

THE TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS

The Town of Seekonk, incorporated in 1812, is governed by an open town meeting form of government and is located in Bristol County approximately 37 miles from the City of Boston and 4 miles from the City of Providence, Rhode Island. The Town covers an area of approximately 18.3 square miles and is bordered by the City of Attleboro on the north, the Town of Rehoboth on the east, the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island on the northwest and the City of East Providence, Rhode Island on the southwest.

GOVERNING BODIES AND OFFICERS

Local legislative decisions are made by an open town meeting. Subject to the legislative decisions made by Town Meeting, the affairs of the Town are generally administered by a board of five selectmen, elected for staggered three-year terms on an at-large basis. Local taxes are assessed by a board of three assessors elected for staggered three-year terms. The affairs of the schools are generally administered by a School Committee of 5 members, elected for staggered three-year terms on an at-large basis.

The following are the principal executive officers:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Manner of Selection and Term</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Selectmen	Nelson Almeida, Chair	Elected/3 years	2014
	Gary S/ Sagar, Vice Chair	Elected/3 years	2015
	Michael H. Brady, Clerk	Elected/3 years	2016
	David S. Parker	Elected/3 years	2015
	Robert J. McLintock	Elected/3 years	2014
Town Administrator	Pamela T. Nolan	Appointed/Board of Selectmen	2014
Finance Director/ Accountant	Bruce N. Alexander	Appointed/3 years	2014
Treasurer/Tax Collector	Christine DeFontes	Appointed/3 years	2015
Town Clerk	Janet Parker	Elected/3 years	2014
Town Counsel	Kopelman & Paige	Appointed/Indefinite	N/A

SERVICES

The Town provides general governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, public education in grades K through 12, streets, trash collection, parks and recreation. The principal services provided by Bristol County are space for courts, a jail and house of correction, registry of deeds, an agricultural school and a tourist information center.

AUTHORIZATION OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND NOTES

Serial bonds and notes are authorized by a two-thirds vote of the town meeting. Refunding bonds and notes are authorized by the selectmen. Borrowings for some purposes require State administrative approval.

When serial bonds or notes have been authorized, bond anticipation notes may be issued by the officers authorized to issue the serial bonds or notes. Temporary loans in anticipation of the revenue of the fiscal year in which the debt is incurred or in anticipation of authorized federal and state aid generally may be incurred by the Treasurer with the approval of the Selectmen.

DEBT (1)

The following shows the direct debt outstanding as of February 1, 2014:

Long-Term Indebtedness (2) (3)		
Within General Debt Limit:		
Schools	\$3,220,000	
Other Building	<u>3,730,000</u>	
Total Within the General Debt Limit		\$ 6,950,000
Outside General Debt Limit		
Schools	\$ 774,000	
Other Outside General (4)	<u>1,626,395</u>	
Total Long-Term Indebtedness	2,400,395	\$ 9,350,395
Temporary Loans in Anticipation of:		
Revenue	0	
Bonds	1,249,500	
Grants	<u>0</u>	
Total Temporary Loans		<u>1,249,500</u>
Total Direct Debt		<u>\$10,599,895</u>

(1) Principal amount only. Excludes lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt, unfunded pension liability, and other post-employment benefits liability.

(2) At the present time the normal general debt limit is \$106,242,550 and the double general debt limit is \$212,485,100.

(3) \$8,016,645 has been exempted from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½.

(4) \$1,214,253 is self-supporting.

Authorized Unissued Debt and Prospective Financing

The Town currently has \$4,349,091 in authorized and unissued debt. \$1,462,491 is for the Banna Fire Station renovation and furnishing and \$2,886,600 is for the Senior Center project. The debt service on both these projects has been voted exempt from the limitations of Proposition 2½ by the Town. The Town began financing these projects in the short-term market during 2013.

Five Years Outstanding Debt (1)

	As of June 30				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Within the General Debt Limit:					
Schools	\$ 3,550,000	\$16,770,000	\$17,860,000	\$18,910,000	\$19,925,000
Other Building	4,086,000	4,443,000	4,801,000	5,159,000	5,517,000
Athletic & Recreational Facilities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Within the General Debt Limit	\$ 7,636,000	\$21,213,000	\$22,661,000	\$24,069,000	\$25,442,000
Outside the General Debt Limit:					
Schools	1,018,000	1,286,000	1,578,000	1,895,000	2,235,000
Other Outside General	<u>1,626,395</u>	<u>1,744,472</u>	<u>1,861,216</u>	<u>2,120,085</u>	<u>2,248,274</u>
Total Outside the General Debt Limit	<u>2,644,395</u>	<u>3,030,472</u>	<u>3,439,216</u>	<u>4,015,085</u>	<u>4,483,274</u>
Total Long-Term Indebtedness	\$10,280,395	\$24,243,472	\$26,100,216	\$28,084,085	\$29,925,274
Short-Term Indebtedness:					
Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Grant Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Short-Term Indebtedness	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	<u>\$10,280,395</u>	<u>\$24,243,472</u>	<u>\$26,100,216</u>	<u>\$28,084,085</u>	<u>\$29,925,274</u>

(1) Excludes lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt, unfunded pension liability and other post-employment benefits liability.

Bonded Debt vs. Population, Valuations and Income

	As of June 30				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Amount (1)	\$10,280,395	\$24,243,472	\$26,100,216	\$28,084,085	\$29,925,274
Per Capita (2)	\$735	\$1,764	\$1,900	\$2,047	\$2,182
Percent of Assessed Valuation (3)	0.51%	1.18%	1.22%	1.28%	1.29%
Percent of Equalized Valuation (4)	0.48%	1.06%	1.14%	1.13%	1.20%
Per Capita as a Percent of Personal Income per Capita (2)	2.22%	5.47%	5.89%	6.35%	6.77%

(1) Outstanding principal on general obligation bonds. Excludes lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt, unfunded pension liability, and other post-employment benefits liability.

(2) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - latest applicable actuals or estimates.

(3) Source: Board of Assessors - assessed valuation as of the prior January 1.

(4) Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue. The equalized valuation used here is the equalized valuation in effect for that fiscal year.

ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE (1)

Fiscal Year	Outstanding as of 2/1/14		Total Debt Service	Cumulative % of Principal Retired
	Principal (2)	Interest (2)		
2014	\$ 0	\$ 78,425	\$ 78,425	0.0%
2015	1,036,024	237,722	1,273,746	11.2
2016	1,012,441	203,002	1,215,443	22.2
2017	983,886	174,167	1,158,053	32.9
2018	940,360	148,609	1,088,969	43.0
2019	911,864	123,984	1,035,848	52.9
2020	786,903	102,254	889,157	61.4
2021	788,468	82,868	871,336	70.0
2022	790,066	63,450	853,516	78.5
2023	786,695	44,000	830,695	87.1
2024	423,357	24,692	448,049	91.6
2025	410,636	12,935	423,571	96.1
2026	87,366	6,330	93,696	97.0
2027	89,131	4,565	93,696	98.0
2028	90,932	2,765	93,697	99.0
2029	<u>92,769</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>93,697</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
	<u>\$9,230,898</u>	<u>\$1,310,696</u>	<u>\$10,541,593</u>	

(1) Excludes revenue anticipation notes, grant anticipation notes and bond anticipation notes, lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt, unfunded pension liability, and other post-employment benefits liability

(2) **Principal of \$8,016,645 and interest of \$1,119,502 has been excluded from the provisions of Proposition 2 1/2.**

(3) Principal totaling \$1,214,253 and interest totaling \$191,191 is self-supporting.

Revenue Anticipation Borrowing

The Town has not borrowed in anticipation of revenue since fiscal 1994. The Town adopted quarterly tax billing effective in fiscal 1995 and does not anticipate issuing revenue anticipation notes in the future.

OVERLAPPING DEBT (1)

The following table sets forth the portion of overlapping debt assessed to the Town:

	Outstanding	Authorized Unissued	Assessments for Operations and Debt Service Fiscal Year 2014
Bristol County (2)	\$1,055,504	\$0	\$211,905
Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical School District (3)	0	0	870,499
Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority (4)	0	0	93,339

(1) Excludes temporary loans in anticipation of revenue. Omits debt of the Commonwealth.

(2) Source: Treasurer, Bristol County. Debt is as of February 1, 2014. Authorized debt includes debt authorized by the County Commissioners under general laws and debt permitted by special enabling acts whether or not yet voted by County Commissioners. County expenses including debt service on County Bonds are assessed upon the Cities and Towns within the County in proportion to their valuations of taxable properties last equalized by the State Commissioner of Revenue. Amounts shown are based on the most recent equalized valuations.

(3) Source: Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical School District. Debt is as of February 1, 2014. Towns may organize regional school districts to carry out general or specialized educational functions. The operating expenses and debt service of regional school districts are apportioned among the member municipalities in accordance with the agreements establishing the district. The other members of the District are the Towns of Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Norfolk, North Attleborough, Plainville, Sherborn, Walpole and Wrentham.

(4) Source: Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority. Debt is as of February 1, 2014.

UNDERLYING DEBT

Local Districts There are local districts within a number of towns organized for special purposes, such as fire protection, water and sewer. Except to the extent met from betterment assessments or user charges, their debt service is ordinarily assessed, along with operating expenses, on the taxable property within the district.

The Seekonk Water District provides water services to approximately 87% of the Town. The debt outstanding and amount of debt authorized and unissued as of February 1, 2014 is as follows:

	<u>Debt</u> <u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Authorized</u> <u>Unissued</u>
Seekonk Water District	\$3,440,326	\$800,000

RETIREMENT PLAN

The Massachusetts General Laws provide for the establishment of contributory retirement systems for state employees, for teachers and for county, city and town employees other than teachers. Teachers are assigned to a separate statewide teachers' system and not to the city and town systems. For all employees other than teachers, this law is subject to acceptance in each city and town. Substantially all employees of an accepting city or town are covered. If a town has a population of less than 10,000 when it accepts the statute, its non-teacher employees participate through the county system and its share of the county cost is proportionate to the aggregate annual rate of regular compensation of its covered employees. In addition to the contributory systems, cities and towns provide non-contributory pensions to a limited number of employees, primarily persons who entered service prior to July 1, 1937 and their dependents. The Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission ("PERAC") provides oversight and guidance for and regulates all state and local retirement systems.

The obligations of a city or town, whether direct or through a county system, are contractual legal obligations and are required to be included in the annual tax levy. If a city or town, or the county system of which it is a member, has not established a retirement system funding schedule as described below, the city or town is required to provide for the payment of the portion of its current pension obligations which is not otherwise covered by employee contributions and investment income. "Excess earnings," or earnings on individual employees' retirement accounts in excess of a predetermined rate, are required to be set aside in a pension reserve fund for future, not current, pension liabilities. Cities and towns may voluntarily appropriate to their system's pension reserve fund in any given year up to five percent of the preceding year's tax levy. The aggregate amount in the fund may not exceed ten percent of the equalized valuation of the city or town.

If a city or town, or each member city and town of a county retirement system, has accepted the applicable law, it is required to annually appropriate an amount sufficient to pay not only its current pension obligations, but also a portion of its future pension liability. The portion of each such annual payment allocable to future pension obligations is required to be deposited in the pension reserve fund. The amount of the annual city or town appropriation for each such system is prescribed by a retirement system funding schedule which is periodically reviewed and approved by PERAC. Each system's retirement funding schedule is designed to reduce the unfunded actuarial pension liability of the system to zero by not later than June 30, 2030, with annual increases in the scheduled payment amounts of not more than 4.5 percent. The funding schedule must provide that payment in any year of the schedule is not less than 95 percent of the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year. City, town and county systems which have an approved retirement funding schedule receive annual pension funding grants from the Commonwealth for the first 16 years of such funding schedule. Pursuant to recent legislation, a system (other than the state employees' retirement system and the teachers' retirement system) which conducts an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2009, or later, may establish a revised schedule which reduces the unfunded actuarial liability to zero by not later than June 30, 2040, subject to certain conditions. If the schedule is so extended under such provisions and a later updated valuation allows for the development of a revised schedule with reduced payments, the revised schedule shall be adjusted to provide that the appropriation for each year shall not be less than that for such year under the prior schedule, thus providing for a shorter schedule rather than reduced payments.

City, town and county systems may choose to participate in the Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (the “PRIT Fund”), which receives additional state funds to offset future pension costs of participating state and local systems. If a local system participates in the PRIT Fund, it must transfer ownership and control of all assets of its system to the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board, which manages the investment and reinvestment of the PRIT Fund. Cities and towns with systems participating in the PRIT Fund continue to be obligated to fund their pension obligations in the manner described above. The additional state appropriations to offset future pension liabilities of state and local systems participating in the PRIT Fund are required to total at least 1.3 percent of state payroll. Such additional state appropriations are deposited in the PRIT Fund and shared by all participating systems in proportion to their interests in the assets of the PRIT Fund as of July 1 for each fiscal year.

Cost-of-living increases for each local retirement system may be granted and funded only by the local system, and only if it has established a funding schedule. Those statutory provisions are subject to acceptance by the local retirement board and approval by the local legislative body, which acceptance may not be revoked.

The Town participates in the contributory retirement system of Bristol County. The annual contributions of the Town to the retirement system for the current and most recent fiscal years are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2014 (budgeted)	\$2,040,507
2013	2,073,517
2012	2,001,555
2011	1,803,196
2010	1,773,321
2009	1,581,257

As of January 1, 2012, the Town's share of the total estimated unfunded actuarial liability of the system was \$18,422,223 or 5.83% of the Bristol County Retirement System unfunded actuarial liability in the amount of \$316,161,437 (1).

The foregoing data do not include the retirement system costs or liabilities attributable to employees of the county or the retirement system costs or liabilities of any other entity of which the Town is a constituent part.

(1) Source: Massachusetts Retirement Law Commission. These estimates were used by the Commission in computing actuarial liabilities of local systems for inclusion in its most recent actuarial Valuation Report of the Contributory Retirement Systems of the Commonwealth. Estimates of actuarial liabilities depend on the underlying actuarial assumptions and reference is made to the report for a description of those assumptions.

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In addition to pension benefits, cities and towns may provide retired employees with health care and life insurance benefits. The portion of the cost of such benefits paid by cities or towns is generally provided on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement Nos. 43 and 45 require public sector entities to report the future costs of these non-pension, post-employment benefits in their financial statements. These accounting standards do not require pre-funding such benefits, but the basis applied by the standards for measurement of costs and liabilities for these benefits is conservative if they continue to be funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and will result in larger yearly cost and liability accruals than if such benefits were pre-funded in a trust fund in the same manner as traditional pension benefits. Cities and towns that choose to self-insure all or a portion of the cost of the health care benefits they provide to employees and retirees may establish a trust fund for the purpose of paying claims. On addition, cities and towns may establish a trust fund for the purpose of pre-funding this liability in the same manner as traditional pension benefits.

The pay-as-you-go cost to the Town for such benefits in recent years has been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$1,001,169
2013	1,102,048
2012	1,144,448
2011	1,104,834
2010	1,030,263

The Town implemented the GASB reporting requirements for other post-employment benefits beginning in fiscal year 2009. The Town hired an outside firm to perform an actuarial valuation of its post-employment benefit liability. Using a 4% discount rate the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of this obligation to the Town of Seekonk, as of December 31, 2011, is estimated to be \$44,183,629. This would require an increase in annual cost to the Town to fully fund this liability of \$1,492,894 in 26 years. The Town voted to establish an OPEB Trust Fund at the November 2010 Special Town Meeting and voted to appropriate funds at the June 2012 Town Meeting with an initial deposit of \$10,000. The Town is looking into the process to transfer the \$800,000 balance from the Town's Health Insurance Trust Fund to the OPEB Trust Fund.

PROPERTY TAXATION AND VALUATION

VALUATIONS

The following shows the assessed and equalized valuations of the Town for the current and most recent fiscal years:

	<u>For Fiscal Year</u>				
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011 (4)</u>	<u>2010</u>
Real Property (2)	\$1,938,423,638	\$1,961,887,851	\$1,982,012,545	\$2,047,634,195	\$2,121,900,480
Personal Property (2)	72,051,830	70,850,000	74,301,580	84,250,170	76,129,340
Total	<u>\$2,010,475,468</u>	<u>\$2,032,737,851</u>	<u>\$2,056,314,125</u>	<u>\$2,131,884,365</u>	<u>\$2,198,029,820</u>
Equalized Value (3)	\$2,124,851,000	\$2,124,851,000	\$2,292,281,100	\$2,292,281,100	\$2,491,374,900
Percent of Total Assessed to Equalized Valuation	94.6%	95.7%	89.7%	93.0%	88.2%

(1) Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue.

(2) As of January 1 of the prior fiscal year.

(3) The equalized valuations in effect for each year.

(4) Revaluation year.

The following table shows the breakdown of the total assessed valuation for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 by classification:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Fiscal 2014 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Fiscal 2013 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u>
Residential	\$1,505,354,446	74.9%	\$1,527,162,727	75.1%	\$1,542,303,298	75.0%
Commercial	397,427,492	19.8	398,045,524	19.6	402,284,947	19.6
Industrial	35,641,700	1.8	36,679,600	1.8	37,424,300	1.8
Personal	72,051,830	3.6	70,850,000	3.5	74,301,580	3.6
Total	<u>\$2,010,475,468</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$2,032,737,851</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$2,056,314,125</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

TAX RATES

The following shows the actual tax rates per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, the average tax rate and the estimated full value rate based on the equalized valuation in effect for the current and most recent fiscal years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Actual Tax Rate</u>	<u>Average Tax Rate</u>	<u>Estimated Full Value Tax Rate</u>
2014	\$13.33 (Residential/Open Space) 26.52 (Commercial/Industrial) 26.44 (Personal)	\$16.64	\$15.75
2013	12.75 (Residential/Open Space) 25.55 (Commercial/Industrial) 25.47 (Personal)	15.93	15.24
2012	12.19 (Residential/Open Space) 24.47 (Commercial/Industrial) 24.40 (Personal)	15.26	13.69
2011	11.39 (Residential/Open Space) 22.62 (Commercial/Industrial) 22.51 (Personal)	14.26	13.26
2010	10.57 (Residential/Open Space) 21.57 (Commercial/Industrial) 21.46 (Personal)	13.34	11.77

LARGEST TAXPAYERS

The following is a list of the largest taxpayers for fiscal year 2014 (1):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Fiscal 2014 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Amount of Tax</u>	<u>% of Total Levy</u>
Darling Development Corp.	Retail/PP	\$ 31,154,360	\$ 820,166	2.45%
Algonquin Gas	Utility	24,666,300	652,177	1.95
Seekonk Square Realty Trust	Retail	24,398,700	647,054	1.93
Seekonk Shopping Center Equities	Retail	21,992,000	583,228	1.74
Inland Western Seekonk Power	Retail	13,571,600	359,919	1.08
EDF Seekonk II LLC	Retail (Home Depot)	11,954,700	317,039	0.95
Shetty Seekonk, LLC	Retail (Stop & Shop)	11,844,200	314,108	0.94
S/J/L Commerce Way LLC	Retail (Target)	11,470,200	304,190	0.91
Wal-Mart	Retail/PP	10,757,650	285,258	0.85
R & F Seekonk LLC	Retail/PP	10,085,330	267,451	0.80
		<u>\$171,895,040</u>	<u>\$4,550,590</u>	<u>13.60%</u>

(1) All of the largest taxpayers listed above are current on their real estate and personal property tax payments.

CALCULATION OF LEVIES

The following table shows the details of the calculation of the tax levies for the current and most recent fiscal years:

	<u>For Fiscal Year (000 omitted)</u>				
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Gross Amount to be Raised:					
Appropriations	\$47,069	\$46,088	\$44,965	\$43,808	\$42,134
Other Local Expenditures	205	133	132	158	27
State & County Charges	382	362	357	324	330
Overlay Reserve	466	488	462	459	466
Total Gross Amount to be Raised	<u>48,122</u>	<u>47,071</u>	<u>45,916</u>	<u>44,749</u>	<u>42,957</u>
Less Estimated Receipts & Other Revenue:					
Estimated Receipts from State	6,222	7,209	6,785	6,830	7,149
Estimated Receipts - Local	5,239	5,143	4,994	5,136	4,521
Available Funds Appropriated:					
Free Cash	2,249	1,329	1,638	941	1,448
Other Available Funds	957	1,007	1,125	1,443	511
Free Cash & Other Revenue Used to Reduce the Tax Rate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Estimated Receipts & Revenue	<u>\$14,666</u>	<u>\$14,688</u>	<u>\$14,542</u>	<u>\$14,349</u>	<u>\$13,628</u>
Net Amount to be Raised (Tax Levy)	<u>\$33,456</u>	<u>\$32,383</u>	<u>\$31,373</u>	<u>\$30,400</u>	<u>\$29,329</u>

The following table shows the details of the unused levy capacity for the current and most recent fiscal years:

	For Fiscal Year (000 omitted)				
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Primary Levy Limit (1)	\$50,262	\$50,818	\$51,408	\$53,297	\$54,951
Prior Fiscal Year Levy Limit	31,170	30,052	29,016	27,934	26,797
2.5% Levy Growth	779	751	725	698	670
New Growth (2)	493	366	311	384	467
Overrides	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Growth Levy Limit	32,443	31,170	30,052	29,016	27,934
Debt Exclusions	1,045	1,290	1,338	1,388	1,442
Other Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>39</u>
Tax Levy Limit	33,487	32,460	31,390	30,404	29,376
Tax Levy	<u>33,456</u>	<u>32,383</u>	<u>31,373</u>	<u>30,400</u>	<u>29,329</u>
Unused Levy Capacity (3)	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>
Unused Primary Levy Capacity (4)	<u>\$17,819</u>	<u>\$19,648</u>	<u>\$21,356</u>	<u>\$24,281</u>	<u>\$27,017</u>

(1) 2.5% of assessed valuation.

(2) Allowed addition for new valuations certified by the Department of Revenue.

(3) Tax Levy Limit less Tax Levy.

(4) Primary Levy Limit less Growth Levy Limit.

(5) Recalculated due to certification of retroactive growth.

TAX COLLECTIONS

The following shows the total tax levy, the reserve for abatements, the net levy and the amounts collected during each fiscal year and as of a more recent date for the current and most recent fiscal years:

	For Fiscal Year				
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Total Tax Levy	\$33,456,420	\$32,383,101	\$31,373,321	\$30,400,260	\$29,328,973
Overlay Reserve for Abatements	<u>466,337</u>	<u>487,762</u>	<u>461,771</u>	<u>458,585</u>	<u>466,026</u>
Net Tax Levy(1)	<u>\$32,990,084</u>	<u>\$31,895,340</u>	<u>\$30,911,550</u>	<u>\$29,941,675</u>	<u>\$28,862,947</u>
Amount Collected					
During Fiscal Year Payable(2)	NA	\$31,426,196	\$30,357,921	\$29,484,680	\$28,565,098
Percent of Net Tax Levy	NA	98.5%	98.2%	98.5%	99.0%
Amount Collected					
Through 11/30/13	\$15,328,791	\$31,775,409	\$30,780,609	\$29,816,889	\$28,806,592
Percent of Net Tax Levy	46.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.6%	99.8%

(1) Net after deduction of overlay reserve for abatements.

(2) Actual collections of levy less refunds and amounts refundable but including proceeds of tax titles and possessions attributed to such levy but not including abatements or other credits.

TOWN FINANCES

Budget and Appropriation Process

The annual appropriations of the Town are ordinarily made at the annual meeting which takes place in May. Appropriations may also be voted at special meetings. The Finance Committee (or the Board of Selectmen if authorized by by-law or if there is no committee) is required to submit a budget of proposed expenditures at the annual Town meeting.

Under certain circumstances and subject to certain limits and requirements, the city council of a city, upon the recommendation of the mayor, may transfer amounts appropriated for the use of one department (except for a municipal light department or a school department) to another appropriation for the same department or for the use of any other department. In a town, town meeting may at any time vote to transfer any amount previously appropriated to any other authorized use by law, and, under certain circumstances and subject to certain limits and requirements, the selectmen of a town, with the concurrence of the finance committee, may transfer amounts appropriated for the use of any department to any other appropriation for the same department or to any other department.

Water and sewer department expenditures are generally included in the budgets adopted by city councils and town meetings but electric and gas department funds may be appropriated by the municipal light boards. Under certain legislation any city or town which accepts the legislation may provide that the appropriation for the appropriations for operating costs of any department may be offset, in whole or in part, by estimated receipts from fees charged for services provided by the department

School committees are no longer autonomous with respect to school expenditures for current purposes. The school budget is limited to the total amount appropriated by the Town meeting, but the school committee retains full power to allocate the funds appropriated. In fiscal years 1994 through 2012 and as budgeted for 2013, the Town's net school spending exceeded the minimum required local contribution.

State and county assessments, abatements in excess of overlays, principal and interest not otherwise provided for, and final judgments are included in the tax levy whether or not included in the budget. Revenues are not required to be set forth in the budget, but estimated non-tax revenues are taken into account by the assessors in fixing the tax levy.

Budget Comparison (1)

The following table sets forth the actual budgets for fiscal years 2014-2010:

	(000 omitted)				
<u>Category</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
General Government	\$ 2,077	\$ 2,037	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,009	\$ 1,760
Public Safety	6,380	5,990	5,692	5,557	5,374
Education	22,314	21,099	20,290	20,056	19,350
Highway and Streets	1,244	1,138	1,036	1,045	982
Environmental	44	42	38	37	35
Human Services	692	517	475	478	463
Cultural Recreation	928	880	859	845	832
Debt Service	1,339	2,830	2,771	2,813	2,907
Employee Benefits	5,415	5,595	5,776	5,566	5,221
Retirement	2,040	2,073	2,002	1,803	1,773
Other	60	60	60	163	78
Insurance	567	537	568	562	513
Total	<u>\$43,100</u>	<u>\$42,798</u>	<u>\$41,490</u>	<u>\$40,934</u>	<u>\$39,288</u>

STATE AID

The following table sets forth the actual state aid received in each of the most recent fiscal years as well as the amount budgeted for fiscal 2014:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total State Aid</u>
2014 (budgeted)	\$6,071,075
2013 (unaudited)	7,325,970
2012	6,679,633
2011	6,764,873
2010	6,804,899
2009	7,754,456

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE

The following table shows the actual receipts in each of the most recent fiscal years and the budgeted amount for fiscal 2014:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receipts (1)</u>
2014 (budgeted)	\$1,713,925
2013	1,908,450
2012	1,801,203
2011	1,769,126
2010	1,651,140
2009	1,817,150

(1) Net after refunds. Includes receipts for prior years.

OTHER TAXES

Three additional sources of revenue for local governments are the room occupancy excise tax, local meals excise tax and the aviation fuel tax. All taxes take effect only where accepted by individual municipalities. Under the room occupancy excise tax, local governments may tax the provision of hotel, motel, lodging house and bed and breakfast rooms at a rate not to exceed four percent of the cost of renting such rooms. The tax is paid by the owner of each establishment to the State Commissioner of Revenue, who in turn pays the tax back to the municipality in which the rooms are located. The Town has voted to impose the room occupancy excise tax.

The local meals excise tax, effective for sales of restaurant meals on or after October 1, 2009, is a three-fourths percent tax on the gross receipts of a vendor from the sale of restaurant meals. The tax is paid by the vendor to the State Commissioner of Revenue, who in turn pays the tax to the municipality in which the meal was sold. The Town voted to accept the local meals excise tax in November, 2009.

The following table show the actual receipts collected pursuant to the room occupancy and meals excise taxes for the most recent fiscal years and the amount budgeted for fiscal 2014:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
2014 (budgeted)	\$750,000
2013 (unaudited)	998,545
2012	509,271
2011	463,387
2010	323,424
2009	343,129

COMMUNITY PRESERVATION ACT

The Massachusetts Community Preservation Act (the “CPA”) permits cities and towns that accept its provisions to levy a surcharge on its real property tax levy and to receive state matching funds for the acquisition, creation, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of open space, historic resources and affordable housing. The provisions of the CPA must be accepted by the voters of the city or town at an election after such provisions have first been accepted by either a vote of the legislative body of the city or town or an initiative petition signed by 5% of its registered voters.

A city or town may approve a surcharge of up to 3% of the real property tax levy, and it may accept one or more exemptions to the surcharge under the CPA, including an exemption for low-income individuals and families and for low and moderate-income senior citizens, an exemption for \$100,000 of the value of each taxable parcel of residential real property, and an exemption for commercial and industrial properties in cities and towns with classified tax rates. The surcharge is not counted in the total taxes assessed for the purpose of determining the permitted levy amount under Proposition 2½ (see “Tax Limitations” under “Property Tax” above). A city or town may revoke its acceptance of the provisions of the CPA at any time after 5 years from the date of such acceptance and may change the amount of the surcharge or the exemptions to the surcharge at any time, provided that any such revocation or change must be approved pursuant to the same process as acceptance of the CPA.

Any city or town that accepts the provisions of the CPA will receive annual state matching grants to supplement amounts raised by its surcharge on the real property tax levy. The state matching funds are raised from certain recording and filing fees of the registers of deeds. Those amounts are deposited into a state trust fund and are distributed to cities and towns that have accepted the provisions of the CPA, which distributions are not subject to annual appropriation by the state legislature. The amount distributed to each city and town is based on a statutory formula which requires that 80% of the amount in the state trust fund be used to match an equal percentage of the amount raised locally by each city and town, and that the remaining 20% of the amount in the fund be distributed only to those cities and towns that levy the maximum 3% surcharge based on a formula which takes into account equalized property valuation and population, resulting in larger distributions to those communities with low valuations and small populations. The total state distribution made to any city or town may not, however, exceed 100% of the amount raised locally by the surcharge on the real property tax levy.

The amounts raised by the surcharge on real property taxes and received in state matching funds are required to be deposited in a dedicated community preservation fund. Each city or town that accepts the provisions of the CPA is required to establish a community preservation committee to study the community preservation needs of the community and to make recommendations to the legislative body of the city or town regarding the community preservation projects that should be funded from the community preservation fund. Upon the recommendations of the committee, the legislative body of the city or town may appropriate amounts from the fund for permitted community preservation purposes or may reserve amounts for spending in future fiscal years,

provided that at least 10% of the total annual revenues to the fund must be spent or set aside for open space purposes, 10% for historic resource purposes and 10% for affordable housing purposes.

The CPA authorizes cities and towns that accept its provisions to issue bonds and notes in anticipation of the receipt of surcharge revenues to finance community preservation projects approved under the provisions of the CPA. Bonds and notes issued under the CPA are general obligations of the city or town and are payable from amounts on deposit in the community preservation fund. In the event that a city or town revokes its acceptance of the provisions of the CPA, the surcharge shall remain in effect until all contractual obligations incurred by the city or town prior to such revocation, including the payment of bonds or notes issued under the CPA, have been fully discharged. **The Town has voted to accept the provisions of the Community Preservation Act. The Town has approved a 1.25% surcharge and an exemption of the first \$100,000 of valuation for residential properties.** The unaudited balance, as of June 30, 2013, was \$863,737.

UNDESIGNATED GENERAL FUND BALANCE AND FREE CASH

The following table sets forth the undesignated general fund balance and certified free cash for the most recent fiscal years:

<u>July 1</u>	<u>Undesignated Fund Balance (1)</u>	<u>Free Cash</u>
2013	\$2,135,427	\$2,204,647
2012	2,859,405	1,705,503
2011	2,559,139	1,569,728
2010	2,526,653	1,126,735
2009	2,531,870	1,324,386

(1) With the implementation of GASB 54, the Stabilization Fund is now incorporated into the General Fund but this chart does not reflect the Stabilization Fund for comparison purposes.

STABILIZATION FUND (1)

The Town has maintained a Stabilization Fund for several years. Under Massachusetts statutes, funds may be appropriated from the Fund for any municipal purpose by a two thirds vote of the Town Meeting. Recently the Town created a Municipal Capital Stabilization Fund which it began funding in Fiscal 2006. The Town voted at the November 2012 Special Town Meeting to create a Special Education Stabilization Fund and appropriated \$80,000 as an initial deposit. The Fund will be used to offset fluctuations in Special Education costs. The following are the balances in the accounts at the end of the most recent fiscal years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Municipal Capital Stabilization</u>	<u>General Stabilization</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013 (unaudited)	\$856,912	\$1,742,066	\$2,598,978
2012	700,245	1,725,835	2,426,080
2011	446,056	1,706,272	2,152,328
2010	588,144	1,680,840	2,268,984
2009	423,008	1,161,496	1,584,504

(1) With the implementation of GASB 54, the Stabilization Fund is now incorporated into the General Fund.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

City and town employees (other than managerial and confidential employees) are entitled to join unions and to bargain collectively on questions of wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment.

The Town has approximately 840 full and part-time employees, of which approximately 50 percent belong to unions or other collective bargaining groups as follows:

<u>Union</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Number of People</u>	<u>Contract Expires</u>
United Steelworkers, Local #16031	Department Heads	14	6/30/14
United Steelworkers, Local #16031	Clerical - Town Hall and various others	14	6/30/14
Fraternal Order of Police/MASSCOPS Local #215	Police Officers	33	6/30/16
AFSCME Local #1701	DPW	15	6/30/14
International Assoc. Firefighters Local #1931	Firefighters	29	6/30/16
AFSCME Local #1701	Police Dispatchers/Secretaries	9	6/30/14
Seekonk Educators Assoc./ Mass. Teachers Assoc./ National Education Assoc.	School Teachers	172	8/31/14
AFSCME Local #1701	Admin. Sec., Bus Drivers, Custodians, Aides	73	6/30/13 (1)
Seekonk Police Specials Assoc.		20	6/30/16
Seekonk Public Library Employee Assoc. Mass. Library Staff Assoc. Local #4928 AFT-MA, AFT, AFL-CIO	Library Staff	<u>15</u>	6/30/14
		<u>394</u>	

(1) Negotiations underway for the expired contracts.

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Town, occupying a land area of approximately 18.3 square miles, is primarily a residential community with significant commercial and industrial activity due to the higher sales tax and business inventory tax in neighboring Rhode Island (Massachusetts has no such tax). Located in southeastern Massachusetts, 5 miles from downtown Providence, Rhode Island, it is bordered by the City of Attleboro on the north, the Town of Rehoboth on the east, the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island on the northwest and the City of East Providence, Rhode Island on the southwest. The Town is served by Interstate 195 and State Route 44 with close proximity to Interstate 95 and Interstate 295. Air transportation is conveniently available from nearby T. F. Green Airport in Warwick, Rhode Island.

The principal employers, as listed below, are mainly large retail chains along Routes 6 and 44 that provide a regional destination for residents of the Fall River and Providence, RI metropolitan areas. In addition, they provide employment opportunities and tax revenues to the Town. Two village centers, one in the northern part of Town and one in the central part of Town, serve the local residents' needs. Those neighborhood commercial centers contribute to the pool of locally owned and operated business.

Principal Employers

The following are the principal employers, other than the Town itself, located in the Town:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Approximate Current Employees (1)</u>
Wal-Mart	Department Store	230
Stop & Shop	Supermarket	276 (2)
Target	Department Store	200
Sam's Club	Discount Store	170
Home Depot	Building Supplies	150
Kohl's	Department Store	142
Lowe's	Building Supplies	135
BJ's Wholesale	Discount Store	120 (3)
Johnson & Wales University	Restaurant/Hotel	110
Raymour & Flanigan	Discount Furniture	50
Showcase Cinemas	Movie Theaters	50

(1) The individual employers as of December, 2013.

(2) Expanded to two stores in Seekonk.

(3) Store opened in August, 2012.

Employment by Industry (1)

	Calendar Year Average				
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Construction & Natural Resources	533	446	381	431	533
Manufacturing	214	197	198	170	215
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,506	3,529	3,389	3,379	3,750
Financial Activities	186	168	159	150	158
Professional & Business Services	463	446	417	806	995
Education & Health Services	560	585	609	617	620
Leisure & Hospitality	1,497	1,601	1,509	1,483	1,566
Information & Other Services	<u>450</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>520</u>
Total Employment	7,609	7,610	7,315	7,738	8,357
Number of Establishments	584	620	626	600	602
Total Annual Wage (000)	\$245,126	\$237,818	\$228,016	\$237,787	\$260,210
Average Weekly Wage	\$620	\$601	\$599	\$591	\$583

(1) Source: Massachusetts Executive Office & Labor Workforce Development.

Building Permits

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
2013	498	\$18,920,233
2012	568	17,563,230
2011	487	20,058,941
2010	501	15,797,727
2009	453	11,060,721

OTHER DATA

Employment (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
2013 (December)	8.9%	6.7%	6.5%
2012	8.5	6.7	8.1
2011	9.5	6.8	8.9
2010	10.6	8.5	9.6
2009	10.4	8.2	9.3

(1) Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor & Workforce Development. Full year annual averages except for 2013 which is for the month indicated.

Population (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>		<u>Bristol County</u>		<u>Massachusetts</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2012 Estimate	13,983	1.9%	551,082	0.5%	6,646,144	1.5%
2010	13,722	2.2	548,285	2.5	6,547,629	3.1
2000	13,425	2.9	534,678	5.6	6,349,097	5.5
1990	13,046	6.3	506,325	6.7	6,016,425	4.9
1980	12,269		474,641		5,737,037	

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce for actuals and estimates.

Population Density (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>		<u>Bristol County</u>		<u>Massachusetts</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Density (2)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Density</u>
2012 Estimate	13,983	763.3	551,082	991.1	6,646,144	847.9
2010	13,722	749.1	548,285	986.1	6,547,629	835.4
2000	13,425	732.9	534,678	961.6	6,349,097	810.0
1990	13,046	712.2	506,325	910.6	6,016,425	767.6
1980	12,269	669.8	474,641	853.6	5,737,037	732.0

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce for actuals and estimates.

(2) Based on 18.3 square miles.

Population Composition 2012 ⁽¹⁾

<u>Age</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>		<u>Bristol County</u>		<u>Massachusetts</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 5 Years	535	3.9%	31,052	5.7%	366,952	5.6%
5 Years to 19 Years	2,972	21.6	106,849	19.5	1,257,302	19.2
20 Years to 64 Years	8,082	58.6	332,338	60.6	4,025,262	61.4
65 Years & Over	<u>2,196</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>78,500</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>911,079</u>	<u>13.9</u>
Total	<u>13,785</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>548,739</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>6,560,595</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Median Age	43.4		39.9		39.1	
Median Age (2010)	39.7		36.7		36.5	

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Per Capita Income Levels (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>		<u>Bristol County</u>		<u>Massachusetts</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Census</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Census</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Census</u>
2012 (5 yr est)	\$33,951	41.1%	\$28,744	37.0%	\$35,485	36.7%
1999	24,058	38.7	20,978	51.4	25,952	50.7
1989	7,688	125.6	13,853	121.7	17,224	131.0
1979	7,352	NA	6,249	NA	7,457	NA
Median Family Income (2012)	\$88,425		\$55,995		\$66,658	
Median Household Income (2012)	\$75,267		\$71,863		\$84,380	
% Below Poverty Level (2012)	4.3%		12.0%		11.0%	

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Family Income Distribution 2012 (1)

<u>Income for Families</u>	<u>Seekonk</u>		<u>Bristol County</u>		<u>Massachusetts</u>	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$10,000	81	2.2%	5,802	4.2%	57,204	3.6%
\$10,000 - \$24,999	161	4.4	15,057	10.8	132,790	8.3
\$25,000 - \$49,999	643	17.5	26,611	19.1	260,930	16.3
\$50,000 - \$74,999	619	16.8	25,215	18.1	257,973	16.1
\$75,000 - \$99,999	641	17.4	21,582	15.5	235,746	14.7
\$100,000 - \$149,999	843	22.9	27,380	19.6	331,738	20.7
\$150,000 or more	<u>691</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>17,712</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>327,825</u>	<u>20.4</u>
Total	<u>3,679</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>139,359</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,604,206</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Household Income Distribution 2012 (1)

Income for Households	Seekonk		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Less than \$10,000	144	3.1%	14,063	6.7%	159,535	6.3%
\$10,000 - \$24,999	502	10.7	36,003	17.2	345,816	13.7
\$25,000 - \$49,999	915	19.4	44,229	21.1	472,301	18.7
\$50,000 - \$74,999	786	16.7	36,305	17.3	412,921	16.3
\$75,000 - \$99,999	647	13.7	26,908	12.8	329,572	13.0
\$100,000 - \$149,999	960	20.4	32,195	15.4	422,194	16.7
\$150,000 or more	<u>756</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>19,829</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>383,355</u>	<u>15.2</u>
Total	<u>4,710</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>209,532</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2,525,694</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Value Distribution of Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units 2012 ⁽¹⁾

Units	Seekonk		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$100,000	141	3.3%	5,577	4.2%	55,908	3.5%
\$100,000 - \$199,999	184	4.3	17,481	13.1	201,702	12.6
\$200,000 - \$299,999	1,581	36.7	50,039	37.5	402,530	25.2
\$300,000 - \$499,999	1,974	45.8	48,732	36.6	603,907	37.8
\$500,000 - \$999,999	412	9.6	10,378	7.8	267,805	17.3
\$1,000,000 or more	<u>18</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>55,107</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	<u>4,310</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>133,310</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,595,959</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Median Value	\$318,600		\$287,800		\$335,500	

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Age Distribution of Housing Units 2012 ⁽¹⁾

Year Built	Seekonk		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000 or later	377	7.5%	15,542	6.7%	199,233	7.1%
1980 to 1999	967	19.2	45,806	19.9	508,334	18.1
1940 to 1979	3,016	59.9	86,865	37.7	1,115,159	39.8
1939 or Earlier	<u>673</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>82,056</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>981,480</u>	<u>35.0</u>
Total	<u>5,033</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>230,269</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2,804,206</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011 represents 5-year estimates.

Housing Unit Inventory 2012-5 Year Estimates ⁽¹⁾

Units in Structure	Seekonk		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1, Detached	4,756	94.5%	122,293	53.1%	1,471,460	52.5%
1, Attached	35	0.7	9,452	4.1	141,098	5.0
2 to 4	230	4.6	58,108	25.2	596,892	21.3
5 to 9	0	0.0	17,313	7.5	168,231	6.0
10 to 19	0	0.0	7,704	3.3	120,233	4.3
20 or More	0	0.0	12,406	5.4	281,775	10.0
Mobil Home, Trailer, or Other	<u>12</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>2,993</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>24,517</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total	<u>5,033</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>230,269</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2,804,206</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Educational Attainment 2012 ⁽¹⁾

Years of School Completed	Seekonk		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 9th Grade	452	4.8%	34,232	9.1%	216,669	4.9%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	639	6.8	35,724	9.5	268,218	6.0
High School Graduate	2,634	27.9	111,790	29.9	1,156,650	25.9
Some College, No Degree	1,860	19.7	66,024	17.6	739,171	16.6
Associate's Degree	943	10.0	32,145	8.6	344,724	7.7
Bachelor's Degree	1,874	19.8	62,331	16.6	989,299	22.2
Graduate or Professional Degree	<u>1,040</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>32,175</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>751,167</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Total	9,442	100.0%	374,421	100.0%	4,465,898	100.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	8,351	88.4%	304,465	81.3%	3,981,011	89.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2,914	30.9%	94,506	25.2%	1,740,466	39.0%

(1) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012 represents 5-year estimates.

Public School Enrollments (1)(2)

	Actual					Projected
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014
Preschool-Kindergarten	148	150	158	152	159	165
Grades 1 – 4	625	638	618	626	601	600
Grades 5 – 6	349	341	327	335	355	350
Grades 7 – 8	383	383	362	347	335	330
Grades 9 – 12	<u>640</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>655</u>
Total	<u>2,145</u>	<u>2,154</u>	<u>2,142</u>	<u>2,136</u>	<u>2,098</u>	<u>2,100</u>

(1) Source: Massachusetts Department of Education – As of October 1, each school year.

(2) The Town participates in the Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical School District.

School Facilities (1)

<u>School</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Current Capacity</u>
George P. Martin	Pre-K-5	470
Mildred Aitken	K-5	476
North	K-5	0(1)
Seekonk Middle	6-8	514
Seekonk High School	9-12	<u>676</u>
		<u>2,136</u>

(1) The North School has been temporarily closed and may be reopened at some future date based on enrollment needs. The facility is currently being rented for use as a school by the Southeast Collaborative.

**TOWN OF SEEKONK
MASSACHUSETTS
Balance Sheet
General Fund
June 30, 2013
UNAUDITED**

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 5,780,232
Receivables	2,652,758
Provision for Abatement & Exempt	(938,236)
Deferred Revenue	(1,871,368)
Tax Foreclosures	<u>156,847</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,780,232</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 755,954
Outside fees/Deposits	(70)
Encumbrances	(1,904,964)
Payroll Withholdings	<u>(291,079)</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$(1,440,158)</u>

FUND EQUITY

FD Bal Reserved for Carryovers	\$ (121,273)
FD Balance Reserved for Exp	(624,851)
Unreserved Fund Balance	<u>(3,593,951)</u>
Total Fund Equity	<u>\$(4,340,074)</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u>\$(5,780,232)</u>

(1) Source: Town Accountant. Unaudited. This balance sheet is prepared and presented based on the Massachusetts Uniform Municipal Accounting System (UMAS). This accounting system deviates in material respects from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Information contained herein may not be comparable to financial information contained in financial statements based on GAAP.

**TOWN OF SEEKONK
MASSACHUSETTS
Balance Sheet
General Fund
June 30,**

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Cash	\$ 6,272,055	\$ 5,840,255
Investments	2,662,439	2,280,451
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:		
Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes	678,209	526,357
Tax Liens	461,175	438,864
Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes	96,003	100,589
User Fees	8,533	7,841
Departmental and Other	215,361	10,510
Intergovernmental	<u>15,461,615</u>	<u>16,699,877</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$25,855,390</u>	<u>\$25,904,744</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,135,622	\$ 2,773,215
Other Liabilities	20,487	38,037
Deferred Revenues	<u>16,530,611</u>	<u>17,535,980</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$18,686,720</u>	<u>\$20,347,232</u>
<u>FUND EQUITY</u>		
Committed	\$ 244,731	\$ 28,560
Assigned	1,588,640	1,414,292
Unassigned (1)	<u>5,335,299</u>	<u>4,114,660</u>
Total Fund Equity	<u>\$ 7,168,670</u>	<u>\$ 5,557,512</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u>\$25,855,390</u>	<u>\$25,904,744</u>

(1) Compiled from Independent Auditors reports. With the implementation of GASB 54, the Stabilization Fund is now included in the General Fund under Unassigned Fund Balance.

TOWN OF SEEKONK
Massachusetts
General Fund (1)
Balance Sheets
June 30,

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and Investments	\$5,726,003	\$5,549,415	\$ 5,054,424
Receivables, net of uncollectible accounts:			
Property Taxes	399,094	546,125	484,334
Tax Liens & Foreclosures	463,599	502,799	452,761
Motor Vehicle Excise	124,964	98,875	178,115
Departmental	10,340	10,270	55
Due From Other Governments	18,138,001	19,477,637	28,207,830
User Fees	6,567	7,937	7,063
Accounts Receivable	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$24,868,568</u>	<u>\$26,193,058</u>	<u>\$34,384,582</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Accounts Payable	\$2,411,850	\$2,631,425	\$ 1,934,388
Deferred Revenue	18,945,769	20,448,391	29,303,288
Other Liabilities	<u>46,511</u>	<u>33,565</u>	<u>57,710</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$21,404,130</u>	<u>\$23,113,381</u>	<u>\$31,295,386</u>
Fund Equity			
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for Encumbrances	\$ 647,785	\$ 410,072	\$ 868,228
Unreserved Fund Balance:			
Designated	290,000	137,735	4,000
Undesignated	<u>2,526,653</u>	<u>2,531,870</u>	<u>2,216,968</u>
Total Fund Equity	<u>\$ 3,464,438</u>	<u>\$ 3,079,677</u>	<u>\$ 3,089,196</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u>\$24,868,568</u>	<u>\$26,193,058</u>	<u>\$34,384,582</u>

(1) Compiled from Independent Auditors reports.

**TOWN OF SEEKONK
MASSACHUSETTS
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
General Fund (1)
June 30,
(000 omitted)**

REVENUES:	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Property Taxes	\$30,986	\$29,977	\$29,290	\$28,293	\$26,556
Motor Vehicle Excise	1,804	1,772	1,653	1,795	2,064
Motel Tax	509	463	323	343	368
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	141	123	139	123	104
Earnings on Investments	37	52	60	152	242
Proceeds from Disposal of Fixed Assets	196	0	0	0	0
Departmental	1,484	1,413	1,112	930	1,036
Intergovernmental – State	<u>11,399</u>	<u>11,172</u>	<u>11,217</u>	<u>11,710</u>	<u>11,863</u>
Total Revenues	<u>46,556</u>	<u>44,972</u>	<u>43,794</u>	<u>43,346</u>	<u>42,233</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government	2,179	2,565	2,084	2,198	\$1,695
Public Safety	5,680	5,430	5,440	5,233	5,041
Education	19,906	20,299	19,313	19,919	18,497
Public Works	1,022	1,315	980	1,043	963
Environmental	37	37	33	28	40
Human Services	488	507	468	491	506
Culture & Recreation	814	819	815	796	758
Debt Service	2,854	2,913	2,958	3,475	3,925
Intergovernmental Charges	355	330	321	329	311
Employee Benefits & Insurance	<u>12,236</u>	<u>11,548</u>	<u>11,036</u>	<u>9,984</u>	<u>9,742</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>45,571</u>	<u>45,763</u>	<u>43,448</u>	<u>43,496</u>	<u>41,478</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>985</u>	<u>(791)</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>(150)</u>	<u>755</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Refunding Bond & State Grant Proceeds	0	0	0	8,038	0
Issuance of Refunding Bonds Premium	0	0	0	25	0
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	0	0	0	(8,119)	0
Operating Transfers In	631	596	539	504	433
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(307)</u>	<u>(1,096)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	626	586	39	140	(664)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	1,611	(205)	385	(10)	91
Fund Equity at Beginning of Year (2)	<u>5,557</u>	<u>5,762</u>	<u>3,080</u>	<u>3,089</u>	<u>2,998</u>
Fund Equity at End of Year	<u>\$ 7,168</u>	<u>\$ 5,557</u>	<u>\$ 3,464</u>	<u>\$ 3,080</u>	<u>\$ 3,089</u>

(1) Compiled from Independent Auditors reports.

(2) With the implementation of GASB 54 the Stabilization Fund Balance is now included in the General Fund.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS

**REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

JUNE 30, 2012

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen
Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts' management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 9, 2012, on our consideration of the Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages **3** through **9**, and other post employment benefits information: schedules of funding progress and employer contributions on pages **53** through **54** are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

R. E. Brown & Company

November 9, 2012

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Seekonk (the Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. We encourage readers to consider this information in addition to the statements and notes.

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

Financial Highlights:

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$38.1 million (*net assets*). Of this amount, \$12.6 million is considered unrestricted (*unrestricted net assets*).
- The unrestricted net assets of the Town's governmental activities are \$12.2 million, and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. The unrestricted net assets of the Town's business-type activities are \$396 thousand and may be used to meet the ongoing obligations of the Town's Curbside Trash Collection and Recycling business-type activities.
- The government's total net assets increased by \$25 thousand or .07 % in fiscal 2012. Within this total, net assets of governmental activities decreased by \$63 thousand, a 17% decrease from fiscal 2011. Net assets of business-type activities increased by \$88 thousand or 20% from fiscal 2011.
- At June 30, 2012, the Town's governmental funds had combined ending fund balances of \$11.45 million. The combined governmental funds balances increased by \$1.917 million or 20% from the prior year's ending fund balance. A total of \$5.3 million is considered unassigned at June 30, 2012.
- The Town's general fund reported a total fund balance of \$7.17 million at the end of fiscal 2012. The unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$5.33 million or 11.7% of total general fund expenditures and transfers to other funds. There was a \$1.6 million increase in total general fund fund balance for the year.
- The total cost of all Town services for fiscal 2012 was \$50.95 million; \$49.921 million of which was for governmental activities, and \$1.031 million of which was for business-type activities.
- The Town's total bonded debt decreased by \$1.856 million or 7% during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components:

- 1) Government-wide Financial Statements
- 2) Fund Financial Statements
- 3) Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions and activities of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions and activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees or charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, human services, culture and recreation, conservation, employee benefits, debt service, and state/county assessments. The business-type activities include sanitation services.

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. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds financial statements 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. The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town of Seekonk adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance within this budget.

Proprietary funds: *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town has one enterprise fund:

- *Trash (Sanitation) Enterprise Fund* – accounts for the trash collection and disposal activities of the Town.

Fiduciary funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of the funds are not available to support the Town’s own functions and activities. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

- Private purpose trust funds, post employment benefits trust fund, and agency funds are reported and combined into a single, aggregate presentation in the fiduciary funds financial statements under the captions “Private Purpose Trust Funds”, “Post Employment Benefits Trust”, and “Agency Funds”, respectively. The Post Employment Benefits Trust fund was established to hold the assets that will fund the long term liability associated with town retirees’ health benefits.

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.

Government-wide Financial Analysis:

The chart on the following page summarizes key financial components of the Town’s financial statements.

As noted earlier, assets exceeded liabilities by \$38,156,981 at the close of fiscal year 2012. The Town is able to report positive balances in all categories of net assets, both government as a whole, and for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

The largest component of the Town’s total net assets are its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets is \$19,414,364 or 51% of net assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; therefore, these assets are not available for future spending. It is important to note that other resources are needed to repay the debt because the capital assets cannot be used to finance these liabilities.

A modest amount of the Town’s net assets totaling \$6,080,405 or 16%, are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets totaling \$12,662,212 or 33% may be used to meet the government’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The Town decreased its total liabilities by \$1.058 million over fiscal year 2011, while total assets decreased by \$1,033,665, or 1.36%. Total assets of the governmental activities decreased by \$1,095,593 a 1.45% decrease from fiscal 2011. Total assets of the business-type activities increased by \$61,928, or 12.67% from fiscal 2011.

Town of Seekonk - Financial Highlights

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 16,834,740	\$ 15,275,086	\$ 417,727	\$ 335,349	\$ 17,252,467	\$ 15,610,435
Noncurrent assets (excluding capital)	14,130,719	15,310,997	-	-	14,130,719	15,310,997
Capital assets	43,524,911	44,999,880	132,925	153,375	43,657,836	45,153,255
Total assets	74,490,370	75,585,963	550,652	488,724	75,041,022	76,074,687
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities (excluding debt)	3,097,517	3,782,317	21,145	47,520	3,118,662	3,829,837
Noncurrent liabilities (excluding debt)	9,166,720	7,684,191	-	-	9,166,720	7,684,191
Current debt	2,094,095	2,042,121	-	-	2,094,095	2,042,121
Noncurrent debt	22,504,454	24,386,635	-	-	22,504,454	24,386,635
Total liabilities	36,862,786	37,895,264	21,145	47,520	36,883,931	37,942,784
Net Assets:						
Capital assets net of related debt	19,281,439	18,899,664	132,925	153,375	19,414,364	19,053,039
Restricted	6,080,295	4,984,019	-	-	6,080,295	4,984,019
Unrestricted	12,265,740	13,807,016	396,582	287,829	12,662,322	14,094,845
Total net assets	\$ 37,627,474	\$ 37,690,699	\$ 529,507	\$ 441,204	\$ 38,156,981	\$ 38,131,903
Revenues						
<i>Program Revenues:</i>						
Charges for services	\$ 2,405,080	\$ 2,079,431	\$ 1,213,916	\$ 1,212,922	\$ 3,618,996	\$ 3,292,353
Operating grants and contributions	11,011,024	10,726,570	-	-	11,011,024	10,726,570
Capital grants and contributions	585,893	535,588	-	-	585,893	535,588
<i>General Revenues:</i>						
Real Estate and personal property taxes	30,855,125	29,775,534	-	-	30,855,125	29,775,534
Tax Liens	313,094	203,458	-	-	313,094	203,458
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	1,799,215	1,747,305	-	-	1,799,215	1,747,305
Hotel/Motel Tax	971,988	913,437	-	-	971,988	913,437
Penalties and Interest on Taxes	140,996	122,632	-	-	140,996	122,632
Nonrestricted grants and contributions	1,488,960	1,338,799	-	-	1,488,960	1,338,799
Unrestricted investment income	59,537	67,793	-	-	59,537	67,793
Gain on sale of fixed assets	92,556	-	-	-	92,556	-
Other revenues	29,750	21,941	-	-	29,750	21,941
Total Revenues	49,753,218	47,532,488	1,213,916	1,212,922	50,967,134	48,745,410
Expenses:						
General Government	2,170,837	2,246,759	-	-	2,170,837	2,246,759
Public Safety	6,288,620	5,986,333	-	-	6,288,620	5,986,333
Education	23,444,647	23,606,083	-	-	23,444,647	23,606,083
Public Works	1,336,682	993,673	-	-	1,336,682	993,673
Human Services	621,070	652,652	-	-	621,070	652,652
Conservation	65,300	64,895	-	-	65,300	64,895
Culture and Recreation	942,728	984,027	-	-	942,728	984,027
Employee Benefits	13,754,802	13,259,703	-	-	13,754,802	13,259,703
State and County Assessments	327,302	329,905	-	-	327,302	329,905
Interest	969,659	1,040,530	-	-	969,659	1,040,530
Sanitation	-	-	1,031,459	994,547	1,031,459	994,547
Total Expenses	49,921,647	49,164,560	1,031,459	994,547	50,953,106	50,159,107
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets before Contributions to Permanent Endowments and Transfers	(168,429)	(1,632,072)	182,457	218,375	14,028	(1,413,697)
Contributions to permanent endowments	11,050	7,650	-	-	11,050	7,650
Transfers	94,154	163,545	(94,154)	(163,545)	-	-
Change in Net Assets	(63,225)	(1,460,877)	88,303	54,830	25,078	(1,406,047)
Net Assets - beginning	37,690,699	39,151,576	441,204	386,374	38,131,903	39,537,950
Net Assets - ending	\$ 37,627,474	\$ 37,690,699	\$ 529,507	\$ 441,204	\$ 38,156,981	\$ 38,131,903

Financial Analysis of Governmental 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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At June 30, 2012, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$5,335,299 while the total fund balance was \$7,168,670. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 12% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 16% of the same amount.

General fund revenues increased by \$2,220,840, and the fund balance of the general fund increased by \$1,611,158. This result is the product of management's conservative planning and budgeting and the use of unassigned fund balance to maintain the Town's services.

The stabilization funds have accumulated fund balances of \$2,444,953, which represents 5% of general fund expenditures.

General Fund Budget Highlights

There was an increase of \$194,637 between the original and final budget of the Town approved at Town Meeting. The Town budgeted \$40.854 million in revenues and \$42.523 million in expenses, drawing on fund balance (\$1,669,847) to finance the difference.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – In conjunction with the operating budget, the Town annually prepares a capital budget for the upcoming fiscal year.

The Town’s investment in capital assets (net of depreciation) for governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2012, amounts to \$43,657,836. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, capital improvements (other than buildings), machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress.

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011
Land	\$ 4,691,754	\$ 4,511,754	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,691,754	\$ 4,511,754
Buildings	31,621,179	33,202,146	-	-	31,621,179	33,202,146
Capital Improvements (other than buildings)	1,560,607	1,681,326	-	-	1,560,607	1,681,326
Machinery and Equipment	1,051,510	1,172,887	96,525	111,375	1,148,035	1,284,262
Vehicles	1,192,625	1,440,021	36,400	42,000	1,229,025	1,482,021
Infrastructure	3,407,236	2,932,508	-	-	3,407,236	2,932,508
Construction in Progress	-	59,238	-	-	-	59,238
Total Capital Assets	\$ 43,524,911	\$ 44,999,880	\$ 132,925	\$ 153,375	\$ 43,657,836	\$ 45,153,255

The governmental activities capital assets had additions of \$1,349,423 and \$491,963 of disposals during the current fiscal year. Total depreciation was \$2,359,305 resulting in a net decrease to capital assets of \$2,515,948.

Long term debt – The Town’s debt burden is reasonable in relation to other communities its size. Outstanding long-term debt, as of June 20, 2012, totaled \$24,243,472. Total debt consists of the following:

Outstanding Debt at Year End

Governmental Activities	Outstanding June 30, 2012	Outstanding June 30, 2011
School Construction	\$ 18,056,000	\$ 19,438,000
MWPAT Septic loan	193,132	213,846
Police & Fire Facility	4,443,000	4,801,000
Landfill	1,551,340	1,647,370
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 24,243,472	\$ 26,100,216
Business-type Activities	Outstanding June 30, 2012	Outstanding June 30, 2011
Sanitation	\$ -	\$ -

Please refer to Notes **5** and **9** for further discussion of the major capital and debt activities.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget and Rates

The following factors were considered in preparing the Town’s fiscal year 2013 budget:

- ***Pension Costs***
- ***Health Insurance***
- ***Regional Economics***
- ***State Aid Projections***

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town’s finances for all of those with an interest in the Town’s finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Director of Finance, Town of Seekonk, 100 Peck Street, Seekonk, MA 02771.

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2012**

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CURRENT:			
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	\$ 8,843,184	\$ 333,061	\$ 9,176,245
INVESTMENTS	4,020,991	-	4,020,991
RECEIVABLES, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLES:			
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES	678,209	-	678,209
TAX LIENS	461,175	-	461,175
MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAXES	96,003	-	96,003
USER FEES	8,533	84,666	93,199
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER	436,866	-	436,866
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	2,272,901	-	2,272,901
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	16,768	-	16,768
NONCURRENT:			
RECEIVABLES, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLES:			
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	208,602	-	208,602
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	13,922,117	-	13,922,117
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	43,524,911	132,925	43,657,836
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>74,490,260</u>	<u>550,652</u>	<u>75,040,912</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
CURRENT:			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	2,298,192	21,145	2,319,337
OTHER LIABILITIES	20,706	-	20,706
ACCRUED INTEREST	395,788	-	395,788
LANDFILL POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS	44,890	-	44,890
COMPENSATED ABSENCES	337,941	-	337,941
CAPITAL LEASES PAYABLE	216,018	-	216,018
BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE	1,878,077	-	1,878,077
NONCURRENT:			
LANDFILL POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS	942,690	-	942,690
COMPENSATED ABSENCES	787,474	-	787,474
POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	7,436,556	-	7,436,556
CAPITAL LEASES PAYABLE	139,059	-	139,059
BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE	22,365,395	-	22,365,395
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>36,862,786</u>	<u>21,145</u>	<u>36,883,931</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF RELATED DEBT	19,281,439	132,925	19,414,364
RESTRICTED FOR:			
STREETS	222,792	-	222,792
PERMANENT FUNDS:			
EXPENDABLE	18,719	-	18,719
NONEXPENDABLE	262,153	-	262,153
OTHER PURPOSES	5,576,631	-	5,576,631
UNRESTRICTED	12,265,740	396,582	12,662,322
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 37,627,474</u>	<u>\$ 529,507</u>	<u>\$ 38,156,981</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

<u>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS</u>	<u>PROGRAM REVENUES</u>				<u>NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE</u>
	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>CHARGES FOR SERVICES</u>	<u>OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	<u>CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 2,170,837	\$ 156,676	\$ 49,598	\$ -	\$ (1,964,563)
PUBLIC SAFETY	6,288,620	1,290,985	229,707	-	(4,767,928)
EDUCATION	23,444,647	677,281	6,034,592	-	(16,732,774)
PUBLIC WORKS	1,336,682	32,750	2,501	585,893	(715,538)
HUMAN SERVICES	621,070	125,632	74,491	-	(420,947)
CONSERVATION	65,300	18,531	671	-	(46,098)
CULTURE & RECREATION	942,728	103,225	54,944	-	(784,559)
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	13,754,802	-	4,564,520	-	(9,190,282)
STATE & COUNTY ASSESSMENTS	327,302	-	-	-	(327,302)
INTEREST	969,659	-	-	-	(969,659)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	49,921,647	2,405,080	11,011,024	585,893	(35,919,650)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
NON-MAJOR	1,031,459	1,213,916	-	-	182,457
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 50,953,106	\$ 3,618,996	\$ 11,011,024	\$ 585,893	\$ (35,737,193)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

(continued)

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS:			
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE	\$ (35,919,650)	\$ 182,457	\$ (35,737,193)
GENERAL REVENUES:			
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, NET OF TAX REFUNDS PAYABLE	30,855,125	-	30,855,125
TAX LIENS	313,094	-	313,094
MOTOR VEHICLE AND OTHER EXCISE TAXES	1,799,215	-	1,799,215
HOTEL/MOTEL TAX	971,988	-	971,988
PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES	140,996	-	140,996
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS NOT RESTRICTED TO SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,488,960	-	1,488,960
UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT INCOME	59,537	-	59,537
GAIN <LOSS> ON SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	92,556	-	92,556
MISCELLANEOUS	29,750	-	29,750
CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERMANENT FUNDS	11,050	-	11,050
TRANSFERS, NET	94,154	(94,154)	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	<u>35,856,425</u>	<u>(94,154)</u>	<u>35,762,271</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(63,225)	88,303	25,078
NET ASSETS:			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>37,690,699</u>	<u>441,204</u>	<u>38,131,903</u>
END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 37,627,474</u>	<u>\$ 529,507</u>	<u>\$ 38,156,981</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

(concluded)

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2012**

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u>
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	\$ 6,272,055	\$ 2,571,129	\$ 8,843,184
INVESTMENTS	2,662,439	1,358,552	4,020,991
RECEIVABLES, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLES:			
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES	678,209	-	678,209
TAX LIENS	461,175	-	461,175
MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAXES	96,003	-	96,003
USER FEES	8,533	-	8,533
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER	215,361	221,505	436,866
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	15,461,615	733,403	16,195,018
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	-	225,370	225,370
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 25,855,390</u>	<u>\$ 5,109,959</u>	<u>\$ 30,965,349</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
LIABILITIES:			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	\$ 2,135,622	\$ 162,570	\$ 2,298,192
OTHER LIABILITIES	20,487	219	20,706
DEFERRED REVENUES	16,530,611	669,667	17,200,278
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>18,686,720</u>	<u>832,456</u>	<u>19,519,176</u>
FUND BALANCES:			
NONSPENDABLE	-	262,153	262,153
RESTRICTED	-	4,050,306	4,050,306
COMMITTED	244,731	-	244,731
ASSIGNED	1,588,640	-	1,588,640
UNASSIGNED	5,335,299	(34,956)	5,300,343
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>7,168,670</u>	<u>4,277,503</u>	<u>11,446,173</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 25,855,390</u>	<u>\$ 5,109,959</u>	<u>\$ 30,965,349</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u>
<u>REVENUES:</u>			
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, NET OF TAX REFUNDS	\$ 30,985,665	\$ -	\$ 30,985,665
MOTOR VEHICLE AND OTHER EXCISE TAXES	1,803,801	-	1,803,801
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	11,399,534	2,532,958	13,932,492
HOTEL/MOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	509,271	-	509,271
PENALTIES & INTEREST ON TAXES	140,996	-	140,996
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	-	1,431,143	1,431,143
INVESTMENT INCOME	37,316	26,433	63,749
CONTRIBUTIONS & DONATIONS	-	48,906	48,906
PROCEEDS FROM DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS	196,000	-	196,000
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER	1,483,843	328,777	1,812,620
	<u>46,556,426</u>	<u>4,368,217</u>	<u>50,924,643</u>
TOTAL REVENUES			
<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>			
CURRENT:			
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	2,178,782	203,525	2,382,307
PUBLIC SAFETY	5,680,527	396,614	6,077,141
EDUCATION	19,905,792	1,914,632	21,820,424
PUBLIC WORKS	1,021,908	785,161	1,807,069
HUMAN SERVICES	488,369	131,329	619,698
CONSERVATION	37,519	27,781	65,300
CULTURE & RECREATION	813,820	70,777	884,597
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	12,235,841	-	12,235,841
STATE & COUNTY ASSESSMENTS	355,008	-	355,008
DEBT SERVICE			
PRINCIPAL	1,856,744	-	1,856,744
INTEREST	997,001	-	997,001
	<u>45,571,311</u>	<u>3,529,819</u>	<u>49,101,130</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>985,115</u>	<u>838,398</u>	<u>1,823,513</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>			
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	630,701	4,658	635,359
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	(4,658)	(536,547)	(541,205)
	<u>626,043</u>	<u>(531,889)</u>	<u>94,154</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,611,158	306,509	1,917,667
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>5,557,512</u>	<u>3,970,994</u>	<u>9,528,506</u>
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 7,168,670</u>	<u>\$ 4,277,503</u>	<u>\$ 11,446,173</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		\$ 1,917,667
<p>GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REPORT CAPITAL OUTLAYS AS EXPENDITURES. HOWEVER, IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THE COST OF THOSE ASSETS IS ALLOCATED OVER THEIR ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES AND REPORTED AS DEPRECIATION EXPENSE.</p>		
CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,349,423	
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	<u>(2,515,948)</u>	
NET EFFECT OF REPORTING CAPITAL ASSETS		(1,166,525)
<p>REVENUES IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT PROVIDE CURRENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE FULLY DEFERRED IN THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES. THEREFORE, THE RECOGNITION OF REVENUE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (I.E. REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE, ETC.) DIFFER BETWEEN THE TWO STATEMENTS. THIS AMOUNT REPRESENTS THE NET CHANGE IN DEFERRED REVENUE</p>		
		(1,160,375)
<p>THE ISSUANCE OF LONG-TERM DEBT (E.G., BONDS) PROVIDES CURRENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS, WHILE THE REPAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF LONG-TERM DEBT CONSUMES THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS. NEITHER TRANSACTION, HOWEVER, HAS ANY EFFECT ON NET ASSETS. ALSO, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REPORT THE EFFECT OF ISSUANCE COSTS, PREMIUMS, DISCOUNTS, AND SIMILAR ITEMS WHEN DEBT IS FIRST ISSUED, WHEREAS THESE AMOUNTS ARE DEFERRED AND AMORTIZED IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES.</p>		
DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS	<u>1,856,744</u>	
NET EFFECT OF REPORTING LONG-TEM DEBT		1,856,744
<p>SOME EXPENSES REPORTED IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES DO NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF CURRENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND, THEREFORE, ARE NOT REPORTED AS EXPENDITURES IN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS.</p>		
NET CHANGE IN COMPENSATED ABSENCES ACCRUAL	(38,979)	
NET CHANGE IN POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ACCRUAL	(1,479,982)	
NET CHANGE IN CAPITAL LEASES	(26,537)	
NET CHANGE IN LANDFILL POSTCLOSURE CARE ACCRUAL	7,420	
NET CHANGE IN ACCRUED INTEREST ON LONG-TERM DEBT	<u>27,342</u>	
NET EFFECT OF RECORDING LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		(1,510,736)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		<u>\$ (63,225)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES		\$ 11,446,173
CAPITAL ASSETS (NET) USED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ARE NOT FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND, THEREFORE, ARE NOT REPORTED IN THE FUNDS		43,524,911
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO PAY FOR CURRENT-PERIOD EXPENDITURES AND, THEREFORE, ARE DEFERRED IN THE FUNDS		17,200,278
IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES, INTEREST IS ACCRUED ON OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM DEBT, WHEREAS IN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS INTEREST IS NOT REPORTED UNTIL DUE		(395,788)
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ARE NOT DUE AND PAYABLE IN THE CURRENT PERIOD AND, THEREFORE, ARE NOT REPORTED IN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		
BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE	(24,243,472)	
CAPITAL LEASES PAYABLE	(355,077)	
COMPENSATED ABSENCES	(1,125,415)	
POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	(7,436,556)	
LANDFILL POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS	<u>(987,580)</u>	
NET EFFECT OF REPORTING LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		<u>(34,148,100)</u>
NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ <u>37,627,474</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>		<u>ACTUAL BUDGETARY AMOUNTS</u>	<u>VARIANCE OVER(UNDER)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL BUDGET</u>	<u>FINAL BUDGET</u>		
<u>REVENUES:</u>				
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, NET OF TAX REFUNDS	\$ 30,911,550	\$ 30,911,550	\$ 30,985,665	\$ 74,115
MOTOR VEHICLE AND OTHER EXCISE TAXES	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,803,801	203,801
PENALTIES & INTEREST ON TAXES	115,000	115,000	140,996	25,996
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	6,756,246	6,756,246	6,830,251	74,005
HOTEL/MOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	682,750	682,750	509,271	(173,479)
INVESTMENT INCOME	15,000	15,000	11,692	(3,308)
PROCEEDS FROM DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS	-	-	196,000	196,000
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER	773,603	773,603	1,483,843	710,240
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>40,854,149</u>	<u>40,854,149</u>	<u>41,961,519</u>	<u>1,107,370</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>				
CURRENT:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	2,263,258	2,233,322	2,068,212	165,110
PUBLIC SAFETY	5,912,811	6,031,137	5,848,996	182,141
EDUCATION	20,432,330	20,501,442	20,346,405	155,037
PUBLIC WORKS	1,035,615	1,035,615	974,567	61,048
HUMAN SERVICES	535,413	562,548	486,476	76,072
CONSERVATION	38,620	38,620	37,519	1,101
CULTURE & RECREATION	859,148	859,148	810,087	49,061
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	8,027,435	8,037,435	7,676,549	360,886
STATE & COUNTY ASSESSMENTS	359,474	359,474	355,008	4,466
DEBT SERVICE:				
PRINCIPAL	1,856,744	1,856,744	1,856,744	-
INTEREST	1,008,511	1,008,511	987,010	21,501
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>42,329,359</u>	<u>42,523,996</u>	<u>41,447,573</u>	<u>1,076,423</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(1,475,210)</u>	<u>(1,669,847)</u>	<u>513,946</u>	<u>2,183,793</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</u>				
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	1,071,868	1,130,701	1,130,701	-
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,004,658)	(4,658)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>71,868</u>	<u>130,701</u>	<u>126,043</u>	<u>(4,658)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,403,342)	(1,539,146)	639,989	2,179,135
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,045,563	3,045,563	3,045,563	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 1,642,221	\$ 1,506,417	\$ 3,685,552	\$ 2,179,135

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
 JUNE 30, 2012**

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NON MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND
<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT:	
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	\$ 333,061
USER FEES, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLES:	84,666
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	417,727
NONCURRENT:	
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	132,925
TOTAL ASSETS	550,652
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
CURRENT:	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	21,145
TOTAL LIABILITIES	21,145
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	
INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF RELATED DEBT	132,925
UNRESTRICTED	396,582
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 529,507

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
	NON MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>	
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	\$ 1,213,916
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	
GENERAL SERVICES	1,011,009
DEPRECIATION	20,450
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,031,459
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	182,457
<u>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</u>	
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS	182,457
<u>OPERATING TRANSFERS:</u>	
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	(94,154)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	88,303
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	441,204
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 529,507

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
	NON MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMERS AND USERS	\$ 1,226,082
PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS	(931,391)
PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES	(105,993)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	188,698
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN (OUT)	(94,154)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(94,154)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	94,544
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	238,517
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 333,061
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</u>	
<u>TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 182,457
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	
TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
DEPRECIATION	20,450
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	12,166
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	(26,375)
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	6,241
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 188,698

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2012**

	POST- EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	AGENCY FUNDS
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 216,585
INVESTMENTS	10,136	60,479	-
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER	-	-	78,401
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>10,136</u>	<u>62,979</u>	<u>294,986</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	-	-	10,442
OTHER LIABILITIES	-	-	284,544
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>294,986</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
HELD IN TRUST FOR OTHER PURPOSES	<u>\$ 10,136</u>	<u>\$ 62,979</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts (the Town) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant Town accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

Primary Government

The Town is a municipal corporation that is governed by a five member Board of Selectmen (the Board). The Board is responsible for appointing a Town Administrator whose responsibility is to manage the day to day operations. For financial reporting purposes, the Town has included all funds, organizations, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Town has also considered all potential component units, blended or discretely presented, for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government’s operations and discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government. It has been determined that there are no component units (blended or discretely presented) for inclusion in the primary government’s financial reporting entity.

Joint Venture

Municipal joint ventures pool resources to share the costs, risks and rewards of providing services to their participants, the general public or others. The Town is a participant in the following joint venture:

Name	Purpose	Address	Annual Assessment
Tri-County Regional Vocational-Technical School	To provide vocational education services for grades 9-12	147 Pond Street Franklin, MA 02038	\$ 628,010

The Tri-County Regional Vocational Technical School District (the District) is governed by a fourteen (14) member school committee consisting of one (1) elected representative from each participating municipality. The Town is indirectly liable for debt and other expenditures of the District and is assessed annually for its share of the operating and capital costs. Separate financial statements may be obtained by writing to the Treasurer of the District at the above address.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. *Governmental activities*, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which are supported primarily by user fees and charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Major Fund Criteria

A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or it meets the following criteria:

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

Additionally, any other governmental or enterprise fund that management believes is particularly significant to the basic financial statements may be reported as a major fund.

Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred. Real estate and personal property taxes are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include the following:

- a. *Charges to customers* or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment.
- b. *Grants and contributions* that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment.
- c. *Grants and contributions* that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions are charges between the general fund and the enterprise fund. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the functions affected.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and the non current portion of compensated absences, capital leases, landfill post closure care costs, and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with current expendable available resources.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, there are essentially two types of revenues. In one, moneys must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the Town; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures incurred. In the other, moneys are virtually unrestricted and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met.

The Town considers property taxes as available if they are due and collected within 60 days after fiscal year-end. Licenses and permits, user charges, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *General fund* is the primary operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *Nonmajor governmental funds* consist of other special revenue, capital projects and permanent funds that are aggregated and presented in the nonmajor governmental funds column on the governmental funds financial statements. The following describes the general use of these fund types:
 - The *Special Revenue fund* is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than permanent funds or capital projects funds) that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for specified purposes.
 - The *Capital Projects fund* is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by enterprise and trust funds).
 - The *Permanent fund* is used to account for financial resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the governmental programs.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary funds principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The following nonmajor proprietary fund is reported:

- The *Sanitation Enterprise fund* is used to account for the operations of the trash collection activities.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity for others that cannot be used to support the governmental programs.

The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

- The *Private-Purpose Trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the permanent fund (nonmajor governmental funds), under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- The *Postemployment Benefits Trust fund* is used to account for assets held to fund future postemployment benefits of current and retired employees.
- The *Agency fund* is used to account for assets held in a purely custodial capacity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

D. Cash and Investments

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Cash and short term investments are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are reported at fair value.

E. Accounts Receivable

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary and fiduciary funds financial statements are reported under the accrual basis of accounting. The recognition of revenue related to accounts receivable reported in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes and Tax Liens

Real estate and personal property taxes are based on values assessed as of each January 1 and are normally due on the subsequent August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1. Property taxes that remain unpaid after the respective due dates are subject to penalties and interest charges. By law, all taxable property in the Commonwealth must be assessed at 100% of fair market value. Once levied, which is required to be at least 30 days prior to the due date, these taxes are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of levy. Based on the Town's experience, most property taxes are collected during the year in which they are assessed. Liening of properties on which taxes remain unpaid occurs annually. The Town ultimately has the right to foreclose on all properties where the taxes remain unpaid.

A statewide property tax limitation statute known as "Proposition 2 ½" limits the amount of increase in property tax levy in any fiscal year. Generally, Proposition 2 ½ limits the total levy to an amount not greater than 2 ½ % of the total assessed value of all taxable property within the Town. Secondly, the tax levy cannot increase by more than 2 ½ % of the prior year's levy plus the taxes on property newly added to the tax rolls. Certain provisions of Proposition 2 ½ can be overridden by a Town-wide referendum.

Real estate receivables are secured via the tax lien process and are considered 100% collectible. Accordingly, an allowance for uncollectibles is not reported.

Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process. The allowance of uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Motor Vehicle Excise

Motor vehicle excise taxes are assessed annually for each vehicle registered in the Town and are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year of the levy. The Commonwealth is responsible for reporting the number of vehicles registered and the fair values of those vehicles. The tax calculation is the fair value of the vehicle multiplied by \$25 per \$1,000 of value.

The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Departmental and Other

Departmental and other receivables consist primarily of ambulance receivables and sale of school busses are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year accrued. The allowance for uncollectibles is estimated based on historical trends and specific account analysis.

Special Assessments

Governmental activities special assessments consist primarily of Title V receivables which are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year accrued. Since the receivables are secured via the lien process, these assets are considered 100% collectible and therefore do not report an allowance for uncollectibles.

Intergovernmental

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

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

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

F. Inventories

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Inventories of the governmental funds and the sanitation enterprise fund are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Such inventories are not material in total to the basic financial statements, and therefore are not reported.

G. Capital Assets

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Capital assets, which include land, vehicles, buildings and improvements, capital improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure (roadways and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column of the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Except for the capital assets of the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements, construction period interest is capitalized on constructed capital assets if material.

All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$10,000 are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction, respectively, with expected useful lives of five years or greater.

Capital assets (excluding land) are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Buildings and Improvements	10-40
Capital Improvements (other than buildings)	10-20
Machinery and Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	5-15
Infrastructure	40

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized and are treated as expenses when incurred. Improvements are capitalized.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Capital asset costs are recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year of purchase for the various funds.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

H. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, transactions occur between and within individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net assets. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of net assets as "internal balances".

Fund Financial Statements

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements. Receivables and payables resulting from these transactions are classified as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

I. Interfund Transfers

During the course of its operations, resources are permanently reallocated between and within funds. These transactions are reported as operating transfers in and operating transfers out.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Operating transfers between and within governmental funds are eliminated from the governmental activities in the statement of net assets. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the statement of activities as "Transfers, net".

Fund Financial Statements

Operating transfers between and within funds are not eliminated from the individual fund statements and are reported as operating transfers in and operating transfers out.

J. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue at the governmental fund financial statement level represents billed receivables that do not meet the available criterion in accordance with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Deferred revenue is recognized as revenue in the conversion to the government-wide (full accrual) financial statements.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

K. Net Assets and Fund Equity

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Net Assets)

Net assets are classified into three components:

- a. *Invested in capital assets, net of related debt* – consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. *Restricted net assets* – Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Net assets have been “restricted” for the following:

- *Streets* represent amounts committed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the repair and/or construction of streets.
 - *Permanent funds -expendable* represents amounts held in trust for which the expenditures are restricted by various trust agreements.
 - *Permanent funds -nonexpendable* represents amounts held in trust for which only investment earnings may be expended.
 - *Other specific purposes* represent restrictions placed on assets from outside parties.
- c. *Unrestricted net assets* – All other net assets that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “invested in capital assets, net of related debt.”

Fund Financial Statements (Fund Balances)

The Town uses the following criteria for fund balance classification:

- For *nonspendable* fund balance: includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- For *restricted* fund balance: when constraints placed on the use of the resources are either (1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- For *committed* fund balance: (1) the government’s highest level of decision-making authority and (2) the formal action that is required to be taken to establish (and modify or rescind) a fund balance commitment.
- For *assigned* fund balance: (1) the body or official authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose and (2) the policy established by the governing body pursuant to which the authorization is given.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

- For *unassigned* fund balance: is the residual classification for the general fund. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

The Town uses the following criteria for fund balance policies and procedures:

- When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the unrestricted amount will be considered to have been spent.
- When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance is available, the least restricted amount will be considered to have been spent.

L. Long-term debt

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund statement of net assets. Material bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. The proprietary fund has no long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2012.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The face amount of governmental funds long-term debt is reported as other financing sources. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the current period. Bond premiums are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual bond proceeds received, are reported as general government expenditures.

M. Investment Income

Excluding the permanent funds, investment income derived from major and nonmajor governmental funds is legally assigned to the general fund unless otherwise directed by Massachusetts General Laws (MGL).

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

N. Compensated Absences

Employees are granted sick and vacation leave in varying amounts. Upon retirement, termination or death, certain employees are compensated for unused sick and vacation leave (subject to certain limitations) at their then current rates of pay.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The total amount to be paid in future years is presented in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets. The liability for vacation leave is based on the amount earned but not used; for sick leave, it is based on the amount accumulated at the balance sheet date (vesting method).

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The portion of the liability related to unused sick and vacation time that has matured or is due as of June 30, 2012 is recorded in the governmental fund financial statements.

O. Post Retirement Benefits

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

In addition to providing pension benefits, health and life insurance coverage is provided for retired employees and their survivors in accordance with, Chapter 32B, of Massachusetts General Laws, under various contributory plans. The cost of providing health and life insurance is recognized by recording the employer's 50% share of insurance premiums in the general fund in the fiscal year paid. All benefits are provided through third-party insurance carriers and health maintenance organizations that administer, assume, and pay all claims.

P. Use of Estimates

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The preparation of the accompanying 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 vary from estimates that were used.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Q. Total Column

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The total column presented on the government-wide financial statements represents consolidated financial information.

Fund Financial Statements

The total column on the fund financial statements is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column is not comparable to the consolidated financial information.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Pursuant to Chapter 44, Section 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Town adopts an annual budget for the general fund as well as for those special revenue funds for which the provisions of Chapter 44, Section 53f1/2 have been adopted. The budgets for all departments and operations of the Town, except that of the public schools, are prepared under the direction of the Town Administrator. The School Department budget is prepared under the direction of the School Committee. The level of expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations for each department or undertaking in the following categories: (1) salaries and wages; (2) ordinary maintenance; and (3) capital outlays.

The majority of appropriations are non-continuing which lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Others are continuing appropriations for which the governing body has authorized that an unspent balance from a prior fiscal year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current fiscal year. The carryover articles and encumbrances were not included as part of the subsequent fiscal year's original budget.

Original and supplemental appropriations are enacted upon by a Town Meeting vote. Management may not amend the budget without seeking the approval of the governing body. The Town's Finance Committee can legally transfer funds from its reserve fund to other appropriations within the budget without seeking Town Meeting approvals. The original fiscal year 2012 approved budget authorized \$42,329,359 in current year appropriations and other amounts to be raised. Supplemental appropriations of \$194,637 were approved at one Special Town Meeting for fiscal year 2012.

The Finance Director has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary controls are maintained and monitored through the accounting system.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

B. Budgetary – GAAP Reconciliation

For budgetary financial reporting purposes, the Uniform Municipal Accounting System basis of accounting (established by the Commonwealth) is followed, which differs from the GAAP basis of accounting. A reconciliation of budgetary-basis to GAAP-basis results for the general fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance - budgetary basis	\$ 639,989
Basis of accounting differences:	
Increase in revenue for on-behalf payments - MTRS	4,559,292
Increase in expenditures for on-behalf payments - MTRS	(4,559,292)
Increase in revenue for the MWPAT subsidy	9,991
Increase in expenditures for the MWPAT subsidy	(9,991)
Adjustment for encumbrances and continuing appropriations	983,126
Adjustment for expenditures from prior year authorizations	(290,529)
Net stabilization fund activity	<u>278,572</u>
Net change in fund balance - GAAP basis	<u><u>\$ 1,611,158</u></u>

C. Deficit Fund Balances

Several individual fund deficits exist within the special revenue funds. These individual deficits will be eliminated through subsequent fiscal year budget transfers, grants and proceeds of long-term debt during fiscal year 2013.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available to the Town. Deposits (including demand deposits, term deposits and certificates of deposit) in any one financial institution may not exceed certain levels unless collateralized by the financial institutions involved.

Deposits

▪ *Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits*

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Town’s deposits may not be returned. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the deposits “in a bank or trust company, or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty percent (60%) of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess.” The Town does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. The Town carries deposits that are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Depositor’s Insurance Fund. The Town also carries deposits that are uninsured, uncollateralized, or collateral held by the pledging bank’s trust department not in the Town’s name.

The following table illustrates how much of the Town’s bank deposits are insured or collateralized, and how much of the Town’s bank deposits are uninsured, uncollateralized, or collateral held by the pledging bank’s trust department not in the Town’s name as of June 30, 2012:

Total bank balances		<u>\$ 9,732,270</u>
Bank balances covered by deposit insurance		
Depositor's Insurance Fund (DIF)	5,162,916	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	<u>1,350,000</u>	
Total bank balances covered by deposit insurance		6,512,916
Balances subject to custodial credit risk		
Bank balances collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent not in the Town's name	1,667,957	
Bank balances uninsured & uncollateralized	<u>1,551,397</u>	
Total bank balances subject to custodial credit risk		<u>3,219,354</u>
Total bank balances		<u>\$ 9,732,270</u>

On October 3, 2008, FDIC deposit insurance temporarily increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2013.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Investments

Investments can also be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government or agencies that have a maturity of less than one year from the date of purchase, repurchase agreement guaranteed by the U.S. government or agencies that have a maturity of less than one year from the date of purchase, repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase, and units in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts oversees the financial management of the MMDT, a local investment pool for cities, towns, and other state and local agencies within the Commonwealth. The Town's fair value of its investment in MMDT represents their value of the pool's shares. The Town's Trust Funds have expanded investment powers including the ability to invest in equity securities, corporate bonds, annuities and other specified investments.

The composition of the Town's bank recorded deposits and investments fluctuates depending primarily on the timing of property tax receipts, proceeds from borrowings, collections of state and federal aid, and capital outlays throughout the year.

a) Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs). Presented below is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type of the Town.

Investment type	Fair value	Minimum Legal Rating	Rating as of Year End		
			AA+	BBB+	Unrated
U.S. Government & Agency Securities	\$ 1,974,236	N/A	\$ 1,974,236	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Bonds	272,021	N/A	208,354	63,667	-
Certificate of Deposit	1,086,822	N/A	-	-	1,086,822
Money Market Mutual Funds	494,752	N/A	-	-	494,752
Bond Mutual Funds	263,775	N/A	-	-	263,775
Total Investments	\$ 4,091,606		\$ 2,182,590	\$ 63,667	\$ 1,845,349

b) Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure by the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral security that are in possession of an outside party. The Town has no custodial credit risk exposure related to the U.S. Government and Agency Securities, corporate bonds, or the common stock because the related securities are registered in the name of the Town. The bond mutual fund and money market mutual fund investments are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. The certificates of deposit are not exposed to custodial credit risk as they are fully insured by the FDIC.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

The Town does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk.

c) Interest Rate Risk

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

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

Investment type	Fair value	Investment maturities (in years)	
		Less than 1	1-5
<i>Debt Related Securities:</i>			
U.S. Government & Agency	\$ 1,974,236	\$ -	\$ 1,974,236
Corporate Bonds	272,021	208,354	63,667
Bond Mutual Funds	263,775	263,775	-
Total - Debt related securities	<u>\$ 2,510,032</u>	<u>\$ 472,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,037,903</u>
<i>Other Investments:</i>			
Certificate of Deposit	1,086,822	250,318	836,504
Money Market Mutual Funds	494,752	494,752	-
Total Other Investments	<u>1,581,574</u>	<u>745,070</u>	<u>836,504</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 4,091,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,217,199</u>	<u>\$ 2,874,407</u>

d) Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town places no limit on the amount the government may invest in any one issuer. More than 5% of the Town's investments are in the following securities:

Issuer	Percentage of Total Investments
General Electric Cap Corp - Corporate Bond	5.10%

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

The receivables at June 30, 2012 for the Town’s individual major, nonmajor governmental funds, and the fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables:	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
Real estate taxes	\$ 616,540	\$ -	\$ 616,540
Personal property taxes	110,669	(49,000)	61,669
Real Estate and personal property taxes	727,209	(49,000)	678,209
Tax liens	461,175	-	461,175
Motor vehicle and other excise taxes	170,578	(74,575)	96,003
Departmental and other	1,109,530	(594,263)	515,267
Intergovernmental	16,195,018	-	16,195,018
Special Assessments	225,370	-	225,370
User Fees	8,533	-	8,533
Total	<u>\$ 18,897,413</u>	<u>\$ (717,838)</u>	<u>\$ 18,179,575</u>

The sanitation enterprise fund receivables as of June 30, 2012, consist of the following:

Receivables:	Gross Amount	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Amount
<i>Sanitation</i>			
User fees	<u>\$ 84,666</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 84,666</u>

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with revenues that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Deferred Revenue Analysis

Receivable Type:	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 438,542	\$ -	\$ 438,542
Tax Liens	461,175	-	461,175
Motor vehicle excise taxes	96,003	-	96,003
Departmental and other	215,361	221,505	436,866
User fees	8,533	-	8,533
Special Assessments	-	225,370	225,370
Intergovernmental	15,310,997	222,792	15,533,789
Total	<u>\$ 16,530,611</u>	<u>\$ 669,667</u>	<u>\$ 17,200,278</u>

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 4,511,754	\$ 180,000	\$ -	\$ 4,691,754
Construction in progress	59,238	-	(59,238)	-
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>4,570,992</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>(59,238)</u>	<u>4,691,754</u>
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and improvements	55,409,492	-	-	55,409,492
Capital improvements (other than buildings)	2,874,366	21,683	-	2,896,049
Machinery and equipment	3,690,301	96,788	59,238	3,846,327
Vehicles	6,535,656	377,349	(491,963)	6,421,042
Infrastructure	18,777,298	673,603	-	19,450,901
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>87,287,113</u>	<u>1,169,423</u>	<u>(432,725)</u>	<u>88,023,811</u>
<i>Less accumulated depreciation for:</i>				
Buildings and improvements	(22,207,345)	(1,580,967)	-	(23,788,312)
Capital improvements (other than buildings)	(1,193,041)	(142,402)	-	(1,335,443)
Machinery and equipment	(2,517,415)	(277,403)	-	(2,794,818)
Vehicles	(5,095,635)	(316,301)	183,519	(5,228,417)
Infrastructure	(15,844,789)	(198,875)	-	(16,043,664)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(46,858,225)</u>	<u>(2,515,948)</u>	<u>183,519</u>	<u>(49,190,654)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>40,428,888</u>	<u>(1,346,525)</u>	<u>(249,206)</u>	<u>38,833,157</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 44,999,880</u>	<u>\$ (1,166,525)</u>	<u>\$ (308,444)</u>	<u>\$ 43,524,911</u>

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Business-Type Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Machinery & Equipment	\$ 220,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,500
Vehicles	174,800	-	-	174,800
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>395,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>395,300</u>
<i>Less accumulated depreciation for:</i>				
Machinery & Equipment	(109,125)	(14,850)	-	(123,975)
Vehicles	(132,800)	(5,600)	-	(138,400)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(241,925)</u>	<u>(20,450)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(262,375)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>153,375</u>	<u>(20,450)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,925</u>
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 153,375</u>	<u>\$ (20,450)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 132,925</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 36,814
Public safety	505,208
Education	1,645,905
Public works	268,518
Human services	1,372
Culture and recreation	<u>58,131</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,515,948</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Sanitation	<u>\$ 20,450</u>

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASES

The Town has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of a fire truck, police cruisers, ambulance, and a fiber optic network. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through the various capital leases are as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets:	
Vehicles	\$ 696,981
Machinery & Equipment	<u>293,553</u>
Total Assets	990,534
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(314,577)</u>
	 <u><u>\$ 675,957</u></u>

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2012, are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2013	\$ 227,072
2014	86,376
2015	<u>58,833</u>
Total minimum lease payments	372,281
Less: amounts representing interest	<u>(17,204)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$ 355,077</u></u>

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, are summarized as follows:

Operating Transfers Out:	Operating Transfers In:		
	General Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 536,547	\$ -	\$ 536,547 (1)
Sanitation Eenterprise Fund	94,154	-	94,154 (2)
General Fund	-	4,658	4,658 (3)
Total	\$ 630,701	\$ 4,658	\$ 635,359

- (1) Represents budgeted transfers to supplement the operating budget
- (2) Represents budgeted transfer from the enterprise fund.
- (3) Represents other transfer.

NOTE 8 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Under state law, and with the appropriate authorization, the Town is authorized to borrow funds on a temporary basis as follows:

- To fund current operations prior to the collection of revenues by issuing revenue anticipation notes (RANS).
- To fund grants prior to reimbursement by issuing grant anticipation notes (GANS).
- To fund Capital project costs incurred prior to selling permanent debt by issuing bond anticipation notes (BANS).
- To fund current project costs and other approved expenditures incurred, that are anticipated to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, through the issuance of State Aid anticipation notes (SAANS).

Short-term loans are general obligations of the Town and maturity dates are governed by statute. There was no short-term financing activity during fiscal year 2012.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM DEBT

The Town is subject to a dual-level, general debt limit: the normal debt limit and the double debt limit. Such limits are equal to 5% and 10%, respectively, of the valuation of taxable property in the Town as last equalized by the Commonwealth's Department of Revenue. Debt may be authorized up to the normal debt limit without state approval. Authorizations under the double debt limit however require the approval of the Commonwealth's Emergency Finance Board. Additionally, there are many categories of general long-term debt which are exempt from the debt limit but are subject to other limitations.

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2012:

Bonds and Notes Payable Schedule – Governmental Funds

Project	Interest Rate (%)	Outstanding at June 30, 2011	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding at June 30, 2012
MWPAT Sewer Loan	Var.	\$ 213,846	\$ -	\$ 20,714	\$ 193,132
Municipal Purpose	Var.	1,935,000	-	345,000	1,590,000
Landfill	2.00	1,416,370	-	66,030	1,350,340
School Construction	4.03	17,860,000	-	1,090,000	16,770,000
Police & Fire Facility	3.77	4,675,000	-	335,000	4,340,000
Total		<u>\$ 26,100,216</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,856,744</u>	<u>\$ 24,243,472</u>

The annual debt service requirements for principal and interest for Governmental bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$ 1,878,077	\$ 933,786	\$ 2,811,863
2014	1,894,497	852,934	2,747,431
2015	1,911,024	777,546	2,688,570
2016	1,927,441	703,975	2,631,416
2017	1,943,886	631,540	2,575,426
2018-2022	9,732,661	2,073,585	11,806,246
2023-2027	4,772,185	268,415	5,040,600
2028-2029	183,701	3,692	187,393
Total	<u>\$ 24,243,472</u>	<u>\$ 6,245,473</u>	<u>\$ 30,488,945</u>

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

Loans Authorized and Unissued

As of June 30, 2012, the Town has loans authorized and unissued as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fire Station	5/27/2009	\$ 775,000
Senior Center	6/11/2012	<u>2,500,000</u>
Total		<u>\$ 3,275,000</u>

Massachusetts School Building Authority Reimbursements

Chapter 645 of the Act of 1948 as amended (“Chapter 645”) created a statewide school building assistance program. Pursuant to this program, cities and towns issued bonds for eligible school building projects and were reimbursed over a period of years by the Commonwealth according to a statutory percentage for such city or town.

Legislation enacted as part of the Commonwealth’s Fiscal 2001 budget repealed 645 and created a new school building assistance program codified as Chapter 70B of the Massachusetts General Laws. Among other changes, the new program includes grants for alternatives to construction and calculates grants for each project based on a number of factors. The new legislation does not affect the reimbursement percentages for bonds previously issued under Chapter 645, and the grants for certain “grandfathered” projects will be based on the statutory percentages provided for in Chapter 645.

The Town has been approved for 70% percent state school construction grants through the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) to cover eligible project costs, including debt service associated with the financing of these projects, subject to annual appropriation by the state legislature. The Town received \$1,388,880 in FY 2012 from the MSBA for completed school construction projects. .

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2012:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Bonds and notes payable	\$ 26,100,216	\$ -	\$ (1,856,744)	\$ 24,243,472	\$ 1,878,077
Compensated absences	1,086,436	38,979	-	1,125,415	337,941
Landfill postclosure care costs	995,000	-	(7,420)	987,580	44,890
Capital leases payable	328,540	307,920	(281,383)	355,077	216,018
Other post-employment benefits	5,956,574	1,479,982	-	7,436,556	-
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 34,466,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,881</u>	<u>\$ (2,145,547)</u>	<u>\$ 34,148,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,476,926</u>

The governmental activities long-term liabilities are generally liquidated by the general fund.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 10 – STABILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Town has established several funds where the town has set aside amounts for a financial reserve emergency and capital needs. These funds consist of the following;

- The *Stabilization Fund* can be used for any purpose. The additions or the use of the fund requires a 2/3 vote of Annual or Special Town Meeting. The fund has been classified as an unassigned fund balance in the general fund.
- The *Municipal Capital Fund* is a stabilization fund that is intended to be used for capital purchases. The additions or the use of the fund requires a 2/3 vote of Annual or Special Town Meeting. The fund has been classified as an assigned fund balance in the general fund.

NOTE 11 – RISK FINANCING

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee's health and life; and natural disasters.

Buildings are fully insured against fire, theft, and natural disaster (except for losses due to earthquake) to the extent that losses exceed \$1,000 per incident. Buildings are fully insured against earthquake damage, to the extent that losses exceed \$50,000 per incident.

The Town is insured for general liability; however, Chapter 258 of the Massachusetts General Laws limits the Town's liability to a maximum of \$100,000 per claim in all matters except in actions relating to federal civil rights, eminent domain and breach of contract. Such claims are charged to the general fund. There were no such claims in 2012.

The Town has two contributory health care options for its employees and retirees. The Town contributes 75% of the premium costs for active employees and 50% for retirees for both health care options.

NOTE 12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, requires the following disclosures with regard to the retiree medical, dental, and life insurance benefits:

Plan Description. The Post Retirement Benefits Plan of the Town of Seekonk (The Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the Town of Seekonk. The Plan provides medical, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses. Town meeting vote is the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Town. The Town has accepted various sections of Massachusetts General laws Chapter 32B to provide ½ of the premium cost of retirees' health and life insurance costs.

Funding Policy. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town are established and may be amended by local by-law. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. For Fiscal Year 2012, the estimated total Town premiums plus implicit costs for the retiree medical program are \$1,207,970.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The Town's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the *annual required contribution of the employer (ARC)*, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASBS No. 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 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 fiscal year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation to the plan:

Annual required contribution	\$	2,810,567
Interest on net OPEB obligation		238,263
Adjustment to annual required contribution (ARC)		<u>(350,742)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		2,698,088
Contributions made		<u>(1,218,106)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation		1,479,982
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year		<u>5,956,574</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$	<u><u>7,436,556</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2012 and the three preceding years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Increase in Net OPEB Obligation</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
6/30/2009	\$ 3,165,535	35.19%	\$ 2,051,464	\$2,051,464
6/30/2010	\$ 3,352,841	28.05%	\$ 2,412,216	\$4,463,680
6/30/2011	\$ 2,643,342	43.52%	\$ 1,492,894	\$5,956,574
6/30/2012	\$ 2,698,088	45.15%	\$ 1,479,982	\$7,436,556

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 0.0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$44.184 million, and the actuarial value of assets was \$0.0 million, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$44.184 million. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was 22.059 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 200.3%

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
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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 of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the December 31, 2011, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. Under this method, the normal cost and actuarial liability are both based on an accrual of projected benefits over the period for which benefits are accrued. The normal cost is the actuarial present value of one year's benefit accrual on this basis. The actuarial accrued liability is the actuarial present value of the projected benefit times the ration of past service to total service. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.00% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is a blended rate of the expected long-term investment returns on plan assets and on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of -1.15% percent graded upward to 6.10% over four years. Both rates included a 2.5% inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was determined using market value. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount over 30 years at transition. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2012, was 26 years.

NOTE 13 – PENSION PLANS

A. Plan Descriptions

The Town contributes to the Bristol County Contributory Retirement System (the "System"), a cost sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by the Bristol County Retirement Board. Substantially all employees are members of the "System" except for public school teachers and certain school administrators who are members of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS) to which the Town does not contribute.

The "System" and the MTRS are contributory defined benefit plans and membership in both the "System" and the MTRS is mandatory upon commencement of employment for all permanent, full-time employees. The "System" and the MTRS provide retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and grant cost-of-living increases, to the State legislature. The "System" issues a publicly available financial report, which can be obtained through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission ("PERAC"), One Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

B. Funding Policies

Bristol County Contributory Retirement System

Plan members are required to contribute to the “System” at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the “System”, its share of the remaining system-wide, actuarially determined, contribution plus administration costs, which are apportioned among the employers, based on active covered payroll. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts reimburses the “system” for a portion of the benefit payments for the cost of living increases. The contributions to the “System” for years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$2,001,555, \$1,803,196, and \$1,773,321, respectively, which were equal to its required contributions for each of these years.

Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System

Plan members (at varying rates of annual covered compensation) and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts fund contributions to the MTRS. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed “on-behalf” payments to the MTRS totaling \$4,559,292 for fiscal year 2012. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 24, these on-behalf” payments have been recorded in the general fund as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures.

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Town participates in a number of federal award programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 through June 30, 2012, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although it is believed the amount, if any, would not be material.

The Towns three landfills have all been capped. The post-closure monitoring of the sites are seventeen (17) years for two sites and twenty seven (27) years for the third site. The estimated liability has been recorded in the Statement of Net Assets, Governmental Activities. The \$987,580 reported as landfill post-closure liability at June 30, 2012 is based on what it would cost to perform all post-closure care at June 30, 2012. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations.

Various legal actions and claims are pending. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not always predictable. Although the amount of liability, if any, at June 30, 2012, cannot be ascertained, management believes any resulting liability should not materially affect the financial position at June 30, 2012.

TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

NOTE 15 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

During fiscal year 2012, the following GASB pronouncements were implemented:

The GASB issued **Statement #57**, *OPEB Measurement by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans* was implemented in FY2012. Management believes that this pronouncement requires no additional disclosure and will not impact the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #59**, *Financial Instruments Omnibus* was implemented in FY2012. Management believes that this pronouncement requires no additional disclosure and will not impact the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #64**, *Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53, was implemented in fiscal year 2012. Management believes that this pronouncement requires no additional disclosure and will not impact the basic financial statements.

Future GASB Pronouncements:

The GASB issued **Statement #60**, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #61**, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #62**, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #63**, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2013. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #65**, *Items previously reported as Assets and Liabilities*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #66**, *Technical Corrections – 2012 – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

The GASB issued **Statement #67**, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2014. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will not have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

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The GASB issued **Statement #68**, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2015. Management’s current assessment is that this pronouncement will have a significant impact on the basic financial statements.

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
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Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions

The following schedules are presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45:

Projected Schedule of Funding Progress:

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b - a)/c]
12/31/2009	\$ -	\$ 36,243,203	\$ 36,243,203	0.0%	\$ 21,062,375	172.1%
12/31/2011	\$ -	\$ 44,183,629	\$ 44,183,629	0.0%	\$ 22,058,551	200.3%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	Net OPEB Obligation
2009	\$ 3,165,535	35.19%	\$ 2,051,464	\$ 2,051,464
2010	\$ 3,352,841	28.05%	\$ 2,412,216	\$ 4,463,680
2011	\$ 2,643,342	43.52%	\$ 1,492,894	\$ 5,956,574
2012	\$ 2,698,088	45.15%	\$ 1,479,982	\$ 7,436,556

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

Valuation date	December 31, 2011
Discount Rate	4.00%
Medical Trend	-1.15% grading upward to 6.1% in Year 2016
Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit Cost Method
Amortization Method	Level dollar amount over 30 years at transition
Remaining Amortization Period	26
Mortality	RP-2000 mortality table with projected mortality

**TOWN OF SEEKONK, MASSACHUSETTS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Plan Participants:

Current retirees, beneficiaries, and dependants	321
Current active members/participants	<u>304</u>
Total	<u><u>625</u></u>