,150		2,801,500		6,057,650
Total liabilities	4,006,199	92,428	2,925,482	11,757	7,035,866
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	16,480,775		7,179,788	-	23,660,563
Unrestricted	3,619,614	192,667	2,834,379	66,192	6,712,852
Total net assets	\$ 20,100,389	\$ 192,667	\$ 10,014,167	\$ 66,192	\$ 30,373,415

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS –
ENTERPRISE FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Water Fund	School Lunch Fund	Sewer Fund	Police Detail Fund	Total
Operating revenues:					
Assessments and user fees	\$ 2,734,420		\$ 884,160	\$ 680,970	\$ 4,299,550
Intergovernmental		\$ 496,791			496,791
Other revenues	868,069	468,361	6,698		1,343,128
Total operating revenues	3,602,489	965,152	890,858	680,970	6,139,469
Operating expenses:					
Maintenance and servicing	2,203,841		381,415	630,880	3,216,136
Cafeteria operations		985,968			985,968
Administration	1,026,077		153,753	18,859	1,198,689
Depreciation	348,650		274,426		623,076
Total operating expenses	3,578,568	985,968	809,594	649,739	6,023,869
Operating income (loss)	23,921	(20,816)	81,264	31,231	115,600
Nonoperating expense, interest expense	(210,209)		(21,999)	-	(232,208)
Change in net assets	(186,288)	(20,816)	59,265	31,231	(116,608)
Net assets, beginning of year	20,286,677	213,483	9,954,902	34,961	30,490,023
Net assets, end of year	\$ 20,100,389	\$ 192,667	\$ 10,014,167	\$ 66,192	\$ 30,373,415

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – ENTERPRISE FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Water Fund	School Lunch Fund	Sewer Fund	Police Detail Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,938,232	\$ 468,361	\$ 864,032	\$ 683,546	\$ 4,954,171
Cash received from other sources	868,069	496,791	6,698	-	1,371,558
Cash paid to and for employees	(1,012,938)		(153,753)	(637,982)	(1,804,673)
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,365,940)	(986,427)	(448,561)	-	(3,800,928)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>427,423</u>	<u>(21,275)</u>	<u>268,416</u>	<u>45,564</u>	<u>720,128</u>
Cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities, interfund balances	<u>62,022</u>	<u>4,213</u>	<u>54,234</u>	<u>(45,564)</u>	<u>74,905</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(590,149)	-	(361,906)	-	(952,055)
Proceeds from loans	740,054		256,240		996,294
Principal paid on loans	(147,000)		(194,985)		(341,985)
Interest paid on loans	(210,209)		(21,999)		(232,208)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(207,304)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(322,650)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(529,954)</u>
Cash used in investing activities, Purchase of investments	<u>(418,947)</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(418,947)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(136,806)	(17,062)	-	-	(153,868)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>1,322,406</u>	<u>83,824</u>	<u>222,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,628,307</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 1,185,600</u>	<u>\$ 66,762</u>	<u>\$ 222,077</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,474,439</u>

(Continued)

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – ENTERPRISE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>School Lunch Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Police Detail Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 23,921	\$ (20,816)	\$ 81,264	\$ 31,231	\$ 115,600
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation	348,650	-	274,426	-	623,076
(Increase) decrease in:					
Accounts receivable	203,812		(20,128)	2,576	186,260
Prepaid expenses	5,383				5,383
Inventory	(39,285)		(82,923)		(122,208)
Increase (decrease) in:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(115,058)	(459)	15,777	11,757	(87,983)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 427,423</u>	<u>\$ (21,275)</u>	<u>\$ 268,416</u>	<u>\$ 45,564</u>	<u>\$ 720,128</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS –
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>Pension Trust Fund</u>	<u>OPEB Trust Fund</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 87,895		\$ 33,672	\$ 388,329
Investments	15,572,394	\$ 280,005		
Receivables	127,000			327,118
	<u>15,787,289</u>	<u>280,005</u>	<u>33,672</u>	<u>\$ 715,447</u>
Total assets				
LIABILITIES:				
Other payables	-	280,000	-	
Deposits held in custody for others				\$ 715,447
	<u>-</u>	<u>280,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 715,447</u>
Total liabilities				
NET ASSETS:				
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	<u>\$ 15,787,289</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 33,672</u>	

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS –
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Pension Trust Fund	OPEB Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Additions to net assets:			
Investment income, net:			
Interest income	\$ 276,889	\$ 5	\$ 12
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	<u>(94,078)</u>		
	<u>182,811</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
Contributions:			
Employer	640,931		-
Plan members	<u>275,927</u>		
	<u>916,858</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total additions	1,099,669	5	<u>12</u>
Deductions from net assets:	1,326,956		
Benefits	<u>154,245</u>		-
Administrative expense			
Total deductions	1,481,201		<u>-</u>
Change in net assets	<u>(381,532)</u>	<u>5</u>	12
Net assets, beginning of year	16,168,821		<u>33,660</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 15,787,289</u>		<u>\$ 33,672</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies:

The basic financial statements of the Town of Lincoln, Rhode Island (the Town) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental entities. In certain instances, summaries of the Town's significant accounting policies have been presented throughout the notes to the financial statements in conjunction with other disclosures to which they relate.

Financial reporting entity:

The Town was founded in 1871. The Town 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, water, libraries, public safety (police and rescue), public works, (engineering, highway, recycling, sewer, public buildings, parks and recreation), social services and general government services.

The elected Town Administrator serves as chief administrative agent over all municipal services including public safety (police and rescue), public works (highway, maintenance, and sanitation), social services, parks and recreation, planning, zoning and inspection, and general administrative services. The Superintendent of Schools, appointed by the School Committee, serves as the chief administrative agent for the School Department, which provides elementary and secondary education to Town residents. The Superintendent of the Water Commission, appointed by the Board of Water Commissioners, serves as the Chief Administrative Agent for the Water Commission, a quasi-municipal agency/department of the Town.

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. 39. Under GASB Statement No. 39, the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. The Town has identified no component units through the application of GASB Statement No. 39. Component units are legally separate entities that meet any one of the following three tests:

Test 1 - 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;

Test 2 - The potential component unit is fiscally dependent upon the primary government; or

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

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Recently Issued Accounting Standards:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 the Town implemented the following accounting pronouncements:

- ✓ GASB Statement No. 64 – Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53, effective for the Authority’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2012. The adoption of this Statement did not have an impact on the Authority’s financial position or results of operation.

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

- ✓ GASB Statement No. 60 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangement, effective for the Authority’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 61 – The Financial Reporting entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, effective for the Authority’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 62 – Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, effective for the Authority’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 63 – Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, effective for the Authority’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 65 – Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, effective for the Corporation’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 66 – Technical Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No 62, effective for the Corporation’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Recently Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

- ✓ GASB Statement No. 67 – Financial Reporting of Pension Plans – and amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, effective for the Corporation’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
- ✓ GASB Statement No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, effective for the Corporation’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

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

Basis of presentation:

Government-wide financial statements:

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the Town as a whole. They include all funds of the Town 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.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenue for each function of the Town’s governmental activities. Program revenues include a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund financial statements:

Fund financial statements of the Town 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 expenditures. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds, each displayed in a separate column. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Basis of presentation (continued):

Fund financial statements (continued):

- (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.

All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

Fund types used by the Town and a description of the funds comprising each are as follows:

Governmental funds:

Governmental funds are used to account for operations that supply basic government services. The Town uses the following governmental funds:

General Fund:

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special revenue funds:

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or administratively restricted to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital expenditures.

Capital projects funds:

Capital projects funds are used to account for and report resources restricted, committed, or assigned for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects or items. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the Town's Public Building Bond Fund is a major fund.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Basis of presentation (continued):

Fund financial statements (continued):

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 Town considers all enterprise funds to be major funds for financial statement purposes even though they may not qualify under the GASB guidelines. The Town's proprietary funds consist of the Water Fund, School Lunch Fund, Sewer Fund, and the Police Detail Fund. The Town has no internal service funds.

Fiduciary funds (Not included in government wide financial statements):

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held by the Town in a trustee or agency capacity and, therefore, cannot be used to support the Town's own programs. The following fiduciary funds are used by the Town:

Pension trusts:

Pension trust funds account for contributions made by the Town and its participating employees to provide retirement benefits to the participating employees.

OPEB trust fund is used to account for funds to be used to provide postretirement benefits.

Private purpose trust:

The Town's private purpose trust accounts for resources legally held in trust for use by an outside committee to provide awards and scholarships in accordance with a donor's instructions. All resources of the fund, including any earnings on investments, may be used. There is no requirement that any portion of these resources be preserved as capital.

Agency:

Agency funds are established when the Town holds assets in custody for others in an agency capacity.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Basis of presentation (continued):

Measurement focus and basis of accounting:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are susceptible to accrual. Susceptibility occurs when revenues are both measurable and available for liquidating liabilities of the current period. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period (sixty days). Revenues not considered to be available are recorded as deferred revenues. Expenditures, including capital outlays, are recognized when a liability has been incurred, except for those involving debt service and other long-term obligations that are recognized when paid.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental revenues, interest and charges for services. Fines, licenses and permit revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash and thus are recognized when received.

Recognition of grant revenues is based on the susceptibility of accrual as determined by the legal and contractual requirements established by each grantor. For grants not restrictive as to specific purposes and revocable only for failure to comply with general prescribed requirements, revenues are recognized when received. Where expenditure is the prime factor in determining eligibility, grant revenue is recognized as allowable expenditures are made provided they are collected during the year or within 60 days subsequent to year-end. Prior to expenditure, proceeds are recorded as deferred revenues.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Basis of presentation (continued):

Measurement focus and basis of accounting (continued):

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in both the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the GASB. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds consist of charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses of the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Use of estimates:

The preparation of basic 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 basic financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property taxes:

Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year they are levied and become available. Taxes are levied on July 1 on (a) one hundred percent of the full and fair value of real and tangible personal property owned within the Town the previous December 31; and, (b) the value, as determined by the Rhode Island Vehicle Valuation Commission, of vehicles registered within the Town the previous calendar year, prorated for the actual number of days so registered. Taxes levied on July 1 are payable July 31 or may be paid quarterly on July 31, October 31, January 31, and April 30. Failure to make payments by March 10 will result in a lien on the taxpayer's property.

For 2012, Rhode Island general laws restrict the Town's ability to increase its total tax levy by more than 4.25% over that of the preceding year. The rate decreases by 0.25% annually to 4% in 2013.

Intergovernmental revenues:

State aid and other intergovernmental revenue is recognized in the year in which the funds are appropriated by the Rhode Island General Assembly, provided they are collected during the fiscal year.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, time and demand deposits and short-term investments maturing within three months from the date of acquisition.

Under Rhode Island general laws, depository institutions must insure deposits of municipalities or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100% of deposits maturing in greater than 60 days. Any institution not meeting certain federally prescribed minimum capital standards must insure deposits or provide collateral regardless of date of maturity. The Town complied with these requirements. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk or other risks.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Investments:

Investments are reported at fair value, based on quotations from applicable national securities exchanges. Unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognized as investment income. The Town does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk or other risks other than those relating to its pension trust fund. The Town's investment commission is responsible for the supervision of the investment of the Town's Pension Trust Fund investments, with the objective of preserving capital and investing with care to minimize the risk of large losses.

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. Reimbursements are accounted for as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and reductions to expenditures in the reimbursed fund. All other interfund transactions in the governmental fund financial statements are operating transfers on the operating statements of the funds involved.

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due from/to other funds" (current portion) or "advances from/to other funds" (noncurrent portion). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due from/to other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Capital assets:

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Capital assets (continued):

Capitalizable fixed assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The ranges of estimated useful lives by type of asset are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	20
Buildings and improvements	20-60
Furniture and equipment	2-30
Motor vehicles	5-10
Water mains, valves, tanks, hydrants and services	10-100
Infrastructure	20-60

Capital assets acquired by governmental funds are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures.

Bond issuance costs:

Bond issuance costs for government-wide operations and enterprise funds are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. In governmental funds, bond issuance costs are recognized in the current period.

Compensated absences:

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Compensated absences (continued):

In the governmental fund financial statements, vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as expenditures and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it.

Long-term obligations:

In the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations (including compensated absences and accrued claims and judgments) are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method.

In the governmental fund financial statements, long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses.

Fund equity:

Government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements:

Net assets:

The Town's net assets have been segregated into the following three components in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – represents the net book value of all capital assets less the outstanding balances of bonds and other debt used to acquire, construct or improve these assets.

Restricted – those that have been limited to uses specified either externally by creditors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments or internally by enabling legislation or law.

Unrestricted – a residual category for the balance of net assets.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Governmental fund financial statements:

The Town's fund balance is reported in the following categories:

Non-spendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either a) not in spendable form or b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that have been restricted to specific purposes either by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town, using its highest level of decision-making authority.

Commitments will only be used for specific purposes pursuant to a formal action of the Town Council. Town Council Resolution is required to approve, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.

Assigned – amounts that are intended by the Town to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The intent should be expressed by (a) the governing body itself or (b) a body (a budget or finance committee) or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. At June 30, 2012, assigned fund balance of the General Fund consisted of encumbrances of \$614,249 and a health care reserve of \$500,000.

The Town Council delegates to the Town Administrator or designee the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Such assignments cannot exceed the available (spendable, unrestricted, uncommitted) fund balance in any particular fund.

Unassigned – amounts available for any purpose.

Expenditures may be incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available. Composition of the ending fund balance will be determined by applying the following: In those instances where both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available, restricted amounts will be considered to have been spent first (as allowed and in compliance with stated and specified terms or requirements), followed by committed amounts, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

2. Fund balances:

The following individual funds had deficit fund equity as of June 30, 2012:

Non-major governmental funds:

Open Space Acquisition Fund	\$ (220,508)
Substance Abuse Grant	\$ (20,618)
Child Safety Seatbelt Fund	\$ (624)
JAG ARRA Grant	\$ (554)
Preserve America Grant	\$ (674)
RIEMA Grant	\$ (22,804)
Senior Center Programs	\$ (2,444)
Lincoln Park Fields	\$ (32,518)

These deficits will be funded through bond proceeds, sales of property or transfers from other funds.

3. Deposits and investments:

Cash and cash equivalents (deposits):

At June 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits, including \$11,235,821 of cash equivalents, was \$18,360,948 and the bank balance was \$20,263,783, all of which was collateralized with securities held by pledging financial institution in the Town's name and or held in a depository institution insured by FDIC through an agreement with an institution participating in a certificate of deposit account registry or CDARS.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

3. Deposits and investments (continued):

Cash and cash equivalents (deposits) (continued):

At June 30, 2012, deposits are categorized as follows:

	Insured/ collateralized in Town's Name	Rating	Maturities	Total Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Deposits:					
Demand deposits	\$ 9,027,962	N/A	N/A	\$ 9,027,962	\$ 7,125,127
Money market	<u>11,235,821</u>	N/A	N/A	<u>11,235,821</u>	<u>11,235,821</u>
	<u>\$ 20,263,783</u>			<u>\$ 20,263,753</u>	<u>\$ 18,360,948</u>

Investments:

Investments other than Pension Trust Fund:

	Carrying Amount	Maturities	Rating
Corporate bonds	\$ 274,932	2012 – 2021	A1
Corporate bonds	215,741	2016 – 2020	A2
Corporate bonds	73,788	2020	AA1
Corporate bonds	140,645	2014 – 2017	AA3
Certificates of Deposit	242,650	N/A	Not rated
Equity Investments	455,805	N/A	Not rated
Mutual funds, U.S.			
Government securities	<u>688,600</u>	2013-2018	Not rated
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,092,161</u>		

Pension Trust Fund investments:

	Carrying Amount
Mutual funds	\$ 11,092,032
Group annuity	<u>4,480,362</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 15,572,394</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

3. Deposits and investments (continued):

Investments (continued):

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market value interest rates.

The Town does not have a formal investment policy, except for its Pension Trust Fund, and does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization to debt securities. The Town's formal investment policy for its Pension Trust Fund states that no security can be purchased that is rated below B by Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's Ratings Group. The pension investment policy also states that no more than 10% of the portfolio's fixed income allocation may be invested in securities rated below investment grade. The pension portfolio may not invest in or use synthetic securities or derivatives of any kind. The Town does not have a formal policy that limits investment choices for its other funds.

Concentration of credit risk:

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the investment in a single issuer. The Town's formal investment policy for its Pension Trust Fund states that no more than 5% of the portfolio's value may be invested in the securities of any one issuer except for securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The Town does not have a formal policy that limits the amount that the Town may invest in one issuer for its other funds.

Custodial credit risk:

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of failure of a depository institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of the outside party. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

3. Deposits and investments (continued):

Investments (continued):

Custodial credit risk (continued):

able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town does not believe that it has significant custodial credit risk with regard to its investments as substantially all investment securities are registered and held in the name of the Town.

Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The Town does not have a formal policy for foreign currency risk. The Pension Trust Fund's common collective trust investment includes an international value fund totaling \$1,815,762 as of June 30, 2012.

4. Interfund transactions:

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	<u>Due from Other Funds</u>	<u>Due to Other Funds</u>
General fund	\$ 2,552,573	\$ 8,350,293
School Department	3,926,983	1,979,896
Public Building Bond Fund		1,156,351
Other Governmental Funds	4,978,794	113,906
Water Fund		62,022
School Lunch Fund	112,818	
Sewer Fund	72,385	
Police Detail Fund	18,915	
	<u>\$11,662,468</u>	<u>\$11,662,468</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

4. Interfund transactions (continued)

Operating transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2012 were as follows:

<u>Transfer to Fund</u>	<u>Transfer from Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental funds:		
General Fund	Governmental funds, nonmajor funds	\$ 776,930
School Unrestricted Fund	Governmental funds, General Fund nonmajor funds	47,770,337 1,987
Nonmajor governmental funds:	Governmental funds:	
	General Fund	1,793,272
	Nonmajor funds	791,124
		<u>\$ 51,133,650</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

JUNE 30, 2012

5. Capital assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 14,423,473			\$ 14,423,473
Construction in progress	687,326	\$ 101,283	\$ (687,326)	101,283
Total capital assets not being depreciated	15,110,799	101,283	(687,326)	14,524,756
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements and infrastructure	9,393,270	2,162,502	-	11,555,772
Buildings and improvements	55,814,233	615,737	(122,680)	56,307,290
Machinery and equipment	4,289,000	141,371	(178,813)	4,251,558
Motor vehicles	3,052,778	472,496	(158,080)	3,367,194
Total capital assets being depreciated	72,549,281	3,392,106	(459,573)	75,481,814
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements and infrastructure	(4,697,532)	(349,522)	(600)	(5,047,654)
Buildings and improvements	(11,831,966)	(1,107,565)	54,278	(12,885,253)
Machinery and equipment	(2,830,368)	(247,397)	194,811	(2,882,954)
Motor vehicles	(1,637,935)	(257,821)	(109,306)	(2,005,062)
Total accumulated depreciation	(20,997,801)	(1,962,305)	139,183	(22,820,923)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	51,551,480	1,429,801	(320,390)	52,660,891
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 66,662,279	\$ 1,531,084	\$ (1,007,716)	\$ 67,185,647

Depreciation for governmental activities was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 82,338
Public safety	200,989
Public service	526,798
Library	609
Education	1,151,571
	<u>\$ 1,962,305</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

JUNE 30, 2012

5. Capital assets (continued):

	Beginning balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending balances
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 177,452	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,452
Construction in progress	-	266,261	-	266,261
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>177,452</u>	<u>266,261</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>443,713</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	862,464	5,530		867,994
Infrastructure	41,201,359	542,594		41,743,953
Machinery and equipment	637,178	95,625		732,803
Vehicles	487,338	52,045	(15,514)	523,869
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>43,188,339</u>	<u>695,794</u>	<u>(15,514)</u>	<u>43,868,619</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(524,737)	(18,483)		(543,220)
Infrastructure	(12,437,603)	(539,867)		(12,977,470)
Machinery and equipment	(470,429)	(22,960)		(493,389)
Vehicles	(292,788)	(41,766)	15,514	(319,040)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,725,557)</u>	<u>(623,076)</u>	<u>15,514</u>	<u>(14,333,119)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>29,462,782</u>	<u>72,718</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,535,500</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 29,640,234</u>	<u>\$ 338,979</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,979,213</u>
Depreciation for business-type activities was charged to functions as follows:				
Water Fund			\$ 348,650	
Sewer Fund			<u>274,426</u>	
			<u>\$ 623,076</u>	

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

JUNE 30, 2012

6. Long-term obligations:

General obligation bonds, notes and loans payable:

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both general government and proprietary 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 obligation 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, 2011 was \$2,866,943,388, limiting the amount of nonexcepted general obligation bonds outstanding to \$86,008,302. At June 30, 2012, bonds outstanding totaled \$37,930,000.

The Town has financed the acquisition of certain equipment through lease-purchase agreements. Equipment financed under capital leases has been acquired for the General Fund and recorded in the governmental activities as capital assets. Governmental activities fixed assets under capital lease of \$692,818 are recorded net of \$152,956 of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2011. Interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2011 of \$18,340 is reported within the governmental activities, interest on long-term debt on the statement of activities.

Defeasance of debt:

On July 1, 2003, the Town issued \$18,770,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 3.83% to refund in advance \$6,980,000 in 1996 bonds and \$11,360,000 in 1993 bonds. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 1996 bonds and the redemption of the 1993 bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for defeased bonds are not included in the Town's financial statements. On June 30, 2011, the outstanding balance of defeased bonds is \$2,520,000.

A summary of long-term obligations at June 30, 2012 is as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 37,930,000	\$ -	\$ 37,930,000
Deferred amounts:			
For issuance premiums	389,344		389,344
On refunding	(396,736)		(396,736)
Total bonds payable	37,922,608	-	37,922,608
Loans payable		6,308,650	6,308,650
Capital leases	306,827		306,827
Claims and judgments	260,600		260,600
Accrued compensated absences	3,543,360		3,543,360
	42,033,395	6,308,650	48,342,045
Less portion due within one year	3,103,501	251,000	3,354,501
	<u>\$ 38,929,894</u>	<u>\$ 6,057,650</u>	<u>\$ 44,987,544</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

6. Long-term obligations (continued):

Governmental activities:

Purpose	Amount of Original Issue	Date Issued	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance, July 1, 2011	New Issues	Retired	Balance, June 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:									
Refunding and open space	\$ 3,800,000	02/15/02	3.00-4.00%	04/15/12	\$ 370,000		\$ 370,000	\$ -	
Refunding	18,770,000	07/01/03	2.00-5.00%	08/01/16	3,020,000		535,000	2,485,000	\$ 520,000
School construction and renovation	35,000,000	08/01/06	4.25-5.00%	08/01/26	30,265,000		1,320,000	28,945,000	1,385,000
Open space	3,000,000	06/15/07	4.13-5.50%	06/15/27	2,400,000		150,000	2,250,000	150,000
Improvements to Municipal Buildings	5,000,000	07/01/08	3.75-4.75%	07/01/28	4,500,000		250,000	4,250,000	250,000
Transfer refunding to Sewer Fund					(193,985)		(193,985)	-	
Total general obligation bonds	<u>\$ 65,570,000</u>				40,361,015		2,431,015	37,930,000	2,305,000
Deferred amounts:									
For issuance premiums					465,823		76,479	389,344	76,479
On refunding					(476,084)		(79,348)	(396,736)	(79,348)
Total bonds payable					40,350,754		2,428,146	37,922,608	2,302,131
Capital leases:									
Rescue vehicle	\$ 159,000	08/24/10	5.34%	08/24/13	159,000		50,194	108,806	52,950
Street sweeper	140,178	01/05/09	4.72%	01/05/13	57,273		27,976	29,297	29,297
Recycle truck	205,000	05/20/09	4.46%	05/20/13	80,879		39,558	41,321	41,321
Trash Truck	188,640	05/15/11	2.66%	05/15/14	188,640		61,237	127,403	62,866
Total capital leases	<u>\$ 692,818</u>				485,792	-	178,965	306,827	186,434
Claims and judgments					1,426,400		1,165,800	260,600	260,600
Net Pension Obligation						\$ 445,455		445,455	
OPEB					3,281,220	1,418,801		4,700,021	
Accrued compensated absences					3,577,161		33,801	3,543,360	354,336
Total long-term obligations					<u>\$ 49,121,327</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,256</u>	<u>\$ 3,806,712</u>	<u>\$ 47,178,871</u>	<u>\$ 3,103,501</u>

Claims and judgments and compensated absences will be liquidated in the General and School Department governmental funds.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

6. Long-term obligations (continued):

Business-type activities:

Purpose	Amount of Original Issue	Date Issued	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance, July 1, 2011	New Issues	Retired	Balance, June 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:									
Refunding bond	Allocated from the General Fund	07/01/03	2.00-5.00%	08/01/16	\$ 193,985	\$ -	\$ 193,985	\$ -	\$ 193,985
Loans payable are as follows:									
Enterprise fund, Sewer:									
Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency:									
Sewer system improvements	\$ 2,902,500	03/29/11	1.45-4.35%	09/01/31	2,902,500		1,000	2,901,500	100,000
Enterprise fund, Water:									
Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency:									
Water system improvements	300,000	04/19/04	3.50%	09/01/24	87,583		5,000	82,583	5,000
Water system improvements	1,800,000	03/01/07	3.03-3.40%	09/01/27	1,606,000		69,000	1,537,000	72,000
Water system improvements	1,500,000	11/06/09	0.55 - 4.15%	09/01/29	1,499,000		58,000	1,441,000	59,000
Water system improvements	362,568	02/12/10	0.36-4.09%	09/01/30	361,567		15,000	346,567	15,000
Total long-term obligations	<u>\$ 3,962,568</u>				<u>\$ 6,456,650</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 148,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,308,650</u>	<u>\$ 251,000</u>

At June 30, 2012, the Sewer Fund has \$2,384,578 due from the State for undrawn loan proceeds available for sewer construction and improvement projects.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

6. Long-term obligations (continued):

At June 30, 2012, annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, loans payable (excluding effects of undrawn proceeds), and capital leases are as follows:

General obligation bonds:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 2,305,000	\$ 1,614,270	\$ 3,919,270
2014	2,350,000	1,520,800	3,870,800
2015	2,410,000	1,423,750	3,833,750
2016	2,465,000	1,322,813	3,787,813
2017	2,535,000	1,212,376	3,747,376
2018-2022	11,485,000	5,048,678	16,533,678
2023-2027	13,880,000	2,329,539	16,209,539
2028-2029	500,000	113,357	613,357
	<u>\$ 37,930,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,585,583</u>	<u>\$ 52,515,583</u>

Loans payable:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 251,000	\$ 213,171	\$ 464,171
2014	257,000	218,327	475,327
2015	264,000	211,458	475,458
2016	271,000	203,849	474,849
2017	281,000	195,442	476,442
2018-2022	1,553,000	826,238	2,379,238
2023-2027	1,861,582	508,845	2,370,427
2028-2032	1,570,068	150,715	1,720,783
2033			-
	<u>\$ 6,308,650</u>	<u>\$ 2,528,045</u>	<u>\$ 8,836,695</u>

Capital leases:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 186,434	\$ 12,589	\$ 199,023
2014	120,393	4,784	125,177
	<u>\$ 306,827</u>	<u>\$ 17,373</u>	<u>\$ 324,200</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

7. Accounts payable and accrued expenses:

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Other Governments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Accrued Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:					
General Fund	\$ 990,278	\$ 1,291	\$ 179,690		\$ 1,171,259
School Unrestricted Fund	1,131,234		3,053,783		4,185,017
Public Building Bond Fund	-				-
Nonmajor funds	14,227				14,227
Reconciliation of balances in fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements				\$ 666,328	666,328
	<u>\$ 2,135,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,291</u>	<u>\$ 3,233,473</u>	<u>\$ 666,328</u>	<u>\$ 6,036,831</u>
Business-type activities:					
Water Fund	\$ 282,541	\$ -	\$ 254,486	\$ -	\$ 537,027
School Lunch Fund	92,428				92,428
Sewer Fund	23,982				23,982
Police Detail Fund			11,757		11,757
	<u>\$ 398,951</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 266,243</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 665,194</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans:

All eligible employees of the Town are covered by one of four pension plans: the Town of Lincoln Retirement Plan (Town Plan), the Laborers' International Union of North America Pension Fund (Union Plan), the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Teachers' Plan), and the Municipal Employees' Retirement System (Municipal Plan).

Town Plan

Plan description:

The Town Plan is a single employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all Town and School Department employees not covered by other plans, as well as eligible firefighters employed by three fire districts: Lonsdale Fire, Saylesville Fire and Lime Rock Fire. Employees who work twenty hours or more per week for more than five months are eligible to participate. The Town Plan is reported as a Pension Trust Fund in the Town's financial statements.

As of January 1, 2011, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, employee membership data for the Plan is as follows:

Active participants	109
Inactive receiving benefits	89
Inactive with deferred benefits	<u>13</u>
Total	<u><u>211</u></u>

Benefit provisions:

The Town Plan provides retirement and survivor benefits. The following benefit provisions were established and may be amended by Town ordinance or union contract:

- Any participant, who has attained his or her normal retirement date, as defined in the Town 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:

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Town Plan (continued)

Benefit provisions (continued):

Police and Lonsdale Firefighters	2 ½% of average monthly salary multiplied by credited service up to 20 years, plus 2% of average monthly salary multiplied by up to five additional years of credited service.
Saylesville Firefighters	2 ½% of average monthly salary multiplied by credited service up to 20 years, plus 2% of average monthly salary multiplied by up to ten additional years of credited service.
All other employees	1 ½% of average monthly salary multiplied by credited service, with maximum benefit of 60% of average monthly salary.

Average monthly salary equals the average compensation during the highest three consecutive years out of the final ten years of employment. Salary includes base compensation plus holiday and longevity pay, but not overtime. Payments commence on the first day of the month following the date of an employee's retirement.

- Participants who terminate employment before completing ten years of service are refunded their employee contributions with annual interest credited at 5% after 1997 and 3 ½% before 1998. Participants who terminate employment after completing ten years of service have the option of either a refund of their employee contribution or a monthly benefit, as described above, at the normal retirement date.
- The beneficiary of a participant who dies prior to retirement receives the participant's accumulated contributions. In lieu of this benefit, the surviving spouse can elect to receive a benefit equal to 50% of the participant's benefit accrued to the date of death, payable at the participant's normal retirement date.
- For participants other than police and firefighters, the normal form of benefit is a monthly life annuity. For the police and firefighters, the normal form of benefit is a monthly joint and 67½% survivor annuity. Optional forms of monthly benefits are available and are determined to be actuarially equivalent to the normal form of benefit.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Town Plan (continued)

Benefit provisions (continued):

- Police department employees who retire after June 30, 2004 receive an automatic 3% annual compounded Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) to their monthly pension benefit.
- Recent changes to the benefit provisions include the addition of a COLA provision for police and an increase in the benefit accrual rates for Saylesville Firefighters from 2% to 2½% per year for the first 20 years of credited service.

Funding policy and contributions:

Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by Town Council ordinance or union contract.

Employees are required to contribute 4% of their salary; police and firefighters must contribute 8% and 6%, respectively.

The Town is required to contribute an amount determined in accordance with the actuarial valuation. Administrative costs are paid from plan assets.

Actuarial method and significant assumptions:

The annual required contribution (ARC) was determined as part of the January 1, 2011 actuarial valuation using the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. Under this method, the excess of the entry-age actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of plan assets is amortized over a 20 year closed period as a level % of pay. 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 Town Plan had always been in effect. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability represents the excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the Plan's assets, which are valued using the actuarial value of the assets using a five year smoothing of appreciation and/or depreciation.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Town Plan (continued)

Actuarial method and significant assumptions (continued):

Retirement probability:

Retirement probability is assumed to be 100% for each of the members at the earlier of the age or years of service indicated as follows:

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Probability %</u>
Police	58	10	100%
	55	20	100%
	40-49, 51-54	20	20%
	50	20	50%
	63	10	100%
Lonsdale Fire	60	10	100%
	55	20	100%
	40-49, 51-54	20	20%
	50	20	50%
	55	10	100%
Saylesville Fire	63	10	100%
All others	63	10	100%

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Town Plan (continued)

Actuarial method and significant assumptions (continued):

Mortality – RP 2000 Mortality Table

Disability – none assumed

Withdrawal rate:

Males – ranges from a high of 10% at age 25 to a low of 0% at age 55

Females – ranges from a high of 15% at age 25 to a low of 0% at age 60

Future salary increases:

Salary increase rates used in the valuation are shown below:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Increases</u>
<25	6.00%
25-29	5.00%
30-34	4.00%
35-39	3.50%
40-44	3.50%
45-49	3.50%
50-54	3.50%
55-59	3.50%
60+	3.00%

Assumed rate of return – 8%

The actuarially determined employer contribution requirement for the Town Plan of \$1,086,386 was determined in accordance with the above assumptions and was based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2012. The contribution consists of normal cost plus estimated expenses and one year of interest at 8%. Total contributions to the Town Plan in fiscal 2012 amounted to \$916,858, of which \$640,931 and \$275,927 was made by the Town and the plan participants, respectively. Contributions made by the Town and plan participants represented 13.03% and 5.61%, respectively, of covered payroll for the year.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Town Plan (continued)

Annual pension costs:

The following table summarizes the annual pension costs and actual contributions over the preceding three years.

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Annual pension cost	\$ 1,086,386	\$ 644,463	\$ 644,615
Contributions made	\$ 640,931	\$ 736,776	\$ 576,254
Net pension obligation	\$ 445,455		
Percent of annual pension cost contributed	<u>59.00%</u>	<u>114.3%</u>	<u>85.2%</u>

Funded status and funding progress:

As of January 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Town Plan was 73.4% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$25,953,276 and the actuarial value of assets was \$16,592,418, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$9,360,858. Covered payroll under the Town Plan for fiscal 2012 was \$4,916,103. The UAAL was 190.4% of covered payroll.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of Town Plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to accrued actuarial liabilities for benefits.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Union Plan

Plan description:

The Town of Lincoln Town Hall, Public Works, Library and Water union employees participate in the Laborers' International Union of North America Pension Fund, a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. Financial statements for the Union Plan are issued separately and may be obtained from the Laborers National (Industrial) Pension Fund, 905 165th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006-1765 or by calling (202) 737-1664.

Employees can retire on a regular pension if they have attained at least age 62, earned at least five years of Pension Credit, and earned at least one year of Pension Credit during the period that their employer is contributing to the Pension Fund. The amount of regular pension benefits payable to eligible participants is determined by the highest contribution rate at which they earned Pension Credit and the years of Pension Credits they earned (up to a maximum of 30 years of Pension Credits). Vesting of benefits is attained for participants who have five or more years of vesting credit (without a permanent break in service). The Fund also provides death and disability benefits.

Contributions required and contributions made:

The Town's required contribution is negotiated with the local union. The Town's contribution was based upon \$1.32 per hour for Town Hall employees; \$1.24 per hour for Library employees; \$1.56 per hour for Public Works employees; and \$11.68 per day for Water employees participating in the Union Plan for the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Participating employees are not required to contribute. The Town's required contribution for the year ended June 30, 2012 was \$243,513, as follows: Town Hall employees \$71,295; Public Works employees \$117,213; Library employees \$23,561 and Water employees \$31,444.

Trend information:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percent Contributed</u>
2010	\$ 226,695	100%
2011	\$ 231,636	100%
2012	\$ 243,513	100%

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Teachers' Plan

Plan description:

The Teachers' Plan is a statutory, mandatory, statewide, cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the State. Financial statements for the Teachers' Plan are issued separately and may be obtained from the Employees' Retirement System, 50 Service Avenue, Warwick, RI. Total covered payroll under the Teachers' Plan during 2011 was \$24,472,580, including \$1,089,085 of federally reimbursed payroll.

The Teachers' Plan provides a two-tier benefit structure referred to as Schedules A and B.

Schedule A Benefits:

Schedule A benefits are available to members who possessed ten years or more of contributory service on or before July 1, 2005. Schedule A provides unreduced benefits of 1.70% of earnings for each of the first ten years of service; 1.90% for each of the next ten years of service; 3.00% for each of the next fourteen years; and 2.00% for the 35th year. Joint and survivor options are available, as well as an option that provides for the payment of a larger benefit before the attainment of age sixty-two. The maximum benefit is 80% of final average earnings after 35 years of service. Such benefits are available to members who are at least age 60 with 10 years of credited service, or after 28 years of service at any age. Benefits for all employees are based on the average of the highest three consecutive years' earnings, exclusive of overtime.

On the third January after retirement, a cost-of-living increase of 3.00% (compounded annually) is provided. The Teachers' Plan also provides nonservice-connected disability benefits after five years of service; service-connected disability benefits with no minimum service requirement; vested benefits after ten years of service; survivor's benefits for service-connected death; and certain lump-sum death benefits.

Schedule B Benefits:

Schedule B benefits are provided to members who had less than ten years of contributory service on or before July 1, 2005. Schedule B provides unreduced benefits of 1.60% of earnings for each of the first ten years of service; 1.80% for each of the next ten years; 2.00% for years 21 through 25 inclusive; 2.25% for years 26 through 30 inclusive; 2.50% for years 31 through 37 inclusive; and 2.25% for the 38th year. Only single life, and joint and survivor options are available. The maximum benefit is 75% of the average highest three years of compensation after 38 years of service. Such benefits are available to members who are at least age 65 with ten years of service, or at least age 59 with 29 years of service. Actuarially reduced retirement is available at age 55 with 20 years of service; the benefit is reduced actuarially for each month that the age of the member is less than 65 years.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Teachers' Plan (continued)

Schedule B Benefits (continued):

On the month following the third anniversary date of retirement, and on the month following the anniversary date of each succeeding year, a benefit increase is provided for Schedule B members, consisting of the lesser of a cost-of-living increase of 3.00% (compounded annually) or the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, determined as of September 30 of the prior calendar year.

Rhode Island general laws relating to state employees and teachers' benefits were amended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Members eligible to retire as of September 30, 2009 are not affected by the changes. The legislation established a minimum retirement age of 62 for all members, except those Schedule B members who retire with less than 29 years of service; their retirement eligibility remains age 65 with a minimum of 10 years of service credit. For affected state employees and teachers, the law provides a proportional downward adjustment of the minimum retirement age based on the years of service credit of a member at September 30, 2009, a final average salary based on the five consecutive highest years of salary and a cost-of-living adjustment.

This legislation also amended the disability retirement provision for state employees and teachers. Effective for applications filed after September 30, 2009, accidental disability will be available at 66-2/3% for members who are permanently and totally disabled. If the disability is determined to be partial and the member is able to work in other jobs, the benefit will be limited to 50%.

Sweeping pension system reform was passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly on November 17, 2011 and signed into law by Governor Chafee on November 18, 2011, which will be implemented effective July 1, 2012. The Rhode Island Retirement Security Act of 2011 (RIRSA) makes substantial changes to the Teachers' Plan pension benefits, adds a defined contribution element, and creates a hybrid plan as opposed to the current defined benefit plan.

Rhode Island General Law relating to state employees and teachers benefits were amended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. Members eligible to retire as of June 12, 2010 are not affected by the legislation. The legislation modifies the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The COLA now applies to the first \$35,000 of retirement allowance, indexed annually, and shall commence upon the retiree's third anniversary of the date of retirement or when the retiree reaches age 65, whichever is later. The \$35,000 limit will increase annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as published by the

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Teachers' Plan (continued)

Schedule B Benefits (continued):

United States Department of Labor Statistics, determined as of September 30 of the prior calendar year or 3%, whichever is less.

Funding policy:

Rhode Island General Laws currently sets the contribution rates of participating employees at 9.5% of salary. Annual required contributions by both employers and the State on behalf of those employees are determined by actuaries and assessed as a percentage of participants' payroll. 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. The Town participates in the optional Teachers Survivor Benefits Fund whereby the employer and the employee each contribute 1% of the first \$9,600 of each participating employee's salary for survival benefits. The Town contributed \$31,585 to this fund during fiscal year 2012.

As prescribed by Rhode Island general laws, 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 2012, actuarial required contributions were 13.23% of participants' salary (22.32% for federally reimbursed salary). This resulted in a contribution rate paid by the State on behalf of Town teachers of 9.09% (\$2,317,475). The Town's required and actual contributions to the Teachers' Plan for fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$3,093,636, \$2,837,211, and \$2,958,817, respectively.

Municipal Plan

Plan description:

The Municipal Plan, an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the State. Financial statements for the Municipal Plan are issued separately and may be obtained from the Employees' Retirement System, 50 Service Avenue, Warwick, RI. For the year ended June 30, 2012, covered payroll under the Municipal Plan totaled \$1,715,482.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Municipal Plan (continued)

Plan description (continued):

Participants' rights to pension benefits become fully vested after ten years of service. They are also eligible to retire after ten years of service if they have attained age 58 (age 55 for police) or after 30 years of service (20 years for police and fire) regardless of age. Benefits are equal to 2% of final average salary for each year of service for municipal employees, and 2.5% of final average salary for each year of service for fire and police, with a maximum benefit of 75% of final average salary. Final average salary is computed using the highest three consecutive years of base earnings, exclusive of overtime. Retiree benefits are adjusted annually by 3% (not compounded) to allow for cost-of-living increases under an optional benefit provision adopted by the Town.

The Municipal Plan also provides nonservice-connected disability benefits after five years of service; service-connected disability benefits with no minimum service requirement; vested benefits after ten years of service; survivor's benefits for service-connected death; and certain lump-sum death benefits.

Sweeping pension system reform was passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly on November 17, 2011 and signed into law by Governor Chafee on November 18, 2011, which will be implemented effective July 1, 2012. The Rhode Island Retirement Security Act of 2011 (RIRSA) makes substantial changes to the Municipal Plan's pension benefits, adds a defined contribution element, and creates a hybrid plan as opposed to the current defined benefit plan.

As of June 30, 2012, 32 active employees were members of the Municipal Plan.

Funding policy:

Rhode Island general laws set contribution rates of participating employees at 6% of salary (8% for police). An additional 1% of salary is assessed to employees under the optional cost-of-living provision. Annual required contributions are actuarially determined for each separate employer and are assessed to each as a percentage of their participating employees' payroll. The annual required contribution covers normal costs and, where applicable, a payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of June 30, 1999 over a closed period of 30 years. Normal cost is determined using the entry age normal method. Unlike in the Teachers' Plan, the State makes no contributions to the Municipal Plan on behalf of the Town nor does it assume any liability for funding pension benefits for the Town's participants.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Municipal Plan (continued)

Annual pension costs and net pension obligation:

The following table summarizes annual pension costs and actual contributions for the Municipal Plan for the past three years. There was no net pension obligation during the three-year period.

	2012	2011	2010
Annual pension costs	\$ 338,604	\$ 314,426	\$ 289,257
Actual contributions:			
Employee	\$ 120,332	\$ 115,265	\$ 113,625
Employer	\$ 218,272	\$ 199,162	\$ 175,632
Percent of annual pension costs contributed	100%	100%	100.0%

Funded status and funding progress:

As of June 30, 2011, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation available, the funded status of the Municipal Plan was as follows:

	General Employee Unit	Police and Fire Unit
Actuarial value of assets	\$ 1,271,215	\$ 2,358,951
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 1,796,892	\$ 3,411,196
Unfunded AAL	\$ 525,677	\$ 1,052,245
Funded ratio	70.7%	69.2%
Covered payroll	\$ 862,856	\$ 809,147
Unfunded AAL as a percentage of covered payroll	60.9%	130.0%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) following the notes to the basic financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of Municipal Plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to accrued actuarial liabilities for benefits.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

8. Pension plans (continued):

Municipal Plan (continued)

Actuarial methods and significant assumptions:

The State uses the entry age normal method to determine both the actuarial accrued liabilities and annual required contributions of the Municipal Plan. 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 required contributions for the Municipal Plan are performed annually as of June 30.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in each valuation are summarized as follows:

Asset appreciation	7.50% annually
Salary increases:	4.0% annually –general employees 4.25% annually–police/fire employees
Cost-of-living adjustments	2.75%, not compounded
Retirement probability	100% at age 70 or upon eligibility (100% at age 65 or upon eligibility-police/fire)
Mortality:	
Healthy members	115% (for Male Employees) and 95% (for Female Employees) of the RP-2000 Combined Healthy with White Collar Adjustments, projected with Scale AA.
Disabled members	60% of the PBGC Table VA for disabled males eligible for Social Security disability benefits.
Disability:	
General employees	Probabilities per 1,000 ranging from .08% at age 25 to 9.87% at age 60
Police	Probabilities per 1,000 ranging from .43% at age 25 to 18.15% at age 50

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

9. Other postemployment benefits:

In addition to pension benefits, the Town Police and School Departments provide, under the provisions of various union contracts and other employment agreements, provide postemployment health insurance benefits to eligible retirees for a specified maximum number of years. Eligibility is determined based on years of service, employee age, and other available healthcare coverage. The Town and School Department fund these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Participants do not contribute to the Plan. During the year ended June 30, 2012, expenditures for postemployment benefits totaled \$762,617; 113 participants received such benefits. The Town's postemployment benefit plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The Town engaged an actuary to prepare an actuarial valuation of its postemployment benefits plan as of June 30, 2011. The purpose of the valuation was to analyze the current funded position of the Town's postemployment benefits program, determine the level of contributions necessary to assure sound funding, and provide reporting and disclosure information for financial statements, governmental agencies and other interested parties.

The Town's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" (GASB 45). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year. The following table shows the components of the annual OPEB cost, the amounts actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2012:

	<u>2012</u>
Annual required contribution	\$ 2,170,685
Interest on net OPEB obligation	94,824
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(84,091)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	2,181,418
Contributions	<u>(762,617)</u>
Increase in Net OPEB obligation	1,418,801
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	<u>3,281,220</u>
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	<u>\$ 4,700,021</u>
Percent of ARC contributed in current year	<u>35.1%</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

9. Other postemployment benefits (continued):

The funded status and progress of the plan as of June 30, 2011 (date of latest valuation) are as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 26,241,909
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 26,241,909</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets (AAL))	0%

The 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 annual required contributions are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members at that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost-sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Some key assumptions are as follows:

- Measurement date – June 30, 2011
- Funding method – Pay-as –you –go cash basis
- Investment rate of return – 4.5%
- Discount rate – 4.5% reflecting an unfunded obligation
- Participation – 80% of eligible school retirees and 90% of eligible Town are assumed to elect medical and dental coverage
- Health Care Cost Trend Rates – Medical 9.0% per year, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.5% per year after 10 years

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

9. Other postemployment benefits (continued):

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the basic financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of Town Plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to accrued actuarial liabilities for benefits.

In fiscal 2012, as part of the FY2013 budgetary process, the Town budgeted funding and established an Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Trust, which was authorized by the Rhode Island General Assembly on June 26, 2008.

10. Risk management:

Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust, Inc.:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As a result, the Town participates in a nonprofit, public entity risk pool (Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust, Inc.) (Trust) which provides coverage for property/liability claims. Upon joining the Trust, the Town signed a participation agreement which outlines the rights and responsibilities of both the Trust and the Town. The agreement states that for premiums paid by the Town, the Trust will assume financial responsibility for the Town's losses up to the maximum amount of insurance purchased, minus the Town's deductible amounts. The Trust provides this insurance coverage through a pooled, self-insurance mechanism which includes reinsurance purchased by the Trust to protect against large, catastrophic claims above the losses the Trust retains internally for payment from the pooled contributions of its members. Under the participation agreement, the Town is insured for a maximum of \$2,000,000 per occurrence. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the Trust coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year ended June 30, 2012.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

11. Commitment and contingencies:

Rhode Island Municipal Insurance Corporation:

The Town is a member of the Rhode Island Municipal Insurance Corporation (RIMIC), a not-for-profit organization formed to jointly administer healthcare related matters for Rhode Island cities, towns, and other governmental units that elect to participate. RIMIC negotiates with qualified healthcare companies/third-party administrators to provide healthcare related administrative services and to provide healthcare benefits and claims services directly to members for the members' employees and retirees. RIMIC is governed by a Board of Directors (Board) that consists of one Board position from each municipality or other governmental unit that is a member.

Upon joining RIMIC, members execute member and adoption agreements. These documents, pursuant to which RIMIC was established and operates, outlines the rights and responsibilities of both the members and RIMIC. Members of RIMIC participate in a health insurance plan administered through Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island (BCBSRI).

Each member is solely responsible for separately and directly contracting with the qualified healthcare provider/third party administrator chosen by RIMIC and for paying any and all healthcare-related claims directly to the provider. In addition, each member is responsible for determining the types and levels of self-insured healthcare benefits offered, as well as the amount of stop-loss insurance deemed appropriate. The Town purchases stop-loss insurance to cover claims in excess of \$200,000. At June 30, 2012, the incurred but not reported claims, as determined by RIMIC's health benefit advisors based on prior history, were estimated to approximate \$383,770 and are included in accrued expenses. The RIMIC agreement provides for an annual independent audit of its financial statements. A copy of the latest audit report can be obtained by contacting RIMIC, c/o Rodio & Ursillo, 86 Weybosset St., Providence, RI 02903.

RIMIC members can withdraw from the program effective June 30th of any year provided they give a 90-day written notice of their intention to withdraw prior to June 30th. Failure to provide such notice automatically results in a member's participation and membership in RIMIC for an additional year.

Changes in the risk management liability for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011 are below.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

11. Commitment and contingencies (continued):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Beginning of year	\$ 250,200	\$ 284,500
Incurred claims	6,668,177	6,405,021
Less: payments of claims:	<u>6,534,607</u>	<u>6,439,321</u>
Total	<u>\$ 383,770</u>	<u>\$ 250,200</u>

Claims and judgments:

The following matters have been asserted and are outstanding:

- A claim asserting an overcharging of inspection fees names the Town of Lincoln in a class action lawsuit. Although the lawsuit is still ongoing, the Town has provided for a probable settlement of this matter.
- A former employee of the Town has filed suit for slander against the former Town administrator. Although the lawsuit is still ongoing, the Town has provided for a probable settlement of this matter.

In connection with the above matters, management has recorded a liability of \$260,600 in the government-wide financial statements.

The Town is a party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints. It is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these cases; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. In the opinion of the Town's management and Town Solicitor, these matters cannot be estimated nor can the likelihood of a favorable outcome be made at this time.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

11. Commitment and contingencies (continued):

Other contingencies:

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 51,717,363	\$ 51,717,363	\$ 50,605,466	\$ (1,111,897)
Intergovernmental	15,996,885	15,996,885	17,774,404	1,777,519
Local revenues	1,786,600	1,786,600	2,144,393	357,793
Interest and investment income	330,000	330,000	419,346	89,346
Total revenues	69,830,848	69,830,848	70,943,609	1,112,761
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	854,912	895,412	886,650	8,762
Financial administration	743,390	812,390	799,217	13,173
Public library	1,038,703	1,028,703	994,963	33,740
Public safety	5,122,518	5,103,518	5,102,917	601
Public services	5,922,748	5,938,679	5,882,068	56,611
Municipal resolutions	625,000	625,000	269,819	355,181
Grants and contributions	62,000	62,000	62,000	-
Other expenditures	4,347,051	4,250,620	3,542,453	708,167
Education	508,401	508,401	508,401	-
Debt service:				
Principal	2,431,012	2,431,012	2,431,012	-
Interest	1,712,446	1,712,446	1,712,446	-
Capital outlay				-
Total expenditures	23,368,181	23,368,181	22,191,946	1,176,235
Excess of revenues over expenditures, budgetary basis	46,462,667	46,462,667	48,751,663	2,288,996
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from other funds	1,352,382	1,352,382	776,930	(575,452)
Transfers to other funds	(47,815,049)	(47,815,049)	(49,563,609)	(1,748,560)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(46,462,667)	(46,462,667)	(48,786,679)	(2,324,012)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, budgetary basis	\$ -	\$ -	(35,016)	\$ (35,016)
Adjustments of budgetary basis to U.S. GAAP basis			(134,261)	
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, GAAP basis			(169,277)	
Fund balance, beginning of year			6,775,547	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 6,606,270</u>	

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - SCHOOL UNRESTRICTED FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Local revenues	-	-	74,023	74,023
Total revenues	-	-	74,023	74,023
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries	28,755,618	28,755,618	28,723,860	31,758
Employee benefits	9,526,767	9,526,767	8,714,239	812,528
Purchased services	7,710,568	7,710,568	7,827,991	(117,423)
Supplies and materials	1,464,646	1,464,646	1,406,858	57,788
Other	67,485	67,485	200,999	(133,514)
Capital expenditures	289,965	289,965	438,690	(148,725)
Total expenditures	47,815,049	47,815,049	47,312,637	502,412
Excess of expenditures over revenues, budgetary basis	(47,815,049)	(47,815,049)	(47,238,614)	576,435
Other financing source, Transfer from other funds	47,815,049	47,815,049	47,770,337	(44,712)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures, budgetary and GAAP basis	\$ -	\$ -	531,723	531,723
Adjustments of budgetary basis to U.S. GAAP basis			328,921	
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, GAAP basis			860,644	
Fund balance, beginning of year			2,555,758	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 3,416,402	

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – BUDGETARY COMPARISON

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Budget preparation and budgetary basis of accounting:

In accordance with the Town Charter, the Town Administrator must present to the Budget Board a recommended annual budget for the operations of all municipal departments no later than February 15 of each fiscal year. The recommended budget must include an appropriation to fund school expenditures. At least three weeks after the receipt of the budget from the Town Administrator, the Budget Board holds a public hearing thereon. The Budget Board completes its consideration of the budget thirty days prior to the date of the financial town meeting. The financial town meeting may increase or decrease items of the budget as presented by the Budget Board. The final recommended budget is legally adopted at the annual financial town meeting. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The General Fund and the School Department annual operating budgets are in conformity with the legally enacted budgetary basis. The legally enacted budgetary basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) in several regards. Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis with certain exceptions. Budgetary revenues may include re-appropriations from fund equity previously recognized under U.S. GAAP. Budgetary expenditures and expenses are recognized when legally binding orders (encumbrances) are placed. Enterprise fund budgetary expenses include expenses for fixed asset additions, debt service issuance costs and debt service principal payments not recognized under U.S. GAAP but exclude depreciation and amortization, U.S. GAAP basis expenses.

Adjustments from the budgetary basis to the U.S. GAAP basis of accounting are as follows:

	General Fund	School Department
Change in reserve for encumbrances	\$19,340	\$308,675
Adjustments of budgetary basis to GASB 54	(153,601)	20,246
Total adjustments	\$(134,261)	\$328,921

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION –
BUDGETARY COMPARISON (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Budget compliance:

Costs of operations for all departments, offices and agencies established within the Town Charter must be appropriated through an annual budget ordinance. These departments are presented within the General Fund and the School Department. Municipal budgetary control is legally enforced at the department level. Appropriation transfers between departments require approval by the Town Council. Other appropriation increases require both the establishment of a funding source and passage of a budget amendment ordinance. Unencumbered and unexpended appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets	Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	(Funded) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded ratio	Covered payroll	UAAL as a % of covered payroll
<i>TOWN PENSION PLAN</i>						
January 1, 2005	15,268,685	16,557,826	1,289,141	92.2%	3,501,567	36.8%
January 1, 2006	15,730,030	17,296,311	1,566,281	90.9%	3,744,435	41.8%
January 1, 2007	17,178,720	18,458,150	1,279,430	93.1%	4,128,827	31.0%
January 1, 2008	17,152,451	19,139,010	1,986,559	89.6%	4,617,858	43.0%
January 1, 2009	14,620,859	20,344,766	5,723,907	71.9%	4,943,482	115.8%
January 1, 2010	14,662,776	21,127,359	6,464,583	69.4%	5,414,398	119.4%
January 1, 2011	16,386,041	22,332,875	5,946,834	73.4%	4,988,272	119.2%
January 1, 2012	16,592,418	25,953,276	9,360,858	63.9%	4,916,103	190.4%
<i>MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN</i>						
<i>General employee unit:</i>						
June 30, 2007	\$ 1,139,172	\$ 1,333,269	\$ 194,097	85.4%	\$ 889,984	21.8%
June 30, 2008	1,338,095	1,542,400	204,305	86.8%	1,016,081	20.1%
June 30, 2009	1,307,918	1,483,154	175,236	88.2%	851,031	20.6%
June 30, 2010	1,267,621	1,923,482	655,861	65.9%	844,463	77.7%
June 30, 2011	1,271,215	1,796,892	525,677	70.7%	862,856	60.9%
<i>Police and fire unit:</i>						
June 30, 2007	\$ 1,687,967	\$ 2,154,798	\$ 466,831	78.3%	\$ 678,188	68.8%
June 30, 2008	1,935,178	2,764,237	829,059	70.0%	738,021	112.3%
June 30, 2009	2,071,497	2,923,841	852,344	70.9%	766,026	111.3%
June 30, 2010	2,183,649	3,685,597	1,501,948	59.2%	789,153	190.3%
June 30, 2011	\$ 2,358,951	\$ 3,411,196	\$ 1,052,245	69.20%	\$ 809,147	130.00%
<i>OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</i>						
June 30, 2009	\$ -	\$ 23,939,601	\$ 23,939,601	0.0%		
June 30, 2010	-	24,880,760	24,880,760	0.0%		
July 1, 2011	-	26,241,909	24,241,909	0.0%		

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Town Plan

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2012	\$1,086,386	59.00%
2011	\$645,192	114.2%
2010	\$618,012	93%
2009	\$386,977	100%
2008	\$358,800	100%
2007	\$348,818	100%
2006	\$309,674	100%

OPEB

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2012	\$2,181,418	34.9%
2011	\$2,181,418	46.2%
2010	\$1,992,852	44.4%
2009	\$1,907,362	47.6%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
TAX COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Real estate and personal property taxes receivable:

Year	Balance, July 1, 2011	Current year assessment	Additions	Abatements/ adjustments	Amount to be collected	Collections	Balance, June 30, 2012
2011		\$ 51,960,896	\$ 30,824	\$ (379,812)	\$ 51,611,908	\$ 49,077,218	\$ 2,534,690
2010	\$ 1,839,896			(25,731)	1,814,165	1,520,171	293,994
2009	183,403		112	(22,706)	160,809	43,082	117,727
2008	161,917			(1,038)	160,879	16,947	143,932
2007	120,437			(1,229)	119,208	4,721	114,487
2006	69,231			-	69,231	5,686	63,545
2005	6,321			(3,922)	2,399	(372)	2,771
2004	39,603			(2,788)	36,815	(2,370)	39,185
2003	25,181			-	25,181	1,258	23,923
2002	6,685			-	6,685	1,687	4,998
2001 and prior	54,878			-	54,878	1,639	53,239
Total	<u>\$ 2,507,552</u>	<u>\$ 51,960,896</u>	<u>\$ 30,936</u>	<u>\$ (437,226)</u>	<u>\$ 54,062,158</u>	<u>\$ 50,669,667</u>	3,392,491
						Less allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(365,640)</u>
							<u>\$ 3,026,851</u>

TOWN OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND
TAX COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Schedule of net assessed property value by category:

<u>Description of property</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Levy</u>
Real property	\$ 2,506,057,499	\$ 56,161,679
Motor vehicles	205,577,793	6,303,015
Tangible personal property	<u>152,998,058</u>	<u>5,201,934</u>
Total	2,864,633,350	67,666,628
Exemptions	<u>700,576,227</u>	<u>15,705,732</u>
Current year assessment	<u>\$ 2,164,057,123</u>	<u>\$ 51,960,896</u>

Reconciliation of current year property tax revenue:

Current year collections	\$ 50,669,667
Revenue collected within 60 days subsequent to year ended June 30, 2012	<u>494,804</u>
	51,164,471
Prior year revenue received in current year	<u>(474,376)</u>
Current year real estate and personal property tax revenue	<u>\$ 50,690,095</u>