

Popular Annual Financial Report



July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

***Issued by:
The City of Bristol Comptroller's Office***

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Bristol, CT 06010
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In addition, the report is made available on the City of Bristol's Website by visiting **<http://www.ci.bristol.ct.us/index.aspx?nid=150>**

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This report has been prepared and distributed in the City of Bristol in the interest of an informed citizenry.



CITY OF BRISTOL

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

DEAR CITIZENS OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT,

I am pleased to present the City of Bristol's Popular Annual Financial Report, (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This is Bristol's fourteenth PAFR, and is formulated as an easy-to-read version of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) that is published on a yearly basis.

The CAFR is a detailed account of the City's financial statements, notes, schedules, and statistics. The CAFR was prepared in conformance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and was audited by Blum, Shapiro & Company, Certified Public Accountants, 29 South Main Street, P.O.Box 272000 West Hartford, CT 06127, receiving an unmodified opinion. The CAFR is available in the Comptroller's office, via the internet, or City Clerk's office for review.

The PAFR is designed to provide citizens with an overview of the City's revenue, expenditures and general information, in a simplified interpretation of the CAFR. The PAFR is prepared by the Comptroller's staff and is not obligated to be audited under GAAP rules. The PAFR does not include Bristol's Component unit - Bristol/Burlington Health District.

Thank you for your interest in the City of Bristol's Government and how it functions. Please feel free to comment on the PAFR to my office, and offer any suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn S. Klocko,
Comptroller
City of Bristol, CT



Government Finance Officers Association

**Award for
Outstanding
Achievement in
Popular Annual
Financial Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Bristol
Connecticut**

For its Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2013

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jeffrey R. Egan".

Executive Director/CEO

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE, LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

Bristol, formerly made up of the parishes of New Cambridge and West Britain, was settled in 1785. In 1911, Bristol was incorporated and became known from that time on as the City of Bristol. The City is located in the west central part of the state, sixteen miles from Hartford. The City currently has a land area of 26.60 square miles and a population of 60,603. Once the clock making, ball bearing, and lock manufacturing capital of the United States, the City remains proud of its industrial heritage. The City seal continues to maintain this history by depicting the hands of a Clock. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries.

Description of Government

The City has operated under the mayor-council form of government since inception. Policy making and legislative authority is vested in the governing council, which consists of a mayor and a six-member council. The City Council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget (in conjunction with the Board of Finance in a Joint Meeting of the two bodies) and for appointing the heads of departments. Various Boards and Commissions establish individual department policies and procedures. The City's mayor is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the governing council and for overseeing the day-to-day operation of the City. The council is elected on a partisan basis by district. The mayor is elected at large. The mayor and the council members are elected to two-year terms. The Board of Education appoints a Superintendent of schools who is responsible for administering the City's school system. An organizational chart outlining the City government, as well as a listing of principal City Officials, can be found beginning on pages 15 & 16.

Economic Condition and Outlook

The state and national economy are still in a recovery mode and will continue to expand at a modest pace throughout the remainder of this year. Despite this outlook, Standard & Poor's in a recent credit assessment, stated Bristol has a strong local economy based on access to and participation in the broad and diverse Hartford metropolitan statistical area. The City has varied manufacturing and industrial sectors that adds to the relative stability of the local economy. Major industries with headquarters or divisions located within the government's boundaries include ESPN, the nation's first and largest all-sports television network. The ESPN worldwide headquarters remains Bristol's largest taxpayer, accounting for 6.79% of total property assessed

valuation. ESPN's growth in Bristol is assured by on-going development of last year's acquisition of 20 adjoining acres. Their newest digital center, comprises over 193,000 square feet of office space and four technologically advanced production studios.

The City continues to be a leader in manufacturing, producing a wide variety of precision-crafted goods such as tin ware, bells, coaster brakes, hard wares, clocks, screw machine products, electronic items, timing devices, and robotic-based automation systems. Specialty manufacturers produce for a diverse array of industries, including medical devices, surgical equipment, aerospace, and automobile items.

Unemployment rates and the number of unemployed people, not seasonally adjusted, have started trending downward. Connecticut's 6.4% unemployment rate is higher than the national rate of 5.8%, and is predicted to remain stable. Locally, Bristol's 6.7% average unemployment rate is somewhat higher than national and regional averages.

As a result of a state enterprise zone established in downtown Bristol to promote additional development, renewed investment, and job opportunities, unemployment is expected to continue to lag behind the state average. Bristol's Technology Park employs over 1,600 employees in 23 businesses.

The Southeast Bristol Business Park of approximately 51 acres has been acquired by the City on a site off a major route to and from the City (route 229). The infrastructure was jointly funded project of the state and the City. The project is critical to Bristol's continued growth. The acreage will accommodate approximately 750,000 square feet of new industrial space. The Park construction is complete and open for occupancy. It already has three tenants and secured the sale of three more lots.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

For the year

Downtown revitalization remains a top priority for reasons of economic vitality and quality of life. The City needs a civic center, and is currently studying the proper mix of public and private improvements and investments. The City's re-use effort was improved by the purchase of the entire site in March 2005. The building was demolished in the winter of 2008. The re-use of the 17-acre Bristol Center Mall site (now called Depot Square) is a key component and opportunity. The eventual sale of the site could recoup a substantial portion of the purchase price and restart the income stream of taxes. The mall property rents ran at about

75% to 85% lower than the Route 6 strip developments approximately one to three miles away. The mall was an underperforming property whose taxes will rise substantially when rents fall into parity with Route 6. A relocation of a McDonald's restaurant was completed during the year with a new model franchise. Of course the mall site's improvement will also improve surrounding properties as well. Transportation, shopping and living patterns are all changing, affected to a large degree by energy costs. Long term trends favor cities and those that plan for quality, higher density development. Bristol has been making those infrastructure investments towards that future.

The City chose Renaissance Downtowns as the preferred developer through an open competitive process in late 2009. Renaissance Downtowns Bristol assembled a top-flight team to create a redevelopment plan. They have also engaged the public in a very expansive way and have employed social media in a productive manner. The result is a plan for mixed-uses with an emphasis on residential use in order to anchor the development. As capital markets recover over the next few years there should be opportunities for phased development.

The City's fiscal-year 2013-2014 budget entailed two parts; General City and Education. The Education component is the largest portion of the City's General Fund budget. An original request was submitted by the Board of Education requesting a 4.90% increase which equals \$5,029,244. The Board of Finance recommended 1.56%, thus increasing the Minimum Budget Requirement for the Board of Education. The 2013-2014 mill rate increased during the year by .60 mills.

The City is proactive in funding Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB), with an annual appropriation of funds in the General Fund. The budget included funds in the amount of \$685,940 as part of plan to fully fund the annual required contribution. This, in concert with prior years contributions of over \$3,000,000 are part of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, which requires recognition of OPEB, other than pension benefits.

The City's fiscal year 2013-2014 capital budget authorized spending of \$11.9 million for capital projects. Most of the projects that received funding were continued projects from previous fiscal years. New appropriations this year include funding for a consultant for a multi-million dollar radio system upgrade for public safety communications and the roof replacement at Northeast Middle School. The telephone system for the City and Board of Education received additional funding along with the Engine 4 Firehouse renovations project, Muzzy Field Phase II, various storm drainage, road and flooding mitigation projects.

For the Future

The City's elected and appointed officials consider many factors when setting the fiscal-year 2015 budget tax rates and fees that will be charged for the business-type activities. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the City now stands at 6.7% versus 8.6% a year ago. This is slightly higher than the State's unemployment rate of 6.4% (not seasonally adjusted).

Another factor is comparing similar sized communities' fees and charges for services as well as evaluating the impact of Grand List changes, positive or negative, and Intergovernmental revenue changes. These indicators were taken into account when adopting the General Fund budget for 2014-2015.

Amounts available for appropriation in the General Fund budget are \$185.1 million, an increase of 2.48% over the previous year's budget of \$180.7 million. The mill rate increased by 1.11 mills, to 34.61, an increase of 3.31%. The prior year mill rate was 33.50.

As of June 30, 2014, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is 13.1% of General Fund operating revenues and falls well within the fund balance policy guidelines of maintaining 10-15% set by the Board of Finance for budgetary and planning purposes.

The City of Bristol has appropriated \$350,000 of its \$30.9 million fund balance to balance its 2014-15 operating budget. This represents a decrease of \$145,000 from the previous year. The eventual goal, gradually attained, is zero.

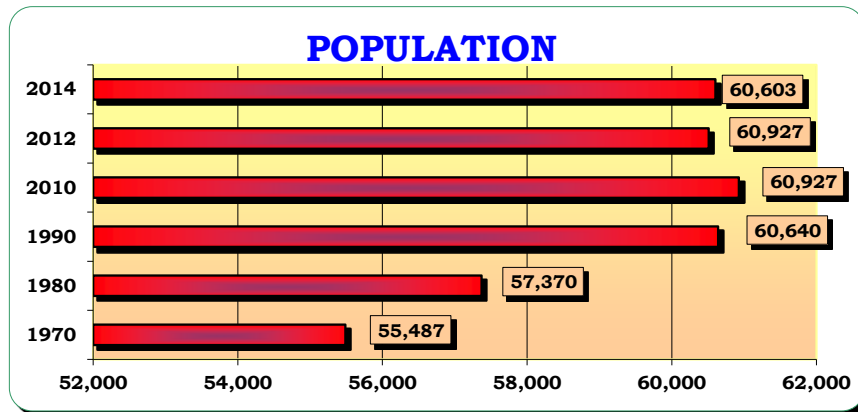
As for the City's business-type activities marginal growth (1.5 to 2.0 percent) is expected to retained earnings based on sales over the past three fiscal years. Also, expenses will increase for continued watershed expansion purchases and other infrastructure and equipment improvements.

CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT

2014 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

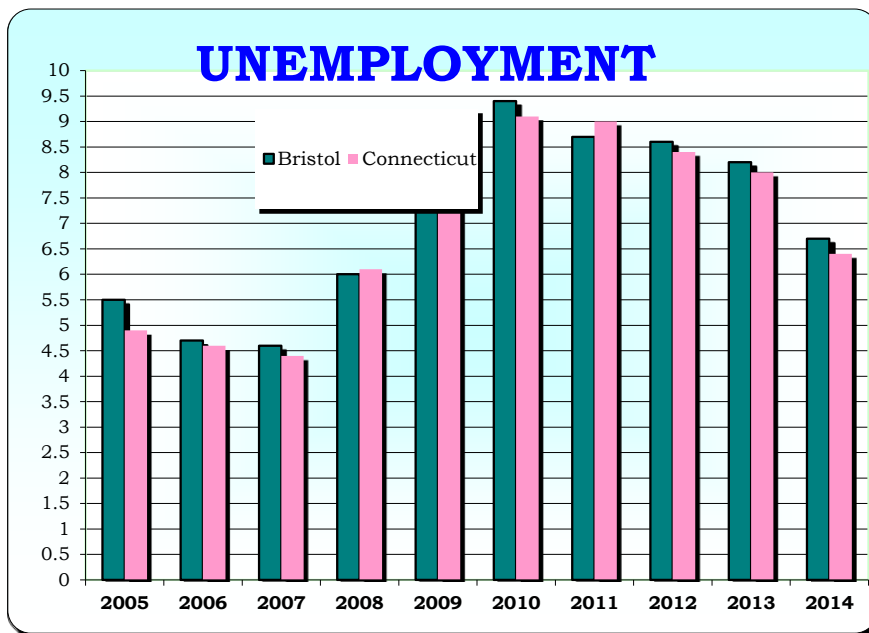
Bristol's date of incorporation	1911
Form of Government	Mayor/Council
Area of City	26.6 square miles
Latitude	N41 40' 23"
Longitude	W72 56' 49"
Elevation	310' above sea level
Roads/Sidewalks and Sewers	
Miles of streets - State Hwys. Included	255.8 miles
Storm Sewers	223.1 miles
Miles of sanitary sewers	242.9 miles
Number of street lights	5,535
City Employee's	
Number of full-time City employees	495
Number of Board of full-time Education employees	1,041
Education:	
Number of high schools	2
Number of middle schools (6th, 7th and 8th)	2
Number of K-8 schools	2
Number of elementary schools	6
Number of high school students	2,497
Number of middle school students	1,171
Number of K-8 students	1,834
Number of elementary students	2,620
Number of teachers	588
Administrative and non-teaching personnel	380
Student enrollment as of 10/1/13	8,122
Elections:	
Number of registered voters	31,872
Number of votes cast in:	
Last State election	24,558
Last municipal election	11,085
Percent of registered voters voting in:	
Last State election	70%
Last municipal election	35%
Parks and Recreation:	
Number of parks and public squares	17
Playgrounds	9
Swimming pools, outdoor	2
Swimming pools, indoor	1
Outdoor ice-skating facilities	5
Lighted tennis court asphalt	5
Unlighted asphalt tennis courts	10
Ball diamonds:	
Hardball (1 lighted)	3
Softball (1 lighted)	3
Little League	14
Basketball courts	6
Volleyball courts	6
Fishing areas	7
Stadium	1
Soccer Fields	2
Horseshoe Pits	2
Ropes Challenge Course	1
Spray Parks	3

**CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
2014 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**



The population trend shown above indicates that Bristol currently has 60,603 people living within its boundaries.

Average Unemployment Rates for the City of Bristol



In 2014, Bristol showed an unemployment rate of 6.7%, higher than the State average of 6.4%. While the trend is decreasing, Bristol has still not returned to the 4-5% unemployment rates as seen in 2006 and 2007.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ASSETS
for the year ended June 30, 2014
City of Bristol, Connecticut

Capital Assets are defined as Property & Equipment owned by the City of Bristol and purchased by each department as needed. This summary is the total dollar amount held by the City of Bristol net of depreciation as of June 30, 2014. The Component unit has been excluded.

<u>Category</u>	<u>2014</u>
Land	\$21,111,000
Land Improvements	10,637,000
Buildings	107,924,000
Equipment	21,250,000
Infrastructure	105,841,000
Construction Work in Progress	91,599,000
Total	<u><u>\$358,362,000</u></u>



The above picture depicts the Giamatti Little League Center on Mix Street.



Construction Work in Progress

The amount of incomplete construction or projects. This can include new buildings, new sewers or improvements, and building renovations.



Equipment

Includes the cost of all machinery, vehicles, office furniture, business machines, etc. that each department maintains and is responsible for.



Land

The amount listed is the total amount of land purchased and owned by the City of Bristol.



Buildings

The amount listed is the cost of the building purchase or the cost of the building construction.



Infrastructure

Includes the cost of all roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems.

Capital Asset Activity

Balance as of 7/1/13

\$ 360,932,000

Purchased 2014

20,467,000

Disposed 2014

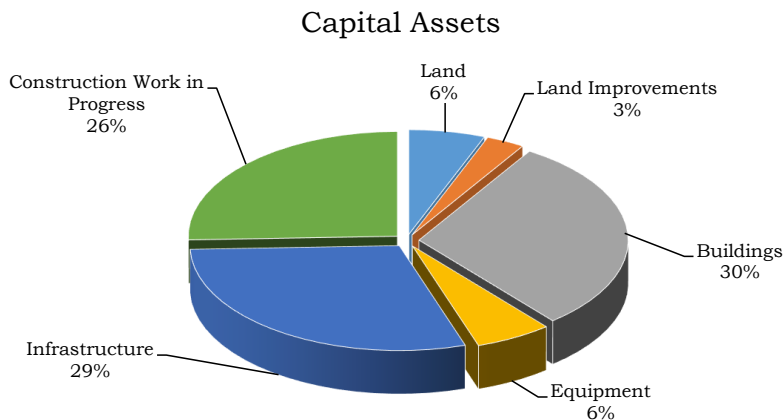
(6,878,000)

Depreciation in 2014

(16,159,000)

Balance as of 6/30/14

\$ 358,362,000

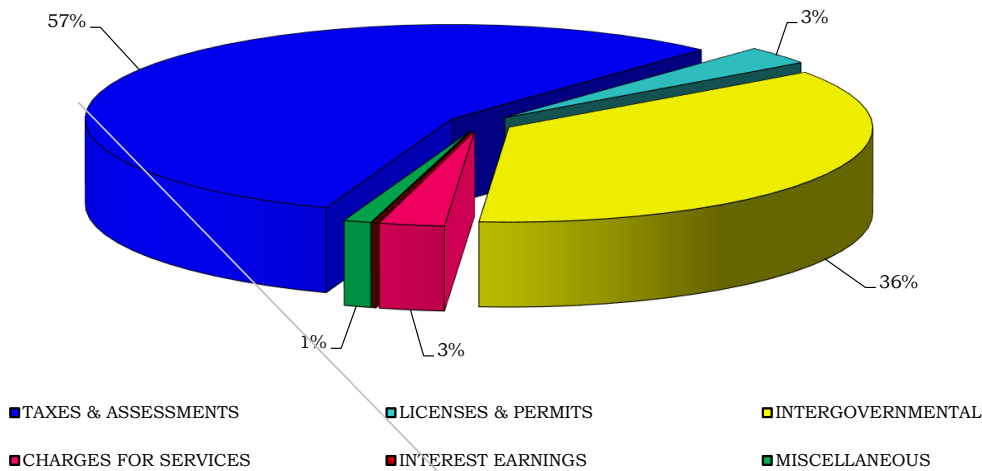


WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:

REVENUE	2014	2013
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$127,782,000	\$125,670,000
LICENSES & PERMITS	7,141,000	6,971,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	82,123,000	82,065,000
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	6,512,000	5,557,000
INTEREST EARNINGS	394,000	318,000
MISCELLANEOUS	2,746,000	2,935,000
	\$226,698,000	\$223,516,000



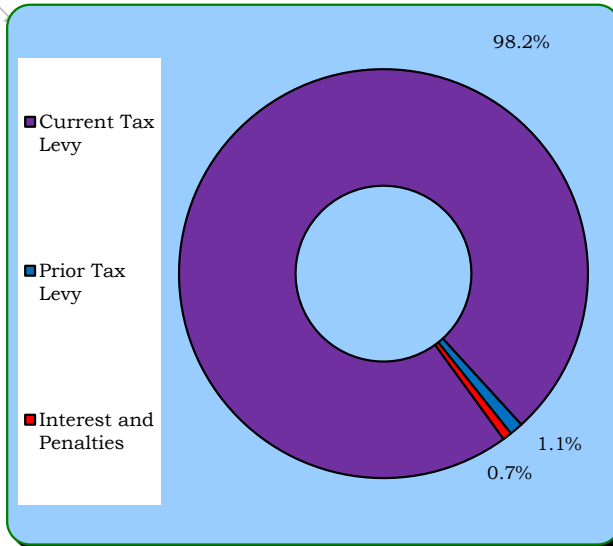
2014 Revenue - Governmental Funds



Taxes 2014

Current Tax Levy	\$125,492,000
Prior Tax Levy	1,361,000
Interest and Penalties	904,000
Assessments	25,000
	\$127,782,000

Total revenues received in 2014 were \$226,698,000. Revenues increased \$3.1 million from 2013 to 2014. The increase is directly attributable to increased taxes as well as charges for services, primarily sewer user fees. Revenues in the graph above are shown by source. To the right, tax revenues are further separated by category.



The largest revenue source comes from Taxes and Assessments (57%), followed by Intergovernmental Revenues (36%). 2014 Intergovernmental Revenues were consistent with those received in 2013. The other sources of revenue are derived from Charges for Services, Licenses & Permits, and Interest Income earned on available cash.

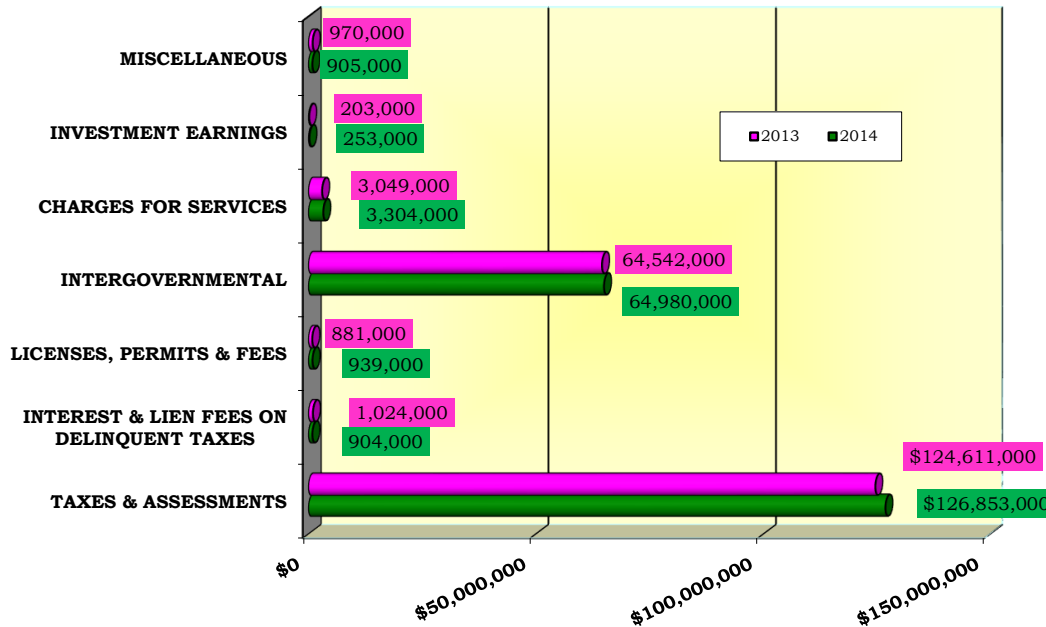
**WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:
GENERAL FUND**



GENERAL FUND REVENUE COMPARISON

	2014	2013
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$126,853,000	\$124,611,000
INTEREST & LIEN FEES ON DELINQUENT TAXES	904,000	1,024,000
LICENSES, PERMITS & FEES	939,000	881,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	64,980,000	64,542,000
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	3,304,000	3,049,000
INVESTMENT EARNINGS	253,000	203,000
MISCELLANEOUS	905,000	970,000
	\$198,138,000	\$195,280,000

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES 2014 & 2013



GENERAL FUND: The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City of Bristol. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund accounts for the normal recurring activities of the City (including general government, public safety, public works, health and social services, recreation, libraries and education). These activities are funded principally by property taxes on individuals and businesses and grants from other governmental units.

The graph above illustrates revenue for the General Fund during 2014 and 2013. Property Taxes accounted for the majority of the revenue in the General Fund followed by Intergovernmental revenue.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES:

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

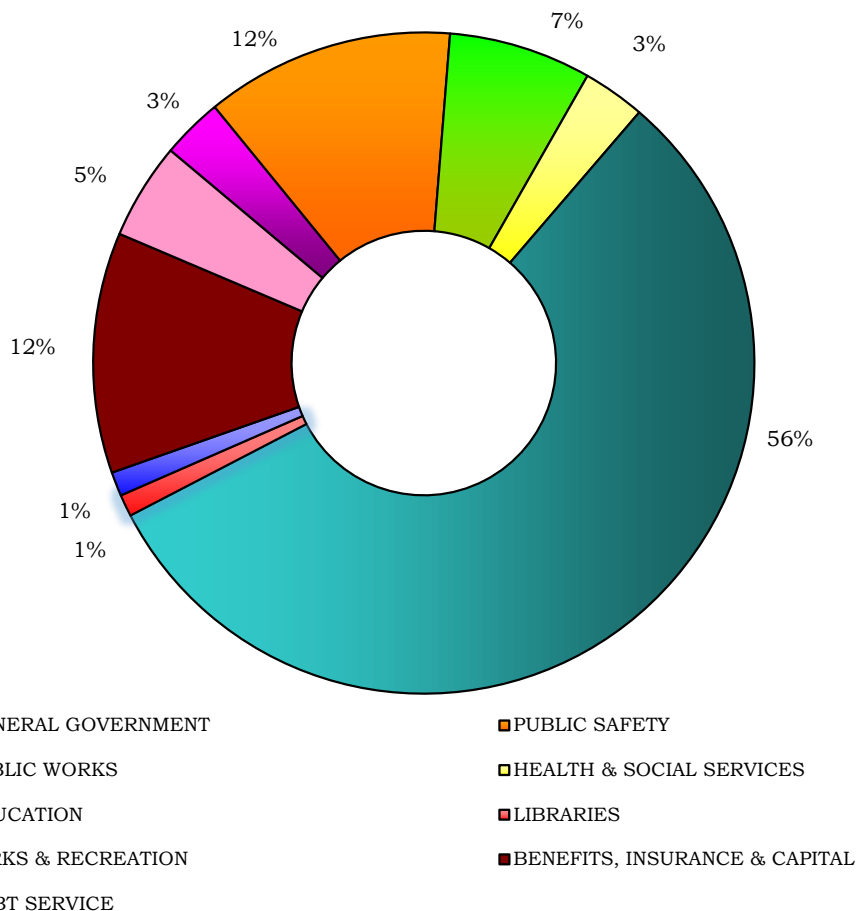
2014

GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$5,574,743
PUBLIC SAFETY	22,678,012
PUBLIC WORKS	12,998,378
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	5,698,708
EDUCATION	104,508,407
LIBRARIES	1,997,026
PARKS & RECREATION	2,197,604
BENEFITS, INSURANCE & CAPITAL	21,932,287
DEBT SERVICE	<u>8,798,305</u>



TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$186,383,470

2014 EXPENDITURES



WHO SPENDS THE MONEY

Shown in the above graph is the City of Bristol's General Fund expenditure objects during 2014. Education accounted for the largest percentage of the expenditures at \$104,508,407 or 56% of the total expenditures. General Government accounted for \$5,574,743 or 3% of the total expenditures, while Public Works accounted for \$12,998,378 or 7% of the total expenditures. The following page illustrates expenditures in further detail by department for Public Safety within the General Fund.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

2014 GENERAL FUND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES

POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$14,574,012
FIRE DEPARTMENT	7,532,000
ANIMAL CONTROL	135,000
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	11,000
BUILDING INSPECTION	426,000
	\$22,678,012



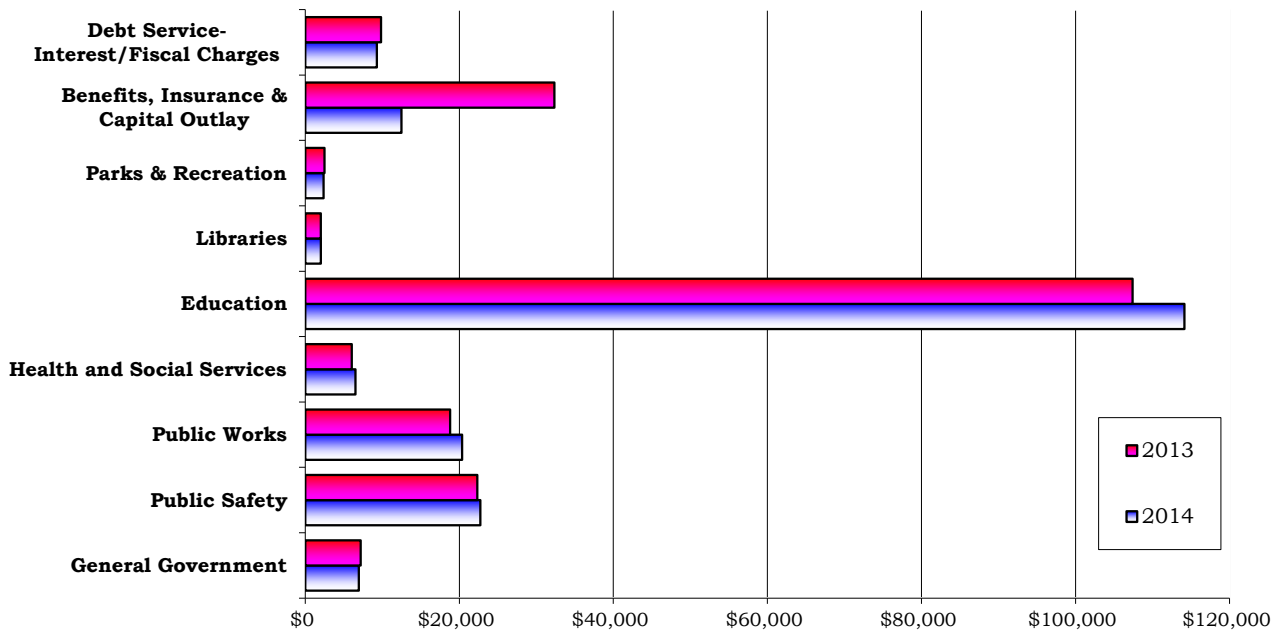
The photograph above depicts an officer performing radar. Below is a picture of Public Works snow operations.

Total Expenditures - Governmental Funds	2014	2013
General Government	\$6,952	\$7,192
Public Safety	22,730	22,336
Public Works	20,363	18,806
Health and Social Services	6,516	6,037
Education	114,144	107,414
Libraries	2,020	2,016
Parks & Recreation	2,375	2,495
Benefits, Insurance & Capital Outlay	12,487	32,343
Debt Service- Interest/Fiscal Charges	9,294	9,836
	\$196,881	\$208,475

All amounts listed above are in (000's). Does not include component unit.



Expenditure Comparison 2013 & 2014 - Governmental Funds



Expenditures decreased during 2014 by \$11,594,000. 2014 saw a significant decrease to the Benefits, Insurance & Capital Outlay primarily due to the completion of the two new K-8 schools built within the City. Education expenditures increased by \$6,730,000 due to increased benefit costs as well as the loss of certain grants. The majority of the other categories were flat.

MONEY DISTRIBUTED TO THE BRISTOL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Board of Education

General Control	\$2,534,257
Instruction	45,142,610
Transportation	4,125,884
Operation of Plant	6,251,889
Maintenance of Plant	2,154,858
Benefits & Fixed	17,348,530
Athletics & Student	1,640,937
Capital & Technology	1,885,759
Special Education	22,466,577
Tuition	670,082
Other/Miscellaneous	287,024
Total Board of Education	\$104,508,407



Education expenditures totaled \$104,508,407 for 2014. Of this amount, 43.2% was for Instruction, Benefits and Fixed costs were 16.6% and Special Education costs were 21.5%.

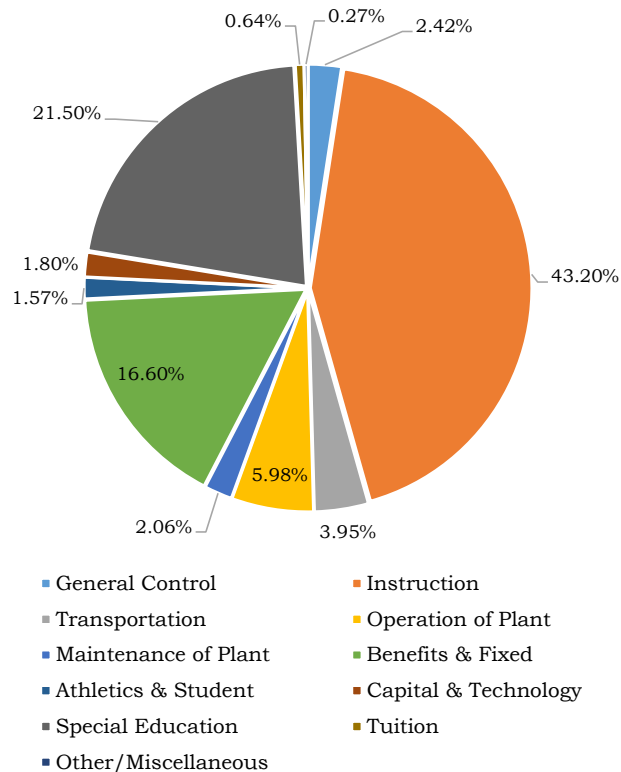
Statistical Information

Number of high schools	2
Number of middle schools (6th, 7th and 8th)	2
Number of elementary schools	9
Number of K-8 school	2
Number of high school students	2,497
Number of middle school students	1,171
Number of elementary students	2,620
Number of K-8 students	1,834
Number of teachers	588
Administrative and non-teaching personnel	380
Student enrollment as of 10/1/13	8,122

In 2014, Bristol received \$41,622,349 for the educational equalization of education cost sharing. In addition, \$359,890 was received for school transportation and \$3,110,223 for Special Education Excess Cost.



2014 Education Expenditures



City of Bristol, Connecticut
Popular Annual Financial Report 2014
Financial Position Statement

Summary

The Financial Position, known as the "Balance Sheet" in accounting terms, provides a picture of the City of Bristol's Financial position at the end of the fiscal year.



CITY OF BRISTOL 2014 Financial Position Statement

Financial Benefits

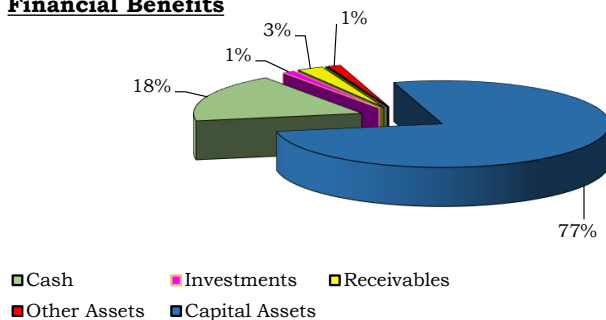
Cash	\$84,231,000
Investments	5,592,000
Receivables	11,824,000
Inventories	291,000
Other Assets	5,791,000
Capital Assets	358,362,000
Total Financial Benefits	\$466,091,000

Financial Burdens

Amount due to employees and vendors	\$8,390,000
Short and long term debts	128,180,000
Other Financial Burdens	9,515,000
Total Financial Burden	\$292,170,000

Equity and Other Credits **\$320,006,000**

Financial Benefits



Burdens

Amounts Owed to Employees and Vendors are those items that the City of Bristol owes to individuals and companies who supply services or goods and the expected payment is to be made within twelve months.

Short and Long term debt represent the amount that the City of Bristol borrows for certain projects that it undertakes. The difference between short and long term debt is that short term debt is paid back within one year and long term debt is paid back over a period of years.

Benefits

Cash is the amount of physical cash held by the City of Bristol in checking accounts and on hand for the purpose of paying expenses.

Investments are made up of funds that are not needed to be held to pay expenses, so the City Treasurer can invest these funds in a variety of accounts. By investing these funds, the City of Bristol earns interest on its surplus cash.

Receivables represent the amounts which are owed to the City of Bristol and are expected to be paid to the City over the course of the next twelve months.

Property and Equipment represents the furniture, equipment, vehicles, land, buildings, that provide an economic benefit of greater than one year.

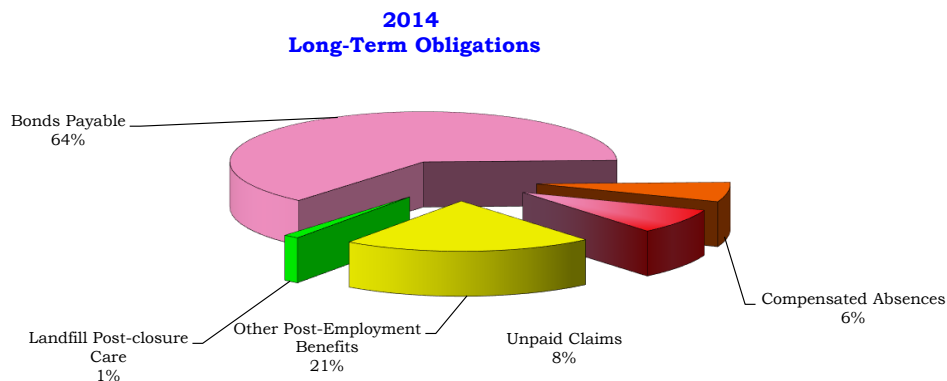
Capital Assets include all streets, street improvements, sidewalks, sewer lines, storm drains and bridges.

City of Bristol, Connecticut
Popular Annual Financial Report 2014
Debt Structure

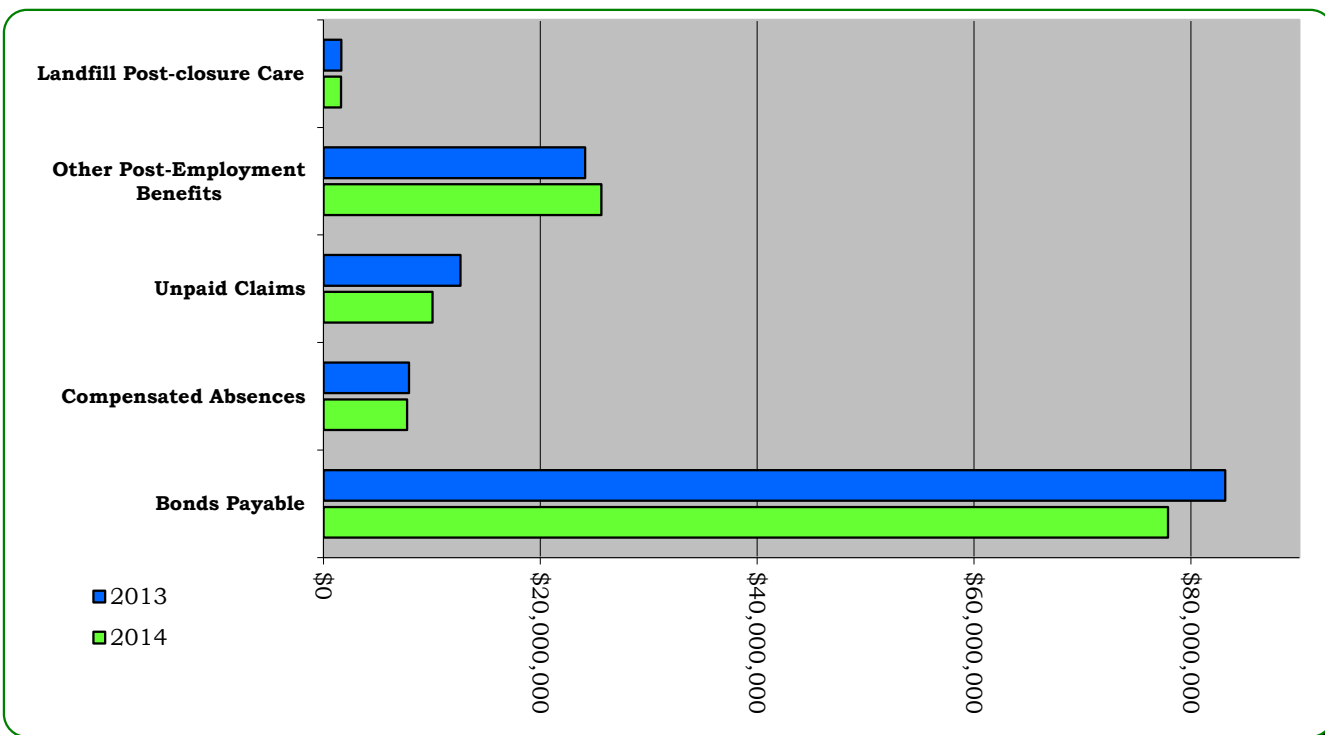
	2014	2013
Bonds Payable	\$77,887,000	\$83,160,000
Compensated Absences	7,702,000	7,889,000
Unpaid Claims	10,055,000	12,626,000
Other Post-Employment Benefits	25,622,000	24,139,000
Landfill Post-closure Care	<u>1,614,000</u>	<u>1,642,000</u>
Total	\$122,880,000	\$129,456,000

Compensated Absences are liabilities for accumulated sick and vacation time that are payable to employees upon termination.

Other Post-Employment Benefits are benefits other than pension, such as retiree healthcare. The amount is actuarially determined and included as a liability to the City.



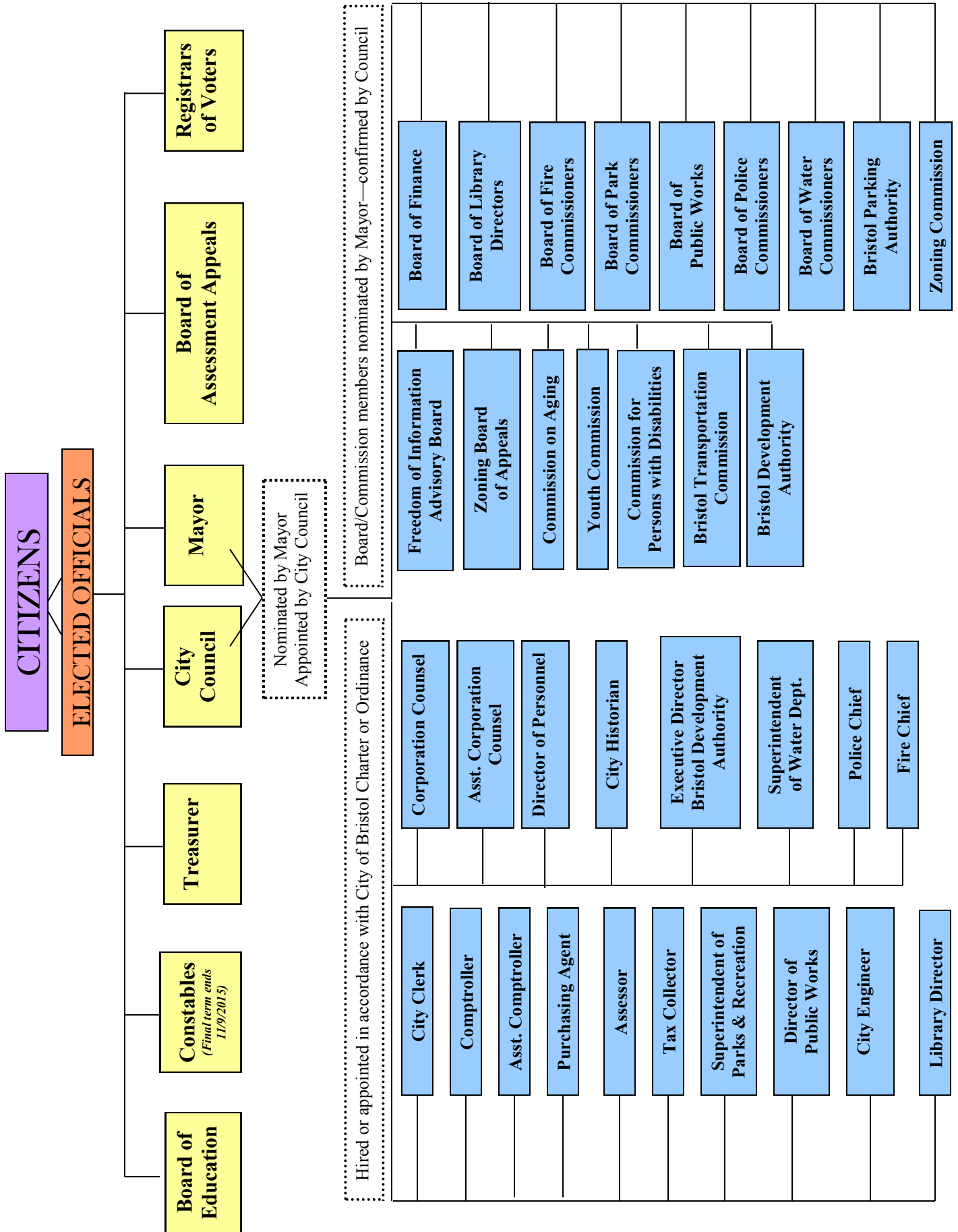
Comparison of 2013 and 2014 Long-Term obligations



Unpaid Claims are the open Workers' Compensation and Health insurance claims at fiscal year end.

Landfill Post-closure Care is an estimated liability to monitor and maintain the landfill during the postclosure period.

Bonds Payable is the total debt owed by the City.



CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

CITY COUNCIL

Kenneth B. Cockayne, Mayor
Eric Carlson, Council Member
Calvin Brown, Council Member
Richard J. Miecznikowski, Council Member
Ellen Zoppo-Sassu, Council Member
Henri Martin, Council Member
Mary Fortier, Council Member

BOARD OF FINANCE

Kenneth B. Cockayne, Mayor
Cheryl Thibeault, Chairperson
Jake Carrier, Commissioner
Derek Czenczelewski, Commissioner
Art Ward, Commissioner
John E. Smith, Vice Chairman
Michael Fiorini, Commissioner
Paul Tonon, Commissioner
Michael LaMothe, Commissioner

ADMINISTRATION

Registrar of Voters – Democrat
Registrar of Voters – Republican
Assessor
Tax Collector
Purchasing Agent
Comptroller
Assistant Comptroller
Treasurer
Personnel Director
Corporation Counsel
Town and City Clerk
Commission on Aging, Director
Director of Youth & Community Services
City Planner
Planning Secretary and City Engineer
Zoning Enforcement Officer
Police Chief
Fire Chief
Emergency Management Director
Chief Building Official
Director of Public Works
Bristol/Burlington Health District
Library Director
Superintendent of Parks and Recreation
Bristol Development Authority Director
Bristol Water Department Superintendent
Superintendent of Schools
Deputy Superintendent of Schools

Mary Rydingsward
Sharon Krawiecki
Thomas DeNoto
Teresa Babon
Roger Rousseau
Glenn S. Klocko
Robin Manuele
Thomas O. Barnes, Jr.
Diane Ferguson
Edward C. Krawiecki, Jr.
Therese Pac
Patricia Tomascak
Eileen McNulty
Alan L. Weiner
Paul A. Strawderman
Anthony DeCrisantis
Thomas Grimaldi
Jon Pose
Harland Graime
Guy R. Morin
Walter E. Veselka, III
Charles Motes, Jr.
Deborah Prozzo
Edward J. Swicklas
Justin Malley
Robert Longo
Ellen Solek, Ph.D.
Susan Kalt Moreau, Ph.D.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Larry Amara, Chairman
Genard Dolan, Vice Chairperson
Jennifer Dube
Jill T. Fitzgerald
Karen Hintz

Jeffrey Morgan
Thomas O'Brien
Karen Vibert
Christopher Wilson





**City of Bristol Comptroller's Office
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