

Popular Annual Financial Report



West Bristol School

July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

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

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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, 2012. This is Bristol's thirteenth 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 unqualified opinion. The CAFR is available in the Comptroller's office, via the world wide web, 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 the 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn S. Klocko".

Glenn S. Klocko,
Comptroller
City of Bristol, CT

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

PRESENTED TO

**City of Bristol
Connecticut**

for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2011



Christopher P. Morill
President

Jeffrey L. Esser
Executive Director

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 60,510. 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 17 & 18.

Economic Condition and Outlook

In June 2010, CNN/Money Magazine named Bristol #84 of the top 100 places to live in the United States. Bristol enjoys the important advantages of a central location close to several major metropolitan markets in New York and Boston. Each City lies within 100 miles of Bristol and is accessible by interstate highway, train and air. The City of Hartford is 16 miles away and New Haven is 25 miles away. Connecticut's major east-west highway, Interstate 84, is less than five miles south of Downtown Bristol off Route 229. Route 72 through Bristol connects Interstate 84 with Interstate 91, providing access to Fairfield County, New Haven County and New York City to the south, and Hartford County and Springfield to the north. Route 6, one of the

country's original transcontinental highways, runs through Bristol as part of its 3,234 mile expanse stretching from Cape Cod to California. The Route 72 extension project was completed in 2011 and creates additional opportunities for the City.

Historically, Bristol was and continues to be a leader in manufacturing, producing a wide variety of precision-crafted goods. Bristol was once the foremost clock-making center in the nation and remains one of the two largest centers for the manufacture of precision mechanical springs. Bristol's economy is further enhanced by the presence of a variety of smaller companies manufacturing such items as screw machine products, screws, electrical and electronic items, special purpose machines, timing devices, plastics, metal stamping, specialty steels and tools. Newer firms have added precision control systems and the design/production of robotic-based automation systems, securing Bristol's continued reputation as a leader in production technology. These specialty manufacturers produce for a diverse array of industries, including medical devices, surgical equipment, aerospace, automobile and electronics.

Bristol's economic development efforts began in 1958 with the creation of the redevelopment agency for urban renewal. With a shift in focus from downtown in the 1970's, the City began condemnation work on its first industrial development (Middle Street) and in the 1980's and developed 229 Technology Park, widely regarded as one of the most successful industrial parks in the state. Three of the largest taxpayers in Bristol are located in or adjacent to the park and include ESPN, Covanta (formerly Ogden Martin), and the Otis Elevator research and test facility. The Technology Park has employed over 1,600 employees in 23 businesses. ESPN, located across Connecticut Route 229 from the park, employs over 3,000 people, 40% of whom live in Bristol.

The City of Bristol robust economic development includes new businesses and business expansion as a result of the 51-acre Southeast Bristol Industrial Park being completed to the north of the 229 Technology Park. Thirty-two acres for the business park were acquired in March 2000, and another twenty acres were acquired from the adjoining property owner. The infrastructure has been a jointly funded project of the Federal, State and City governments. This project is critical to Bristol's continued growth. The acreage will accommodate up to 750,000 square feet of new industrial space. Two end-users have built in sites in the park. CMI is a producer/distributor of specialty electromagnetic steel and Precision Threaded Products (PTP, formerly the Bland Company) makes aircraft fasteners. Their footprints total 27,000 square feet. The City is actively marketing the park. Dupont also plans to add 20,000 square feet in 2011.

The nation's first all-sports cable television network is an affiliate of ABC/Walt Disney. since 2005 it took over all operations of ABC Sports. Its broadcast headquarters are in Bristol where it has grown to be the world's largest sports programmer. The \$500 million ESPN Digital Center was brought on line in June 2004 and a second one is under construction with an additional 193,000 square feet of space. ESPN's future growth in Bristol was assured by their acquisition of 20 adjoining acres across Birch Street. The City contributed to the expansion by providing \$3.5 million in infrastructure improvements including a critical new access road, sewer improvements, re-paving Birch Street, road widening and re-grading of State Route 229, and intersection improvements/realignment of Ronzo and Redstone Hill Roads at Route 229. The City of Bristol received State and Federal grants to construct an access road to the property and will be closing a portion of Ronzo Road to accommodate more growth.

Metal working and spring making is an important industrial cluster for Bristol including the Barnes Group Inc. and its Associated Spring Division, which are the largest precision spring manufacturers in North America. Several other spring manufacturers, including The Rowley Spring and Stamping Company, Century Spring, PA-TED Spring, Fourslide Spring Products, Inc., and Atlantic Precision Spring, most of which are ISO 9000 certified ensures the area's designation as the spring making capital of the world. These companies have been challenged by foreign, mainly The People's Republic of China, competition. Nevertheless, there have been few closures and layoffs. But long term job growth is being substituted, in part, with capital investment.

Growth opportunities that the City is pursuing are clean energy and bio-science. The strategy is being developed and may bear fruit over the coming decade. A Bristol clean energy project sponsored by Grow Jobs Connecticut is before the governor for his consideration now.

Route 6, with its strip development, has enjoyed a modest amount of retail renovation and expansion, especially near the Farmington line. This has included the development of a large LA Fitness facility with two accompanying restaurant pads, Arbys and Chilis, as well as two other restaurant pads. Taco Bell also updated their store to a larger and newer version. Other retail stores have had facelifts nearby. Walmart is expanding to allow for grocery sales. Cumulatively, these investments suggest continued faith in the Bristol market.

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 McDonalds restaurant on the site is being negotiated which could open the site up and start some new investment. Of course the mall site's improvement will also improve surrounding properties as well. A façade improvement program and other incentives are already encouraging redevelopment. This includes the new Sovereign Bank (over \$1.0 million), a new drug store, a refurbished store front for a hairdresser and specialty foods stores, three renovated restaurants and repairs for a dentist's office. Other reinvestments are being contemplated 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 state's downtown National Guard Armory is on its way to private ownership and will become part of the tax rolls, possibly as an entertainment venue.

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 plan for mixed-uses with an emphasis on residential use in order to anchor the development. A housing study by the University of Connecticut Real Estate Center in November 2010 noted that Bristol could absorb 250 to 300 units of new market rate workforce multi-family housing. They are on schedule to solicit developers and some are consulting with them now. As capital markets recover over the next few years there should be opportunities for phased development.

The City's fiscal-year 2011-2012 budget entails two parts; General Government 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 4.88% increase which equals \$5,002,248. The Board of Finance recommended a 2.38% decrease, which equals a \$2,436,730, which equates a total education budget of \$100,126,600. The 2011-2012 mill rate did not increase during the year and remained the same as the previous fiscal year.

The City is proactive for the funding of other post employment benefits with an annual allocation of funds in the general fund. The budget includes funds in the amount of \$390,625 as part of plan to fully fund the annual required contribution. In addition, the City has designated \$1.1 million for fund balance for Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, which requires recognition of Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) other than pension benefits.

The City's fiscal year 2011-2012 capital budget calls for it to spend \$6.1 million for capital projects. Most of the projects that received funding were continued projects from previous fiscal years. New appropriations this year included the Pequabuck River Stabilization wall, Casey Field Improvements, Rockwell Park Road repairs, reconstruction of Church/Union/South Street intersections with assistance of State and Federal funds. Additionally, new appropriations for the Willis Street Phase 2 project as well as the update to the Cities Plan of Development and a new recycling storage building.

Single Stream recycling will be completed with the purchase of the equipment to facilitate its effective operation and the continuation of the senior center infrastructure project.

Water Pollution Control appropriates \$170,000 toward the Redstone Hill Road Sanitary Sewer Replacement project.

For the Future

The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal-year 2013 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 8.7 percent versus 9.4 percent a year ago. This compares with the State's unemployment rate of 9.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the General Fund budget for 2012-13. Amounts available for appropriation in the

City of Bristol, Connecticut
2012 Popular Annual Financial Report

General Fund budget are \$176.9 million, an increase of 3.3% over the previous year's budget of \$171.1 million. Property taxes increased 5.54% or \$7,069,220 over 2011-12.

Unassigned fund balance in the general fund is 13.5 percent of total general fund revenues and falls above the policy guidelines set by the Board of Finance for budgetary and planning purposes.

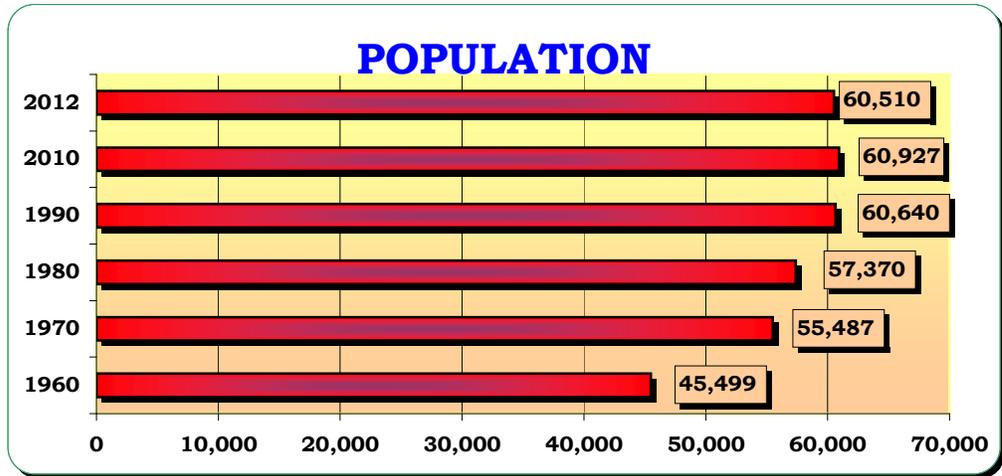
The City of Bristol has appropriated \$675,000 of its \$29.4 million fund balance to balance its 2012-13 operating budget. This represents a decrease of \$125,000 from the previous year. The eventual goal, gradually attained, is zero.

As for the City's business-type activities we expect marginal growth (1.5 to 2.0 percent) 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
2012 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**

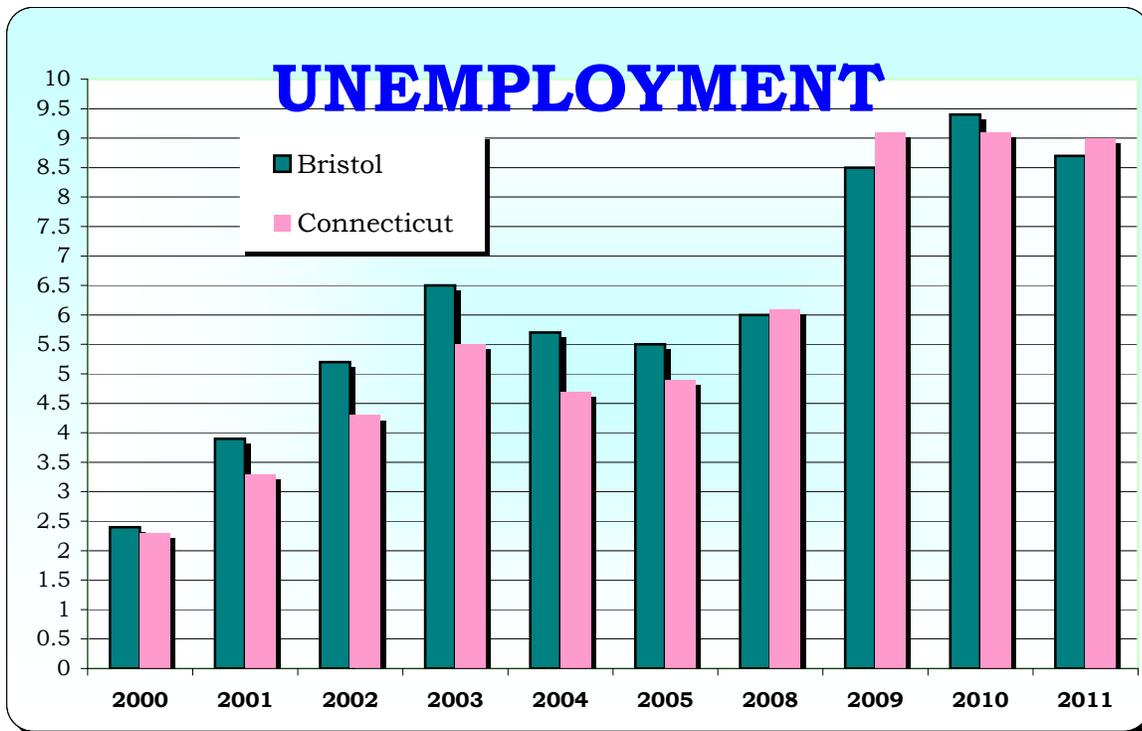
Bristol's date of incorporation	1911
Form of Government	Mayor/Council
Area of City	26.6 square miles
Latitude	N41 40' 23"
Longitude	W72 56' 49"
Elevation	310' above sea level
Roads/Sidewalks and Sewers	
Miles of streets - State Hwys. Included	237.8 miles
Storm Sewers	223.1 miles
Miles of sanitary sewers	242.9 miles
Number of street lights	5,523
City Employee's	
Number of full-time City employees	509
Number of Board of full-time Education employees	1,065
Education:	
Number of high schools	2
Number of middle schools (6th, 7th and 8th)	3
Number of elementary schools	9
Number of high school students	2,356
Number of middle school students	1,954
Number of elementary students	3,835
Number of teachers	645
Administrative and non-teaching personnel	420
Student enrollment as of 10/1/11	8,145
Elections:	
Number of registered voters	34,025
Number of votes cast in:	
Last State election	26,900
Last municipal election	8,855
Percent of registered voters voting in:	
Last State election	79.06%
Last municipal election	26.02%
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
2012 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**



The population trend shown above indicates that Bristol currently has 60,510 people living within its boundaries.

Average Unemployment Rates for the City of Bristol



In 2012, Bristol showed an unemployment rate of 8.7%, the same as the State average of 9.0%.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ASSETS
for the year ended June 30, 2012
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 as of June 30, 2012 and includes the accumulated depreciation.



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

<u>Category</u>	<u>2012</u>
Land	\$ 18,170,000
Land Improvements	8,913,000
Buildings	107,975,000
Equipment	16,517,000
Infrastructure	98,089,000
Construction work in progress	<u>70,285,000</u>
Total	\$ 319,949,000



Construction Work in Progress

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

Infrastructure

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



Equipment

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

During 2012, the City of Bristol purchased \$55,987,000 worth of new capital assets.

Capital Asset Balances

Balance as of 7/1/11	\$ 277,513,000
Purchased 2012	55,987,000
Disposed 2012	(955,000)
Depreciation in 2012	<u>(12,596,000)</u>
Balance as of 6/30/12	\$ 319,949,000



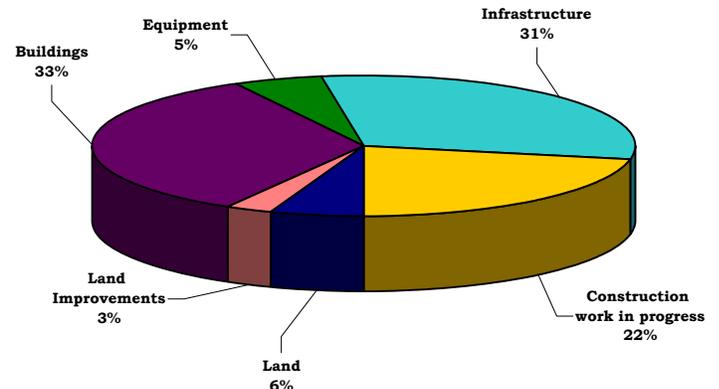
Land

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.

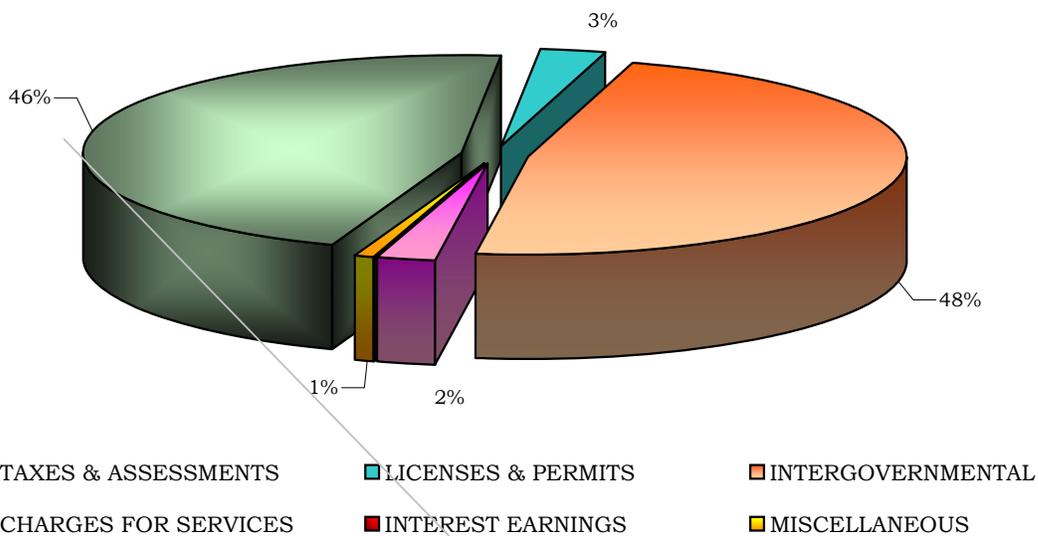


WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:



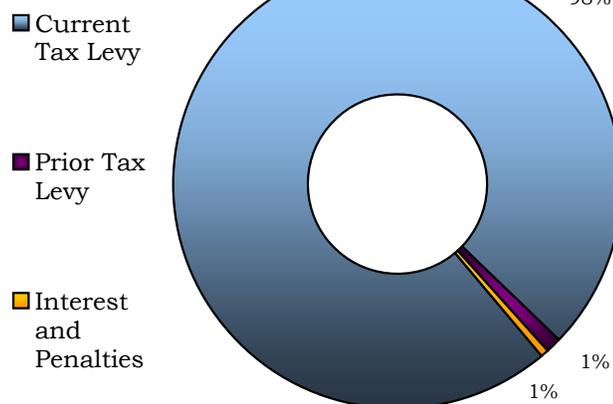
REVENUE	2012	2011
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$117,555,000	\$117,698,000
LICENSES & PERMITS	7,397,000	6,983,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	122,110,000	83,270,000
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	6,222,000	6,337,000
INTEREST EARNINGS	318,000	264,000
MISCELLANEOUS	2,018,000	1,895,000
	\$255,620,000	\$216,447,000

2012 REVENUE



Taxes 2012

Current Tax Levy	\$115,579,000
Prior Tax Levy	1,189,000
Interest and Penalties	750,000
Assessments	37,000
	\$117,555,000



Total revenues received in 2012 were \$255,620,000. 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 the Intergovernmental Grants (48%). The second largest revenue source is taxes and assessments (46%). Primarily all grants are received by the State of Connecticut through various programs and increased this year due to school construction. The other sources of revenue are derived from charges for services, permits and interest on available cash. The amounts reflected are the total governmental fund revenues for the City.

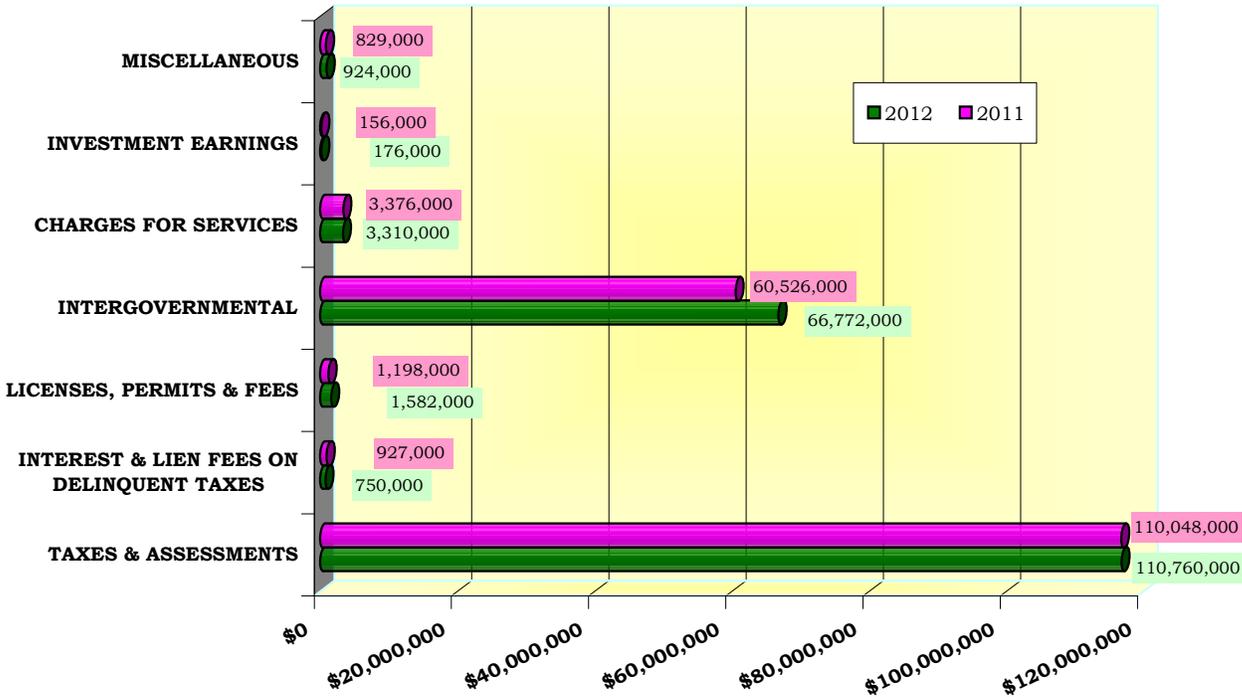
**WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM:
GENERAL FUND**



GENERAL FUND REVENUE COMPARISON

	2012	2011
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$116,768,000	\$116,744,000
INTEREST & LIEN FEES ON DELINQUENT TAXES	750,000	927,000
LICENSES, PERMITS & FEES	1,582,000	1,198,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	66,772,000	60,526,000
CHARGES FOR SERVICES	3,310,000	3,376,000
INVESTMENT EARNINGS	176,000	156,000
MISCELLANEOUS	924,000	829,000
	\$190,282,000	\$183,756,000

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES 2012 & 2011



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.

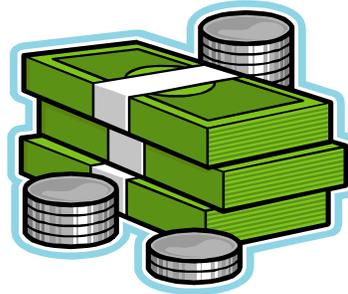
The graph above illustrates revenue for the General Fund during 2012 and 2011. Property Taxes accounted for the majority of the revenue in the General Fund followed by Intergovernmental revenue.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES:

EXPENDITURES

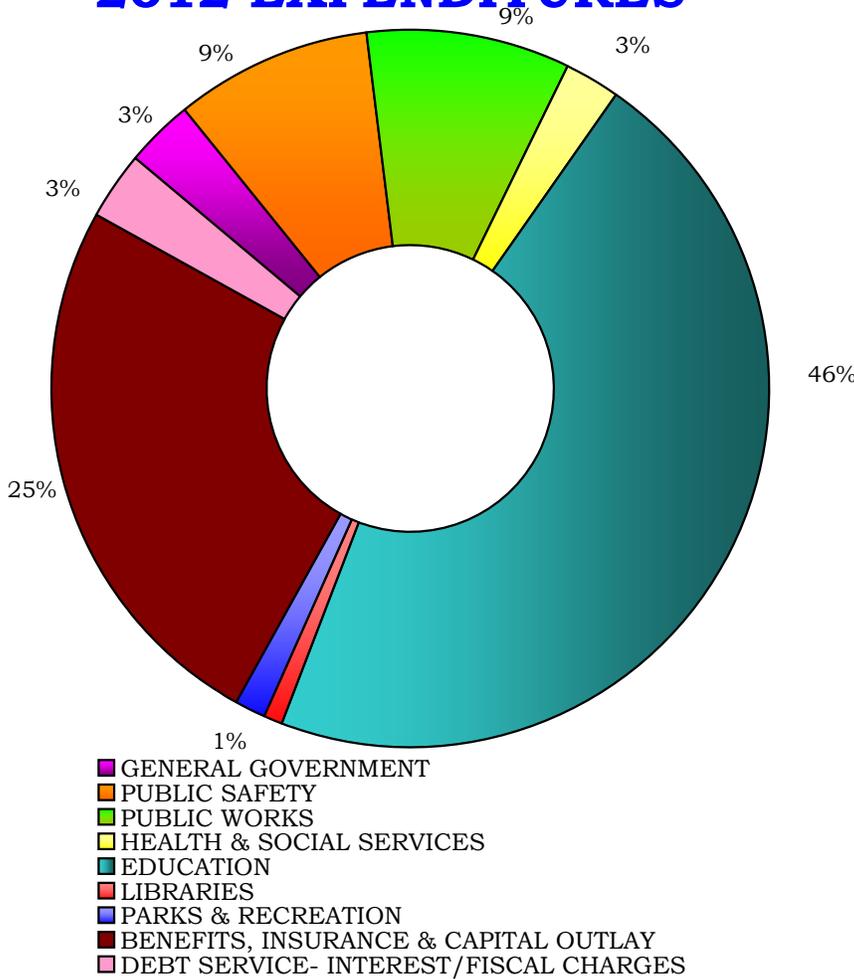
2012

GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$7,119,000
PUBLIC SAFETY	21,610,000
PUBLIC WORKS	22,437,000
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	6,099,000
EDUCATION	111,168,000
LIBRARIES	2,306,000
PARKS & RECREATION	2,822,000
BENEFITS, INSURANCE & CAPITAL OUTLAY	60,813,000
DEBT SERVICE- INTEREST/FISCAL CHARGES	<u>7,165,000</u>



TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$241,539,000

2012 EXPENDITURES



WHO SPENDS THE MONEY

Shown in the above graph is the City of Bristol's expenditures objects during 2012. Education accounted for the largest part of the expenditures at \$111,168,000 or 46% of the total expenditures. General Government accounted for \$7,119,000 or 3% of the total expenditures, while Public Works accounted for \$22,437,000 or 9% of the total expenditures. The following page illustrates expenditures in further detail by department for Public Safety within the General Fund as well as expenditure comparisons from 2011 and 2012. The amounts reflected are the total governmental fund expenditures for the City.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES 2012

POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$13,603,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT	7,401,000
ANIMAL CONTROL	135,000
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	14,000
BUILDING INSPECTION	457,000
	\$21,610,000



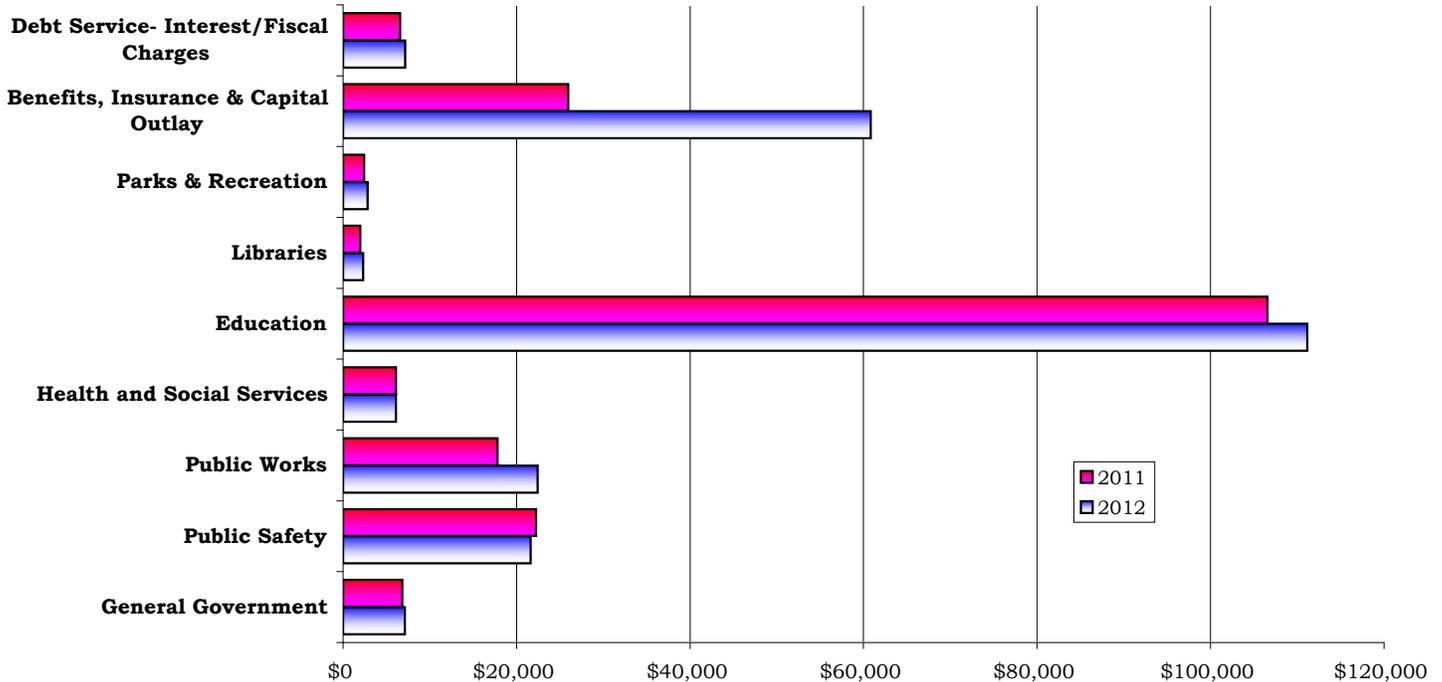
The photograph above depicts an officer performing radar. Below is a picture of two of the Bristol Fire Department's fire trucks.

Expenditure Comparison	2012	2011
General Government	\$7,119	\$6,820
Public Safety	21,610	22,250
Public Works	22,437	17,804
Health and Social Services	6,099	6,095
Education	111,168	106,565
Libraries	2,306	1,976
Parks & Recreation	2,822	2,433
Benefits, Insurance & Capital Outlay	60,813	25,970
Debt Service- Interest/Fiscal Charges	7,165	6,577
	\$241,539	\$196,490



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

Expenditure Comparison 2011 & 2012



Expenditures increased during 2012 by \$45,049,000. 2012 saw an increase to education by \$4,603,000 due to construction of new K-8 schools. Public Works increased by \$4,633,000 due to the new road construction projects taking place in the City during the year. The Benefits, Insurance & Capital Outlay line increased by \$34,843,000 due to increases of equipment being purchased and expensed during the year. Overall, insurance costs were slightly higher than in previous years. The amounts reflected are the total governmental fund expenditures for the City.

MONEY DISTRIBUTED TO THE BRISTOL SCHOOL SYSTEM

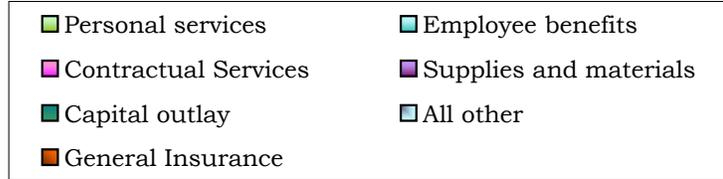
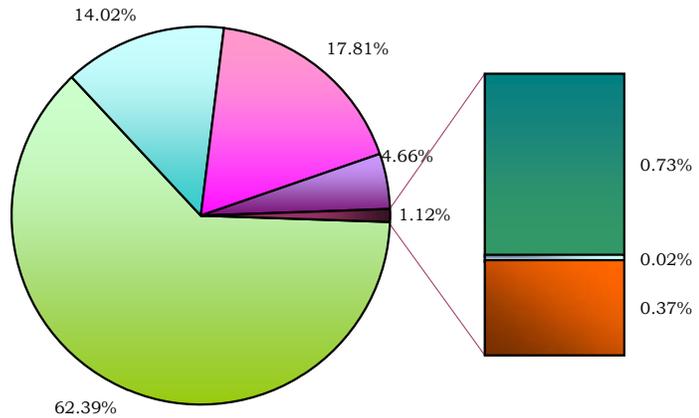


Board of Education

Personal services	\$69,361,014
Employee benefits	15,583,955
Contractual Services	19,800,000
Supplies and materials	5,176,166
Capital outlay	809,865
All other	25,000
General Insurance	<u>412,000</u>
Total Board of Education	\$111,168,000



2012 Education Expenditures



Education expenditures totaled \$111,168,000 for 2012. Of this amount, \$69,361,014 or 62.39% was for Salaries. Benefits cost \$15,583,955 or 14.02%. Educational supplies and materials totaled \$5,176,166 or 4.66%. The General Insurance account totaled \$412,000 or .37% for 2012.

Statistical Information

Number of high schools	2
Number of middle schools (6th, 7th and 8th)	3
Number of elementary schools	9
Number of high school students	2,356
Number of middle school students	1,954
Number of elementary students	3,835
Number of teachers	645
Administrative and non-teaching personnel	420
Student enrollment as of 10/1/11	8,145



In 2012, Bristol received \$41,613,000 for the educational equalization of education cost sharing. In addition, \$432,000 was received for school transportation and \$2,718,000 for Special Education Cost excess.

**City of Bristol, Connecticut
Popular Annual Financial Report 2012
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 2012 Financial Position Statement

Financial Benefits

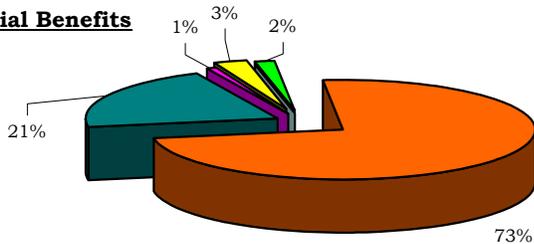
Cash	\$97,271,000
Investments	4,262,000
Receivables	11,760,000
Inventories	294,000
Other Assets	7,595,000
Capital Assets	344,643,000
Total Financial Benefits	\$465,825,000

Financial Burdens

Amount due to employees and vendors	\$13,557,000
Short and long term debts	126,973,000
Other Financial Burdens	24,231,000
Landfill post-closure care	1,675,000
Total Financial Burden	\$166,436,000

Equity and Other Credits **\$299,389,000**

Financial Benefits



■ Cash ■ Investments ■ Receivables ■ Other Assets ■ Capital Assets

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.

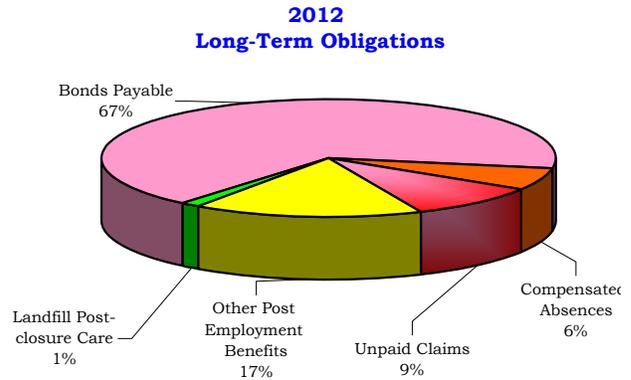
Receivables represent the amounts which are owed to the City of Bristol and are expected to be paid to the City over the course of the next twelve months.

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 2012
Debt Structure**

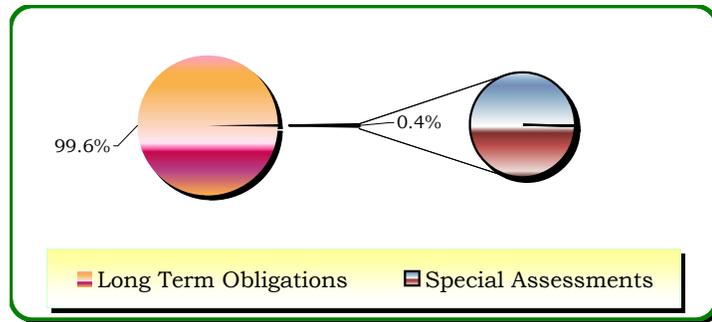
	2012	2011
Bonds Payable	\$85,838,000	\$90,331,000
Compensated Absences	7,644,000	7,332,000
Unpaid Claims	12,143,000	10,015,000
Other Post Employment Benefits	21,347,000	18,497,000
Landfill Post-closure Care	<u>1,675,000</u>	<u>1,688,000</u>
Total	\$128,647,000	\$127,863,000



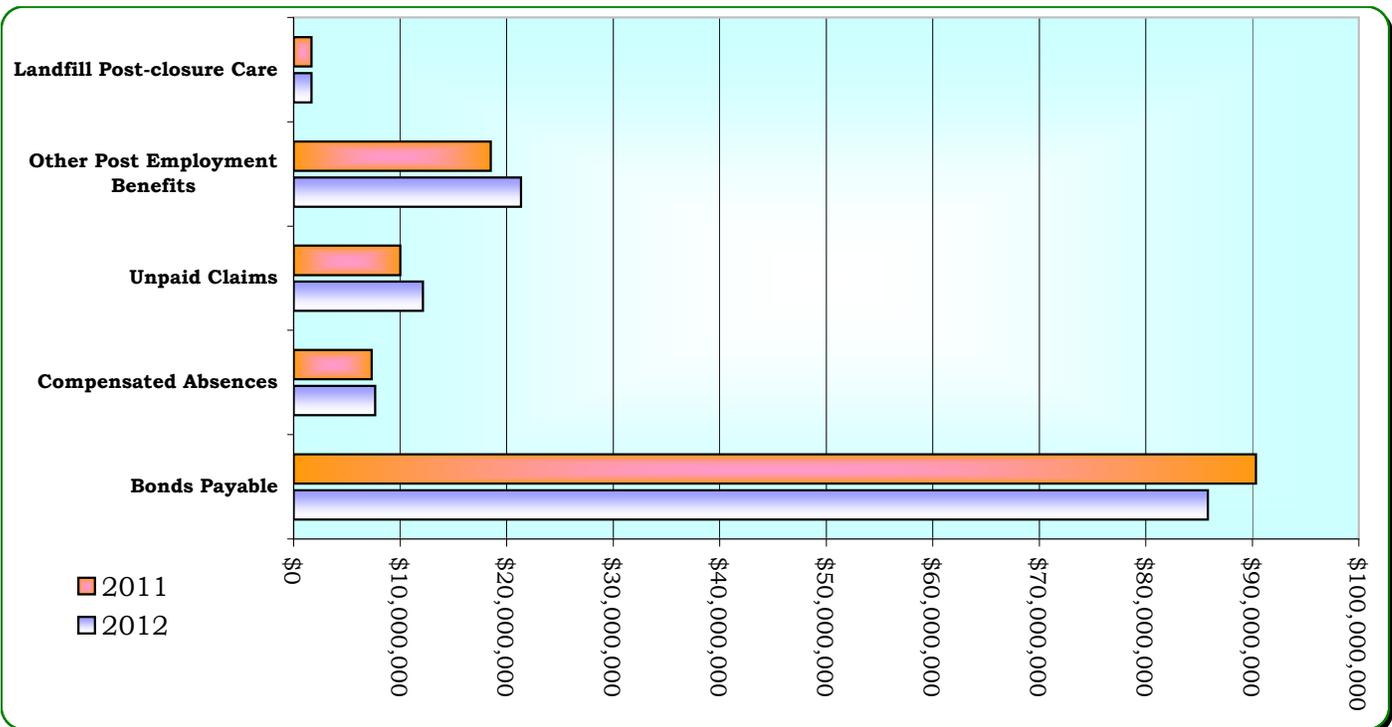
Obligations and Special Assessments

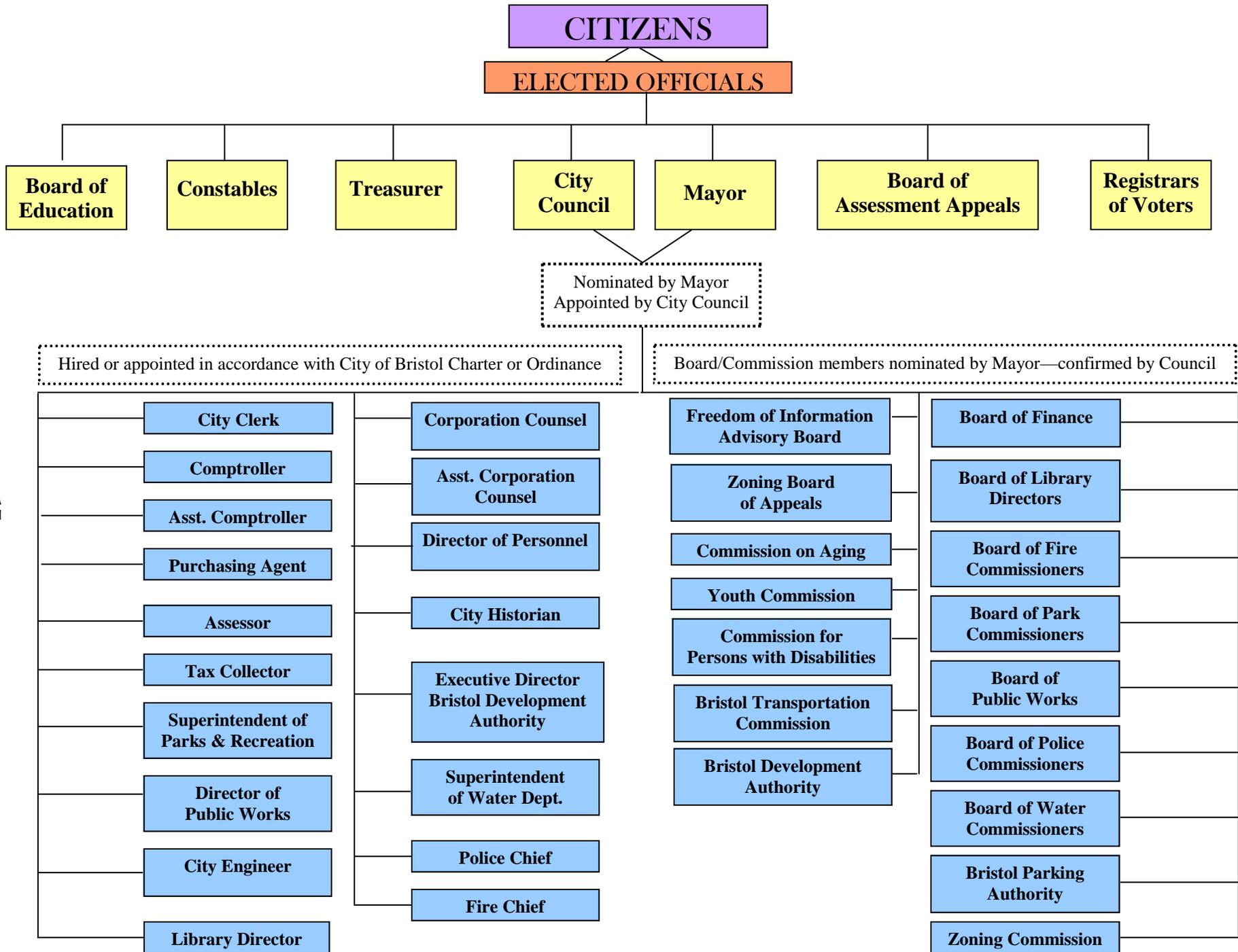
Long Term Obligations	\$128,647,000
Special Assessments	<u>544,000</u>

Total Obligations and Special Assessments **\$129,191,000**



Comparison of 2011 and 2012 Long term obligations





CITY OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

CITY COUNCIL

Arthur J. Ward, Mayor
Eric Carlson, Councilmember
Kenneth Cockayne, Councilmember
Kevin Fuller, Councilmember
Derek Czenczelewski, Councilmember
Henri Martin, Councilmember
David Mills, Councilmember

BOARD OF FINANCE

Arthur J. Ward, Mayor
Richard Miecznikowski, Chairperson
Jake Carrier, Commissioner
Lisa Casey, Commissioner
Greg Fradette, Commissioner
John Smith, Vice Chairman
Cheryl Thibeault, Commissioner
Paul Tonon, Commissioner
Robert Vojtek, Commissioner

ADMINISTRATION

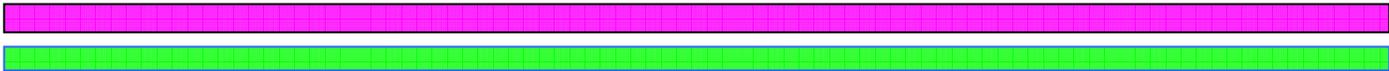
Registrar of Voters – Democrat
Registrar of Voters – Republican
Chief Assessor
Tax Collector
Purchasing Agent
Comptroller
Assistant Comptroller
Treasurer
Personnel Director
Corporation Counsel
Town and City Clerk
Commission on Aging, Director
Inlands/Wetlands Commission, Chairman
Director of Youth & Community Services
City Planner
Planning Secretary and City Engineer
Zoning Enforcement Officer
Police Chief
Fire Chief
Civil Preparedness Director
Building and Zoning 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 D. Rousseau
Glenn S. Klocko
Robin L. Manuele
Thomas Barnes, Jr.
Diane Ferguson
Edward C. Krawiecki, Jr.
Therese Pac
Margaret Sokol
William J. Englert
Eileen McNulty
Alan L. Weiner
Paul A. Strawderman
Anthony DeCrisantis
Vacant
Jon Pose
Richard B. Ladisky
Guy R. Morin
Walter E. Veselka, III
Vacant
Francine Petosa
Edward J. Swicklas
Jonathan Rosenthal
Robert Longo
Ellen Solek, Ph.D.
Susan Kalt Moreau, Ph.D.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Christopher Wilson, Chairperson
Karen Vibert, Vice Chairperson
Larry Amara
Karen Bourassa
Genard Dolan

Jill Fitzgerald
Karen Hintz
Jeffrey Morgan
Thomas O'Brien



**City of Bristol Comptroller's Office
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Bristol, Connecticut 06010
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