TOWN OF SCITUATE

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

> SHARON S. JOHNSON TREASURER

Prepared by: Town Treasurer's Office

SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

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Town of Scituate Rhode Island

SHARON S. JOHNSON TOWN TREASURER

P.O. BOX 127 NORTH SCITUATE, RI 02857 (401) 647-2547

September 24, 2013

To the Honorable President and Members of the Town Council Scituate, Rhode Island

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Town of Scituate, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, is submitted herewith. This report was prepared by the Treasurer's Office. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including disclosures, rests with the Town. We believe the information, as presented, is accurate in all material aspects: that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the Town as measured by the financial activity of its various funds; and that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain adequate understanding of the Town's financial affairs have been included.

The Town is required to undergo an annual Single Audit in conformance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1996 and U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations". The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Independent Auditors' Report on the internal control structure and compliance with laws and regulations are included in the Single Audit Section of this report.

GENERAL

The Town was established in 1636 and incorporated separately on February 20, 1730. It contains an area of fifty-five square miles and is located approximately eight miles west of Providence, Rhode Island.

The Scituate reservoir and its tributary ponds and stream extend throughout most of the area. The water resources are owned by the City of Providence, which maintains them and the attendant watershed in such attractive condition that much of the Town's area has the appearance of a natural park. The convenient location and general attractiveness have induced a considerable number of executives employed in Providence and other nearby communities, to establish residence in the Town.

By design, the Town has remained residential in character. Except for one manufacturer, businesses are almost entirely of the service type.

Approximately forty percent (42.6%) of the Town area is owned by the City of Providence and is employed in the collection and storage of water. This property was acquired by an act of the State of Rhode Island (the "State") legislature that provided the land could be used for water supply purposes only. This huge reservoir is so well engineered and controlled that it has never posed a flood threat. For its land and improvements thereon, the City of Providence currently pays the Town of Scituate an annual amount that represents approximately 21% of the Town's total tax levy. Under legislation adopted by the General Assembly, the valuation may be renegotiated every ten years for the subsequent period. The current valuation was last determined in the 12/31/2009 revaluation for the 2012-2013 fiscal year. The Town of Scituate and the City of Providence have negotiated a new agreement establishing the annual tax payment through December 31, 2017.

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Government

The Town of Scituate is a municipal corporation operating under the General Laws of Rhode Island and as such utilizes the Town Council form of government. The Town Council consists of 7 elected members headed by a Town Council President. Town Council members are elected at large for a term of two years. The Town Council has the responsibility of managing the affairs of the Town and submits a detailed budget of its estimated expenditures and revenues for each fiscal year to the voters at an annual Financial Town Meeting.

Education

The public school system of the Town consists of one senior high school, one middle school and three elementary schools. A five-member School Committee that is elected at-large at the regular biennial elections for four-year term directs the general administration of the Scituate School Department. The School Committee determines and controls all policies affecting the administration, maintenance, and operation of the public schools in the Town. The School Committee appoints a Superintendent as its chief administrative agent; submits a detailed budget of expenditures and revenues to the voters at an annual Financial Town Meeting and, once the school budget is approved, determines the allocation of the amount appropriated. The school enrollment for September 1, 2012 is 1508. The cost per student was \$13,104.77 shared by the Town and the State of Rhode Island in the form of School Operation Aid. The cost of operating the Town's school system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 was \$21,380,786 and \$21,774,823 has been budgeted for fiscal year ending March 31, 2014.

Student enrollment per the Scituate School Department for the past 7 years has been and is projected to be as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Ending	<u>Enrollment</u>
Actual	
2004	1,792
2007	1,873
2008	1,806
2009	1,700
2010	1,660
2011	1,652
2012	1,538
2013	1,503
Projecte	d

2014	1,450
2015	1,378
2016	1,306
2017	1,252
2018	1,216
2019	. 1,158

Projections revised NESDC and Scituate School Department

Municipal Services

In addition to its schools, the Town provides major public services, certain of which are described below:

Rubbish and Garbage Collection

Rubbish and garbage collection are made weekly by the Town. Recycling is picked up on a bi-weekly basis.

Police Department

The Scituate Police Department has a force of 17 full time members. In fiscal 2013 the Police Department expended \$1,825,169. The Department's fiscal 2014 budget is \$1,911,630.

Fire Protection

Four fire stations and districts, all volunteer, are located on Danielson Pike in North Scituate; Main Street, west of Jackson Flat Road in Hope; Chopmist Hill Road, Route 102; and Old Plainfield Pike in Potterville. Equipment includes fire trucks, rescues and specialized equipment. The Department expended \$819,126 in fiscal 2013 and \$853,845 is budgeted for fiscal 2014.

Emergency Management Services

The Town has a part time Emergency Management Director located at 1315 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate.

Emergency Medical Services

The Town's School Department services the School Health Program.

Rescue service is provided by a rescue from each of the four volunteer fire districts, as well as through the volunteer Scituate Ambulance Rescue Corps.

Senior Services Center

The Town has a full time Senior Service Center located at 1315 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate. Today this is a fully functional facility including the senior meal site, operating three days per week. In fiscal 2013 the Senior Services Department expended \$119,586 and \$133,085 is budgeted for fiscal 2014.

Public Works, Sewers and Water

The Town's Public Works Department maintains the Town's property including highways and public buildings. The Department expended \$2,085,864 in fiscal 2013 and the fiscal 2014 budget is \$2,205,100.

There are no sanitary sewers in the Town. The majority of town residents draw water from private wells and a small number of residents are served by a public water supplier (Kent County Water Authority).

Libraries

There are 2 public libraries in the Town of Scituate; North Scituate Library and Hope Library, primarily supported by the Town. The libraries' fiscal 2013 appropriation was \$422,707 and the fiscal 2014 budget is level funded at \$526,330.

Employee Relations

As of March 31, 2013 the Town had 24 full-time and approximately 82 part-time and seasonal employees exclusive of the School and Police Departments. The Police Department employed 17 uniformed officers, 5 full-time and 2 part-time civilian employees and 1 full-time and 1 part-time animal control officers. The School Department as of such date had 200 full and part-time professional, as well as 58 part-time and full-time non-professional employees.

The Town's uniformed police employees are members of the International Brotherhood of Police officers (IBPO). The present contract with the Police expired June 30, 2012. The Town's professional school employees are members of the National Education Association of Rhode Island (NEARI) with a contract that expires August 31, 2016. The School Department's custodians are members (NEARI) with a contract that expires June 30, 2014. The School Department's Paraprofessionals are members (NEAR) with a contract that expires June 30, 2015. The employees of the Department of Public Works are members of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America Local Union No. 251 with a contract that expires June 30, 2015; the Town Council is currently negotiating a new contract with the Police International Brotherhood of Police Officers.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Population

In 2000, Scituate was ranked 29th in population among the thirty-nine cities and towns in Rhode Island and the Town experienced a 4.8% increase in population from 1990 to 2000. Set forth below is a table of the population in the Town for various years from 1910 to 2000. The estimated population for 2011 was 10,324.

Year	Population
<u>1930</u>	2,292
1940	2,838
1950	3,905
1960	
1970	7,489
1980	8,405
1990	9,796
2000	10,324
2007	10,870
2009	10,817 (estimate)
2010	10,329
2011	10,324
2012	10,324
2013	10,324

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rhode Island City and Town, Town Population Estimates

Unemployment

The most recent labor market information summary indicates that annualized unemployment for the years indicated was as shown in the following table:

					ANNU	JALIZED)			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Town of Scituate	5.1%	5.8 %	5.0 %	5.3%	7.0%	12.5%	11.9%	11.1%	10.00%	8.8%
State of Rhode Island	4.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	7.5%	12.4%	12.9%	11.5%	10.8%	9.4%
United States	5.4%	5.4%	4.3%	5.0%	5.5 %	9.5%	10.2%	8.8%	8.3%	7.3%

Source: WWW. Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training; Data Center

Employment

In 2013 the Town had 261 private business and industrial firms subject to the payment of employment security taxes. During that period, the payrolls for those firms totaled \$ 14,070,162 and the average number of persons employed were 1,458. The following is a listing of the various types of industry in the Town covered by the Department of Labor and Training for the calendar year ended December 31, 2012.

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1 21 2012

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Average No. of		Annual	Average No. of
Industry	Units		Payroll	Employees
Agr., Fish., Mining	10	\$	104,692	17
Construction	61		1,200,993	137
All Manufacturing	11		148,524	19
Transportation/Warehousing	11		51,082	7
Wholesale Trade	7		254,338	26
Retail Trade	17		1,116,657	174
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	13		139,841	17
Service Industries	120		2,803,897	454
Government	<u>12</u>		8,250,138	607
Totals	<u>261</u>		14,070,162	1,458

Source: WWW. Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training; Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages; by City and Town. Annual Report

Income Levels

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the median family income of the Town of Scituate was \$60,788 compared to \$42,090 for the State of Rhode Island. Median family income in the Town increased from \$48,995 in 1990, an increase of 24.1%. The Town of Scituate's year 2000 median family income ranked 5th among Rhode Island cities and towns.

The per capita income of the Town was \$28,092 compared to \$21,688 for the State. Per capita income in the Town increased from \$18,400 in 1990 to \$28,092 in 2000, an increase of 52.6%. The Town of Scituate's year 2000 per capita income ranks 7th among Rhode Island cities and towns.

Building Permits

The following table indicates the number of building permits issued by the Town building inspector for the calendar years indicated and the declared value of the construction undertaken: the permit totals include additions, renovations, roofing, siding, pools, electrical, mechanical and plumbing permits..

	Permits <u>Issued</u>	Value
1995	581	9,557,407
1996	586	9,809,563
1997	525	8,478,798
1998	504	7,182,210
1999	608	9,131,092
2000	563	9,828,962
2001	647	9,270,187
2002	645	12,542,473
2003	833	15,369,548
2004	*759	13,779,607
2005	750	12,445,315
2006	644	13,531,309
2007	557	9,990,825
2008	590	8,229,435
2009	489	7,194,349
2010	519	6,498,604
2011	521	6,689,490
2012	572	7,031,052

*Includes Churches and Town Properties Source: Town of Scituate, Building Inspector

Housing

At the end of 2012/2013 (4/1/2012 through 3/31/2013) sale prices for single family homes in Scituate ranged from \$90,000 to \$575,000. The median sales price for homes in Scituate was \$249,000 and the average sales price was \$256,833.

Source: Tax Assessor's data base

Economic Development

Within the past 2 years, a few projects have been underway and some projects are still on the drawing board:

- A new 11,000 sq.ft. commercial building is proposed for the corner of Rte. 101 and 102.
- The Scituate Animal Hospital will be constructing a major addition.
- A new pizza restaurant will open in Hope on October 1st.
- Two major subdivisions 5 lots off Heather Lane and 13 lots on Nipmuc Road received Master Plan approval.

Major Initiatives

The Town Council and the School Committee are committed to providing the children of Scituate with the schools and resources necessary for their success. The residents of Scituate have annually supported education initiatives by their continued support at the Financial Town Meeting and this support is expected to continue as a primary objective of the community.

- The Town opened bids for a new septic system to serve the Town hall and North Scituate Fire Station, slated for October construction.
- Public Works and the Friends of the Scituate Animal Shelter are coordinating on a standby generator with automatic transfer.
- The Town obtained a collaborative 319 Grant from Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for drainage and water quality improvements at the Town hall and North Scituate Municipal Parking Lots.
- The Town selected a consultant for final design of the reconstruction and enhancement of Main Street, Hope.

Source: Town of Scituate, Building Inspector

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A detailed understanding of the financial position and operating results of the Town is provided in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Management's Discussion and Analysis starting on Page 3 of the CAFR provides additional information to assess the Town's financial condition.

Internal Controls

In developing and evaluating the Town's accounting control system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Accounting control comprises the plan of organization, procedures, and records that are concerned with the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records and consequently is designed to provide reasonable assurance that:

- Transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization.
- Transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria, such as finance related legal and contractual compliance requirements applicable to such statements, and (2) to maintain accountability of assets.
- Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's authorization.
- The recorded accountability of assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

The definition of accounting control presumes reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives expressed in it will be accomplished by the system. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of internal controls should not exceed the benefits to be derived. The benefits consist of reductions in the risk of failing to achieve the objectives implicit in the definition of accounting control.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the Town's internal accounting control adequately safeguards assets and provides reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Budgetary Control

The Town has formally established budgetary accounting control for its General Fund and the School Unrestricted Fund, which is a Special Revenue Fund. It is the responsibility of the Town Budget Committee to submit to the Town Council and make available to the general public a proposed General Fund budget, including the School Unrestricted Fund transfer for the fiscal year. The Town Council may then revise and adopt a recommended General Fund budget including changes to the School Unrestricted Fund transfer. At least two public hearings are conducted on the recommended General Fund Budget and the final recommended budget is approved by the voters and legally enacted through an ordinance by the Town Council at the Annual Financial Town Meeting. The General Fund and School Unrestricted Fund annual operating budget amounts are supported by revenue estimates and take into account the elimination of accumulated deficits and the re-appropriation of accumulated surpluses to the extent necessary.

Independent Audit

In accordance with the RI General Laws an audit of the financial statements has been completed by the Town's independent auditors, Baxter, Dansereau & Associates, LLP and their opinion is included herein.

Reporting Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Scituate for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate for fiscal 2013.

Acknowledgment

The preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the efforts and dedication of the competent staff of the Treasurer's Office. I would also express my appreciation to other personnel from various departments who assisted in its preparation. Finally, I would like to thank the Town Council for their support in planning and conducting the financial operation of the Town in a dedicated, professional and responsible manner.

Respectfully,

Sharon Shuson

Sharon Johnson Town Treasurer



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

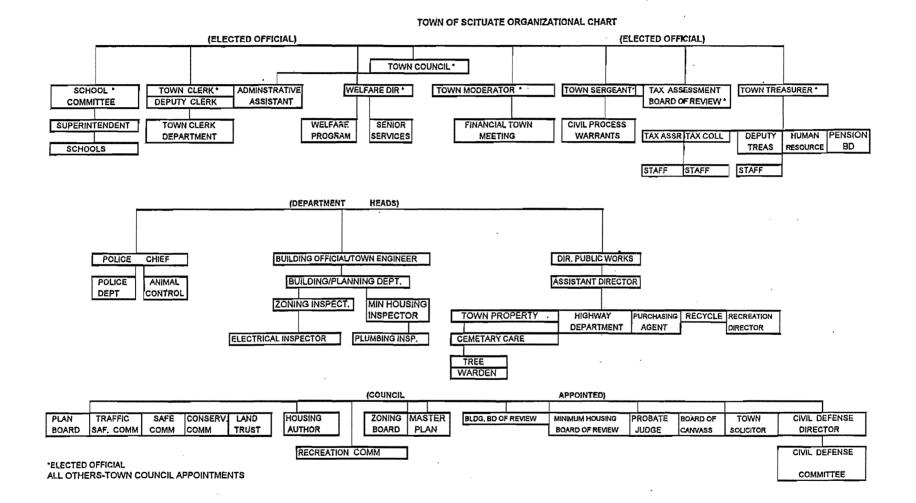
Town of Scituate Rhode Island

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 2012

w K. Ener

Executive Director/CEO



TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND

TOWN TREASURER

Sharon S. Johnson

TOWN COUNCIL

Charles Collins, Jr., President David L. Hanna Jr., Vice President David A. D'Agostino Brenda Frederickson William Hurry, Jr. Kathleen Knight-Bianchi John F. Winfield, Jr.

FINANCIAL SECTION

This Section Contains the Following Subsections:

Independent Auditor's Report Management's Discussion and Analysis Basic Financial Statements Required Supplementary Information Supplementary Information



Partners William J. Baxter, Jr., CPA Paul L. Dansereau, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable President and Members of the Town Council Town of Scituate Scituate, Rhode Island

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island (Town) as of and for the year ended March 31, 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, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island as of March 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4-13 and 57–59 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 Scituate, Rhode Island's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, other supplementary information and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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 accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining fiduciary fund financial statements, other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 24, 2013, on our consideration of the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Baxter Dansereau & Associates, LLP West Wormid Di Associates, LLP

West Warwick, Rhode Island September 24, 2013 Management's Discussion and Analysis

TOWN OF SCITUATE MANAGEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the Town of Scituate provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Town of Scituate Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the readers of the Town's financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of the Town of Scituate are for fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the additional information that is furnished in the letter of transmittal, which can be found preceding this narrative, and with the Town's financial statements that follow.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$3,210,193, or 11.5% of total 2013 budgeted expenditures. This is an increase of \$319,479 from the prior year unssigned fund balance.

The Town ended fiscal year 2013 with a budgetary operating surplus of \$607,769 and the School ended with a budgetary operating surplus of \$1,129,022.

The Town of Scituate's total bonded debt decreased by \$1,778,500. This was due to scheduled repayment of existing debt.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's annual audit report. The financial section of this report consists of **four** parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information that includes combining statements for non-major governmental funds and other fiduciary funds.

- > The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - ✓ The *governmental funds* statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

✓ Fiduciary fund statements provide information about assets that are held by the Town as a trustee or agent for the benefit of someone or something other than the Town itself. The Town cannot use these assets to support its own programs.

The financial statements also include notes that provide more detailed data about some of the information in the financial statements. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another. In addition to these required elements, we have included a section with combining statements that provide details about our non-major governmental funds and fiduciary funds, which are added together and presented in a single column in the basic financial statements.

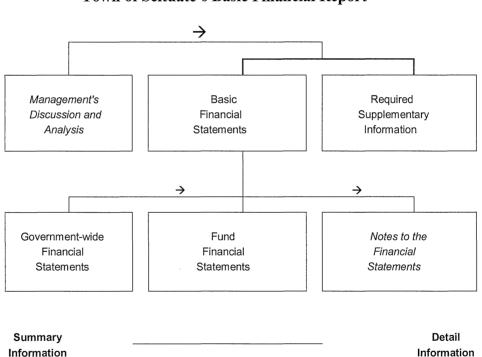


Figure A-1 Required Components of Town of Scituate's Basic Financial Report

Figure A-2

		Fund Statements		
	Government- Wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds	
Scope	Entire Town government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the Town that are not fiduciary such as police, fire and DPW	Instances in which the Town is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources	
Required Financia Statements	l Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes in Fund Balances	Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets, Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets	
	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	
Type of Assets/ Liability Information	All assets and liabilities both financial and capital and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long- term	
Type of Inflow/ Outflow Inform- ation	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	

Major Features of the Town of Scituate's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Town you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Town's property tax base and the status and standing of the Town's Schools.

The government-wide financial statements of the Town are divided into two categories.

- *Governmental activities* Most of the Town's basic services are included here, such as the police, fire, library, public works and general administration. Property taxes, general fees and state funding finance most of these activities.
- *Component units* The Town does not have any entities that are deemed to be component units.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Governmental funds – Most of the basic services provided by the Town are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the government fund statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The Town maintains seventy-five governmental funds; one is considered a major fund and is presented in a separate column in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The Town's major governmental fund is the General Fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found beginning on page 14 of this report.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements follow the basic financial statements.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information*. This section includes budgetary comparison schedules, which include a reconciliation between the statutory revenue and expenditures for budgetary purposes and the revenues and expenditures for the General Fund as presented in the governmental fund financial statements. Required supplementary information follows the notes to the financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's net position totaled \$12,666,443 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A large portion of the Town's net position reflects its investment in capital such as land, building, and equipment, 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 its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Town of Scituate Net Assets March 31, 2013 and 2012

	Governmental		
	Activities		
	2013	2012	
ASSETS			
Current and other assets	\$ 9,942,546	\$ 9,815,139	
Capital assets	19,538,805	20,457,452	
Total assets	29,481,351	30,272,591	
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities	3,975,216	3,991,208	
Long-term liabilities	12,839,692	14,370,006	
Total liabilities	16,814,908	18,361,214	
NET POSITION			
Net invested in capital assets	13,263,125	12,843,119	
Restricted	2,380,016	2,420,821	
Unrestricted	(2,976,698)	(3,352,563)	
Total net assets	\$ 12,666,443	\$ 11,911,377	

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town is able to report a positive balances in net position.

Changes in Net Assets

The government's net assets increased by \$804,502 during the current fiscal year.

Town of Scituate Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

	Governmental Activities		
	2013	2012	
Revenues			
Program revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 1,321,456	\$ 1,350,260	
Operating grants and contributions	5,887,888	5,556,318	
Capital grants and contributions		84,973	
Total program revenues	7,209,344	6,991,551	
General revenues			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	25,820,373	25,467,030	
State revenue sharing	310,851	292,411	
Investment earnings and miscellaneous	14,770	33,580	
Total general revenues	26,145,994	25,793,021	
Total revenues	33,355,338	32,784,572	
Expenses			
General government	1,452,706	1,586,381	
Public safety	4,910,264	4,162,851	
Public works	2,304,466	2,251,931	
Social services	796,773	960,148	
Education	22,689,160	22,749,585	
Interest expense	367,414	458,123	
Loss on disposal of equipment	30,053		
Total expenses	32,550,836	32,169,019	
Increase (decrease) in net assets	804,502	615,553	
Net position - beginning of year	11,911,377	11,295,824	
Prior period adjustment - see note	(49,436)	<u></u>	
Net position - beginning of year restated	11,861,941	-	
Net position - end of year	\$ 12,666,443	\$ 11,911,377	

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the current year increased the Town's net assets by \$804,502. Key elements of this increase are as follows: current year purchases of capital assets and scheduled debt repayments.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds: The focus of the Town's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,918,238 which is a decrease of \$238,830 in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount \$3,210,193 or 46% represents unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$3,210,193. As a measure of the general fund liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 11.5% of total general fund budgeted expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There was no need to amend the original budget as submitted at the Financial Town Meeting on April 3, 2012 for the fiscal year 2013. Favorable revenue variances were mainly due from higher than anticipated fees received from realty stamps and rescue billings. Favorable variances between the original general fund budget and the final departmental expenditures of \$561,366 were mainly due to contracts that were not settled at year end; an increase in recycling revenue because the percentage of recycled materials increased; the rate of increase in the Town's portion of retirement payments for employees was not as high as anticipated; and lower than anticipated interest rates on borrowing.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of March 31, 2013 amounted to \$19,538,805 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes infrastructure, land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and construction in progress.

Town of Scituate Capital Assets

	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
Land & land rights Infrastructure Buildings and improvements Office furniture and equipment Motor vehicles	\$ 2,124,928 3,229,309 12,453,778 176,752 1,059,584	\$ 2,008,448 4,162,395 12,495,452 152,924 1,019,051
Machinery and equipment	494,454	619,182
	\$ 19,538,805	\$ 20,457,452

Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 2 – Capital Assets on page 26-27 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the fiscal year, the Town had total bonded debt outstanding of \$5,847,000. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the Town, including the Town's power to levy additional taxes to ensure repayment of the debt. Accordingly, all general obligation debt currently outstanding was approved by a vote of the citizens.

The Town has an Aa2 rating from Moody's Investors Service.

State statute limits the amount of bonds a governmental entity can issue to 3% of its total net assessed value, which approximates \$23,506,925. As of March 31, 2013 the Town's debt, subject to the 3% limit, was \$5,847,000 which is under the debt limit by \$17,659,925.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 6 – Long-Term Liabilities on pages 29 - 32 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The unemployment rate for the Town of Scituate is 10.0 percent. This compares to the State's average unemployment rate of 10.8 percent and the national average of 8.3 percent. Per capita and median family income remains some of the highest in the State. Median Family Income ranks 5th and Per Capita Income ranks 7th among Rhode Island's 39 Cities and Towns.

	Per Capita	Median Family			
Scituate	\$28,092	\$60,788			
Rhode Island	\$21,688	\$52,781			
United States	\$21,587	\$50,046			

The following factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2013-14 fiscal year.

- The Town has budgeted the full ARC for Police Pension plus an additional \$100,000 and continued to fund OPEB in the amount of \$100,000 in Fiscal 2014.
- Contribution for municipal retirement system increased slightly from 13.65% to 13.73%.
- The Fiscal 2014 budget provides for a 2% base salary increase for town staff.
- Most appropriations remain level funded at the prior year's budgeted amounts. These measures are necessary to absorb cuts in state aid, eliminated state revenue sharing and continued decreases in the motor vehicle excise tax exemption.
- The Town has budgeted \$289,128 of its unrestricted fund balance for capital expenditures.
- The School expects to receive \$200,000 in additional state aid in Fiscal 2014 over the prior year; union contracts provide for an estimated 0.49% salary increase.

The Town has appropriated \$952,000 of the School Department's accumulated surplus for spending in the 2013-14 fiscal year Budget. The Fiscal 2013/2014 budget was achieved with a 1% effective tax rate increase. The Town tax rates will be \$37.37 per thousand for residential real property and \$43.20 per thousand for commercial real property for fiscal year ending March 31, 2014. Both are calculated at 50% of total assessed value. These rates were derived after completion of the December 31, 2012 town-wide statistical revaluation, review of all real, tangible and motor vehicle property assessments on December 31, 2012 and completion of the budget process.

The Town of Scituate (Town) and the Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB) will be entering the sixth year of a ten (10) year tax treaty beginning with taxes assessed as of December 31, 2007.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Treasurer, PO Box 127, 195 Danielson Pike, North Scituate, RI 02857.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Statement of Net Position March 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Real estate and personal property tax receivable (net) Due from federal and state government Other receivables Prepaid expenses Total current assets Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and land rights Depreciation buildings, property, equipment, and infrastructure (net) Other assets (net) Total noncurrent assets	\$ 3,235,540 5,616,067 260,457 418,584 304,753 9,835,401 2,124,928 17,413,877 107,145 19,645,950	
TOTAL ASSETS	29,481,351	
LIABILITIES <i>Current liabilities:</i> Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued interest payable Unearned revenue Other liabilities Compensated absences payable Long-term debt - due within one year (Note - 6) <i>Total current liabilities</i> <i>Noncurrent liabilities:</i> Long-term debt - due in more than one year (Note - 6) Compensated absences payable Net pension obligation Net other post-employment benefits obligation <i>Total noncurrent assets</i>	1,728,729 112,301 22,450 130,489 252,175 1,729,072 3,975,216 7,710,578 561,293 3,067,158 1,500,663 12,839,692	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	16,814,908	
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	13,263,125	
Educational programs Public safety programs Social service programs Records preservation Other programs Permanent: Expendable Nonexpendable	1,839,517 74,162 149,328 74,205 112,220 88,489 42,095	
Unrestricted Total Net Position	(2,976,698) \$ 12,666,443	

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Expenses	Charges for Services	(C	ogram Revenue Operating Grants and ontributions	Ca Grar	apital nts and ibutions	aı in Go	et (Expense) Revenue nd Changes <u>Net Position</u> Total overnmental Activities
Functions/Programs								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,452,706	\$ 681,318	\$	25,462	\$	-	\$	(745,926)
Public safety	4,910,264	396,234		45,932		-	-	(4,468,098)
Public works	2,304,466	7,500		44,612		-		(2,252,354)
Social services	796,773	-		-		-		(796,773)
Education	22,689,160	236,404		5,484,880		-		(16,967,876)
Interest expense	367,414			287,002		_		(80,412)
Total governmental activities	\$ 32,520,783	\$ 1,321,456	\$	5,887,888	\$			(25,311,439)
	General revenues	:						
	General propert	y tax						25,820,373
	State revenue s							310,851
		estment earnings						2,301
	Miscellaneous							12,469
	Loss on disposal of						¥	(30,053)
	Total general							26,115,941
	Change in n	-						804,502
	Net position - begin		•					11,911,377
	Prior period adjustr							(49,436)
	Net position - begin		ed				¢	11,861,941
	Net position - end	or year						12,666,443

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

Fund Financial Statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Balance Sheet Governmental Funds March 31, 2013

	General Fund		Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Real estate and personal property tax receivable Due from federal & state governments Other receivables Internal balances Prepaid expenditures TOTAL ASSETS	\$	2,625,747 5,911,067 20,327 309,789 2,674,714 <u>304,753</u> 11,846,397	\$	609,793 240,130 24,548 755,780 - 1,630,251	\$	3,235,540 5,911,067 260,457 334,337 3,430,494 <u>304,753</u> 13,476,648
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities: Cash overdraft Accounts payable and accrued expenses Internal balances Deferred revenue Other liabilities Total liabilities	\$	1,446,486 3,414,446 1,366,023 130,489 6,357,444	\$	162,468 16,048 22,450 - 200,966	\$	1,608,954 3,430,494 1,388,473 130,489 6,558,410
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable: Prepaid expenditures Cemetery perpetual care		304,753 -		- 42,095		304,753 42,095
Restricted for:		1,684,286		155,231		1,839,517
Educational programs Public safety programs		1,004,280		74,162		74,162
Social service programs		-		149,328 74,205		149,328 74,205
Records preservation Other programs		-		112,220		112,220
Committed for: Open space, park & recreational facilities Other programs		-		100,808 7,356		100,808 7,356
Assigned for:				7,000		7,000
2014 budget		289,128		-		289,128
Educational programs		593		- 722,330		593 722,330
Capital projects Unassigned:		- 3,210,193		(8,450)		3,201,743
Total fund balances		5,488,953		1,429,285		6,918,238
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	11,846,397	\$	1,630,251		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. (see note 9)	19,538,805
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. (see note 9)	1,030,339
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the	
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (see note 9)	(14,820,939)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 12,666,443
-	

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2013

	General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues General property tax Federal and state aid grants Charges for service Fines and penalties Investment and interest income Contributions and private grants Miscellaneous Total revenues	\$ 25,598,867 4,996,398 815,725 38,620 85,476 315,895 - 31,850,981	\$ - 985,999 256,053 - 753 19,832 25,286 1,287,923	\$ 25,598,867 5,982,397 1,071,778 38,620 86,229 335,727 25,286 33,138,904	
Expenditures General government Public safety Public works Social services Education Fixed charges and other Debt service Principal Interest Total expenditures	1,129,220 2,748,068 2,083,624 687,298 21,054,236 1,956,736 1,923,500 409,969 31,992,651	38,093 24,879 17,982 71,623 1,219,956 - 12,650 - 1,385,183	1,167,313 2,772,947 2,101,606 758,921 22,274,192 1,956,736 1,936,150 409,969 33,377,834	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	(141,670)	(97,260)	(238,930)	
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)	(10,241) (10,241)	21,248 (11,007) 10,241	21,248 (21,248) 	
Net changes in fund balances	(151,911)	(87,019)	(238,930)	
Fund balances - beginning	5,640,864	1,516,304	7,157,168	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 5,488,953	\$ 1,429,285	\$ 6,918,238	

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended March 31, 2013

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (238,930)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different from the amounts reported as fund expenditures because:		
Governmental funds reported 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 exceed depreciation, loss on disposal of equipment and adjustments in the current period.		
Capital outlay Depreciation expense Loss on disposal of fixed assets	388,690 (1,227,848) (30,053)	(869,211)
Property taxes that are not collected in the current period and do not represent current financial resources are deferred in the fund financial statements, however they are recognized as revenues in the statement of activities.		221,506
Amortization of bond issuance costs and premiums in the current period do not represent current financial resources, however they are recognized as expenditures and revenues in the statement of activities.		(5,522)
Some expenditures reported in the governmental funds that require the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the statement of activities.		36,932
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the full accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are recorded regardless of when financial resources are available.		
Principal payments made on long-term debt Net increase in compensated absences Net increase in Net Pension obligation Net increase in the other post employment benefit obligation	1,936,150 (19,579) (38,560) (218,284)	 1,659,727
Change in net position of governmental activities		 804,502

Please see Note 10 for a more detailed explanation of the differences between the Government-Wide Financial Statements and the Fund Financial Statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds March 31, 2013

	Pension Trust Fund		Private Purpose Trust Fund		Agency Funds	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	96,759	\$ 51,764	\$	189,681	
Investments:						
Collective funds - equity		2,306,650	-		-	
Collective funds - fixed income		831,058	-		-	
Collective funds - real estate investment trust		322,327	-		-	
Total Investments:		3,460,035	 -		-	
Total Assets		3,556,794	 51,764		189,681	
LIABILITIES					100.001	
Deposits held in custody for others Total Liabilities	<u>.</u>		 -		189,681	
Total Liabilities	-		 	<u></u>	189,681	
NET ASSETS Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	\$	3,556,794	\$ 51,764	\$	_	

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds March 31, 2013

		Pension Trust Fund		e Purpose st Fund
Additions: Contributions: Employer	\$	633,709	\$	_
Plan member Total contributions;		106,112 739,821		
Investment income: Interest and dividend income Net appreciation (depreciation)		50		37
in fair value of investments Less: investment expense Net investment income		291,514 (29,757) 261,807		
Other additions		1,100_		
Total Additions	<u></u>	1,002,728		37
Deductions Benefits Paid Total Deductions:		<u>537,474</u> 537,474		
Change in net assets		465,254		37
Net assets - beginning of year		3,091,540		51,727
Net assets - end of year	\$	3,556,794	\$	51,764

See auditor's report and accompanying notes to these financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the Town's financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The Town of Scituate was incorporated in 1731. The Town is governed largely under the 1731 Colonial Charter. In some matters, including the issuance of short and long-term debt, the Town is governed by the general laws of the State of Rhode Island. The Town provides the following services: Public Safety (police, fire, civil defense and animal control), Public Works (highways, sanitation and facilities maintenance), Education, Social Services, and General Administrative Services.

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by a Town Council form of government with a seven-member Town Council headed by a Council President.

In evaluating the inclusion of other separate and distinct legal entities as component units within its financial reporting entity, the Town applied the criteria prescribed by GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "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. Through the application of GASB Statement Nos. 14 and 39 criteria, no separate entities have been determined to be component units of the Town.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Town's Government-Wide Financial Statements include a Statement of Net position and a Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position. These statements present summaries of Governmental Activities for the Town. The Town has no Business-Type Activities. Fiduciary Activities of the Town are not included in these statements.

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

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 related to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Major Governmental Funds:

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

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

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

Pension Trust Fund – This fund accounts for pension benefits provided to Town Police Officers. The principal revenue source for this fund is employer and employee contributions.

Private Purpose Trust Fund – This fund accounts for assets held by the Town under a trust arrangement to benefit the poor through the Town's Human Services Department.

Agency Funds – These funds account for assets held by the Town as agent for various student groups for student activities, for the Town Council's Sunshine Fund, and for probate.

C. INVESTMENTS

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

D. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND TAXES RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable and taxes receivable, are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowances are calculated from the age of the individual receivables. Property taxes due on July 1 of the current year and other delinquent balances are recorded as receivables.

E. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

All capital assets are capitalized at historical or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date received. The Town follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a cost of less than \$500 and a useful life of less than 1 year.

In 2008, the Town retroactively reported the estimated historical cost of major general infrastructure assets acquired or significantly reconstructed through fiscal year 2003. Additions to infrastructure have been reported in the Government-Wide Financial Statements as capital assets since the implementation of GASB No. 34 in fiscal year 2004.

Description	Useful Life
Infrastructure	25-75 years
Buildings and improvements	20-40 years
Office furniture and equipment	5-7 years
Machinery and equipment	10-12 years
Vehicles	4-10 years

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

F. DEFERRED REVENUE

In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, deferred revenue represents funds received in advance of being owed or receivables which will be collected and included in revenues of future fiscal years.

In the General Fund, deferred revenues relate to delinquent property tax balances less property tax amounts due as of the balance sheet date and received sixty days thereafter.

G. PROPERTY TAXES

The Town is permitted by State Law to levy property taxes. Current fiscal year tax collections for the Town were approximately 79.2% of the total 2012 levy. During the period April 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013, the Town collected an additional \$4,628,528 of the 2012 tax levy. The total collections therefore represent approximately 98.2% of the total 2012 levy. The tax rate of the Town is established by the Town Council.

The Town's fiscal 2012-2013 property taxes were levied on June 14, 2012 on assessed valuation as of December 31, 2011. Upon levy, taxes are billed and are due quarterly on July 1, October 1, January 1, and April 1. Failure to mail payments by due dates result in a lien on the taxpayer's property. Assessed values are established by Tax Assessor's Office and are currently calculated

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

at 50% of assessed value for real estate and 95% of market value for motor vehicles. A full revaluation of all property was completed as of December 31, 2009. The City of Providence Water Supply Board is the Town's principal taxpayer representing 16.44% of the Town's net assessed valuation in fiscal 2013.

H. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Under the terms of various contracts and agreements, Town and School Department employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on length of service. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability based on the accumulated benefits earned at March 31. Sick leave benefits are based on the sick leave accumulated at March 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The liability is calculated at the rate of pay in effect at March 31, 2013.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the Government-Wide Financial Statements. For Governmental Fund Financial Statements, a compensated absence liability is reported only if a liability has matured (i.e. unused reimbursable leave still outstanding following an employee's resignation or retirement).

I. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM DEBT

All accrued liabilities and long-term debt are reported in the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

For Governmental Fund Financial Statements, the accrued liabilities are generally reported as a governmental fund liability if due for payment as of the balance sheet date regardless of whether the liabilities will be liquidated with current financial resources. However, claims, judgments, and compensated absences paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the Fund Financial Statements only if the liability has matured (i.e. unused reimbursable leave still outstanding following an employee's resignation or retirement). Long-term debt paid from governmental funds is not recognized as a liability in the Fund Financial Statements until due.

J. DEBT PREMIUMS AND ISSUANCE COSTS

In the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, debt premiums and issuance costs are treated as period costs in the year of issue. Debt issuance costs are shown as an "expenditure" and debt premiums are reflected as an "other financing source".

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In the Government-Wide Statements, debt premiums and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the debt. Debt premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the debt payable whereas issuance costs are recorded as other assets.

K. ESTIMATES

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

NOTE 2 – CAPITAL ASSETS

	Primary Government							
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Adjustments	Ending Balance			
Governmental activities:				<u>,</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land & land rights	\$ 2,008,448	\$-	\$-	\$ 116,480	\$ 2,124,928			
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,008,448			116,480	2,124,928			
Other capital assets:								
Infrastructure	17,208,336	-	-	(643,924)	16,564,412			
Buildings and improvements	20,967,834	-	(19,750)	393,018	21,341,102			
Office furniture and equipment	1,403,682	62,681	(4,624)	(1,535)	1,460,204			
Motor vehicles	5,019,682	286,971	(24,026)	25,887	5,308,514			
Machinery and equipment	2,761,110	39,038	(85,063)	(118,540)	2,596,545			
Total other capital assets at historical cost	47,360,644	388,690	(133,463)	(345,094)	47,270,777			
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Infrastructure	13,045,941	310,160	-	(20,998)	13,335,103			
Buildings and improvements	8,472,382	477,406	(2,281)	(60,183)	8,887,324			
Office furniture and equipment	1,250,758	61,154	(4,624)	(23,836)	1,283,452			
Motor vehicles	4,000,631	285,455	(15,617)	(21,539)	4,248,930			
Machinery and equipment	2,141,928	93,673	(80,888)	(52,622)	2,102,091			
Total accumulated depreciation	28,911,640	1,227,848	(103,410)	(179,178)	29,856,900			
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,457,452	\$ (839,158)	\$ (30,053)	\$ (49,436)	\$ 19,538,805			

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

NOTE 2 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 6,916
Public safety	247,855
Public works	454,491
Social services	37,852
Education	 480,734
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 1,227,848

NOTE 3 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN – The Town's legal debt margin as set forth by State Statute is limited to 3% of total net assessed value, which approximates \$23,506,925. As of March 31, 2013, the Town's debt, subject to the 3% limit, was \$5,847,000, which is under the debt limit by \$17,659,925.

DEFICIT FUND BALANCES – The following nonmajor fund had a deficit fund balance at March 31, 2013: Animal Shelter Bond Fund \$(8,450).

NOTE 4 – CASH DEPOSITS

DEPOSITS – are in various financial institutions and are carried at cost. The carrying amount of deposits is separately displayed on the Balance Sheet of the Fund Financial Statements and Statement of Net Position as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and "Cash Overdraft".

Cash and investments of the Town consist of the following at March 31, 2013

Cash and cash equivalents	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 3,425,221
Total cash	\$ 3,425,221

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

Statement of net assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,235,540
	\$ 3,235,540
Fiduciary funds	
Cash and cash equivalents	 189,681
	189,681
Total cash and investments	\$ 3,425,221

NOTE 4 – CASH DEPOSITS (continued)

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of March 31, 2013, \$ -0- of the Town's bank balance of \$3,425,221 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Under Rhode Island general laws, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State, shall at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the deposits which are time deposits with maturities greater than sixty (60) days. Any of these institutions, which do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators, shall insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the deposits, regardless of maturity. At March 31, 2013, the Town's uninsured or uncollateralized deposits with institutions were \$0. These deposits are held by institutions that meet the minimum capital standards prescribed by the federal regulators.

NOTE 5 – INVESTMENTS

The Town invests in various types of investments that are stated at fair value. The Town Treasurer has control over the type of investments made, except for those investments in the Police Pension Trust Fund, which are controlled by the Plan Trustee. The Town does not have a formal investment policy or any other legally contracted agreement that limits the type of investments that may be made, except as stipulated in the Police Pension Plan trustee agreement.

Interest Rate Risk – The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure. The town did not have any debt type investments that were exposed to credit risk as defined by GASB 40.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The Town does not have a formal policy which addresses custodial credit risk. The Town had no investments subject to custodial credit risk as of March 31, 2013.

NOTE 5 – INVESTMENTS (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. The Town had no investments subject to concentration of credit risk as of March 31, 2013.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonds and loans payable:					
Bonds payable	\$ 7,625,500	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,778,500	\$ 5,847,000	\$ 1,552,000
Loans payable	3,750,300	-	157,650	3,592,650	162,650
	11,375,800	2,000,000	3,936,150	9,439,650	1,714,650
Plus amortized premium					
on loans	127,261	-	7,486	119,775	7,486
Less deferred amount	,		,		,
on refunding	(48,549)	-	6,935	(41,614)	6,936
Total bonds and loans	11,454,512	2,000,000	3,950,571	9,517,811	1,729,072
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	793,889	26,472	6,893	813,468	252,175
Net pension obligation	3,028,598	38,560	-	3,067,158	-
Net other post-employment					
benefits obligation	1,282,379	218,284	-	1,500,663	-
Total other liabilities	5,104,866	283,316	6,893	5,381,289	252,175
Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 16,559,378	\$ 2,283,316	\$ 3,957,464	\$ 14,899,100	\$ 1,981,247

All debt of the governmental activities is general obligation debt. The payments on the bonds, loans and compensated absences are made from the General Fund. If the net pension obligation or net other postemployment benefits obligation were to be liquidated, payments would be made by the General Fund.

NOTE 6 - LONG TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal ye	ear ended Marc	ch 31, 2013 was	as follows:						Amounts	
	Date of	Interest	Date of		Outstanding		Maturities	Outstanding	due within	Interest
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	Issuance	Rate	Maturity	Authorized	April 1, 2012	Additions	During Year	March 31, 2013	one year	Paid
General Obligation Bonds Payable	Issuince									
General obligation bonds	4/15/2002	3.5%-5.0%	4/15/2012	\$ 870,000	\$ 85,000	\$-	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,785
General obligation bonds	4/15/2003	2.0%-3.5%	4/15/2013	1,830,000	420,000	-	205,000	215,000	215,000	11,113
General obligation bonds	5/12/2005	3.81%	5/12/2012	226,500	36,500	-	36,500	-	-	1,391
General obligation bonds	9/30/2005	4.18%	9/30/2015	250,000	100,000	-	25,000	75,000	25,000	4,180
General obligation bonds	5/15/2006	4.14%-4.58%	5/15/2013	461,000	134,000	-	67,000	67,000	67,000	4,572
General obligation bonds	4/26/2007	4.23%	4/15/2012	734,750	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	3,173
General obligation bonds	6/25/2008	3.97%	4/15/2013	430,000	180,000	-	90,000	90,000	90,000	5,360
General obligation bonds	4/28/2009	2.79%	8/1/2018	7,035,000	5,120,000	-	670,000	4,450,000	690,000	133,502
Refunding bonds - School	7/15/2002	3.50%	4/1/2014	4,600,000	1,400,000	-	450,000	950,000	465,000	47,831
Total general obligation bonds payable				16,437,250	7,625,500		1,778,500	5,847,000	1,552,000	212,907
Tax Anticipation Notes Payable										
Tax Anticipation Notes	4/19/2012	1.27%	3/15/2013	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000			22,931
Total bond anticipation notes payable				2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000			22,931
Loans payable										
RIHEBC Loan	4/30/2009	3.0-5.0%	5/15/2029	4,000,000	3,725,000	-	145,000	3,580,000	150,000	162,687
Aramark	4/8/2010	0.00%	4/8/2014	50,600	25,300	-	12,650	12,650	12,650	-
Total loans payable				4,050,600	3,750,300		157,650	3,592,650	162,650	162,687
A					107.061		7,486	119,775	7,486	
Amortized premium on loans Deferred amount on refunding bond					127,261 (48,549)	-	6,935	(41,614)	6,936	-
•	and loaged no	wahla			11,454,512	2,000,000	3,950,571	9,517,811	1,729,072	398,525
Total governmental activities bonds, TANs	and leases pa	iyable			11,454,512	2,000,000		9,517,011	1,729,072	
Accrued expenses										
Compensated absences - Town					460,195	24,737	6,893	478,039	148,192	-
Compensated absences - School Department	t				333,694	1,735	-	335,429	103,983	-
Net pension obligation					3,028,598	38,560	-	3,067,158	-	-
Net other post employment benefit obligation	n				1,282,379	218,284	-	1,500,663	-	-
Total accrued expenses					5,104,866	283,316	6,893	5,381,289	252,175	
Total long-term liabilities - governmental ac	ctivities				\$ 16,559,378	\$ 2,283,316	\$ 3,957,464	\$ 14,899,100	\$ 1,981,247	\$ 398,525

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

The debt service through maturity for the above bonds is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended March 31,	Percentage of Maturity	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
		L		
2014	26.54%	1,552,000	154,054	1,706,054
2015	47.41%	1,220,000	107,092	1,327,092
2016	60.32%	755,000	75,956	830,956
2017	73.15%	750,000	54,265	804,265
2018	86.40%	775,000	32,991	807,991
2019	100.00%	795,000	11,090	806,090
		\$ 5,847,000	\$ 435,448	\$ 6,282,448

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

C. LOAN PAYABLE

On April 30, 2009, the Town entered into a loan agreement with Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corp. in the amount of \$4,000,000 for School Department capital improvements. The loan bears interest of 3 - 5% and is payable semi-annually.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

C. LOAN PAYABLE (continued)

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On April 8, 2010, the Town received a loan in the amount of \$50,600 from Aramark as part of its food service agreement dated July 1, 2009. The loan is payable in annual installments of \$12,650 over a four-year period and is non-interest bearing.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31,	Percentage of Maturity	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2014	4.53%	162,650	158,262	320,912
2015	8.84%	155,000	153,687	308,687
2016	13.30%	160,000	148,562	308,562
2017	17.89%	165,000	142,875	307,875
2018	22.62%	170,000	135,912	305,912
2019	27.63%	180,000	127,462	307,462
2020	32.78%	185,000	118,837	303,837
2021	38.21%	195,000	109,712	304,712
2022-2030	100.00%	2,220,000	517,230	2,737,230
		\$ 3,592,650	\$ 1,612,539	\$ 5,205,189

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - LOANS PAYABLE

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

The Town issued the following short-term notes during fiscal year 2013:

Tax Anticipation Notes – Tax anticipation notes in the amount of \$2,000,000 were issued on April 19, 2012 and matured on March 14, 2013 with an interest rate of 1.27%. The notes were issued in anticipation of taxes assessed as of December 31, 2011 and due July 1, 2012. The proceeds were deposited into the General Fund.

	-	Beginning Balance		Additions	Re	etirements	Ending Balance		
Governmental Activities Tax Anticipation Notes Governmental Activities	\$	-	\$	2,000,000	\$	2,000,000	\$		-
Short-Term Debt	\$	-	\$	2,000,000	\$	2,000,000	\$		-

NOTE 8 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

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

		Due from /	Due to /
		<u>other funds</u>	<u>other funds</u>
General Fund		\$ 2,674,714	\$ 3,414,446
Special Revenue Funds:			
Town Special Revenue		216,069	162
Other Non-major Funds			
Capital Projects Funds		539,711	15,886
- •	Totals	\$ 3,430,494	\$ 3,430,494

The balances primarily result from the time lag between the dates the 1) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and 2) payments between funds are made.

Fund / Department	sfers from er funds	nsfers to er funds
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 10,241
Town Special Revenue Funds	2,241	-
Capital Projects	 19,007	11,007
Totals	\$ 21,248	\$ 21,248

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that the budget requires to collect them, to the funds that the budget requires to expend them.

NOTE 9 - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

"Total fund balances" of the Towns' governmental funds \$6,918,238 differs from "net position" of governmental activities \$12,666,443 reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net positior versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. The effect of the differences is illustrated below.

Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position

	Go	Total Governmental Funds		Long-term Assets/ Liabilities (1)		lassifications Eliminations	Statement Net Position Totals		
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,235,540	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,235,540	
Receivables:									
Property taxes, net		5,911,067		(295,000)		-		5,616,067	
Intergovernmental		260,457		-		-		260,457	
Other		334,337		84,247		-		418,584	
Internal balances		3,430,494		-		(3,430,494)		-	
Prepaid expenses		304,753		-		-		304,753	
Other assets		-		107,145		-		107,145	
Property, plant and equipment - net		-		17,413,877		-		17,413,877	
Assets not being depreciated		-		2,124,928		-		2,124,928	
Total assets	\$	13,476,648	\$	19,435,197	\$	(3,430,494)	\$	29,481,351	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	1,608,954	\$	119,775	\$	-	\$	1,728,729	
Accrued interest payable		-		112,301		-		112,301	
Internal balances		3,430,494		-		(3,430,494)		-	
Deferred revenue		1,388,473		(1,366,023)		-		22,450	
Other liabilities		130,489		-		-		130,489	
Long-term liabilities									
Due within one year		-		1,981,247		-		1,981,247	
Due in more than one year		-		12,839,692		-		12,839,692	
Total liabilities		6,558,410		13,686,992		(3,430,494)		16,814,908	
Fund Balances/Net Position		<u> </u>				·····			
Total fund balances/net position		6,918,238		5,748,205		-		12,666,443	
Total liabilities and fund balances/net position	ר \$	13,476,648	\$	19,435,197	\$	(3,430,494)	\$	29,481,351	

(1) When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of these assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position includes those capital assets among the assets of the Town as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 49,395,705
Accumulated depreciation	(29,856,900)
	\$ 19,538,805

Because the focus of governmental funds is on short term financing, some assets will not be available to pay for current-period expenditures. Those assets (for example receivables) are offset by deferred revenues in the governmental funds and thus are not included in the fund balance. Also some expenditures in the governmental activates do not reflect current period charges.

Adjustment of deferred revenue	\$ 1,366,023
Accrued interest receivable	84,247
Deferred amount of refunding	41,614
Accrued interest payable	(112,301)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(295,000)
Bond premiums	(119,775)
Bond issuance costs	65,531
	\$ 1.030.339

Long-tern liabilities applicable to the Towns' governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term are reported in the statement of net position.

Bonds payable	\$ 5,847,000
Loans payable	3,592,650
Accrued compensated absences	813,468
Net pension obligation	3,067,158
Net other post employment benefit obligation	1,500,663
	\$ 14,820,939

NOTE 10 - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND OPERATING STATEMENTS AND THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The "net change in the fund balances" for governmental funds (\$238,930) differs from the "change in net position" for governmental activities \$804,502 reported in the statement of activities. The differences arise primarily from the long-term economic focus of the statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds. The effect of the differences is illustrated below.

	Go	Total overnmental Funds	Re	ong-term evenues/ oenses (1)		Capital- related tems (2)		ong-term Debt nsactions (3)	Statement f Activities Totals
Revenues									
General property tax	\$	25,598,867	\$	221,506	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 25,820,373
Intergovernmental and departmental revenues		5,982,397		-		-		-	5,982,397
License and permits		1,071,778		-		-		-	1,071,778
Fines and penalties		38,620		-		-		-	38,620
Interest on investments		86,229		(5,072)		-		-	81,157
Tuitions		335,727		-		-		-	335,727
Other revenues		25,286		-		-		-	 25,286
Total revenues		33,138,904		216,434					 33,355,338
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government		1,167,313		282,496		2.897		-	1,452,706
Public safety		2,772,947		-		180,581		-	2,953,528
Public works		2,101,606		-		202,860		-	2,304,466
Social services		758,921		-		37,852		-	796,773
Education		22,274,192		-		414,968		-	22,689,160
Fixed charges and other		1,956,736		-		-		-	1,956,736
Debt Service									
Principal		1,936,150		-		-		(1,936,150)	-
Interest		409,969		(42,555)		-		_	367,414
Total expenditures		33,377,834		239,941		839,158		(1,936,150)	32,520,783
Other financing sources (uses)							•		
Transfers from other funds		21,248		-		-		-	21,248
Transfers to other funds		(21,248)		-		-		-	(21,248)
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		-	-	-		-	
Loss on disposal of capital asset		=		-		(30,053)		-	(30,053)
Net change for the year	\$	(238,930)	\$	(23,507)	\$	(869,211)	\$	1,936,150	\$ 804,502

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities

NOTE 10 - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND OPERATING STATEMENTS AND THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

(1) Increases in deferred revenues that provide current financial resources to governmen statement of activities. State funded public service corporation tax revenues that are reported as revenues in the statement of activities.		\$	221,506		
Interest expense in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the interest was reduced on the calculation for bonds payable and bond issuance costs a governmental funds while in the government-wide financial statements they are capita	nd premiums are reported as expenditures in				
	Accrued interest payable Accrued interest receivable Deferred amount of refunding Amortization bond issuance costs Amortization bond premium costs	\$	42,004 (5,072) (6,935) (6,073) 7,486		
	Total expenditure adjustment	\$	31,410		
(2) When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or co are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of act estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance expended, whereas net position decrease by the amount of depreciation expense cha	ivities, the cost of those assets is allocated over th e decreases by the amount of financial resources rged for the year. Capital outlay		388,690		
	Depreciation expense Difference		(1,227,848) (839,158)		
When a loss is realized for the disposal of capital assets the loss is not recognized on on the statement of activities.	the governmental funds and is only recorded	<u></u>			
	Loss on disposal of equipment	\$	(30,053)		
(3) Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds because current financial resources have been used. For the town as a whole, however the statement of net position an do not result in an expense in the statement of activiti	ver, the principal payments reduce the liabilities in				
	Principal payments made		1,778,500		
	Loan payments made Difference	¢	157,650 1.936,150		
	Difference	Ψ	1,930,130		
Certain accrued expenditures that do not use current financial resources are not report the in statement of activities these accrued expenses are recognized and charged to c					
	Net increase in the OPEB	\$	(218,284) (38,560)		
Net increase in the NPO Net increase in compensated absences					
	Change	\$	(19,579) (276,423)		

NOTE 11 – NET POSITIONS/FUND BALANCES

The Government-Wide Financial Statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted.

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

Restricted Net Position – This category presents external restrictions imposed by grantors or laws and regulations.

Unrestricted Net Position – This category represents net position of the Town, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Nonspendable Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criteria includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash (e.g. inventories and prepaid expenditures).

Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that have constraints placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance – This classification is the residual fund balance for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to another fund and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

NOTE 11 – NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (Continued)

The Town has set classification policies and procedures for the above noted level of fund balance reporting.

- a) For committed fund balances: the Financial Town Meeting is the highest level of decision making authority by a resolution or an ordinance adopted by the Town Council is required to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment.
- b) For assigned fund balance: The Town's Treasurer or School Committee is authorized to assign amounts to a purpose.
- c) The Town considers amounts that are committed, assigned or unassigned to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for the purpose of which any amounts in any of the unassigned fund balance classifications could be used.
- d) The Town considers restricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available and considers committed amounts to have been spent when and expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any other unrestricted fund balance could be used.

NOTE 12 – DISAGGREGATION OF RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE BALANCES

A. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Town disaggregates significant components of receivables in the financial statements. Receivable balances determined immaterial are included as other receivables. The Town expects to receive all receivables except CDBG loans receivable within the subsequent year. The real estate and personal property tax receivable is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$295,000.

B. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2013, were as follows:

	Salaries and							
	Vendors		Benefits		Other			Total
Governmental Activities								
General Fund	\$	642,278	\$	804,208	\$	119,775	\$	1,566,261
Other Governmental Funds		162,468		-		-		162,468
	\$	804,746	\$	804,208	\$	119,775	\$	1,728,729

NOTE 13 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The Town of Scituate administers a single-employer, defined benefit post-employment health insurance plan. This plan does not include the pension benefits discussed in Note 17. The plan provides medical and dental insurance for eligible retirees and their dependents through the Town's group health and dental insurance plans, which cover both active and retired members. Benefit provisions are established and amended by the union contracts through negotiations between the Town and the respective unions or as established by the Town's Human Resource Policy Manual for non-union employees. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

The plan provides the following benefits based on employee group:

- *Certified Teachers:* Upon retirement, certified teachers are eligible to purchase medical and dental insurance (single or family) up to age 65 and pay 100% of the premium.
- *Police Department:* Police officers that retire after July 1, 2000 with 25 years of service are eligible for medical and dental insurance (single or family). The police officer contributes 50% of the premium towards his/her coverage.
- *DPW and Non-Union Town Employees:* DPW and non-union town employees upon retirement are eligible for individual medical insurance coverage. Retired members must contribute the following towards their premium coverage:

Years of Service	Contribution
10-15	100%
16-22	21%
23-29	10.5%
30+	0%

• Town employees are also eligible to contribute 100% of the remaining premium towards family coverage.

Funding Policy

Contribution requirements are negotiated between the Town and the respective unions or are stated in the Town Human Resource Policy Manual for non-union employees. The Town is required to contribute the cost of medical and dental benefits, less the amount of any applicable employee share of medical or dental premiums. For the year ended March 31, 2012, the plan operated on a pay as you go basis and no provision has been made to fund future benefits to be provided to plan members. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Town contributed \$177,700 to the plan.

NOTE 13 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

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

Annual required contribution	\$ 417,005
Interest on OPEB	57,707
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(78,728)
Annual OPEB cost	395,984
Allocations for implicit Rate Subsidy	(71,326)
Contributions made	(106,374)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	 218,284
Net OPEB beginning of year	 1,282,379
Net OPEB obligation end of year	\$ 1,500,663

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the last three fiscal years are as follows:

Eisaal Vaar	Annual OPEB		Percentage of OPEB Cost	
Fiscal Year	Cost	Contributions	Contributed	Obligation
3/31/2011	471,035	192,360	40.84%	1,014,865
3/31/2012	466,467	198,953	42.65%	1,282,379
3/31/2013	395,984	177,700	44.88%	1,500,663

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the Town's plans as of the most recent actuarial valuation dates, is as follows:

NOTE 13 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date <u>April 1,</u>	Actuarial Value of Assets <u>(a)</u>	Accrued Liability (AAL) <u>(b)</u>	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) <u>(b-a)</u>	Funded Ratio <u>(a/b)</u>	Covered Payroll <u>(c)</u>	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll <u>((b-a)/c)</u>
 2008 2010 2012 	\$ -	4,713,768	4,713,768	0.0%	14,863,696	31.71%
	-	4,385,028	4,385,028	0.0%	15,355,605	28.56%
	-	3,977,363	3,977,363	0.0%	15,672,979	25.38%

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

The April 1, 2012 actuarial valuation used the projected unit credit funding actuarial cost method (with service proration). Under this funding method, projected benefits are assumed to accrue on a straight line basis from the date of hire to the date of retirement for each participant. Normal cost for a participant is the present value of the projected benefit which accrues in the current plan year. Normal cost for the plan is the sum of the normal costs for all participants. The actuarial assumptions included: a) 4.5% interest discount rate; b) medical cost trend rate – 7.5% per year graded off 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% per year; and c) dental cost trend rate – 5% per year graded off 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% per year. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of the April 1, 2012 is being amortized using the level dollar 30-year open amortization basis.

NOTE 13 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Health care cost trend rates for medical cost are 7.50% per year graded off 0.50% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.00% per year.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Examples include assumptions about employment, mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarial valuations are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are formulated about the future.

NOTE 14 – SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

A. LITIGATION

During the ordinary course of its operations, the Town is a party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints. In the opinion of the Town's management and legal counsel, these matters are not anticipated to have a material financial impact on the Town.

B. FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS – COMPLIANCE AUDITS

The Town participates in a number of federal awards programs. These programs through the year ended March 31, 2013 were audited in connection with the accompanying financial statements under the Single Audit Concept and the auditors' reports thereon are presented in the Single Audit Section of this report. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed will not be material to the financial position of the Town.

NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town of Scituate 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. The Town and the School Department (as of July 27, 2005) participate in a non-profit, public entity risk pool (Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust, Inc.) which provides coverage for property and liability claims. Upon joining the Trust, the Town and the School Department signed a participation agreement that outlines the rights and responsibilities of the Trust, the Town and the School Department. The agreement states that for premiums paid, the Trust will assume financial responsibility for the losses up to the maximum amount of insurance purchased, minus 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 and the School Department are insured for varying amounts depending on the type of coverage provided.

NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

three fiscal years. The Town and School Department funded workers' compensation claims through their health insurance policies through December 31, 2007 and claims not covered by health insurance were paid by the Town or School Department on a pay-as-you-go basis. Effective January 1, 2008, the Town and School Department purchased workers' compensation insurance.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

All Town of Scituate certified school personnel participate in the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island ("ERS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the State of Rhode Island. The payroll for employees covered by the System for the year ended March 31, 2013 was \$9,967,422, which consisted of \$235,096 for employees charged to federal programs and \$9,732,326 for all other employees.

The State of Rhode Island's Employees' Retirement System issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained from the administrative offices of the State of Rhode Island Retirement Board, 50 Service Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886 or at www.ersri.org.

Plan Description

The following eligibility and benefit provisions are established by Rhode Island General Laws, Title 16, Chapter 16-16. All Scituate School Department certified school personnel are eligible to participate in the System if they are certified by the Board of Regents, engaged in teaching as principal occupation and are regularly employed on at least a half time basis. Superintendents, principals, business agents and other administrators participate as teachers. Employees are vested in their retirement benefits upon completion of 10 years of service.

Retirement Eligibility:

(i) Grandfathered Schedule A members – members with at least 10 years of contributory service at June 30, 2005 and eligible for retirement at September 30, 2009 – are eligible to retire on or after age 60 if they have credit for 10 years of service, or at any age if they have credit for 28 years of service.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

(ii) Schedule B members – members with less than 10 years of contributory service as of June 30, 2005 and members hired on or after that date – are eligible for retirement on or after age 65 if they have credit for 10 years of service, or on or after age 62 if they have credit for 29 years of service. In addition, a member who attains age 62 with at least 20 years of service credit may retire with an actuarially reduced retirement benefit. The reduction is based on the difference between 65 and the member's age of retirement.

(iii) Schedule A members who are not grandfathered – i.e., members who had at least 10 years of creditable service at June 30, 2005, but who were not eligible to retire on September 30, 2009 – will be eligible for retirement at an individually determined age. This age is the result of interpolating between the retirement age under the rules applicable to grandfathered employees in (i) above and the retirement age applicable to members hired after September 30, 2009 in (ii) above. The interpolation is based on service as of September 30, 2009 divided by projected service at the retirement age under (i) above.

Monthly Benefit:

The retirement benefit is a percentage of the member's monthly final average compensation (FAC). For members eligible to retire as of September 30, 2009, their FAC will be based on the highest three consecutive annual salaries. For members not eligible to retire as of September 30, 2009, their FAC will be based on the highest five consecutive years of salary. Monthly benefits are based on one-twelfth of this amount. The percentage is a function of the member's service as described below.

(i) For grandfathered Schedule A members (members with at least 10 years of contributory service at June 30, 2005 and eligible for retirement as September 30, 2009), benefits are based under this schedule (Schedule A):

For Service In:	Years	Benefit Percentage Earned
The first 10 years of service	1-10	1.7% per year
The next 10 years of service	11-20	1.9% per year
The next 14 years of service	21-34	3.0% per year
The next 1 year of service	35	2.0% per year

The maximum benefit is 80% of FAC.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

(ii) For Schedule B members (members with less than 10 years of contributory service as of June 30, 2005) and for all future hires, benefits are based on the following schedule (Schedule B):

<u>For Service In:</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Benefit Percentage Earned</u>
The first 10 years of service	1-10	1.6% per year
The next 10 years of service	11-20	1.8% per year
The next 5 years of service	21-25	2.0% per year
The next 5 years of service	26-30	2.25% per year
The next 7 years of service	31-37	2.50% per year
The next 1 years of service	38	2.25% per year

The maximum benefit is 75% of FAC.

(iii) For Schedule A members who are not grandfathered – i.e., members who had at least 10 years of creditable service at June 30, 2005, but who were not eligible to retire on September 30, 2009 – benefits are based on Schedule A (under (i) above) for service through September 30, 2009 and on Schedule B (under (ii) above) for service after September 30, 2009. The maximum benefit is 80% of FAC.

Post-Retirement Benefit Increase:

(i) For members with at least 10 years of contributory service as of June 30, 2005 who are retired or eligible to retire as of September 30, 2009, and for all members receiving a disability retirement benefit on that date: a 3.00% compound increase in their retirement benefit each year beginning in January of the year in which the member reaches the third anniversary of retirement. This increase is not a function of actual increases in the cost of living.

(ii) For other members who retired or were eligible to retire as of June 30, 2010: a compound increase in their retirement benefit each year equal to the increase in the CPI, effective on each anniversary date beginning on the third anniversary of retirement. This is increase is limited to 3.00%.

(iii) For other members who were not retired or were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2010: a compound increase in their first \$35,000 of annual retirement benefit each year equal to the increase in the CPI, effective on each anniversary date beginning on the later of the member's

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

third anniversary of retirement and the month following their 65th birthday. This increase is limited to 3.00%. Additionally, the \$35,000 annual COLA limit is applicable for benefits paid in 2010 and would be indexed annually to increase in the same manner as COLAs for Schedule B members (CPI for the year, not greater than 3.0%).

Funding Policy

Covered employees are required by State Statute to contribute 9.5% of their salary to the plan. The State and the School Department are required to contribute an amount determined annually by the actuary and as provided by State Statute. The split between State and the School Department is specified by State Statute. The contribution requirement for the period April 1, 2013 through June 30, 2012 was 22.32% and for the period July 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013 was 19.29%. The Teachers' Plan cost is paid 60% by the School Department and 40% by the State. However, the State will pay the total cost of the contribution deferrals which were .27% for the period April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012 and .27% for the period July 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013. This results in a contribution requirement for the School Department of 13.23% and a contribution requirement for the State of 9.09% for the period April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012. The contribution requirement for the School Department is 11.41% and the contribution requirement for the State is 7.88% for the period July 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013.

The State contribution for the cut off year ended March 31, 2013 was \$803,959 which represented 7.88% of covered payroll. The payments made by the State to the Employees' Retirement System are considered on behalf of payments and are reported as revenue and as an expenditure in the financial statements. The contribution requirement for the cut off year ended March 31, 2013 was \$1,814,643, which consisted of \$1,206,791 from the School Department (\$52,278 for federally funded employees and \$1,154,513 for other employees), and \$607,852 from employees. These contributions represented 11.82% and 5.95% of covered payroll respectively. The annual required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010 actuarial valuations, respectively.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The School Department does not have any investments or related party investments with the State Plan. The School Department's contribution represented .98% of total contributions required of all participating entities.

Three-Year Trend Information

	Ani	nual Required	Percentage
Fiscal Year	C	ontributions	Contributed
2011	\$	1,221,509	100%
2012	\$	1,364,042	100%
2013	\$	1,206,791	100%

B. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The Town of Scituate participates in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS), an agent multiple employer defined benefit plan administered by the State of Rhode Island. All Town employees except police and certified school personnel participate in the MERS. The payroll for employees covered by the MERS for the year ended March 31, 2013 was \$2,334,211. Police officers participated in MERS prior to October 1, 1981 and there are no active police officers in MERS. The actuarial value of assets is larger than the actuarial liability, so no funding is required.

The State of Rhode Island's Municipal Employees' Retirement System issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained from the administrative offices of the State of Rhode Island Retirement Board, 50 Service Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886 or at www.ersri.org.

Plan Description

The following eligibility and benefit provisions are established by Rhode Island General Laws, Title 45, Chapters 19, 19.1, 21, 21.1, 21.2, and 21.3 and may be amended by State Statute. The MERS generally provides retirement benefits equal to 2% of a member's final average compensation (FAC) multiplied by the number of years of service up to 37.5 years, up to a

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

maximum benefit of 75% of FAC. Final average compensation is the average of the three highest consecutive years of annual salary exclusive of overtime, bonuses or severance pay. Such benefits are available to general employees on or after age 58 with 10 years of service or after 30 years of service regardless of age. The plan also provides non-service connected disability benefits after 5 years of service, service connected disability benefits. Employees are vested in their retirement benefits upon the completion of 10 years of service. Members employed by municipalities who elect one of the optional COLA provisions receive an increase equal to 3% of the original retirement benefit each year beginning January 1 following the member's retirement. The Town of Scituate has adopted COLA plan B.

Funding Policy

General employees are required by State Statute to contribute 6% of their annual earnings. The contribution rate is increased to 7% with the optional cost-of-living provision. The Town of Scituate is required to contribute based on an actuarially determined amount and as provided by State Statute for each participating municipality. The Town's rate for general employees for the period April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012 was 13.65% of covered payroll. The Town's rate for general employees the period July 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013 is 20.75% of covered payroll. The Town's rate for police officers is 0% for the period April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Annual Pension Cost

For fiscal year 2013, the Town's annual pension cost of \$357,520 for the MERS plan was equal to the Town's required and actual contributions.

Three-Year Trend Information

	Annual Pension	Percentage of APC	Net Pens	sion
Fiscal Year	Cost (APC)	Contributed	Obligat	ion
2011	\$ 294,154	100%	\$	-
2012	\$ 338,377	100%	\$	-
2013	\$ 357,520	100%	\$	-

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010 actuarial valuations. The actuarial method used is the Entry Age actuarial cost method. Under this method, the employer contribution rate is the sum of (i) the employer normal cost rate, and (ii) a rate that will amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010 valuations include the following:

1) Investment return -7.50% per year, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.75% inflation rate and a 4.75% net real rate of return.

2) Projected salary increases – general employees – a service related component, plus a 4.00% wage inflation assumption (composed of a 2.75% price inflation assumption and a 1.25% additional general increase) and police officers – not applicable since no active employees.

3) Cost of living adjustment -2%, not compounded.

The actuarial value of assets is based on market value of assets with a five year phase-in of actual investment return in excess of (less than) expected investment income. The MERS' unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over 30 years as a level percentage of payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2009 was 20 years.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the general employees plan was 77.4% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$12,346,123, and the actuarial value of assets was \$9,552,928, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$2,793,195. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$2,696,855, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 103.6%. As of June 30, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the police plan was 770.1% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$22,848, and the actuarial value of assets was \$175,958, resulting in a funding excess of \$153,110. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$0 and the ratio of the funding excess to covered payroll was 0%. The June 30, 2012 actuarial valuation used the same methods and assumptions described above under Annual Pension Cost, except the investment return was changed to 7.5% per year, the projected salary increase for general employees was changed to 4% and the amortization period for the UAAL was changed to 25 years from June 30, 2010.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

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

C. POLICE PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Town of Scituate participates in a single-employer defined benefit pension plan established by the Town to provide pension benefits for its police officers as of October 1, 1981. The Pension Plan is being administered by Wilmington Trust Company. For financial reporting purposes, the plan is included as a pension trust fund in the Town's financial statements. A separate, audited pension plan report is not available for the Police Pension Plan. The Town's payroll for employees covered by the Plan for the year ended March 31, 2013 was \$1,053,510.

At April 1, 2012, employee membership related to the plan was as follows:

Retired	13
Vested Disabled	4
Active	<u>17</u>
Total	34

Benefit Provisions

Benefits and contributions are established by contract and may be amended by union negotiation. The Police Pension Plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits. Under the plan, all regular or permanent police of the Town of Scituate are eligible to participate in the plan, following the completion of a six-month waiting period. Members are 100 percent vested after 10 years of service. A participant hired on or prior to June 30, 2000 is eligible for normal retirement after completion of 20 years of service. A participant hired on or after July 1, 2000 is eligible for normal retirement after completion of 25 years of service. If a member leaves covered employment or dies prior to 10 years of service, accumulated member contributions are refunded. A member who terminates after ten years of service will be eligible to receive a pension commencing at age 56 equal to his or her accrued benefit. For participants hired on or prior to June 30, 2000, the normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.5% of the base annual pay

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

C. POLICE PENSION PLAN

times years of service up to 20 years, plus 2% of base annual pay times years of service in excess of 20 years. The maximum benefit is 60% of base annual pay. For participants hired on or after July 1, 2000, the normal retirement benefit is equal to 60% of the base annual pay. A participant may retire upon the completion of 10 years of service or the attainment of age 56, whichever is later.

Funding Policy

Effective July 1, 2000, active plan members are required to contribute 10% of their covered earnings. The Town is required to contribute an amount at least equal to the employees' contributions. The Town has an actuarial calculation to determine the actuarially required contribution, but does not fund the plan based on the calculation. The Town contribution for the year ended March 31, 2013 was \$108,751 plus a supplemental contribution of \$528,709.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the accounting period in which they are due. Contributions from the Town are recognized when due and when the Town has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Benefit payments to participants are recorded upon distribution.

Method Used to Value Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. Cash and cash equivalents having a maturity of three months or less when purchased are reported at cost. Fair market is determined using quoted market prices, when available, independent third party appraisals, and independent brokers and industry experts. Given the inherent nature of investments it is reasonably possible that changes in the value of those investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation

The Town's annual pension cost and net pension obligation for the Police Pension Plan for the current year were determined by the actuary as of March 31, 2013, based on the latest actuarial report completed as of April 1, 2013.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

C. POLICE PENSION PLAN

The annual pension cost and changes in the net pension obligation were as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$ 629,958
Interest on NPO	227,145
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(181,083)
Annual NPO cost	676,020
Contributions made	 (637,460)
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation	38,560
NPO beginning of year	 3,028,598
NPO obligation end of year	\$ 3,067,158

Three-Year Trend Information

			Percentage	
*	Annual Pension	Plan	of OPEB Cost	Net OPEB
Fiscal Year	Cost (APC)	Contributions	Contributed	Obligation
3/31/2011	614,023	357,144	58.16%	2,711,831
3/31/2012	673,360	356,593	52.96%	3,028,598
3/31/2013	676,020	637,460	94.30%	3,067,158

The Town's required contribution to the plan was determined as part of the April 1, 2012 actuarial valuation using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The normal cost is the sum of the normal costs for all participants. For a current participant, the individual normal cost is the participant's normal cost accrual rate multiplied by the participant's current compensation. The normal cost accrual rate equals (a) the present value of future benefits as of participant's entry age. For other than a current participant, the normal cost equals \$0. The actuarial assumptions included: (a) 7.5% investment rate of return per year; (b) projected salary increases of 4% per year; (c) post-retirement benefit increases of 2% per year; and (d) level percent of payroll amortization method over a 25-year amortization period on an open basis. Assets used for the purposes of determining the contribution level are equal to the current market value of the assets.

NOTE 16 – PENSION PLANS (Continued)

C. POLICE PENSION PLAN

Funded Status and Fund Progress

As of April 1, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation, the plan was 30.1% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$11,853,528, and the actuarial value of assets was \$3,566,679, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$8,286,849. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$916,057, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 904.6%. The April 1, 2013 actuarial valuation used the methods and assumptions described above under Annual Pension Cost.

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

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 24, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

On April 24, 2013, the Town issued \$2,000,000 in General Obligation Tax Anticipation Notes. The notes have an interest rate of 0.72% and mature on March 13, 2014.

NOTE 18 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

In fiscal year 2013 a prior period adjustment was made for corrections that were required to be made to the Towns capital asset schedules. These changes included adjustments to capital assets and the related accumulated depreciation schedules.

TOWN OF SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2013

NOTE 19 ACTUARIAL INFORMATION

The information presented was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

	Municipal Employees Retirement System	Police Pension Plan	Other Postemployment Health Insurance Benefit Plan
Valuation Date	June 30, 2012	April 1, 2013	April 1, 2012
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry Age Normal	Projected Unit Credit Funding Method
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll over a closed period	Level dollar closed	Level dollar over an open period
Amortization period	25 years from June 30, 2010 or 24 years as of the valuation date	25 years declining by 1% for each future years	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets with a five year phase-in of actual investment return in excess of (less than) expected investment income.	Current market value	Not applicable
Actuarial assumptions: Investment rate of return	7.5%, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.75% inflation rate and a 4.75% net real rate of return	7.5%, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.75% inflation rate and a 4.75% net real rate of return	4.5% discount rate
Projected salary increases	General employees - an annual service related component, plus a 4% wage inflation assumption (composed of a 2.75% price inflation assumption and a 1.25% addition general increase); police officers - not applicable	4% per annum	Not applicable
Cost-of-living adjustments	Assumed to be 2% per annum	2% per annum	Not applicable
Healthcare cost trend rates	Not applicable	Not applicable Active Vested disabled	Medical - 7.5% per year graded off 0.5% per year to ultimate rate of 4.00% Dental - 5% per year graded off 0.25% per year to ultimate rate of 4.00%
Participant information	General employees: 87 Active employees 87 Retirees and beneficiaries 60 147	Retired Deceased beneficiary participant Alternate Payees under QDRO	$\begin{array}{cccc} 13 \\ 1 & Active & 393 \\ \underline{2} & Retired & \underline{54} \\ \underline{36} & & \underline{447} \end{array}$

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