FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

June 30, 2013

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June 30, 2013

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HAGUE, SAHADY & CO., P.C.

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The Honorable First Warden and Members of the Town Council Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis (pages 3-10) and budgetary comparison information on pages 51-57 and certain pension and other post employment benefits information on pages 58 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island's basic financial statements. The supplementary schedules on pages 59 through 64 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary schedules on pages 59 through 64 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report date December 5, 2013, on our consideration of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Islands' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Islands' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Fall River, Massachusetts

Hague, Sahady 2 Co. PC

December 5, 2013

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

The management of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island (herein, the Town), offers readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 (FY 2013) and 2012 (FY 2012). We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information found within the financial statements.

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

Financial Highlights:

The assets plus deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2013 by \$31,571,469 (net position). Net position include \$24,392,470 invested in capital assets, net of related debt; \$5,921,854 of restricted net position; and \$1,257,145 of unrestricted net position that may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Total assets plus deferred outflows were \$57,101,735 and total liabilities plus deferred inflows were \$25,530,266 at June 30, 2013. The Town's total net position increased by \$900,147 in FY 2013.

As of June 30, 2013, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,913,664, an increase of \$324,484 from the prior year.

As of June 30, 2013, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,011,810, or 9% of total budgeted 2013 General Fund expenditures and other financial uses of \$11,523,654. This amount is available for spending at the Town's discretion.

The Town total debt decreased by \$892,133 (4%) during the current fiscal year. The key factors in this decrease was the retirement of principal and other long-term obligations.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of New Shoreham's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town as a whole. The fund financial statements focus the individual components of the Town's government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both presentations (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison and enhance the Town's accountability. An additional part of the basic financial statements are the notes to the financial statements. The report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Town's financial position, which assists in assessing the Town's economic position at the end of the fiscal year.

The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

Statement of Net Position - Presents all of the government's assets and liabilities along with any deferred inflows and/or outflows of resources, with the difference being reported as net position. The amount of net position is widely considered a good measure of the Town's financial health as increases and decreases in the Town's net position serves as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued):

Statement of Activities - Presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes or earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions and activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of the Town's costs through user fees or charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town include general government; finance administration; fire, rescue and emergency services; police; highways and maintenance; state roads; harbors; building official; recreation' library' GIS/Technology; boards and commissions; community support and education. The business-type activities of the Town include a Sewer Fund and a Water Fund.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the Town itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate land trust for which the Town is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government.

In the statement of activities, the operations of the Town are presented in a format that reports the net expenses and revenues of its individual functions - the objective being to report the relative burden of each of the Town's functions to the taxpayers. Revenues offsetting related functional expenses are separated into three categories: charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions.

The government-wide financial statement can be found on pages 11-14 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements:

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary 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, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The Town maintains twenty one individual governmental funds and one component unit fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and School Department, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The individual Component Unit fund has been separately presented.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Fund Financial Statements (Continued):

Governmental Funds (Continued):

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

The Town adopts an annual budget for its general fund and School unrestricted fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

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. Both of the Town's enterprise funds, Sewer Fund and Water Fund, are major funds. The Town has no internal service funds.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-22 of this report.

The Town adopts an annual budget for its Sewer and Water funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with those budgets.

Fiduciary Funds. Such funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Town 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 North Light Fund and the School Student Activities Fund are fiduciary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 23 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements:

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 24-50 of this report.

Other Required Information:

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information. Required supplementary information presents schedules detailing certain pension information, as well as budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the School Unrestricted Fund to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets. Requirement supplementary information can be found on pages 51-58 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets plus deferred outflows exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows by \$31,571,469 at June 30, 2013.

Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, comprises \$24,392,470, or 77% of total net position. This represents the Town's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and vessels), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is 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 capital assets is report 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.

A portion of the Town's net position totaling \$5,901,854 or 25%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Of these restricted net position, \$248,905 is permanently restricted and is nonexpendable. Unrestricted net position, totaling \$904,718, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

Town of New Shoreham's Net Position - Primary Government June 30, 2013 and 2012

	Government	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	
Assets:							
Current and other assets	\$ 8,568,212	\$ 7,791,702	\$1,160,795	\$ 738,292	\$ 9,729,007	\$ 8,529,994	
Capital assets	37,270,034	38,046,244	9,955,678	9,721,396	47,225,712	47,767,640	
Total assets	45,838,246	45,837,946	11,116,473	10,459,688	56,954,719	56,297,634	
Deferred outflows of resources:							
Charges on issuance debt	147,016				147,016		
Total deferred outflows of resources	147,016				147,016		
Liabilities:							
Long-term obligations	18,750,196	21,624,885	2,775,574	2,468,877	21,525,770	24,093,762	
Other liabilities	3,159,643	948,189	844,853	584,363	4,004,496	1,532,552	
Total liabilities	21,909,839	22,573,074	3,620,427	3,053,240	25,530,266	25,626,314	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
None					-		
Total deferred inflows of resources						<u>=</u> _	
Net position:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	17,268,851	17,108,717	7,123,619	7,307,699	24,392,470	24,416,416	
Restricted	5,901,854	499,018	20,000	15,000	5,921,854	514,018	
Unrestricted	904,718	5,657,137	352,427	83,749	1,257,145	5,740,886	
Total net position	\$ 24,075,423	\$23,264,872	\$7,496,046	\$ 7,406,448	\$31,571,469	\$ 30,671,320	

Component unit. The assets plus deferred outflows of the Town's Component Unit, the Block Island Land Trust (Land Trust), exceeded its liabilities plus deferred inflows by \$21,915,799. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, comprises \$21,125,799, or 96% of total net position. The remaining balance of net position of the Land Trust, totaling \$790,000 is restricted.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Changes in Net Position

The Town's net position increased by \$900,149 in FY 2013. Approximately 59% of the Town's total revenue came from taxes and payments in lieu of taxes, while 17% resulted from grants and contributions (including federal aid). Charges for various goods and services provided 24% of total revenue. The Town's expenses cover a range of services, the largest of which were for schools, public works and harbors, administration costs, and employee benefits. In 2013, governmental activities expenses exceeded program revenues by \$9,603,731. Net revenues from business-type activities exceed program expenses in 2013 by \$112,730.

	The Town of New Shoreham's Changes in Net Position - Primary Government										
		For the	e Year Ended J	une 30, 2013 and	d 2012						
	Government	tal Acitivities	Business-ty	pe Activities	To	otal					
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012					
Revenues:											
Program revnues:											
Charges for services	\$ 2,026,552	\$ 2,163,076	\$1,523,480	\$ 1,714,774	\$ 3,550,032	\$ 3,877,850					
Operating grants and contributions	318,885	521,697			318,885	521,697					
Capital grants and contributions	63,400	549,869	446,903	837,083	510,303	1,386,952					
General revenues:											
Property taxes	8,548,983	8,264,732			8,548,983	8,264,732					
Grants and contributions, nonspecific	1,547,145	816,028			1,547,145	816,028					
Other	3,633	3,308	13,152	5,992	16,785	9,300					
Total revenues	12,508,598	12,318,710	1,983,535	2,557,849	14,492,133	14,876,559					
Expenses:											
General government	2,180,998	1,451,404			2,180,998	1,451,404					
Public safety	898,733	977,945			898,733	977,945					
Public works	1,581,565	1,664,695			1,581,565	1,664,695					
Recreation, library, and other	1,332,890	1,662,262			1,332,890	1,662,262					
Education	5,121,641	5,020,847			5,121,641	5,020,847					
Interest on long-term debt	896,742	783,873			896,742	783,873					
Sewer			1,521,059	1,380,194	1,521,059	1,380,194					
Water			372,878	620,892	372,878	620,892					
Total expenses	12,012,569	11,561,026	1,893,937	2,001,086	13,906,506	13,562,112					
Change in net position before transfers	496,029	757,684	89,598	556,763	585,627	1,314,447					
Transfers	314,521	104,462			314,521	104,462					
Increase (decrease) in net position	810,550	862,146	89,598	556,763	900,148	1,418,909					
Net position, beginning of year	23,264,872	22,402,726	7,406,448	6,849,685	30,671,320	29,252,411					
Net position, end of year	\$ 24,075,422	\$ 23,264,872	\$7,496,046	\$ 7,406,448	\$31,571,468	\$30,671,320					

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$810,551, or less than 4%, over the prior year. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

Property taxes were levied for debt service payments and program expenses.

A comparison of the total and net cost of services by function for the Town's governmental activities is shown below.

Expenses Net of Program Revenues

	Total Cost	t of Services	Net Cost of Services				
	2013	2012	2013	2012			
Expenses net of program reven	ues:						
General government	\$ 2,180,998	\$ 1,451,404	\$1,811,334	\$ 562,278			
Public safety	898,733	977,945	856,212	935,167			
Public works	1,581,565	1,664,695	208,899	437,440			
Recreation, library, and other	1,332,890	1,662,262	895,667	985,298			
Education	5,121,641	5,020,847	4,934,878	4,622,328			
Interest on long-term debt	896,742	783,873	896,742	783,873			
Total expenses	\$12,012,569	\$ 11,561,026	\$ 9,603,732	\$ 8,326,384			

Component Unit

The net position of the Town's Component Unit increased by \$836,845. A key element in the increase is revenue derived from the 3% transfer fee. The Component Unit had several capital acquisitions of land and conservation easements during FY 2013 totaling \$1,240,394.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The original budget for FY 2013 adopted at the Financial Town Meeting on May 7, 2012 was \$11,523,654; no changes were made to the final budget.

Actual revenues reported in FY 2013 were greater than budgeted amounts by \$619,884, due principally to insurance recoveries related to various unforeseeable weather occurrences as well as grant revenue that was unbudgeted.

Actual expenditure exceeded budgeted amounts by \$590,437. The principal reasons for this include:

- Expenditures in the amount of \$309,524 relating to Hurricane Sandy which were offset by insurance recoveries.
- Roughly \$210,000 worth of unforeseen principal payments on bonds that were thought to be refunded in the prior year and principal for the Land Trust against outstanding receivables.

The total excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses on a budgetary basis was \$54,729.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013 amounts to \$47,225,712 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment includes land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and vessels, furniture and fixtures, underground piping, wells/reserve osmosis/water supply and construction in progress. The total net decrease in the Town's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$541,925, comprised of an increase related to business-type activities of \$234,285 offset by a decrease of \$776,210 related to governmental activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Capital Asset and Debt Administration (Continued)

Capital assets (continued)

Additions to capital assets in 2013 for governmental activities included acquisition of property, various renovations and improvements, library books and continued improvements at the School, offset by the sale of property and depreciation expense.

Additions to capital assets for business-type activities were primarily electrical upgrades and extension of a water line, partially offset by depreciation expense.

Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in Note 6 on pages 35 and 36 of this report.

Long-term debt. As of June 30, 2013, the Town has total bonded debt outstanding of \$22,681,845, which is backed by the full faith and credit of the Town.

The Town has one capital lease outstanding at June 30, 2013 with a balance totaling \$28,707.

Long-term debt includes \$2,817,943 of outstanding loans to the Block Island Water Company and New Shoreham Sewer Commission (business-type activities).

The Town's Component Unit has total notes payable outstanding of \$4,586,170, consisting primarily of general obligation bonds issued through the Town.

Town of New Shoreham's Outstanding Debt - Primary GovernmentGeneral Obligation Bonds and Loans Payable

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012		
General obligation bonds	\$19,863,902	\$21,043,760	\$ 2,817,943	\$ 2,413,697	\$22,681,845	\$ 23,457,457		
Capital leases	28,707	50,212			28,707	50,212		
Accrued compendated absences	376,735	449,913	37,355	55,180	414,090	505,093		
Other post-employment benefit obligation	77,000	81,000			77,000	81,000		
Total	\$20,346,344	\$ 21,624,885	\$ 2,855,298	\$ 2,468,877	\$23,201,642	\$ 24,093,762		

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to three percent (3%) of its total equalized valuation. The debt limitation for the Town is \$52,560,356 as of the December 31, 2010 assessment, which significantly exceeds the Town's outstanding general debt.

In January 2009, S&P upgraded the Town's bond rating from A+ to AA. Primary factors driving the ratings increase include sound financial position, low per capita debt levels and strong market value per capita. This rating was affirmed in June 2009, June 2010 and June 2012. Additional information regarding the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 on pages 37-44 of this report.

In June 2012, the Town issued \$7,704,000 of the general obligation bonds, including \$2,634,000 issued on behalf of the Block Island Land Trust for acquisitions. The balance was used to refund general obligation bonds from 1998 and 2002 in order to realize a lower interest rate. Debt service savings over the life of the refunding transaction will approximate 13%.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The Town of New Shoreham, popularly known as Block Island, enjoys a favorable economic environment and local indicators point to continued stability. Block Island is a 10 square mile island off the coast of Rhode Island at the mouth of Long Island Sound. The year-round population of approximately 1,051 ranks New Shoreham smallest among the 39 cities and towns in Rhode Island, but the summer population swells to between 15,000 and 20,000. Employment is primarily in service industries, focused on the tourism sector. The predominantly resident (92% residential) shows small but steady growth that brought the net assessed value to \$1,752,011,854 at December 31, 2010.

In October 2004, the Town entered into an agreement with the State of Rhode Island Department of Transportation for the management of the State-owned highways on the island. Under this agreement, the Town oversees the day-to-dam maintenance and operations of the State highways. In exchange, the State compensates the Town \$358,424 annually. The State retains responsibility for any major capital improvements required.

Component Unit

The Town's component unit, the Block Island Land Trust, was created by an Act of the Rhode Island General Assembly on January 15, 1986. The purpose of the Land Trust is to acquire, hold and manage real property and interests in real property situated in the Town consisting of open, agricultural or littoral property. With the exception of property acquired for public recreational purposes, the Land Trust is required to hold all property solely as open space or for agricultural use or for water protection purposes, as determined by the Board of Trustees.

The Land Trust is funded principally by fees levied on qualifying real property transfers within the Town. The transfer fee adopted by the Land Trust for the year ended June 30, 2013 was 3%.

The Land Trust may request the Town to issue bonds for the purpose of financing its activities. The Land Trust has used proceeds from portions of authorized bond amounts for land and land right acquisitions and is responsible for the repayment of all principal and interest. The Land Trust was authorized to bond up to \$6,000,000 in May 2001. It used \$3,500,000 to purchase the Hodge property in FY 2003, and \$450,000 to purchase the Turnip Farm land; there is \$2,050,000 in authority remaining. At the May 2, 2005 Financial Town Meeting, voters authorized an additional \$4,000,000 for total authority of \$6,050.000. During 2012, the Town issued a bond in the amount of \$2,364,000 to finance the Trust's acquisitions. The remaining authority is \$4,228,972.

The \$836,845 increase in net position for 2013 is due primarily to \$1,240,394 in revenue derived from the transfer tax.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of New Shoreham's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, PO Box 220, 16 Old Town Road, Block Island, RI 02807.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2013

]	Component Units						
	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total	Block Island Land Trust		
ASSETS					_			
Cash and investments	\$ 2,242,690	\$	401,940	\$	2,644,630	\$	1,239,116	
Receivables, net								
Personal property taxes	197,341				197,341			
User charges			334,268		334,268			
Intergovernmental	274,397		367,333		641,730			
Departmental and other	177,166		6,873		184,039			
Due from other funds	1,024,009		50,381		1,074,390			
Due from component unit	66,439				66,439			
Notes receivable, net	4,586,170				4,586,170			
Capital assets:								
Land	18,909,776		954,202		19,863,978		25,617,957	
Construction in progress	31,240		38,854		70,094			
Infrastructure, net	1,473,130		6,179,488		7,652,618			
Land improvements, net	3,652,193				3,652,193			
Building and improvements, net	12,264,138		2,500,217		14,764,355			
Automobiles and vessels, net	416,898				416,898			
Machinery and equipment, net	323,037		282,917		605,954			
Office equipment and furniture, net	165,884				165,884			
Library books and textbooks, net	 33,738				33,738			
Total capital assets	 37,270,034		9,955,678	-	47,225,712		25,617,957	
Total assets	 45,838,246		11,116,473		56,954,719		26,857,073	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Charges on issuance of debt	 147,016				147,016			
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 45,985,262	\$	11,116,473	\$	57,101,735	\$	26,857,073	

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2013

	 1	Component Units						
	overnmental		siness-Type	Takal	Block Island			
LIABILITIES	 Activities	F	Activities	Total		Land Trust		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 877,133	\$	214,314	\$ 1,091,447	\$	1,477		
Accrued interest	108,574		14,129	122,703				
Due to federal and state governments	35,307		4,790	40,097				
Due to other funds	542,481		531,909	1,074,390		66,439		
Current portion of capital leases	22,797			22,797				
Current portion of bonds and notes payable	1,437,542		62,269	1,499,811		357,228		
Current portion of OPEB	68,000			68,000				
Current portion of compensated absences	67,809		17,442	85,251				
Portion due or payable in more than one year:								
Capital leases	5,910			5,910				
Bonds and notes payable	18,426,360		2,755,661	21,182,021		4,228,942		
Compensated absences	308,926		19,913	328,839				
Other post-employment benefit obligation	 9,000			 9,000				
Total liabilities	 21,909,839		3,620,427	 25,530,266		4,654,086		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Gains on refunding of debt	 			 		287,188		
NET POSITION								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 17,268,851	\$	7,123,619	\$ 24,392,470	\$	21,125,799		
Restricted	5,901,854		20,000	5,921,854		790,000		
Unrestricted	 904,718		352,427	 1,257,145		<u>-</u>		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows or resources								
and net position	\$ 24,075,423	\$	7,496,046	\$ 31,571,469	\$	21,915,799		

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

								Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position								
		Program Revenues						Primary Government						Component Unit		
	Expenses		harges for Services			Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	Block Island Land Trust			
Governmental Activities:	 															
General government Public safety Education Public works Recreation, library, and other Interest on debt	\$ 2,180,998 898,733 5,121,641 1,581,565 1,332,890 896,742	\$	358,677 33,617 38,896 1,309,266 286,096	\$	10,987 8,904 147,867 151,127	\$	63,400	\$	(1,811,334) (856,212) (4,934,878) (208,899) (895,667) (896,742)	\$	-	\$ (1,811,334) (856,212) (4,934,878) (208,899) (895,667) (896,742)	\$	-		
	 -				210.007											
Total governmental activities Business-Type Activities:	 12,012,569		2,026,552		318,885	-	63,400		(9,603,732)			(9,603,732)				
Water Sewer	 372,878 1,521,059		608,256 915,224				23,243 234,484				258,621 (371,351)	258,621 (371,351)				
Total business-type activities	 1,893,937		1,523,480				257,727				(112,730)	(112,730)				
Total primary government	 13,906,506		3,550,032		318,885		321,127		(9,603,732)		(112,730)	(9,716,462)				
Component Units: Block Island Land Trust	 127,243		1,240,394											1,113,151		
Total component units	 127,243		1,240,394								-			1,113,151		
Total Town of New Shoreham	\$ 14,033,749	\$	4,790,426	\$	318,885	\$	321,127	\$	(9,603,732)	\$	(112,730)	\$ (9,716,462)	\$	1,113,151		

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	P	rimary Governme	nt	Component Unit		
	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities		Total	Block Island Land Trust		
General revenues:	•					
Real estate and personal property, net of reserve for						
abatements	\$ 8,548,983	\$ -	\$ 8,548,983	\$ -		
Insurance recoveries	376,530		376,530			
Sale of surplus property	522		522			
Meals tax	257,729		257,729			
School housing	217,952		217,952			
Library housing	61,761		61,761			
Earnings on invesments	3,633	13,152	16,785	510		
Hotel tax	253,556		253,556			
Library aid	73,011		73,011			
Airport aid	32,562		32,562			
State aid to education	124,716		124,716			
State contribution to teachers' pension plan	136,869		136,869			
Miscellaneous	11,937	189,176	201,113	15,955		
Total general revenues	10,099,761	202,328	10,302,089	16,465		
Special Item - sale of easement	21,750	-	21,750			
Special Item - transfer from component unit	292,771	-	292,771			
Transfers between funds - operating	-	264,341	264,341			
Transfers between funds - operating		(264,341)	(264,341)	(292,771)		
Total general revenues, special items, and transfers	10,414,282	202,328	10,616,610	(276,306)		
Changes in net position	810,550	89,598	900,148	836,845		
Net position - July 1, 2012	23,264,872	7,406,448	30,671,320	21,078,954		
Net position - June 30, 2013	\$ 24,075,422	\$ 7,496,046	\$ 31,571,468	\$ 21,915,799		

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2013

	Major Fund	Major Fund	Non-Major	Total		
	General	School	Governmental	Governmental		
	Fund	Department	Funds	Funds		
Assets:						
Assets.						
Cash and investments	\$ 1,198,642	\$ 424,388	\$ 619,660	\$ 2,242,690		
Receivables:						
Property taxes, net	197,341			197,341		
Intergovernmental	241,927	32,470		274,397		
Other	175,322	1,844		177,166		
Due from other funds	532,861	481,451	9,697	1,024,009		
Due from component unit	66,439			66,439		
Notes receivable, component unit	4,586,170			4,586,170		
Total assets	6,998,702	940,153	629,357	8,568,212		
Deferred outflows of resources:						
None						
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6,998,702	\$ 940,153	\$ 629,357	\$ 8,568,212		
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 407,241	\$ 469,892	\$ -	\$ 877,133		
Retainage payable				=		
Due to federal and state governments	23,496	11,811		35,307		
Notes payable				-		
Due to other funds	431,744	106,388	4,349	542,481		
Total liabilities	862,481	588,091	4,349	1,454,921		
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unearned revenue	199,627			199,627		
Total deferred inflows of resources	199,627			199,627		
Fund balance:						
Nonspendable	4,652,609		182,466	4,835,075		
Restricted	101,116	1,683	25,225	128,024		
Committed	77,215	1,003	-	77,215		
Assigned	93,844	350,379	417,317	861,540		
Unassigned	1,011,810	-	-	1,011,810		
Total fund balance	5,936,594	352,062	625,008	6,913,664		
		222,002				
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$ 6,998,702	\$ 940,153	\$ 629,357	\$ 8,568,212		
		, .,		,,		

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

For the Year June 30, 2013

	Major Fund General Fund		General School			Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:										
Real estate and personal property taxes	\$	8,544,520	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,544,520		
Intergovernmental		992,630		272,583		20,331		1,285,544		
Licenses, permits, and fees		385,139						385,139		
Investment Income		2,973				660		3,633		
State contribution to teachers' pension plan				136,869				136,869		
Other Revenue		1,947,350		38,896		162,184		2,148,430		
Total revenue		11,872,612		448,348		183,175		12,504,135		
Expenditures:										
General government		2,070,914						2,070,914		
Public safety		942,917						942,917		
Education				4,780,163				4,780,163		
Public works		1,427,515						1,427,515		
Recreation, library, and other		1,124,987				82,374		1,207,361		
Pension benefits								-		
State and county charges								-		
Debt service:										
Principal		1,179,858						1,179,858		
Interest		885,444						885,444		
Total expenditures		7,631,635		4,780,163		82,374		12,494,172		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		4,240,977		(4,331,815)		100,801		9,963		
Other financing sources (uses):										
Sale of easement		21,750						21,750		
Transfer from component unit		292,771						292,771		
Transfers in		3,873		4,437,861				4,441,734		
Transfers out		(4,417,861)		(20,000)		(3,873)		(4,441,734)		
Other financing sources (uses)		(4,099,467)		4,417,861		(3,873)		314,521		
Excess of revenue and other sources over										
expenditures and other uses		141,510		86,046		96,928		324,484		
Fund balance, July 1, 2012		5,795,084		266,016		528,080		6,589,180		
Fund balance, June 30, 2013	\$	5,936,594	\$	352,062	\$	625,008	\$	6,913,664		

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2013

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 6,913,664
Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets, net	37,270,034
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred inflows of resources in the funds.	199,627
Deferred outflows of resources relating to bond issuance costs amortized over	
the life of the payable	147,016
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding	
long-term debt whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(108,574)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period	
and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds Bonds and notes payable	(19,863,902)
Capital leases	(28,707)
Compensated absences	(376,735)
Other postemployment benefits	(77,000)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 24,075,423

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 324,484
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	(776,210)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred inflows of resources.	4,463
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	1,201,363
Bond issuance costs for long term debt are amortized over the course of the payable but are not reported as an expenditure on governmental fund statements	(9,429)
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest, is not reported until due.	(11,298)
The other postemployment benefit expense reported in the Statement of Activities requires the use of current financial resources and is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds	4,000
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences does not require the current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	 73,178
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 810,551

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds

		zater prise r tand	<u> </u>
	Sewer	Water	Total
	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise
Assets			
Current assets: Cash and short-term investments	\$ 89,748	\$ 312,192	\$ 401,940
Receivables, net:	\$ 69,746	\$ 312,192	\$ 401,940
User fees	168,858	165,410	334,268
Intergovernmental	365,353	1,980	367,333
Assessments and miscellaneous fees	6,873	-,, -,	6,873
Due from other funds	17,815	32,566	50,381
Total current assets	648,647	512,148	1,160,795
N.	·		
Non-current assets:	902 990	61 222	054 202
Land	892,880	61,322	954,202
Construction in progress Buildings, net	1 027 249	38,854 562,869	38,854
Infrastructure, net	1,937,348 2,473,235	3,706,253	2,500,217 6,179,488
Equipment, net	169,542	113,375	282,917
• •		·	
Total non-current assets Total assets	5,473,005 \$ 6,121,652	4,482,673 \$ 4,994,821	9,955,678 \$ 11,116,473
	\$ 0,121,032	\$ 4,994,821	\$ 11,116,473
Deferred outflows of resources			
None			
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6,121,652	\$ 4,994,821	\$ 11,116,473
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 195,267	\$ 23,837	\$ 219,104
Current portion of serial bonds payable	20,016	42,253	62,269
Current portion of compensated absences	17,442		17,442
Accrued interest payable	7,455	6,674	14,129
Due to other funds	531,233	676	531,909
Total current liabilities	771,413	73,440	844,853
Non-current liabilities:			
Serial bonds payable	1,369,555	1,386,106	2,755,661
Compensated absences	19,913		19,913
Total non-current liabilities	1,389,468	1,386,106	2,775,574
Total liabilities	2,160,881	1,459,546	3,620,427
Deferred inflows of resources			
None			
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-
Net Position	4.0==.0==	0.01= 115	# 100 11°
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,075,979	3,047,640	7,123,619
Restricted	20,000	405.625	20,000
Unrestricted	(135,208)	487,635	352,427
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of			
resources and net position	\$ 3,960,771	\$ 3,535,275	\$ 7,496,046

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds

For the Year June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities -Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds			
	Sewer Enterprise	Water Enterprise	Total Enterprise	
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 915,224	\$ 608,256	\$ 1,523,480	
Other revenues	159,491	29,685	189,176	
Total operating revenues	1,074,715	637,941	1,712,656	
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and benefits	644,996		644,996	
Services and supplies	475,982	127,618	603,600	
Depreciation	345,128	179,071	524,199	
Total operating expenses	1,466,106	306,689	1,772,795	
Operating income (loss)	(391,391)	331,252	(60,139)	
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment earnings	8,404	4,748	13,152	
Grant revenue	234,484	23,243	257,727	
Interest expense	(41,844)	(54,878)	(96,722)	
Amortization of bond issuance costs	(13,109)	(11,311)	(24,420)	
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	187,935	(38,198)	149,737	
Income (loss) before transfers	(203,456)	293,054	89,598	
TRANSFERS				
Transfer in - operating	264,341	_	264,341	
Transfers out - operating		(264,341)	(264,341)	
Total Transfers	264,341	(264,341)		
Change in net position	60,885	28,713	89,598	
Total net position, July 1, 2012	3,899,886	3,506,562	7,406,448	
Total net position, June 30, 2013	\$ 3,960,771	\$ 3,535,275	\$ 7,496,046	

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds					
	E	Sewer Enterprise	E i	Water nterprise	I	Total Enterprise
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Cash received from customers	\$	1,793,240	\$	541,519	\$	2,334,759
Cash due from (to) governments		(370,143)		44,058		(326,085)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,437,413)		(205,026)		(1,642,439)
Cash received from (to) other funds		(109,691)		16,551		(93,140)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		(124,007)		397,102		273,095
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Grant revenue		234,484		23,243		257,727
Transfers in (out)		264,341		(264,341)		
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		498,825		(241,098)		257,727
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Purchases and construction of capital assets		(740,092)		(1,434)		(741,526)
Acquisition of capital debt		486,811				486,811
Principal paid on debt		(41,844)		(52,045)		(93,889)
Debt administrative costs		(13,109)				(13,109)
Interest paid on capital debt		(34,389)		(48,204)		(82,593)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(342,623)		(101,683)		(444,306)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Interest and dividends		8,404		4,748		13,152
Net cash used by investing activities		8,404		4,748		13,152
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		40,599		59,069		99,668
Balances-beginning of the year		49,149		253,123		302,272
Balances-end of the year	\$	89,748	\$	312,192	\$	401,940
Displayed as:						
Cash and short-term investments	\$	89,748	\$	312,192	\$	401,940

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Business-type Activities -Enterprise Funds

	E	Sewer nterprise	Eı	Water nterprise	Total Enterprise
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash				_	
provided (used) by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$	(391,391)	\$	331,252	\$ (60,139)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash					
provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense		345,128		179,071	524,199
Change in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in user charges receivables, net		(68,580)		(73,179)	(141,759)
(Increase) decrease in utility lien and other receivables		787,105		20,815	807,920
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds		(379,605)		19,438	(360,167)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds		(106,198)		(2,887)	(109,085)
Increase (decrease) accounts payable and					
accrued expenses		(292,641)		(77,408)	(370,049)
Increase (decrease) compensated absences		(17,825)			(17,825)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	(124,007)	\$	397,102	\$ 273,095

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2013

	Agency Fund - <u>Student Activities</u>		
Assets:			
Cash and investments	\$	25,798	
Total assets	\$	25,798	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	4,418	
Deposits held		21,380	
Total liabilities		25,798	
Net Position:			
Total net position			
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$</u>	25,798	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town was incorporated in 1672 and is governed under a home rule charter adopted in 1988 and revised in 2001 and 2011. The charter provides for a Town Council/Town Manager form of government. Legislative authority is vested in a five-member Town Council elected to biennial terms. A five-member School Committee is vested with autonomous legislative authority over the Town's public school system. Members of the School Committee are elected to biennial terms.

The council-appointed Town Manager serves as chief executive officer over all municipal services including public safety, public works (highway, harbors, maintenance, and sanitation), health and social services, recreation, public improvements, planning, zoning and inspection, and general administrative services. The Superintendent of Schools, appointed by the School Committee, serves as the chief executive officer for the School Department, which provides elementary and secondary education to Town residents.

All legislative powers of the Town, except such powers as are reserved by state law or vested in the Financial Town Meeting by the Charter and by-laws enacted by the Town Council, are vested in the Town Council by the Charter, including the ordering of any tax, making of appropriations and transacting of any other business pertaining to the financial affairs of the Town.

In evaluating the inclusion of other separate and distinct legal entities as component units within its financial reporting structure, the Town applied the criteria prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units." A component unit is a legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable or for which the nature and significance of its relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. It was further noted through GASB 61 that the Land Trust and Town share a material financial relationship. Through the application of GASB Statement Nos. 14 and GASB 61 criteria, the Block Island Land Trust (Land Trust) has been presented as a component unit of the Town, hereinafter referred to as "component unit," in the accompanying government-wide financial statements. The separate financial statements of the Land Trust can be obtained from the Block Island Land Trust, PO Box 220, Block Island, RI 02807.

An elected Board of Trustees governs the Land Trust. The purpose of the Land Trust is to promote preservation of the environment and character of the Town; preserve suitable open spaces for recreation and for the conservation of forestry and wildlife; promote responsible development of real estate and sound conservational practices; protect environmentally sensitive or threatened existing and/or future fresh-water wellfields, aquifer recharge areas and wetlands; and to promote public access and views of harbors, ponds, marshes, farmland or forest situated in the Town. Upon termination or dissolution of the Land Trust, title to all remaining funds, land and land rights will vest with the Town. The Land Trust is included in the Town's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational and financial relationships with the Town.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements

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

The government-wide 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.

C. Basic Financial Statements - 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:

Total assets plus deferred outflows, liabilities plus deferred inflows, 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

Total assets plus deferred outflows, liabilities plus deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

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

1. Governmental Funds

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

- a. **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 and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.
- b. Special Revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Town's only major special revenue fund is the School Department.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Governmental Funds (Continued)

- c. Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays. The Town's capital project fund is the Old Harbor Dock Construction Fund, which is a nonmajor fund.
- d. Permanent funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the Town's programs. The Town's only permanent fund is the Cemetery Fund, which is a nonmajor fund.

2. 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. Both of the Town's enterprise funds, Sewer Fund and Water Fund, are major funds. The Town has no internal service funds.

3. Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held by the Town in a trustee or agency capacity; therefore, they cannot be used to support the Town's own programs. The Town's only fiduciary funds are agency funds which are established when the Town holds assets in custody for others in an agency capacity.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government wide-financial statements, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements, including the component unit, are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. 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 inflows of resources. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

GASB 63 amends GASB 34 to incorporate deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources into the financial reporting model. Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. It has a positive effect on net position, similar to assets. Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. It has a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, special assessments, payments in lieu of taxes, federal impact aid, state aid, telephone, hotel and meals taxes collected by the State of Rhode Island (the State) on behalf of the Town, 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; therefore, they 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 actually 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.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the 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 nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Sewer Fund and the Water Fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Financial Statements Amounts

1. Property taxes

Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year they are levied and become available. Taxes are levied in July on (a) eighty 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, reduced by the amount exempt under the Motor Vehicle Phase-Out Program and local ordinance. Taxes levied in July are payable on the 15th day of August. Taxes may be paid in quarterly installments on August 15, November 15, February 15 and May 15.

Rhode Island general laws restrict the Town's ability to increase either its total tax levy or its tax rates by more than 4% over that of the preceding fiscal year for 2013.

2. Intergovernmental revenues

State aid is recognized as revenue in the year in which funds are appropriated by the Rhode Island General Assembly, provided they are collected during the same fiscal year or during the period of availability.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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.

4. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Financial Statements Amounts

5. Investments

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.

6. Interfund transactions

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. State statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds custodial credit risk or other risks.

Interfund receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds".

7. Farm, Forest and Open Space

Certain taxpayers can file for reclassification of land assessments in accordance with farm, forest and open space guidelines. Subsequent land use changes within a ten-year period for farm or fifteen-year period for forest or open space result in the assessment of a land use change tax.

8. Capital Assets

Government-wide financial statements:

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.

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.

The Town is exempt from reporting the value of prior infrastructure assets in its financial statements; however, the Town elected to report infrastructure assets commencing July 1, 2005. The value of business-type fund infrastructure assets is fully reported and depreciated as applicable in the enterprise fund financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Financial Statements Amounts (Continued)

8. Capital Assets (Continued)

Government-wide financial statements:

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 position. 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:

	Years
Land improvements	30
Buildings and improvements	10-30
Furniture and fixtures	5
Motor vehicles and vessels	5-10
Machinery and equipment	5-10
Infrastructure	30

Capital assets of the component unit consist principally of nondepreciable land, which is stated at cost, if acquired, or estimated fair value at date of donation, if donated.

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

Fund financial statements:

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

9. Bond issuance costs

Bond issuance costs for government-wide operations and proprietary funds are deferred and amortized over the terms of the bonds using the straight-line method. In governmental funds, bond issuance costs are recognized as debt service expenditures in the current period.

10. 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.

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 expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund(s) that will pay it.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Financial Statements Amounts (Continued)

11. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations (including compensated absences) are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond issuance 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. The face amount of debt issued is reported as another financing source. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses.

12. Fund equity/net position

Government-wide financial statements:

The Town's net positions have been segregated into the following three components:

- a) Net Investment in Capital Assets to account for capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b) Restricted Net Position Net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position used are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c) Unrestricted Net Position Unrestricted equity consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted net position" or "net investment in capital assets".

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

- a) Nonspendable amounts that cannot be spent because they are either a) not in spendable form or b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact
- b) 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.
- c) 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 at a Financial Town Meeting. Formal action is required to approve, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Financial Statements Amounts (Continued)

12. Fund equity/net position (continued)

Fund financial statements

Assigned - amounts that are intended by the Town to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed

The Town Council has 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.

13. Deferred Inflows of Resources (formerly known as 'deferred revenue')

In the governmental fund financial statement, deferred inflows of resources represent funds received in advance of being owed or receivables which will be collected and included in revenues of future fiscal years.

In the General fund, deferred inflows of resources relate to revenue that is measurable, but not available.

In the Special Revenue funds, deferred inflows of revenues represents amounts received in advance of expenditures incurred for certain grants.

In the government-wide financial statements revenue is recorded when earned. Therefore, for these statements deferred inflows of resources represents only unearned revenues.

NOTE 2: Compliance and Accountability

Budget Requirements, Accounting and Reporting

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

Actual revenue and expenditures in the budgetary basis statements of revenues and expenditures for the General Fund and the School Department are presented on the budgetary basis which includes the net effect of not budgeting for certain other items. Thus, the actual revenues and expenditures differ from those in the governmental fund financial statements which are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 3: Deposits and Investments

At June 30, 2013, the carrying amount of the Tow's deposits was \$2,670,429, including \$1,555,737 of cash equivalents, and the total bank balance was \$3,076,947. Included in these balances are deposits of agency funds totaling \$25,799.

The Town continues to maintain its collateralization and custodian agreement with the Washington Trust Company whereby certain funds are collateralized and held in the Town's name.

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

The Town has not experienced any losses of funds in excess of federally insured limits held in any financial institutions. Management feels that the Town is not exposed to any significant credit risk related to cash.

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

At June 30, 2013, deposits are categorized as follows:

	Insured/ Collateralized in Town's Name	Maturities	Total Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Deposits:				
Demand deposits	1,121,779		1,515,938	1,107,478
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,379		5,379	4,491
Petty cash				2,723
Certificates of deposit	741,590	7-16-13/8-06-13	741,590	741,695
Money market	814,041		814,041	814,042
	\$ 2,682,789		\$ 3,076,947	\$ 2,670,429

At June 30, 2013, deposits and investment of the component unit are categorized as follows:

Туре	Maturities	Total Bank Balance	Carrying Value
Deposits, demand deposits		\$ 741,519	\$ 739,114
Investment, United States Treasury Bill	7/16/2013		\$ 500,002

NOTE 4: Assets Held In Trust

The Town's library is the beneficiary of the Island Free Library Endowment Fund held by the Rhode Island Foundation. Since the assets are administered at the discretion of the trustee, which has the unilateral power to redirect the use of the assets to another beneficiary, the assets are not included in the accompanying financial statements. The fair value of these assets at June 30, 2013 totaled approximately \$41,433.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 5: Interfund Receivables/Payables

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	I	Oue from	Due to Other Funds		
	O	ther Funds			
Governmental funds:					
General fund	\$	532,861	\$	431,744	
School department		481,451		106,388	
Nonmajor governmental funds		9,697		4,349	
Proprietary funds:					
Water		32,566		676	
Sewer		17,815		531,233	
	\$	1,074,390	\$	1,074,390	

The interfund receivables and payable arose from normal operations - principally payroll and school appropriations.

Interfund transaction:

Interfund transactions at June 30, 2013 were as follows:

	Oth	er Financing	Other Financing			
	<u>Sources</u>			<u>Uses</u>		
Governmental Funds						
General Fund	\$	3,873	\$	4,417,861		
School Department		4,437,861		20,000		
Non-Major governmental Funds		-		3,873		
Proprietary Funds						
Water				264,341		
Sewer		264,341				
Totals	\$	4,706,075	\$	4,706,075		

Funds were transferred from water to sewer in fiscal year 2013 in order to cover operating costs that are more appropriately related to the water fund.

There were \$4,417,861 worth of funds which were transferred from the General fund to the School Department. This transfer of funds was made in accordance with the current year appropriation, therefore, it was anticipated prior to the beginning of the fiscal year by the Town and School.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 6: Capital Assets

	Balance July 1, 2012	Restatement	Balance Restated	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2013	
Governmental Activities:							
Not Being Depreciated:							
Land	\$ 18,909,776	\$ -	\$ 18,909,776	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,909,776	
Construction in progress	80,957		80,957	31,240	80,957	31,240	
Subtotal	18,990,733		18,990,733	31,240	80,957	18,941,016	
Other Capital Assets:							
Infrastructure	1,810,045		1,810,045			1,810,045	
Land improvements	4,591,560		4,591,560	95,999		4,687,559	
Buildings and improvements	20,302,256		20,302,256	49,021		20,351,277	
Machinery and equipment	1,072,500	45,470	1,117,970	76,439		1,194,409	
Office equipment and furniture	745,873	(204,948)	540,925	11,549		552,474	
Library books and textbooks	-	150,378	150,378	14,557		164,935	
Automobiles & Vessels	1,944,842	9,100	1,953,942	115,037	23,055	2,045,924	
Subtotal	30,467,076		30,467,076	362,602	23,055	30,806,623	
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Infrastructure	275,108		275,108	61,807		336,915	
Land improvements	873,384		873,384	161,982		1,035,366	
Buildings and improvements	7,404,447		7,404,447	682,692		8,087,139	
Machinery and equipment	770,129	35,291	805,420	65,952		871,372	
Office equipment and furniture	519,847	(162,030)	357,817	28,773		386,590	
Library books and textbooks	-	117,539	117,539	13,658		131,197	
Automobiles & Vessels	1,568,650	(13,955)	1,554,695	74,331		1,629,026	
Subtotal	11,411,565	(23,155)	11,388,410	1,089,195		12,477,605	
Net other capital assets	19,055,511	23,155	19,078,666	(726,593)	23,055	18,329,018	
Net capital assets	\$ 38,046,244	\$ 23,155	\$ 38,069,399	\$ (695,353)	\$ 104,012	\$ 37,270,034	
Depreciation was charged to function	ns as follows:						
General government	\$ 146,853						
Public safety	88,341						
Public works	236,954						
Recreation, library, and other	195,357						
Education	421,690						
	\$ 1,089,195						

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 6: Capital Assets (Continued)

			Beginning			
	Balance	-	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2012	Restatement	Restated	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2013
Business-type activities:						
Not Being Depreciated:						
Land	\$ 982,190	\$ -	\$ 982,190	\$ -	\$ 27,987.00	\$ 954,203
Construction in progress	516,217		516,217	740,933	1,218,296	38,854
Subtotal	1,498,407		1,498,407	740,933	1,246,283	993,057
Other Capital Assets:						
Buildings and improvements	4,969,521	-	4,969,521	-	-	4,969,521
Equipment	1,474,206	-	1,474,206	6,290	29,690	1,450,806
Underground piping	10,879,583	-	10,879,583	1,259,142	32,000	12,106,725
Wells/reserves osmosis/water supply	1,194,448		1,194,448			1,194,448
Subtotal	18,517,758		18,517,758	1,265,432	61,690	19,721,500
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements	2,307,586	-	2,307,586	161,714	-	2,469,300
Equipment	1,133,159	(3,000)	1,130,159	64,421	26,690	1,167,890
Underground piping	6,540,360	1	6,540,361	271,521	30,400	6,781,482
Wells/reserves osmosis/water supply	313,664		313,664	26,543		340,207
Subtotal	10,294,769	(2,999)	10,291,770	524,199	57,090	10,758,879
Net other capital assets	8,222,989	2,999	8,225,988	741,233	4,600	8,962,621
Net capital assets	\$ 9,721,396	\$ 2,999	\$ 9,724,395	\$ 1,482,166	\$ 1,250,883	\$ 9,955,678

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Business-type activities:

 Sewer
 \$ 345,128

 Water
 179,071

 \$ 524,199

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations

At summary of long-term obligations as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Primary Government							Unit Unit
		vernmental Activities		asiness-type Activities		Total		ock Island and Trust
Bonds and notes	\$	19,718,231	\$	2,817,917	\$	22,536,148	\$	357,228
Deferred amounts:	Ψ	1>,/10,201	Ψ	2,017,517	Ψ	22,000,110	Ψ	007,220
On refunding		(274,404)				(274,404)		
On premium		420,075		_		420,075		_
•								
		19,863,902		2,817,917		22,681,819		357,228
Capital leases		28,707				28,707		
Other post-employment benefit obligation		77,000				77,000		
Accrued compensated absences		376,735		37,355		414,090		
Total debt outstanding		20,346,344		2,855,272		23,201,616		357,228
Less portion due within one year		1,596,148		79,710		1,675,858		
Total long term debt outstanding	\$	18,750,196	\$	2,775,561	\$	21,525,758	\$	357,228

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2013	Due within one year
Governmenal activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Bonds and notes	\$ 20,851,332	\$ -	\$ 1,133,101	\$ 19,718,231	\$ 1,370,143
Deferred amounts:					
For issuance costs					
On refunding	(255,705)		(18,699)	(274,404)	27,851
On premium	448,133		(28,058)	420,075	39,548
Total bonds payable	21,043,760	-	1,086,344	19,863,902	1,437,542
Capital Leases	50,212		21,505	28,707	22,797
Other port-employment benefit obligation	81,000		4,000	77,000	68,000
Accrued compensated	01,000		.,000	,,,,,,,,,	00,000
absences	449,913		(73,178)	523,091	67,809
Total long-term obligations	\$ 21,624,885	<u>\$</u>	\$ 1,038,671	\$ 20,492,700	\$ 1,596,148
Business-type activities:					
Bonds and notes	\$ 2,413,697	404,220	-	2,817,917	62,268
Accrued compensated absences	55,180		(17,825)	37,355	17,442
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,468,877	\$ 404,220	\$ (17,825)	\$ 2,855,272	\$ 79,710
Total government-wide obligations	\$ 24,093,762	\$ 404,220	\$ 1,020,846	\$ 23,347,972	\$ 1,675,858
Component unit: Bonds and notes	\$ 57,877	\$ 299,351	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 357,228	<u>\$ -</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

General obligation bonds and notes:

General obligation bonds currently outstanding for governmental activities are as follows:

Purpose	Amount of original issue	Fiscal year of issue	Interest rate	Fiscal year of maturity	Balance, July 1, 2012	<u>New issues</u>	Retirements	Balance, June 30, 2013
Governmental activities:								
2010 Bond	\$ 3,440,000	2010	3.0-4.0%	2030	\$ 3,215,000	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,095,000
2009 Bond	2,975,000	2009	2.25-4.5%	2029	2,590,000		150,000	2,440,000
Town Hall Construction 2006	1,350,000	2006	4.0-4.75%	2026	930,000		70,000	860,000
School Construction 2006	1,100,000	2006	4.0-4.75%	2026	770,000		55,000	715,000
School Construction 2005	7,160,000	2005	3.5-4.25%	2025	5,410,000		305,000	5,105,000
Hodge Property	1,000,000	2002	2.5-5.0%	2022	-		45,000	-
Hodge Property	3,500,000	2002	2.5-5.0%	2022	-		165,000	-
Thomas Property	240,000	2012	5.25%	2022	232,332		19,101	213,231
BILT 2012 New Money	2,364,000	2012	2.0-4.0%	2032	2,364,000		99,000	2,265,000
1998 BILT (Refunding)	311,000	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	311,000		51,000	260,000
Hodge Property (Refunding)	599,940	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	599,940		11,110	588,830
Hodge Property (Refunding)	2,100,060	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	2,100,060		38,890	2,061,170
Refunding bond - school (Refunding)	1,140,340	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	1,140,340		104,780	1,035,560
Town library (Refunding)	744,120	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	744,120		68,373	675,747
Town hall (Refunding)	444,540	2012	2.0-4.0%	2022	444,540	-	40,847	403,693
Total	\$ 28,469,000				\$20,851,332	\$ -	\$1,343,101	\$19,718,231

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

General obligation bonds and notes:

Bonds and notes currently outstanding for business-type activities are as follows:

	Amount of	Fiscal year		Fiscal year	Balance,			Balance,
Purpose	original issue	of issue	Interest rate	of maturity	July 1, 2012	New issues	Retirements	June 30, 2013
Enterprise Funds:								
Wastewater Fund								
Headworks	\$ 349,000	2007	4.13%	2047	\$ 329,627	\$ -	\$ 4,367	\$ 325,260
Sewer Improvements	192,500	2006	4.375%	2046	180,085	-	2,397	177,688
Land	472,175	2005	4.25%	2045	434,893	-	6,270	428,623
Sewer Improvements	458,000	2012	2.75%	2052	<u>-</u>	458,000		458,000
Total wastewater	1,471,675				944,605	458,000	13,034	1,389,571
Water Fund								
Discharge	442,000	2007	4.125%	2047	417,470	-	5,541	411,929
Water supply	450,000	2011	3.25%	2051	444,361	-	5,822	438,539
Water supply	179,445	2005	4.25%	2045	165,274	-	2,383	162,891
Clean Water GOB	614,287	2004	3.26%	2024	442,000		27,000	415,000
Total water	1,685,732				1,469,105		40,746	1,428,359
Total enterprise	\$ 3,157,407				\$ 2,413,710	\$ 458,000	\$ 53,780	\$ 2,817,930
Component Unit								
Land acquisition	450,000	2004	6.00%	2013	57,876		57,876	
	\$ 450,000				\$ 57,876	\$ -	\$ 57,876	\$ -

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

General obligation bonds and notes (continued):

At June 30, 2013, scheduled annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds and notes are as follows:

Governmental activities:

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	
2014	\$ 1,370,143	\$ 715,416	\$ 2,085,559	
2015	1,391,241	670,067	2,061,308	
2016	1,447,377	623,556	2,070,933	
2017	1,488,620	574,338	2,062,958	
2018	1,464,910	524,448	1,989,358	
2018-2022	7,405,940	1,833,589	9,239,529	
2023-2027	3,895,000	665,035	4,560,035	
2028-2032	1,255,000	98,600	1,353,600	
	\$19,718,231	\$ 5,705,048	\$ 25,423,280	
Business-type activities:				
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	
2014	\$ 62,269	\$ 105,736	\$ 168,005	
2015	64,559	103,440	167,999	
2016	66,899	101,037	167,935	
2017	69,290	98,524	167,814	
2018	71,736	95,900	167,636	
2019-2023	404,401	435,531	839,932	
2024-2028	350,944	357,698	708,642	
2029-2033	323,075	299,120	622,195	
2034-2038	389,859	232,336	622,195	
2039-2043	470,811	151,385	622,195	
2044-2048	399,691	58,115	457,806	
2049-2053	144,416	11,067	155,483	
	\$ 2,817,948	\$ 2,049,888	\$ 4,867,836	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

General obligation bonds and notes (continued):

Component unit:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total		
2014	\$ 357,228	\$ 143,688	\$ 500,916		
2015	352,228	133,921	486,149		
2016	368,895	124,304	493,199		
2017	381,673	114,187	495,860		
2018	354,451	103,737	458,188		
2019-2023	1,536,695	371,492	1,908,187		
2024-2028	630,000	198,200	828,200		
2029-2032	605,000	61,800	666,800		
Capital leases:	\$ 4,586,170	\$ 1,251,330	\$ 5,837,500		
Capital leases.					
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total		
2014	\$ 22,797	\$ 1,075	\$ 23,872		
2015	5,910	58	5,968		
	\$ 28,707	\$ 1,133	\$ 29,840		

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, and are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. In addition, general obligation bonds have been issued to refund previously outstanding general obligation bonds.

Rhode Island General Law caps 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 non-tax revenues and special exemptions are granted for other purposes as well. The assessed value of the Town's properties at December 31, 2010 was \$22,681,845, limiting the amount of non-exempted general obligation bonds outstanding to \$52,560,356. At June 30, 2013, general obligation bonds outstanding totaled \$19,718,231, including amounts which are exempt from the cap.

On June 6, 2012, the Town issued \$5,340,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 3.0% to advance refund \$5,500,000 of outstanding 2002 various purpose general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.25%. The net proceeds of \$5,594,732, which reflect \$324,872 of bond premium monies used to purchase U.S. Government securities, and the payment of \$31,079 in underwriting fees and \$39,061 in cost of issuance fees were deposited with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2002 various purpose general obligation bonds. As a result, the 2002 various purpose general obligation bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the government-wide statement of net position.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

General obligation bonds and notes (continued):

The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt of \$123,184. The Town completed the advance refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 11 years by \$819,487 and to obtain an economic gain of \$719,827.

The component unit may request that the Town issue bonds for the purpose of financing its activities. On November 15, 2002, the Town issued general obligation bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000, of which \$3,500,000 was designated to finance the acquisition of open space and farmland by the component unit. These funds were used to purchase the 24.8 acre Hodge Property for an aggregate sale price of \$8,500,000. The component unit, the Town, and each of the other two unrelated third parties are identified as the buyers, and the agreement between the buyers and seller is executed as a single contract, according an undivided interest in the property among the four parties. On June 6, 2012, the Town issued \$2,364,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 3.0% to refinance the acquisition of open space by the component unit.

In 2003, the component unit issued a note to the Town in the amount of \$3,500,000 as its portion of the Town's general obligation bond related to the acquisition of the Hodge Property. The terms and payments required on this note generally coincide with the interest rates, principal installments and maturities of the related general obligation bond of the Town. In 2013, as a result of the refunding and the additional bond, as discussed above, the balance of the note receivable from the component unit at June 30, 2013 was \$4,586,170.

Accrued compensated absences:

Compensated absences typically have been liquidated in the General and School Department governmental funds and in the Sewer Fund.

Other post-employment benefits:

Plan Description

The School Department of New Shoreham Post-Employment benefit is a single employer defined benefit postretirement health insurance plan. The School Department provides health benefits to its public school professional staff with 20 years of accumulated service. A teacher at the Block Island School may continue to receive the same health care coverage as offered to the bargaining unit for five contract years, until Medicare takes over or age 65, whichever occurs first. The Plan does not issue a standalone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended through provisions of Rhode Island General Law, Town Ordinances and through collective bargaining. The plan is financed based on pay as you go basis.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Other post-employment benefits (continued):

Annual OPEB and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions" (GASB-45). The Town's annual OPEB cost is calculated using an alternative measurement method. As set forth in paragraph 11 of Implementation Guide GASB 45, a sole employer may use the alternative measurement method if the plan (single-employer plan) has fewer than one hundred total plan members and the Town of New Shoreham has a total of 30 plan members. The Town's annual other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated using the estimated amounts that will be paid or payable to covered employees based upon their current actual years of service and the current premium cost (without regard to inflation). For the year ended June 30, 2013, covered payroll under the plan amounts to \$1,914,246 and OPEB expense is \$68,000; which is included in the obligation reported by the Town. The estimated undiscounted total liability for post-employment benefits is as follows:

	 2013	 2012
Fully vested employees Non-vested employees	\$ 766,367 101,072	\$ 814,030 1,024,351
Total liability	\$ 867,439	\$ 1,838,381

NOTE 8: Fund Balance Classification

	Major Funds			s	Non-Major Funds				
		General		School		Special	P	ermanent	
		Fund	De	partment	1	Revenue		Trust	 Total
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable:									
Corpus of endowment funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	182,466	\$ 182,466
In Form		66,439							66,439
Trust fund receivable		4,586,170							4,586,170
Restricted for:									
Bond proceeds for Thomas Property		101,116							101,116
Bond proceeds for Old Harbor Dock						25,225			25,225
School lunch operations				1,683					1,683
Committed to:									
North light purposes		30,984							30,984
Old harbor dock purposes		46,231							46,231
Assigned to:									
Public safety equipment		93,844		-					93,844
Educational purposes				350,379					350,379
Recreational, library, and other purposes						417,317			417,317
Unassigned:		1,011,810							1,011,810
	\$	5,936,594	\$	352,062	\$	442,542	\$	182,466	\$ 6,913,664

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9: Employee Retirement Systems

All eligible employees of the Town are covered by one of two pension plans: the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Teachers' Plan) or the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Municipal Plan). The Teachers' Plan covers all School Department personnel certified by the Rhode Island Department of Education who are or have been engaged in teaching as a principal occupation. Business managers are also eligible to participate. The Municipal Plan covers substantially all of the Town's employees except public school teachers. Total covered payroll under both plans during 2013 was \$4,218,959. Total Town payroll was \$5,997,752 for the same period.

Effective July 1, 2012, the State administered retirement system which covers local teachers and certain municipal employees was modified to include both defined benefit and defined contribution plan components.

Teacher Employees' Retirement System (ERS) - Defined Benefit Plan

Plan Description:

All full-time teachers, principals, school nurses and certain other school officials (including the superintendent) in the Town of New Shoreham's school system must participate in ERS, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan administered by the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (the System). The plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits (as well as annual cost of living allowances if certain conditions have been met) as outlined in Chapters 36-10 and 16-16 of the Rhode Island General Laws (RIGL). The benefits may be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Financial statements for the Teachers' Plan are issued separately and may be obtained from the Employee's Retirement System, 50 Service Avenue, 2nd floor, Warwick, RI 02886. Total covered payroll under the Teachers' Plan for the year ended June 30, 2013 was approximately \$1,914,246.

Funding Policy:

The funding policy is outlined in RIGL sections 16-16-22 and 36-10-2 (which can be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly). Active plan members must contribute 3.75% of his/her compensation. The Town of New Shoreham and the State are collectively required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate expressed as a percentage of total compensation paid to the active membership. The employer contribution is split and paid 40% by the State and 60% by the school district with the exception of teachers who work in federally funded programs where 100% is paid by the school district and reimbursed by the federal government. For fiscal 2013, the total employer rate 17.87% (7.15% State share and 10.72% local share). The State share of the employer contribution rate includes the total cost of prior contribution deferrals which was .28% for fiscal 2013.

The Town of New Shoreham contributed \$207,768, \$228,330 and \$197,367 during the fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, equal to 100% of the actuarially required contributions for those respective years. For financial reporting purposes, the State's share of contributions are reflected as on behalf-payments and are included as both revenue and expenditures in the accompanying financial statements.

Effective July 1, 2012, the State administered retirement system was modified to include both defined benefit and defined contribution plan components. General employees participate in a hybrid plan that combines both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Police and fire employees participate only in the defined benefit plan unless they do not participate in Social Security in which case they also participate in the defined contribution plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9: Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) - Defined Benefit Plan

Plan Description:

All full-time Town of New Shoreham (general and police) employees participate in MERS, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (the System). The plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits and an optional cost of living adjustment (COLA) as outlined in Chapter 45-21 and Chapter 45-21.2 of the Rhode Island General Laws (RIGL). The benefits may be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

General Employee Units:

Retirement eligibility and plan benefits – Service credits accrued at June 30, 2012 are protected under the Rhode Island Retirement Security Act. Beginning July 1, 2012, members receive a benefit accrual of 1.0% per year. Effective July 1, 2012 the retirement age mirrors the Social Security Normal Retirement Age not to exceed age 67. Benefits are based on the five-year average compensation multiplied by the accumulated service credit percentage. Joint and survivor retirement benefit options are available.

Police and Fire units

Retirement eligibility and plan benefits - Effective July 1, 2012 the benefit accrual for all plans is 2.0% per year based on the five-year average compensation, exclusive of overtime. Retirement age is 55 years old with 25 years of total service or for members with five years of service but less than 25 years of service the new retirement age will mirror the Social Security Normal Retirement Age not to exceed 67. Police officers or firefighters who were at least 45 years old, had 10 or more years of contributing service and were eligible to retire prior to age 52 under the law in effect on June 30, 2012, may retire at age 52. Police and fire employees may retire with a reduced pension benefit if they have 20 years of service and are within five years of their retirement eligibility. The actuarially reduced benefit is calculated based on how close the member is to the eligibility date that is prescribed in the Rhode Island Retirement Security Act. Joint and survivor retirement benefit options are available.

For MERS units electing the Cost of Living Adjustment option

Cost of Living Adjustments – Pursuant to the Rhode Island Retirement Security Act, the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) has been suspended for any unit whose funding level is less than 80%. The COLA provision can be reviewed in a five-year interval. When the funding level of a plan exceeds 80%, eligible retirees may receive a COLA annually effective on their date of retirement plus one month. The COLA will be calculated as the five (5) year smoothed investment rate of return less 5.50%, with a 0.00% floor and a 4.00% cap. COLA will be delayed until the later of age 55 or three years after retirement. The COLA will be applied to the first \$25,000 of benefits indexed annually.

For all MERS units

<u>Disability retirement provisions</u> - The plan also provides nonservice-connected disability benefits after 5 years of service; service-connected disability pensions with no minimum service requirement.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9: Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) - Defined Benefit Plan (Continued)

Plan Funding Policy:

The funding policy is outlined in RIGL sections 45-21-41, 45-21-42, 45-21.2-14 and 45-21-52 (which can be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly).

General Employee Units:

Active non police and fire members must contribute 1% if no COLA or 2% with COLA of his/her compensation.

Police and Fire Units:

Active police and fire members must contribute 7% if no COLA or 8% with COLA of his/her compensation.

The Town of New Shoreham is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate expressed as a percentage of total compensation paid to the active membership. The rate for fiscal year 2013 was 10.72%.

Annual Pension Cost:

The Town of New Shoreham's annual pension cost of \$240,513 for MERS was equal to the Town of New Shoreham's required and actual contributions.

General Employee Unit:

Three Year Trend Information for MERS (amounts in thousands)							
Fiscal Year	Annual Pension	Percentage of APC	Net Pension				
Ending	Cost (APC)	Contributed	Obligation				
6/30/2013	\$176,395	100%	\$176,395				
6/30/2012	259,682	100%	259,682				
6/30/2011	259,657	100%	259,657				

Police Employee Unit:

Three Year Trend Information for MERS (amounts in thousands)						
Fiscal	Year	Annual Pension	Percentage of APC	Net Pension		
Ending		Cost (APC)	Contributed	Obligation		
6/30/2013		\$64,118	100%	\$64,118		
6/30/2012		84,430	100%	84,430		
6/30/2011		89,685	100%	89,685		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9: Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) - Defined Benefit Plan (Continued)

Annual Pension Cost (Continued):

The required contribution for fiscal 2013 was determined as part of the actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2010. The most recent valuation of the plans within the system was performed as of June 30, 2012. The actuarial methods and assumptions used in those valuations are summarized in the following table:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions Used in the MERS June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2012 Valuations

Actuarial Cost Method Entry	Age Normal - the Individual Entry Age
-----------------------------	---------------------------------------

Actuarial Cost methodology is used.

Amortization Method Level Percent of Payroll – Closed

Equivalent Single Remaining
Amortization Period
25 years as of June 30, 2010
23 years as of June 30, 2012
Asset Valuation Method
5 Year Smoothed Market

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

General Employees

Projected Salary Increases 4.00% to 8.00%

Police & Fire Employees

4.25% to 14.25%

Inflation 2.75%

Cost of Living Adjustments are equal to the average five-year fund asset performance (percent) greater than 5.5% up to a maximum of 4% - the COLA is to be applied to the first \$25,000 of benefits, indexed over time. COLA is delayed until the later of Social Security eligibility age or 3 years after retirement. For MERS Police and Fire, COLA is delayed until the later of age 55 or 3 years after retirement. A 2% COLA is assumed after July 1, 2012.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

General Employees Unit:

		Actuarial				
	Actuarial	Accrued				UAAL as a
	Value of	Liability	Unfunded			Percentage
	Assets	(AAL) –	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Actuarial	(a)	Entry Age	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
Valuation Date		(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)
June 30, 2012	\$5,452,977	\$5,459,677	\$6,680	99.9%	\$2,099,553	0.3 %

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9: Employee Retirement Systems (Continued)

Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) - Defined Benefit Plan (Continued)

Funded Status and Funding Progress (Continued):

Police Employees Unit:

		Actuarial				
	Actuarial	Accrued				UAAL as a
	Value of	Liability	Unfunded			Percentage
	Assets	(AAL) –	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Actuarial	(a)	Entry Age	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
Valuation Date		(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)
June 30, 2012	\$947.945	\$1,488,538	\$540.593	63.7%	\$227.275	237.9 %

Defined Contribution Plan

Plan Description:

Employees participating in the defined benefit plan(s), as described above, also participate in a defined contribution plan of the Employees' Retirement System as authorized by General Law Chapter 36-10.3. The defined contribution plan is established under IRS section 401(a) and is administered by TIAA-CREF and the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (the System). Employees may choose among various investment options available to plan participants.

Employee contributions are immediately vested while employer contributions are vested after three years of contributory service. Contributions required under the plan by both the employee and employer are established by the General Laws, which are subject to amendment by the General Assembly.

Amounts in the defined contribution plan are available to participants in accordance with Internal Revenue Service guidelines for such plans.

Plan Funding Policy:

The funding policy is outlined in RIGL chapter 36-10.3 (which can be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly). Active plan members must contribute 5% of his/her compensation and the Town of New Shoreham is required to contribute 1%. The plan members and Town of New Shoreham contributed \$95,712 and \$11,485, respectively, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

NOTE 10: Risk Management

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. (the Trust) which provides coverage for property/liability and workers' compensation 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 \$3,000,000 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, 2013.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 10: Risk Management (Continued)

The Town insures five properties located in Flood Zone A through First American Property & Casualty Insurance Company and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The Town also participates in the Health Pool (the Pool), a non-profit, public entity risk pool which provides programs of liability, workers' compensation, and health insurance coverage to Rhode Island cities, towns and other governmental units. Upon joining the Pool, members execute a member agreement. That document, pursuant to which the Pool was established and operates, outlines the rights and responsibilities of both the members and the Pool. Members of the Pool participate in the Pool's health insurance plan administered through the Trust and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island (BCBSRI). The Pool sets annual contribution rates for the subscribers of each member for each program offered. The Pool agreement requires that those contribution rates be set at a level sufficient, in the aggregate, to satisfy the funding requirements of the Pool. The contributions of each member are deposited into the General Fund and are used to pay for claims, reinsurance and all administrative expenses.

NOTE 11: Litigation

The Town is a party to various claims, legal actions, and complaints. It is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these cases; as a result, no liability has been recorded in the financial statements. In the opinion of the Town's management and Town Solicitor, these matters are not anticipated to have a material financial impact on the Town.

NOTE 12: Commitments and Contingencies

During 2007, the component unit acquired a partial interest in a fee title ownership of the Kalba property for approximately \$483,000. The remainder of the ownership was acquired by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for \$490,000, payable in 10 annual installments of \$49,000 plus interest at 6% commencing January 15, 2008. The component unit and TNC entered into an agreement whereby in the event that the component unit pays any or all of the amounts due under TNC's promissory note, the parties will equitably adjust their respective interests in the ownership. In 2013, the component unit made the fifth installment plus interest totaling \$63,700.

Amounts received or receivable from granter agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by granter 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 granter cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. Total federal financial assistance received by the Town approximated \$735,000 for the year ended June 30, 2013.

NOTE 13: Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 5, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

	Original Budget					
	Encumbrances Carried to FY 13	Budget As Adopted	Total Available	Actual	Encumbrances Carried To FY 14	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:						
Taxes	\$ -	\$ 8,531,596	\$ 8,531,596	\$ 8,551,583		\$ 19,987
Intergovernmental		841,826	841,826	992,630		150,804
Licenses, permits, and fees		352,750	352,750	385,139		32,389
Interest and investment		4,000	4,000	2,973		(1,027)
Other revenues		1,529,619	1,529,619	1,947,350		417,731
Total revenues		11,259,791	11,259,791	11,879,675		619,884
Expenditures:						
General government	_	1,003,903	1,003,903	1,369,977		(366,074)
Finance administration		304,688	304,688	286,837		17,851
Fire, rescue, and emergency services		273,207	273,207	273,668		(461)
Police		608,430	608,430	605,147		3,283
Town highways and maintenance		434,341	434,341	393,199		41,142
State roads		358,424	358,424	308,493		49,931
Harbors		436,697	436,697	460,534		(23,837)
Building official		195,343	195,343	189,906		5,437
Recreation		299,382	299,382	332,224		(32,842)
Library		426,152	426,152	437,852		(11,700)
GIS / Technology		125,782	125,782	113,198		12,584
Boards and commissions		153,472	153,472	151,973		1,499
Community support		299,602	299,602	306,856		(7,254)
Grant support		=	-	87,676		(87,676)
Capital Outlay	29,249	304,505	333,754	248,793	93,844	(8,883)
Debt Service		1,881,865	1,881,865	2,065,302		(183,437)
Total expenditures	29,249	7,105,793	7,135,042	7,631,635	93,844	(590,437)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(29,249)	4,153,998	4,124,749	4,248,040	(93,844)	29,447
Other financing sources and (uses):						
Transfer from component unit		263,863	263,863	292,771		28,908
Transfer to other funds		(4,417,861)	(4,417,861)	(4,417,861)		· <u>-</u>
Sale of easement		, , , , ,		21,750		21,750
Transfers from other funds				3,873		3,873
		(4,153,998)	(4,153,998)	(4,099,467)		54,531
		-				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses, budgetary basis	\$ (29,249)	\$ -	\$ (29,249)	\$ 148,573	\$ (93,844)	\$ 83,978
Adjutment of budgetary basis to U.S. GAAP				(7,063)		
Excess of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, U.S. GAAP basis				141,510		
Fund balance, beginning of year				5,795,084		
Fund balance, end of year				\$ 5,936,594		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

	 General Fund
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	\$ 54,729
Increase (decrease) in 60 day accrual	(7,063)
Encumbrances recorded as budgetary expenditures	 93,844
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (GAAP)	\$ 141,510

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - School Department

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Original Budget

	Encumbran	ces	Budget as				Encumbrances	Variance Favorable
	Carried to F	Y 13	<u>Adopted</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Carried to FY 14	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:								
Federal and State governments	\$	- \$	167,292	\$	167,292	\$ 170,890	\$ -	\$ 3,598
Other revenues				_		2,957		2,957
Total revenues			167,292		167,292	173,847		6,555
Expenditures:								
Salaries			2,741,990		2,741,990	2,714,090		27,900
Employee benefits			983,538		983,538	1,002,134		(18,596)
Purchased services	3,3	366	558,504		561,870	548,915		12,955
Supplies and materials			290,890		290,890	278,980	196	11,714
Capital outlay	-		39,000		39,000	33,646	_	5,354
Total expenditures	3,3	<u> 866</u>	4,613,922		4,617,288	4,577,765	196	39,523
Excess of expenditures over revenues,								
budgetary basis	(3,3	<u>866</u>)	(4,446,630)		(4,449,996)	(4,403,918)	(196)	46,078
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfer from Town of New Shoreham		-	4,446,630		4,446,630	4,437,861		(8,769)
Appropriations of Unrestricted Fund Balance								
Total other financing sources (uses)			4,446,630		4,446,630	4,437,861		(8,769)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources								
over expenditures and other financing uses, budgetary basis	\$ (3.3	366) \$		\$	(3,366)	33,943	\$ (196)	\$ 37,309
oddgetal y basis	φ (3,	(000) <u>4</u>	, -	Ψ	(3,300)	33,743	\$ (170)	ψ <i>31,307</i>
Adjustment of budgetary basis to U.S. GAAP basis						49,314		
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, U.S. GAAP basis						83,257		
Fund balance, beginning of year						267,122		
Fund balance, end of year						\$ 350,379		

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - School Department

	School restricted
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	\$ 33,943
Budgeted OPEB not included on governmental funds statement	68,000
State contribution to teachers' pension plan revenue on behalf	136,869
State contribution to teacher's pension plan expense on behalf	(136,869)
Budgeted restricted revenue	(89,131)
Budgeted restricted expenses	 70,445
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (GAAP)	\$ 83,257

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - Sewer Enterprises

	Original Budget As Adopted	Additional Appropriations and Transfers	Total Available	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 941,733		\$ 941,733	\$ 992,278	\$ 50,545
Investment income	8,000		8,000	8,404	404
Water contract	264,341		264,341	264,341	-
State and Federal revenue	20.,5.1			234,484	234,484
Miscellaneous	32,700	_	32,700	82,437	49,737
Miscerialcous	32,700		32,700	02,137	12,737
Total revenue	1,246,774		1,246,774	1,581,944	335,170
Expenses:					
Personnel services	644,437		644,437	644,996	(559)
Purchase of services	227,161		227,161	213,349	13,812
Supplies	123,745		123,745	115,305	8,440
Intergovernmental	-		-	-	-
Other charges and expenditures	20,650		20,650	141,924	(121,274)
Capital outlay	40,000		40,000	5,404	34,596
Debt service	68,333		68,333	54,953	13,380
Depreciation	361,000		361,000	345,128	15,872
Total expenses	1,485,326		1,485,326	1,521,059	(35,733)
Excess(deficiency) of revenues					
over expenses	(238,552)		(238,552)	60,885	299,437
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers from retained earnings	313,552		313,552		(313,552)
Transfers between funds	(75,000)		(75,000)		75,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenses and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	60,885	\$ 60.885
	<u> </u>	Ψ	<u> </u>	33,332	Ψ σσ,σσσ
Adjustments of budgetary basis for US GAAP basis					
Excess of revnues and other source over					
expenditures and other financing uses, US GAAP basis				60,885	
Fund balance, beginning of year				3,899,886	
Fund balance, end of year				\$ 3,960,771	

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - Water Enterprises

	Original Budget Budget As Adopted	Additional Transfers	Total Available	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenue:	naopteu	Transiers	Туштиыс	retuar	(Cinavorabic)
Charges for services	\$ 528,608		\$ 528,608	\$ 608,256	\$ 79,648
Investment income	10,000		10,000	4,748	(5,252)
Miscellaneous	8,000		8,000	52,928	44,928
Total revenues	546,608		546,608	665,932	119,324
Expenditures:					
Personnel services	264,341		264,341	264,341	-
Purchase of services	119,181		119,181	90,934	28,247
Supplies	30,000		30,000	24,646	5,354
Other charges and expenditures	21,500		21,500	12,038	9,462
Depreciation	185,000		185,000	179,071	5,929
Debt service	97,383	<u>-</u> _	97,383	66,189	31,194
Total expenditures	717,405		717,405	637,219	80,186
Excess(deficiency) of revenues					
over expenses	(170,797)	-	(170,797)	28,713	199,510
Other financing sources (uses):	170 707		170 707		(170 707)
Contributions from Reserves Transfers between funds	170,797 		170,797		(170,797)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and					
other sources over expenses and					
other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	28,713	\$ 28,713
Adjustments of budgetary basis for US GAAP basis				-	
Excess of revenue and other source over expenditures and other financing uses, US GAAP basis				3,506,562	
Fund balance, beginning of year				3,506,562	
Fund balance, end of year				\$ 3,535,275	

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information -Budgetary Comparison Schedules

June 30, 2013

Budget preparation and budgetary basis of accounting:

In accordance with the Town Charter, the Town Manager must present to the Council, not later than the third Monday in March of each year, recommended annual operating and capital budgets for the operations of each department, agency, board and commission of town government whose activities are to be supported in whole or in part by Town funds during the next fiscal year. The School Committee makes such submissions of estimates no later than the first Monday in March. The Town Council schedules at least one public hearing on the budget The Town Council schedules at least one public hearing on the budget recommendations it receives from the Town Manager, which takes place prior to final Council approval of the Town budgets for submission to the Financial Town Meeting, with whatever changes the Council deems appropriate to be voted no later than the third Monday in April. The electors of the Town assemble annually at a Financial Town Meeting on the first Monday in May for the purpose of approving the budget. The recommended budget must include an appropriation to fund school expenditures in excess of their anticipated revenues as requested by the Superintendent and approved by the School Committee. Estimates of sums expected to become available from federal and state grants for the support of the public schools are to be included in the total requested for school expenditures. The Town Council appropriates these funds for expenditure by the School Committee, and appropriates such additional funds from local tax revenues as may be required to meet the total school budget which the Town Council approves. The School Committee does not have the authority to obligate the Town financially beyond the total budgetary amount voted by the Town Council. The Town Council can change only the total amount of the School Committee's recommended budget. The Town Council can authorize, as required, capital expenditures, grants, and expenditures over a certain dollar amount, as set by ordinance, after the Financial Town Meeting, and oversee implementation of budget proposals.

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 of America (U.S. GAAP) in several regards. Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis with certain exceptions. Budgetary revenues may include reappropriations 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.

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 three of the five-member Town Council. The Town Council may authorize other over-expenditures of certain appropriations, which were due to circumstances that could not be anticipated in budget preparations provided that the over-expenditures do not exceed the total budget amount for the fiscal year.

The Town Council is authorized to expend grant funds applied for and awarded to the Town, and, to the extent proceeds from grants exceed the amount budgeted by the Town, the Town Treasurer is authorized with the advice and consent of the Town Council to expend these excess proceeds for the purposes designated in the grant.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Schedules of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation	Actuarial Valuation of <u>Assets</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded <u>Ratio</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	UAAL as % of Covered <u>Payroll</u>					
	Municipal Employees Retirement System, Police										
June 30, 2009	833,702	1,251,857	418,155	66.60%	237,034	176.41%					
June 30, 2010	866,662	1,513,386	646,724	57.27%	251,988	256.65%					
June 30, 2011	907,407	1,397,245	489,838	64.94%	262,941	186.29%					
June 30, 2012	947,945	1,488,538	540,593	63.68%	227,275	237.86%					
June 30, 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	247,557	N/A					
		Municipal Employe	es Retirement System, Oth	er							
June 30, 2009	4,500,415	5,209,876	709,461	86.38%	2,089,994	33.95%					
June 30, 2010	4,749,070	6,221,418	1,472,348	76.33%	2,048,103	71.89%					
June 30, 2011	5,031,517	5,176,585	145,068	97.20%	2,094,541	6.93%					
June 30, 2012	5,452,997	5,459,677	6,680	99.88%	2,099,553	0.32%					
June 30, 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,057,156	N/A					
1) NI/A											

⁽¹⁾ N/A not available

Schedules of Employer Contributions

General Employee Unit:

Three Year Trend Information for MERS (amounts in thousands)								
Fiscal Year Ending	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation					
6/30/2013	\$176,395	100%	\$176,395					
6/30/2012	259,682	100%	259,682					
6/30/2011	259,657	100%	259,657					

Police Employee Unit:

Three Year Trend Information for MERS (amounts in thousands)								
Fiscal Year Ending	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation					
6/30/2013	\$64,118	100%	\$64,118					
6/30/2012	84,430	100%	84,430					
6/30/2011	89,685	100%	89,685					

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation is included above.

⁽²⁾ The latest actuarial valuation for the plan is as of June 30, 2012

Supplementary Information

Tax Collector's Annual Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Real estate and personal property tax receivable:

Tax Roll Year	Balance July 1, 2012	A	ssessment	patements Refunds	<u>T</u>	ransfers		Amount to be collected	<u>(</u>	Collections	Balance e 30, 2013
2012	\$ -	\$	8,406,128	\$ 18,809	\$	514	\$	8,425,451	\$	8,204,306	\$ 221,145
2011	221,115		, ,	(7)		(503)		220,605		219,017	1,588
2010	47,939							47,939		47,378	561
2009	563							563		10	553
2008	3,641							3,641		203	3,438
2007	512							512		17	495
2006	1,301							1,301		70	1,231
2005	487							487		59	428
2004	809			(175)				634			634
2003	976			(789)				187		21	166
2002	1,272							1,272		20	1,252
2001	1,188			(90)				1,098		19	1,079
2000 and prior	4,771			 			_	4,771			 4,771
	\$ 284,574	\$	8,406,128	\$ 17,748	\$	11	\$	8,708,461	\$	8,471,120	\$ 237,341
							Les	s allowance for	doub	otful accounts	 (40,000)
											\$ 197,341

Supplementary Information

Tax Collector's Annual Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Schedule of most recent net assessed property value by category:

<u>Description of property</u>		Valuations		Levy
Real property Motor vehicles Tangible personal	\$	1,735,703,024 19,727,408 3,888,858	\$	8,291,950 89,453 18,957
Total		1,759,319,290		8,400,360
Exemptions		33,040,885		
Current year assessment	\$	1,726,278,405	<u>\$</u>	8,400,360
Reconciliation of current year property tax revenue:				
Current year collections Revenue collected within 60 days subsequent to year ended Jur	ne 30), 2013	\$	8,435,432 88,817
				8,524,249
Prior year revenue received in current year				(95,880)
Current year real estate and personal property tax revenue			\$	8,428,369

Supplementary Information

Non Major Governmental Funds

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2013

Assets:	Special Revenue		Permanent Trust Funds		Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	
Cook and importments	¢.	115 111	¢.	174 216	ø	610.660
Cash and investments Due from other funds	\$	445,444 1,447	\$	174,216 8,250	\$	619,660 9,697
Total assets		446,891		182,466		629,357
Deferred outflows of resources:						
None						
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	446,891	\$	182,466	\$	629,357
Liabilities:						
Due to other funds	\$	4,349	\$		\$	4,349
Total liabilities		4,349				4,349
Deferred inflows of resources:						
None						
Total deferred inflows of resources						
Fund balance:						
Nonspendable		-		182,466		182,466
Restricted		25,225				25,225
Committed Assigned		417,317		-		- 417,317
Unassigned		417,317		_		-
Total fund balance		442,542		182,466		625,008
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund						
balance	\$	446,891	\$	182,466	\$	629,357

Supplementary Information

Non Major Governmental Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

	pecial evenue	 rmanent ist Funds	Gov	Total on-Major ernmental Funds
Revenues:		_		
Federal and state grant income	\$ 20,331	\$ -	\$	20,331
Other revenue	157,234	4,950		162,184
Investment income	 395	 265		660
Total revenue	 177,960	 5,215		183,175
Expenditures :				
Recreation, library, and other	 82,374	 		82,374
Total Expenditures	 82,374	 		82,374
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	95,586	5,215		100,801
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	 (3,873)	 		(3,873)
Total other financing sources (uses):	 (3,873)	 		(3,873)
Excess of revenue and other sources over				
expenditures and other uses	91,713	5,215		96,928
Fund balance, July 1, 2012	 350,829	 177,251		528,080
Fund balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 442,542	\$ 182,466	\$	625,008

Supplementary Information

Non Major Governmental Funds

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2013

	School restricted	:	School Special Revenue	School Lunch	Tot De	ajor Fund tal School partment Funds
Assets:						
Cash and investments Receivables, other Due from state and federal government Due from Town of New Shoreham Due from other funds	\$ 414,278 1,844 1,269 296,258 106,388	\$	29,978 77,571	\$ 10,110 1,223 1,234	\$	424,388 1,844 32,470 375,063 106,388
Total assets	 820,037		107,549	 12,567		940,153
Deferred outflows of resources:						
None	 			 		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 820,037	\$	107,549	\$ 12,567	\$	940,153
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Due to state or federal government Due to other funds	\$ 469,658	\$	234 4,481 102,834	\$ 7,330 3,554	\$	469,892 11,811 106,388
Total liabilities	469,658		107,549	 10,884		588,091
Deferred inflows of resources:						
None	 			 		
Total deferred inflows of resources	 			 		
Fund balance:						
Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned	350,379			 1,683		1,683 - 350,379
Total fund balance	 350,379			 1,683		352,062
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$ 820,037	\$	107,549	\$ 12,567	\$	940,153

Supplementary Information

Non Major Governmental Funds

Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

	School Unrestricted	School Special Revenue	School Lunch	Major Fund Total School Department Funds
Revenues: Federal and state grant income Other revenue State contribution to teachers' pension plan	\$ 124,716 136,869	\$ 137,632	\$ 10,235 38,896	\$ 272,583 38,896 136,869
Total revenue	261,585	137,632	49,131	448,348
Expenditures: Education	4,576,189	133,531	70,443	4,780,163
Total Expenditures	4,576,189	133,531	70,443	4,780,163
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(4,314,604)	4,101	(21,312)	(4,331,815)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out	4,417,861 (20,000)		20,000	4,437,861 (20,000)
Total other financing sources (uses):	4,397,861		20,000	4,417,861
Excess of revenue and other sources over expenditures and other uses	83,257	4,101	(1,312)	86,046
Fund balance, July 1, 2012	267,122	(4,101)	2,995	266,016
Fund balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 350,379	\$ -	\$ 1,683	\$ 352,062