

Popular Annual Financial Report



July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

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

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Comptroller's Message to the Citizens	1
2015 PAFR Award	1
Overview of Bristol	1
Economic Condition and Outlook	2
Major Initiatives	2-3
Revenues	4-5
Expenditures	6-8
Capital Assets	9
Financial Position	10
Debt and Other Long Term Liabilities	11
Miscellaneous Statistics	12

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

CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
2016 Popular Annual Financial Report



CONTACT US!



Mayor's Office

<https://www.facebook.com/Mayors-Office-Bristol-CT-591010430963976>

Bristol Development Authority

<https://www.facebook.com/bristoldevelopmentauthority>

Library

<https://www.facebook.com/BristolLibraryCT>

Parks & Recreation

<https://www.facebook.com/bristolparksandrecreation>

Police Department

<https://www.facebook.com/BristolPoliceConnecticut>

Public Works

<https://www.facebook.com/BristolPW/>



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, 2015


Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL MESSAGE

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, 2016. This is Bristol's sixteenth 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), audited by RSM US LLP, and received 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. All financial data presented in the PAFR is derived from the CAFR and is consistent with GAAP. 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.

Both the PAFR and the CAFR can be found on the City's website at www.bristolct.gov.

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

Respectfully submitted,



Glenn S. Klocko,
Comptroller

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE, LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

Historical Background

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 serves a population of approximately 60,000. 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.

CONTACT US!

Mayor's Office
860-584-6250
Mayor Ken Cockayne

Assessor's Office
860-584-6240
Tom Denoto

Building Department
860-584-6215
Guy Morin

City Clerk
860-584-6200
Therese Pac

Comptroller's Office
860-584-6130
Glenn S. Klocko

Fire Department
860-584-7964
Chief Kolakoski

Library – Main
860-584-7787
Library – Manross
860-584-7790
Debbie Prozzo

Parks & Recreation
860-584-6160
Ed Swicklas

Police Department
860-584-3000
Chief Gould

Public Works
860-584-6125
Walter Veselka

Tax Office
860-584-6270
Teresa Babon

Youth & Community
Services
860-314-4690
Eileen McNulty

Economic Condition and Outlook

Fitch Ratings upgraded its rating for Bristol from AA+ to AAA in October 2016. Fitch cited Bristol as a suburban City located 20 miles southwest of the state capital city of Hartford with a broad based economy anchored by ESPN, which employs more than 4,000 people. Personal income levels mirror the nation as a whole but are below the level of the state. The City has varied manufacturing and industrial sectors that add 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 our largest taxpayer, accounting for 6% of total property assessed valuation. ESPN's growth in Bristol is assured by on-going development of an 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. The City also benefits from upcoming construction of a 120,000 square foot downtown medical facility by Bristol Hospital.

Unemployment rates and the number of unemployed people, not seasonally adjusted, have started trending downward. Connecticut's 6.29% unemployment rate is higher than the national rate of 4.99%, and is predicted to remain stable. Locally, Bristol's 6.98% average unemployment rate is still 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 on a site off a major route to and from the City (Route 229) 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. In addition, a real estate development firm representing a large distributor executed a real estate agreement for Lot 1, the largest building lot in the Park and completed construction on a 120,000 square foot distribution facility in early 2016.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

For the year

Downtown revitalization remains a top priority for reasons of economic vitality and quality of life. The City is currently studying the proper mix of public and private improvements and investments. To kick start downtown revitalization, the City purchased a former mall site in March 2005, and the building was later demolished. The re-use of the 17 acre site is a key component and opportunity for downtown revitalization. The eventual sale of the site, or portions of the site, could recoup a substantial portion of the purchase price, restart the income stream of taxes, and help spark renewed interest in surrounding downtown properties. As previously mentioned Bristol Hospital is building a 120,000 square foot medical center on this site to consolidate its medical facilities throughout the City. A multi-level parking facility is also in planning stages of development.

The City's fiscal-year 2015-2016 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 an increase of \$3.38 million. The Board of Finance recommended a zero increase. The 2015-2016 mill rate remained at 34.61, a zero mill increase over the prior year.

CONTACT US!

City Council

Calvin Brown
calvinbrown@bristolct.gov

Anthony D'Amato
anthonydamato@bristolct.gov

Mary Fortier
maryfortier@bristolct.gov

Dave Mills
davemills@bristolct.gov

Dave Preleski
davepreleski@bristolct.gov

Jodi Zils Gagne
jodizilsgagne@bristolct.gov

Board of Finance

Cheryl Thibeault,
Chairperson
cherylthibeault@bristolct.gov

John Smith, Vice
Chairman
johnsmith@bristolct.gov

Ron Burns
ronburns@bristolct.gov

Orlando Calfe
orlandocalfe@bristolct.gov

Jake Carrier
jakecarrier@bristolct.gov

Derek Czenzelewski
derekczenzelewski@bristolct.gov

Mike Fiorini
mikefiorini@bristolct.gov

Mike LaMothe
mikelamothe@bristolct.gov

MAJOR INITIATIVES - continued

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 \$700,000 as part of plan to fully fund the annual required contribution. This, in concert with prior years contributions of over \$3.6 million 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 2015-2016 capital budget authorized spending of \$18.4 million for capital projects. Several of the projects that received funding were continued projects from previous fiscal years. New appropriations this year include funding for underground storage tank replacements at Hubbell Elementary and Northeast Middle School and the roof replacement at Hubbell. Replacement of the HVAC system at the Dennis Malone Aquatic Center, renovating the Page Park tennis courts and to begin restorations at the former Memorial Boulevard School to reuse the structure as a multiuse facility and theatre.

For the Future

The City's elected and appointed officials consider many factors when setting the fiscal-year 2017 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 6.98% versus 8.6% a year ago. This is slightly higher than the State's unemployment rate of 6.29% (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 2016-2017

Amounts available for appropriation in the General Fund budget are \$188.9 million, an increase of \$4 million from the previous year's budget. The mill rate of 36.03 increased 1.42 mills from 2016.

As of June 30, 2016, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund of \$28.7 million is 13.8% 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 for the first time did not appropriate any of its \$36.1 million fund balance to balance its 2016-2017 operating budget. This represents a decrease of \$195,000 from the previous year.

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.

Long-Term Financial Planning

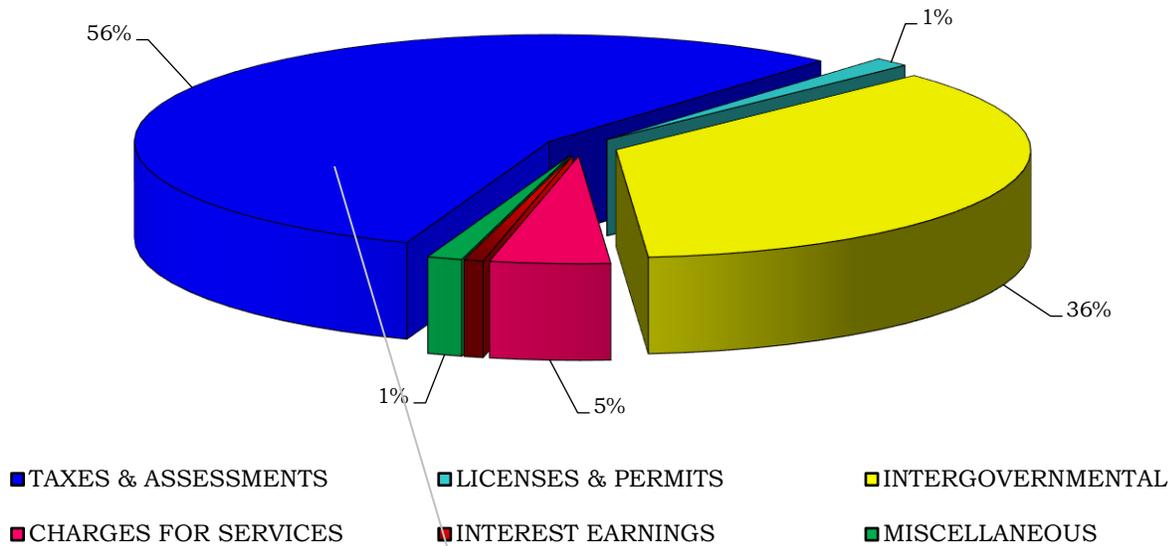
The City develops and prepares a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that is a forward looking multi-year plan identifying capital projects to be funded during the planning period. The City has a 10 Year Capital Improvement Committee. The Capital Budget represents the first year of the CIP. The City tracks and monitors all projects to be funded with bonding. A detailed spreadsheet of all authorized but unissued bond amounts is updated, reviewed and correlated with Bond Counsel on a regular basis. This serves as one element in the determination of when and how much a future a bond issue should be. In addition to this formal long term planning process, City administration from time to time adopts a set of informal long term goals and objectives for such matters as the increasing costs of snow removal, fleet replacement and for OPEB funding. Long-term overall operational planning is more problematic as it is impractical to forecast beyond three years without complex software, and any such plan would have to be legally adopted.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:

REVENUE	2016	Percentage	2015	Percentage
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$134,053,000	56%	\$133,616,000	57%
LICENSES & PERMITS	3,334,000	1%	2,321,000	1%
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	86,380,000	36%	82,155,000	35%
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	11,225,000	5%	10,890,000	5%
INTEREST EARNINGS	1,812,000	1%	1,670,000	1%
MISCELLANEOUS	3,266,000	1%	2,718,000	1%
	\$240,070,000	100%	\$233,370,000	100%



2016 Revenue - Governmental Funds



Taxes	2016	2015
Current Tax Levy	\$131,622,000	\$131,309,000
Prior Tax Levy	1,489,000	1,328,000
Interest and Penalties	921,000	954,000
Assessments	21,000	25,000
	\$134,053,000	\$133,616,000

Total revenues increased \$6.7 million in 2016. The components of revenue remain relatively constant year to year, the largest being taxes at 56%. For 2016, the tax rate was unchanged from the 2015 mill rate of 34.61 but there was a slight reduction in assessed value. Continued aggressive collection efforts (98.68%) drove tax revenue to an amount \$437,000 higher than 2015. The 2016 increase in Licenses and Permits and in Charges for Services is due primarily to changes in rates for such items as building permits and sewer fees.

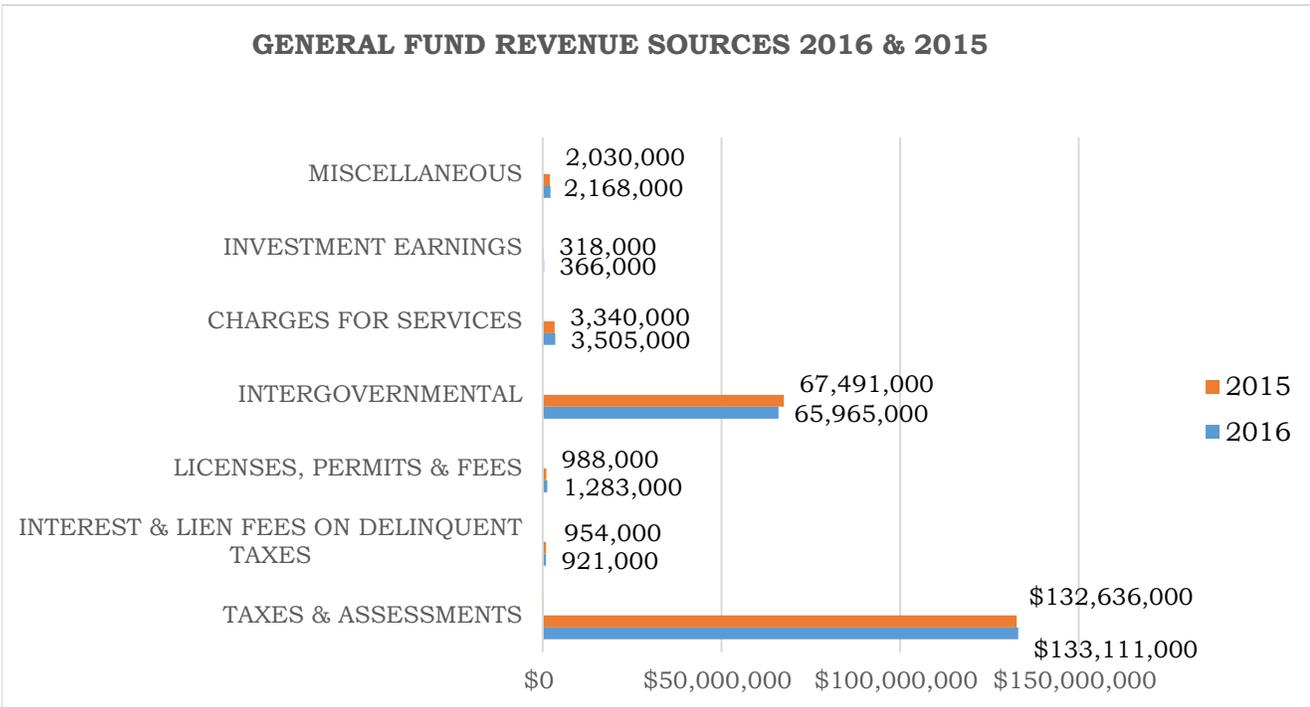
**WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:
GENERAL FUND**



GENERAL FUND: The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City of Bristol. 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 governmental units. The General Fund does not include the operations of the City Water Department.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE COMPARISON

	2016	2015
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$133,111,000	\$132,636,000
INTEREST & LIEN FEES ON DELINQUENT TAXES	921,000	954,000
LICENSES, PERMITS & FEES	1,283,000	988,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	65,965,000	67,491,000
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	3,505,000	3,340,000
INVESTMENT EARNINGS	366,000	318,000
MISCELLANEOUS	2,168,000	2,030,000
	\$207,319,000	\$207,757,000



The graph above illustrates revenue for the General Fund during 2016 and 2015.

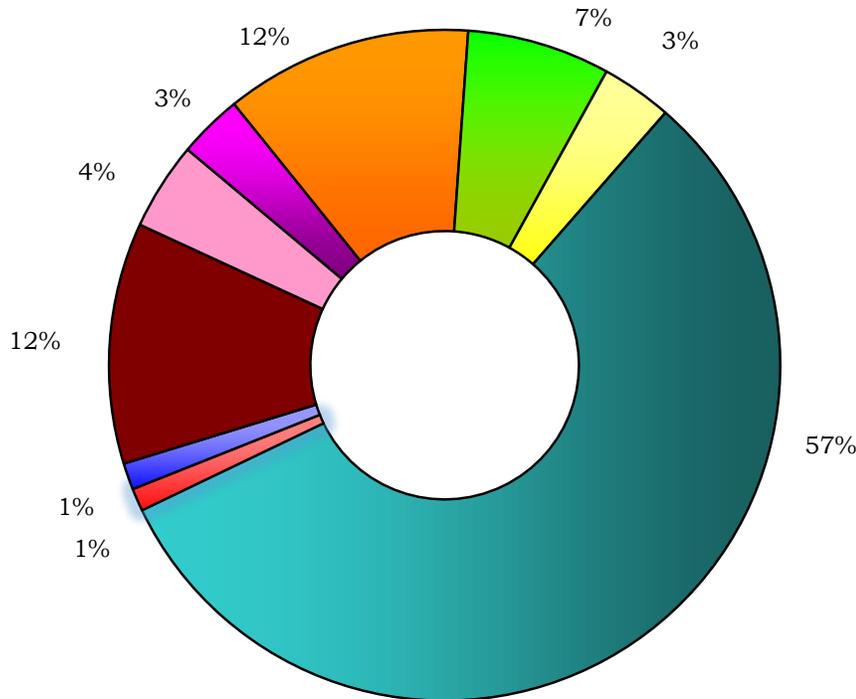
WHERE THE MONEY GOES:

For 2016, Education (City schools, teachers, administration) accounted for the largest percentage of the expenditures at \$106,836,000 or 57% of the total expenditures. Public Safety (City Fire and Police Departments) is at \$22,549,000 or 12%. Public Works (engineering, building and fleet maintenance, streets, roads and sidewalks, waste and snow removal, and street lighting) is at \$13,040,000 or 7%. General Government (Mayor, Assessor, City Clerk, Comptroller, Treasurer, Purchasing, Personnel, Technology, Corporation Counsel, Tax Collection, Registrar of Voters and so forth) total \$5,866,000 or 3%. The cost of City-wide employee benefits, general insurance, investment in infrastructure or other longer term projects and the required principal and interest payments on the City's bonds make up the remaining General Fund significant expenditures.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	2016	2015
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$5,866,000	\$5,804,000
PUBLIC SAFETY	22,549,000	23,114,000
PUBLIC WORKS	13,040,000	13,604,000
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	6,467,000	6,273,000
EDUCATION	106,836,000	106,825,000
LIBRARIES	2,073,000	1,981,000
PARKS & RECREATION	2,428,000	2,342,000
BENEFITS, INSURANCE & CAPITAL	22,002,000	24,559,000
DEBT SERVICE	8,000,000	8,694,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$189,261,000	\$193,196,000



2016 EXPENDITURES



- GENERAL GOVERNMENT
- PUBLIC SAFETY
- PUBLIC WORKS
- HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
- EDUCATION
- LIBRARIES
- PARKS & RECREATION
- BENEFITS, INSURANCE & CAPITAL
- DEBT SERVICE

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

GENERAL FUND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES

	2016	2015
POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$13,847,000	\$14,709,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT	8,026,000	7,758,000
ANIMAL CONTROL	146,000	142,000
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	18,000	17,000
BUILDING INSPECTION	512,000	488,000
	\$22,549,000	\$23,114,000

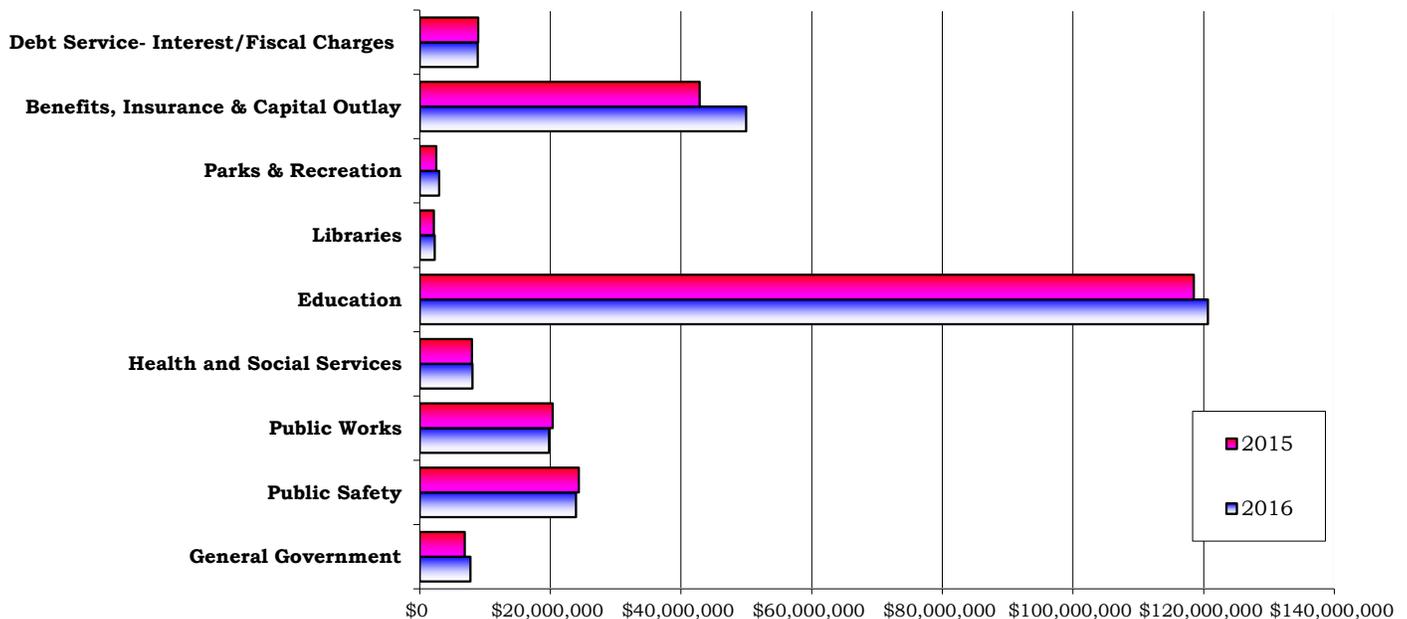


Governmental Funds Expenditures

Governmental Funds include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (for example, special education grants, City school lunch program, sewer operations, solid waste facility) and certain trust funds.

Total Expenditures - Governmental Funds	2016	2015
General Government	\$7,766,000	\$6,898,000
Public Safety	23,926,000	24,358,000
Public Works	19,802,000	20,357,000
Health and Social Services	8,079,000	7,998,000
Education	120,645,000	118,488,000
Libraries	2,299,000	2,169,000
Parks & Recreation	2,982,000	2,539,000
Benefits, Insurance & Capital Outlay	49,970,000	42,854,000
Debt Service- Interest/Fiscal Charges	8,884,000	8,959,000
	\$244,353,000	\$234,620,000

Expenditure Comparison - Governmental Funds



Expenditures increased during 2016 by \$9.7 million, driven primarily by increases in appropriations for education and increases in contractual arrangements for health services. The majority of the other categories were consistent with prior year.

MONEY DISTRIBUTED TO THE BRISTOL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Board of Education	2016	2015
General Control	\$2,385,000	\$2,678,000
Instruction	45,815,000	45,587,000
Transportation	3,914,000	4,093,000
Operation of Plant	6,463,000	6,410,000
Maintenance of Plant	2,261,000	2,089,000
Benefits & Fixed	16,813,000	18,236,000
Athletics & Student	1,911,000	1,748,000
Capital & Technology	1,823,000	1,858,000
Special Education	24,623,000	23,169,000
Tuition	828,000	894,000
Other/Miscellaneous	-	63,000
Total Board of Education	\$106,836,000	\$106,825,000



Education expenditures totaled \$106,836,000 for 2016. Of this amount, 42.88% was for Instruction, Benefits and Fixed costs were 15.74% and Special Education costs were 23.05%.

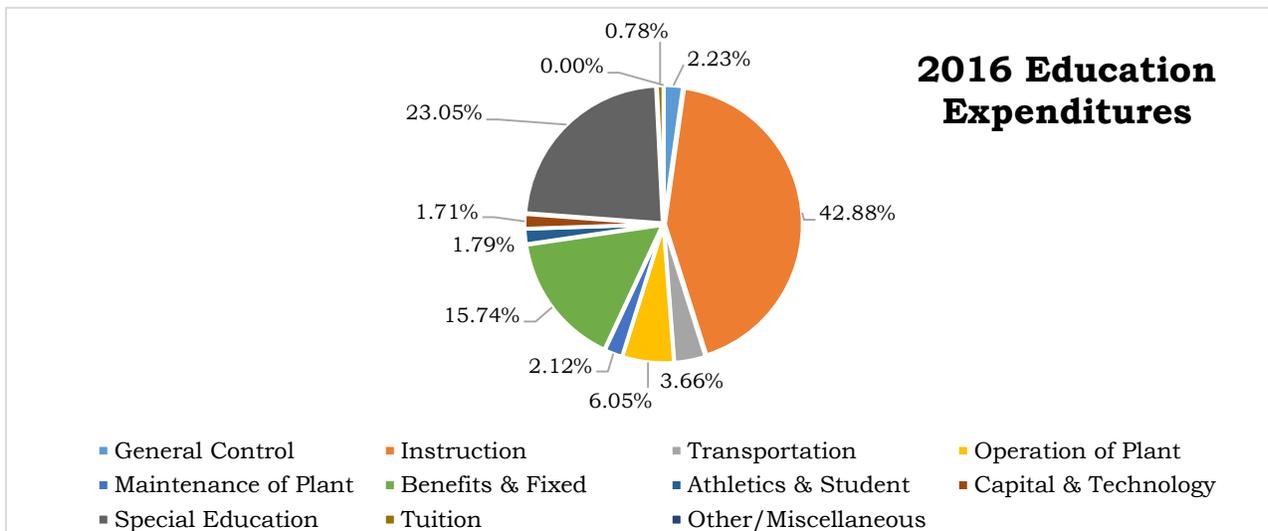
In 2016, Bristol received \$41,648,831 from the State for the educational equalization of education cost sharing. In addition, \$405,268 was received for school transportation and \$3,671,950 for Special Education Excess Cost.

Statistical Information

Number of high schools	2
Number of middle schools (6th, 7th and 8th)	2
Number of elementary schools	6
Number of K-8 schools	2
Number of high school students	2,397
Number of middle school students	1,157
Number of elementary students	2,544
Number of K-8 students	1,849
Number of teachers	589
Administrative and non-teaching personnel	399
Student enrollment as of 10/1/14	7,947

Board of Education Members

- Christopher Wilson, Chairman
- Karen Vibert, Vice Chairperson
- Jeff Caggiano
- Jennifer Dube
- Jill Fitzgerald
- Joe Grabowski
- Karen Hintz
- Tom O'Brien
- David Scott
- Tina Marie Taylor



SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ASSETS
for the year ended June 30, 2016
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.



Category	2016	2015
Land	\$21,199,000	\$21,443,000
Land Improvements	5,259,000	8,014,000
Buildings	179,854,000	182,325,000
Equipment	21,841,000	21,532,000
Infrastructure	110,385,000	108,224,000
Construction in Progress	19,939,000	14,541,000
Total	\$358,477,000	\$356,079,000



Construction in Progress
 Includes construction or projects not yet complete or not yet ready to be put into operation. This can include new buildings, new sewers or improvements, and building renovations.



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



Land and Land Improvements
 Includes the total amount of land purchased and owned by the City of Bristol and any improvements to such land.



Buildings
 Includes the cost of the building purchase or the cost of the building construction.

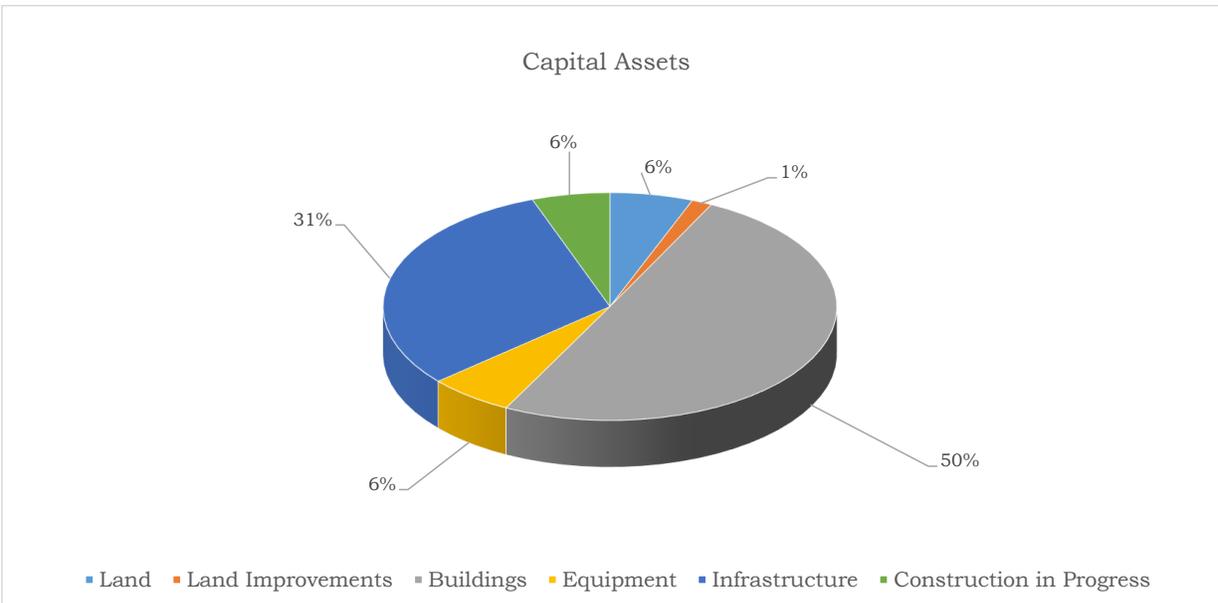


Infrastructure
 Includes the cost of all roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems.

Capital Asset Activity

	2016	2015
Beginning Balance	\$ 356,079,000	\$ 358,362,000
Purchased	38,291,000	13,467,000
Disposed	(20,496,000)	(2,129,000)
Depreciation	(15,397,000)	(13,621,000)
Ending Balance	\$ 358,477,000	\$ 356,079,000

	2016	2015
Beginning Balance	\$ 356,079,000	\$ 358,362,000
Purchased	38,291,000	13,467,000
Disposed	(20,496,000)	(2,129,000)
Depreciation	(15,397,000)	(13,621,000)
Ending Balance	\$ 358,477,000	\$ 356,079,000



Glossary

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.

Capital Assets include all streets, street improvements, sidewalks, sewer lines, storm drains and bridges and property and equipment which represents the furniture, equipment, vehicles, land, buildings, that provide an economic benefit of greater than one year.

Deferred Outflows, Net Deferred net outflows represent a portion of equity that applies to a future period and is primarily related to changes in pension experience and assumptions. These amounts are included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner.

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.

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



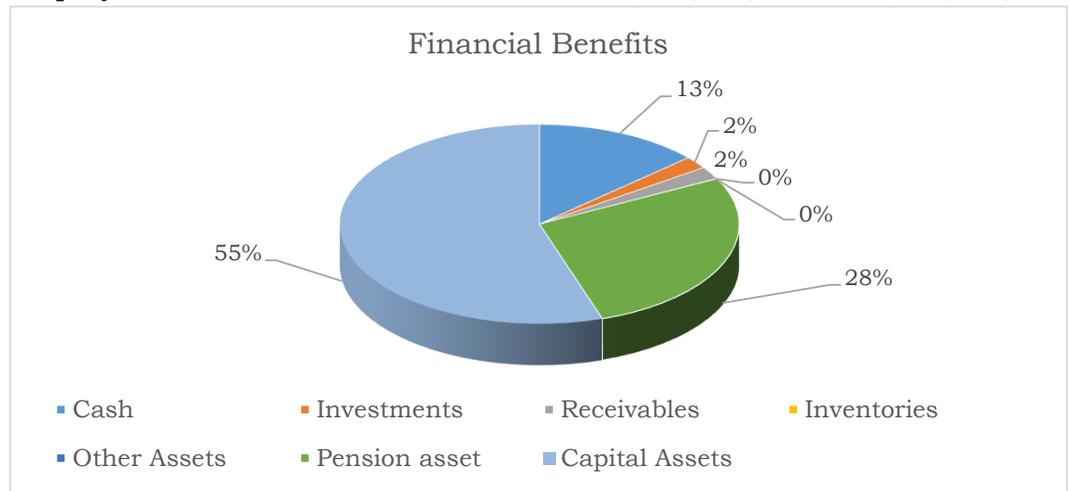
Summary

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 Financial Position Statement

Financial Benefits

	2016	2015
Cash	\$87,215,000	\$83,108,000
Investments	13,011,000	13,038,000
Receivables	13,188,000	13,522,000
Inventories	321,000	234,000
Other Assets	13,000	5,000
Pension asset	178,505,000	210,390,000
Capital Assets	358,477,000	356,079,000
Total Financial Benefits	\$650,730,000	\$676,376,000
Deferred Outflows, Net	\$68,868,000	\$37,244,000
Financial Burdens		
Amount Due to Employees and Vendors	\$17,843,000	\$9,946,000
Debt and Other Long Term Liabilities	133,929,000	127,213,000
Other liabilities	10,696,000	11,799,000
Total Financial Burdens	\$162,468,000	\$148,958,000
Equity and Other Credits	\$557,130,000	\$564,662,000



**City of Bristol, Connecticut
Popular Annual Financial Report
Debt and Other Long Term Liabilities**

Glossary

Burdens (continued)

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.

Bonds and Loans Payable is the long-term debt owed by the City.

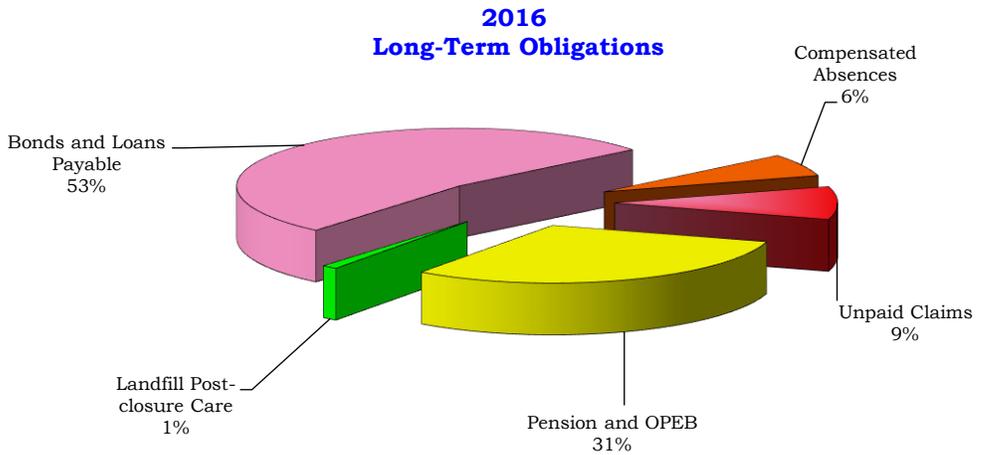
Compensated Absences are liabilities for accumulated sick and vacation time that are payable to employees upon termination.

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

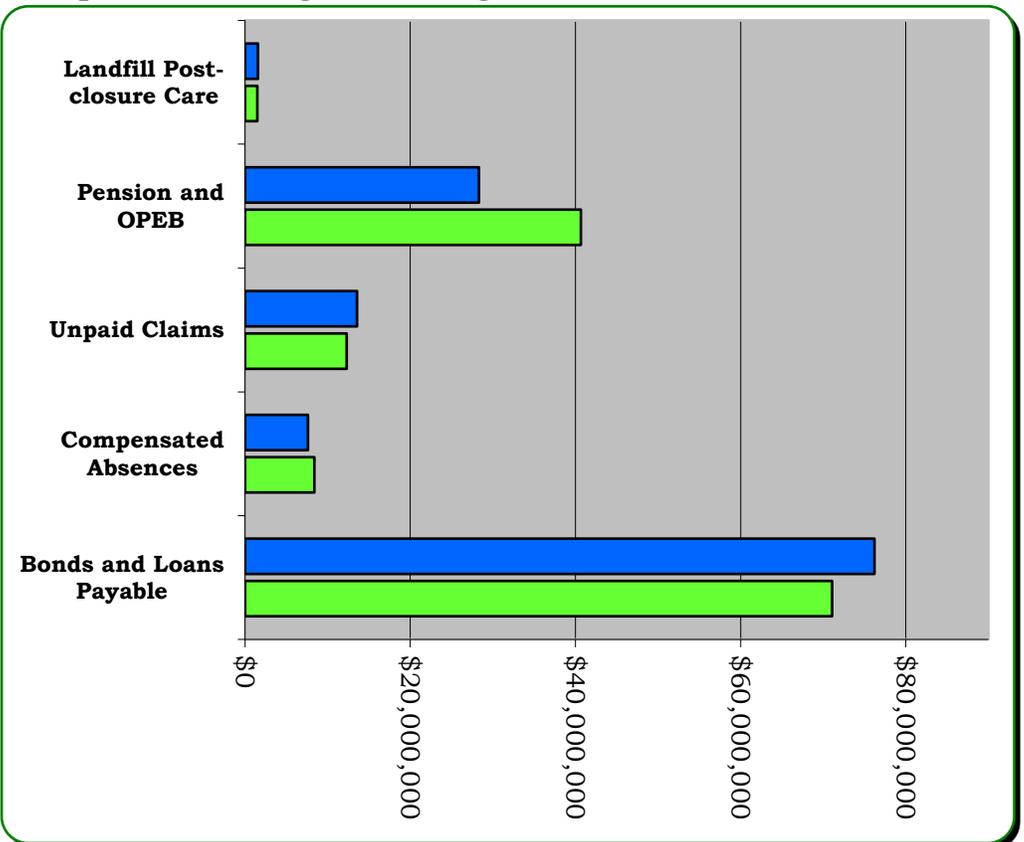
Other Post-Employment Benefits are benefits other than pension, such as retiree healthcare. The amount is actuarially determined and included as a liability of the City.

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

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Bonds and Loans Payable	\$71,070,000	\$76,203,000
Compensated Absences	8,400,000	7,600,000
Unpaid Claims	12,301,000	13,539,000
Pension and OPEB	40,657,000	28,308,000
Landfill Post-closure Care	<u>1,501,000</u>	<u>1,563,000</u>
Total	\$133,929,000	\$127,213,000



Comparison of Long-Term Obligations



CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
2016 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

235 miles

Storm Sewers

224 miles

Miles of sanitary sewers

243.4 miles

Number of street lights

5,539

City Employees

Number of full-time City employees

506

Number of Board of Education full-time employees

1,061

Elections:

Number of registered voters

31,241

Number of votes cast in:

Last State election

17,835

Last municipal election

12,106

Percent of registered voters voting in:

Last State election

56%

Last municipal election

39%

Parks and Recreation:

Number of parks and public squares

17

Playgrounds

8

Swimming pools, outdoor

2

Swimming pools, indoor

1

Outdoor ice-skating facilities

5

Lighted tennis court asphalt

5

Asphalt tennis courts

14

Ball diamonds:

Hardball (1 lighted)

4

Softball (1 lighted)

6

Little League

14

Basketball courts

6

Volleyball courts

6

Fishing areas

7

Stadium

1

Soccer fields

2

Horseshoe pits

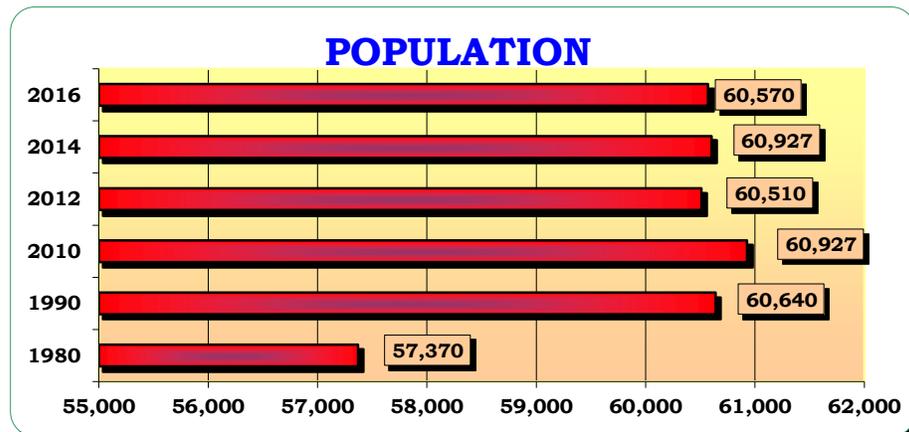
2

Ropes Challenge Course

1

Spray parks

3



The population trend shown above indicates that Bristol currently has 60,570 people living within its boundaries.



**City of Bristol Comptroller's Office
111 North Main Street
Bristol, Connecticut 06010
(860) 584-6130**