CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013







City of Providence

Finance Department

25 Dorrance Street, Providence, RI 02903

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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Introductory Section

- · Letter of Transmittal
- Organizational Chart
- · List of City Officials
- GFOA Certificate of Achievement



December 31, 2013 City Council Providence, Rhode Island

Honorable Members,

Rhode Island state law requires that all general purpose, local governments publish a complete set of audited financial statements within six months of the close of each fiscal year. This report fulfills that requirement for the fiscal year (FY) that ended June 30, 2013.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Accountants and advisers from Braver PC have issued an unqualified ("clean") opinion on the City of Providence, Rhode Island's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013. A copy of their independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A is intended to compliment this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The capital city of Providence was founded in 1636 and incorporated in 1831. It occupies a total land area of 18.1 square miles and an additional 1.9 square miles of water; is located at the head of Narragansett Bay on the Providence River, and is the major population, financial, educational, governmental, and industrial center of Rhode Island. Situated on the Boston-Washington Interstate 95 corridor, with proximity to multi-billion dollar markets and multi-million population centers, residents and businesses have ready access to all major forms of transportation, including AMTRAK, Providence & Worcester Railroad, TF Green International Airport, the Port of Providence and Interstates 95 and 195. Multi-modal transportation has most recently been expanded with the opening of Interlink, increasing commuter rail service connections with the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority.

Providence has the largest population of Rhode Island's cities and towns with 178,036 residents (2010 Census), up 2.5 percent from 173,618 in 2000 (2000 Census.) The demographic profile for the City is as follows: Caucasians 49.8 percent; Hispanics 38.1 percent; African Americans 16.0 percent; Asians 6.4 percent; and Native Americans 1.4 percent.

The City has a Mayor-Council form of government. A Home Rule Charter was adopted in 1980 and became fully effective on January 3, 1983. The responsibilities of City government include providing a range of services that include: general government, community development, administrative services, public safety, sanitation, public works, planning and development, workforce development, recreation, parks and public education. The City adopts an Annual Budget for the General Fund, which includes the School Department. The legal level of control is by Department.

Providence is Recovering

Upon taking office in January 2011, Mayor Angel Taveras signed an Executive Order creating an independent Municipal Finances Review Panel to conduct a full review of the City's finances. On March 3, 2011, the Panel delivered a report that identified a \$110 million structural deficit in FY2012.

Mayor Taveras took swift and decisive action to address this "Category 5 Fiscal Hurricane." He called on every stakeholder in the city to share in the sacrifices necessary to pull Providence back from the brink. He cut his own pay by 10 percent and reduced the Mayor's Office budget by 10 percent. The Mayor renegotiated union contracts with City workers, firefighters, police officers and teachers, saving approximately 10 percent of the value of those contracts in FY2012 and more than \$100 million over the next several years.

Mayor Taveras secured contributions from Brown University and the six other major, tax-exempt universities, colleges and hospitals in Providence, totaling nearly \$48 million in additional revenue over 11 years.

In FY2013, the City reached a landmark agreement with retirees and current employees to reform the City pension and retiree health care system. The agreement saved Providence approximately \$18.5 million in FY2013 and reduces the City's unfunded pension liability by approximately \$170 million. Details of the agreements:

Pension

- PENSIONS CAPPED: In FY2023, COLAs will be reinstated only for retirees with pensions less
 than 150 percent the state median income OR less than the salary of an incumbent employee of
 the same rank as the retiree at the time of retirement (police and fire retirees only), whichever is
 lower.
- COLA SUSPENSION: All COLAs suspended for 10 years. (Families of city employees killed in
 the line of duty will continue to receive annual COLA.) After 10 years, COLAs will only be
 reinstated for retirees who are under the pension cap, and COLAs will end when the cap is
 reached.
- ELIMINATION OF HIGH-END COLAS: All 5 and 6 percent compounded COLAs are permanently eliminated.
- FUTURE COLAS LIMITED: Retirees whose COLAs are reinstated in FY2023 will receive
 annual raises of 3 percent compounded or what is called for in their contract, whichever is less.
- ONE-TIME STIPEND IN FY2017: In FY2017 (Year 5 of the agreement), retirees collecting
 pensions of less than \$100,000 will receive a stipend of \$1,500. This one-time payment will not
 change their future pension calculations.
- CONTINGENT STIPEND IN FY2020: In FY2020 (Year 8 of the agreement), retirees
 collecting pensions of less than \$100,000 may receive a separate one-time stipend of up to \$1,500
 if the city achieves savings through the creation of a self-insured dental plan. The potential
 payment would not change future pension calculations.

- SUSTAINABLE REFORMS TO PENSION CALCULATIONS: Future pensions will be
 calculated based on the four highest years of service. The current system calculates pensions
 based on the highest three years.
- CONTINUED PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS: Employees will be required to contribute to the
 pension system for as long as they earn credit toward a pension.
- ACCIDENTAL DISABILITY: Accidental disability pension calculations will be based on 66 2/3 of the employee's final salary.

Healthcare (pertains only to police, fire and retiree association)

- MEDICARE SETTLEMENT: Retirees 65 and older will move onto Medicare.
- PART B SUPPLEMENT AND MEDICARE PENALTY: The City will provide funding to cover Medicare's Part B supplement and any penalties retirees will be required to pay.
- PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE: The City will also provide funding to cover Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage.
- UNDER 65 HEALTH COVERAGE UNCHANGED: Health care for retirees under the age of 65 will not be changed.

These reforms saved the City \$4 million of the \$18.5 million noted above in FY2013 and are projected to save the City more than \$40 million over the next 10 years.

Through collaborative efforts and shared sacrifice, the Taveras administration, with the partnership of the Providence City Council and stakeholders across the City, has all but eliminated the City's \$110 million structural deficit and ended FY2013 with a \$1.57 million surplus in the general fund.

Creating Jobs and Growing Providence's Economy

Just as bold actions were necessary to weather Providence's "Category 5 Fiscal Hurricane" and put the city on the path to long-term financial sustainability, equally bold actions are now being taken to lay the groundwork for a sustained recovery.

In April 2013, Mayor Angel Taveras announced a 20-point economic development action plan, *Putting Providence Back to Work*.

The plan builds on Providence's competitive advantages: a knowledge economy anchored by best-in-class hospitals and universities, vibrant arts and cultural centers, a strong maritime industry, thriving small businesses in local neighborhood economies and a young workforce.

The City is also making long-term investments in basic municipal operations: strong schools, safe neighborhoods, reliable public infrastructure and the timely provision of city services.

- Freeze Commercial Tax Rates. In its FY2014 budget, the Taveras administration successfully worked with the City Council to freeze Providence's commercial tax rate.
- Fix the Permitting Process. The City of Providence has established a new departmental subgroup
 focused solely on small permit application review so that simple, small-dollar projects proceed more
 quickly. Providence will also soon allow for online permit application submissions.
- Remove Barriers to Redevelopment. The Providence Redevelopment Agency is aggressively pursuing a range of economic development tools to spur the continued development of key real estate parcels in the city.

- Develop Surface Lots Citywide. The Taveras administration is preparing a new citywide tax stabilization ordinance designed to incentivize new development on Providence's surface parking lots.
- 5. Reinvent Kennedy Plaza. In partnership with a range of stakeholders, Providence is undertaking a fundamental infrastructure reformation of its downtown hub, Kennedy Plaza. The project is designed to make the downtown more attractive for visitors, businesses and residents alike.
- Invest in Storefront Improvement. The Taveras administration is working to begin a program of reimbursing eligible, main-street small businesses for storefront capital improvements.
- Provide Targeted Back Office Supports. Providence will begin providing operational support and technical assistance to small businesses and/or eligible start-ups.
- Reform the City's Zoning Ordinance. Providence is currently undertaking a comprehensive update
 of the City's existing zoning ordinance to support goals for smart growth, sustainable, cultural,
 equitable and transit-oriented development.
- Invest in Historic Preservation. Providence worked with the General Assembly, the Office of the Governor and local advocates to win reinstatement of this critical tax credit.
- 10. Market Available Real Estate. Providence will create and maintain a public database of properties available for development. Beyond being available online, Providence's available real estate will be aggressively marketed to site selection consultants nationwide.
- Raise Participation in State Incentive Programs. Using a range of outreach strategies, the City
 will execute an outreach campaign to increase the rate of participation.
- 12. Review Statewide Regulatory Policy. The City proposes a full review of Rhode Island labor, tax and regulatory policy, in cooperation with both business organizations and labor representatives, with the goal of aligning Rhode Island standards with national norms.
- 13. Raise Student Achievement. Providence is implementing two new, award winning programs Providence Talks and Providence Reads to help ensure Providence children enter kindergarten ready to learn and reach grade level reading proficiency by third grade.
- 14. Expand Apprenticeship Programs. Providence will expand its portfolio of apprenticeship programs, looking first to Providence's working waterfront and creative economy.
- 15. Support Nursing & Health Sciences. Providence will work to bring a nursing school to the City.
- 16. Expand Adult Education. Workforce Solutions of Providence/Cranston will seek new partnerships between Rhode Island's institutions of public higher education and local community organizations.
- 17. Make Streetcars a Reality. Providence is aggressively pursuing a sustainable funding strategy to bring this transportation option to fruition.
- 18. Rehabilitate Foreclosed Properties. Providence will partner with Community Development Corporations to direct the rehabilitation of abandoned and vacant residential properties.
- Market Providence. In the summer of 2013 Providence conducted a regional marketing and advertising campaign encouraging visitors to "Come to Providence."

20. Improve the Visitor Experience. Providence will erect new visitor information kiosks, which will double as a centralized ticketing hub for all arts related events and activities in Providence.

Infrastructure Improvements

The City is working to improve infrastructure in ways that will impact all residents and businesses for years to come.

Providence Road Improvement Project: In spring 2013, the City kicked off the Providence
Road Improvement Project, its efforts to rebuild and repair approximately 65 miles of roads, or
one out of every six roads, in Providence. The road improvement work is funded by a \$40 million
bond that was overwhelmingly approved by city voters in November 2012.

Improving Public Education

Plans to grow the City's economy can never be divorced from efforts to improve our schools. The City is working to provide every child in Providence with a first-class education.

- Providence Reads In fall 2012, the City launched Providence Reads an initiative in
 partnership with more than a dozen businesses and organizations to increase grade-level reading,
 promote school readiness, improve school attendance and support summer learning in
 Providence.
- Providence Talks In March 2013, the City became the \$5 million Grand Prize Winner of Bloomberg Philanthropies' Mayors Challenge for its innovative proposal to set low-income children on a path toward lifelong achievement by increasing the number of words they hear in their earliest years.
- Children and Youth Cabinet The City is working closely with the Providence Children and Youth Cabinet (CYC), a diverse team of more than 100 community leaders helping to guide the future of education in Providence. In October 2012, the CYC released its 'Educate Providence: Action for Change' report, which provides baseline data and 11 indicators to measure the City's progress in educating children from cradle to career.
- Awards Providence's efforts to improve public education were recognized and honored.
 - In July 2012, Providence was named an All-America City by the National Civic League for its ambitious plan to ensure that more children are reading at grade level by the end of third grade.
 - In July 2012, the Casey Foundation chose Providence as the first site for
 Evidence2Success because of the City's and the State's commitment to investing in
 children and youth, and for their collaborative efforts to improve outcomes of children in
 low-income neighborhoods.
 - In October 2012, the Mayor's Children and Youth Cabinet was among the national winners of the Together for Tomorrow School Improvement Grant. Providence received the national recognition for its efforts to turn around low-performing schools and raise student achievement in every public school.

o In October 2012, Cities of Service announced that it awarded Providence a \$25,000 grant supported by Bloomberg Philanthropies to implement Leyendo, a service-based initiative to boost reading levels for Providence students who are not reading on grade level and speak a language other than English at home.

Healthy Communities

In August 2012, Mayor Taveras signed an executive order establishing the Healthy Communities Office. The office is charged with improving the health and wellness of Providence residents by improving nutrition and increasing access to healthy foods, promoting physical activity and recreation, and preventing substance abuse among young people, among other efforts. The Healthy Communities Office, along with other City departments, has worked to make Providence a healthier community for all.

- Cyclovía: In 2012, the City held its first Cyclovía on Broad Street. The street was closed to traffic
 for exclusive use of pedestrians, runners, skaters and bicyclists. Cyclovía is an international
 phenomenon that reportedly began in Bogotá, Colombia and has spread to cities across the globe,
 including New York City, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, and Cambridge,
 Mass. In spring 2013, Mayor Taveras announced that the City will host an expanded schedule of
 three Cyclovía events over the summer.
- Tobacco Prevention: In early 2012, Mayor Taveras and the Providence City Council passed two ordinances banning the sale of tobacco products and store discounts aimed at children. The tobacco industry sued to prevent the laws from taking effect. In December 2012, the City won an important victory in its fight to protect children from the harmful effects of tobacco, when Rhode Island U.S. District Court Chief Judge Mary Lisi ruled against Big Tobacco's attempt to block City officials from enforcing the new anti-tobacco laws.

Sustainability

The City of Providence is taking vital steps to improve the quality of life for City residents and to ensure that Providence is a sustainable and livable place for residents and visitors.

- Big Green Can Recycling: In October 2012, the City launched a new recycling initiative, making it easier for residents to recycle in Providence. Every Providence household received a new, 65-gallon gray trash barrel and began using the large, 95-gallon 'Big Green Can' for recycling. The larger recycling barrel, coupled with the statewide transition to single-stream recycling, aims to increase recycling rates by making it easier for all residents to recycle.
- Lots of Hope: In 2012, the City of Providence, in partnership with the Southside Community
 Land Trust and the Rhode Island Foundation, launched Lots of Hope, a new initiative to convert
 city-owned vacant lots into productive urban farms.
- Earth Day City-wide Clean Up: In April 2013, Mayor Taveras and the City of Providence
 hosted the first annual city-wide celebration of Earth Day, drawing 1,800 volunteers who cleaned
 parks, planted trees and worked on neighborhood beautification efforts.

Debt Administration

Outstanding governmental and business-type activity bonds at June 30, 2013 totaled \$623,051,000. (Note 7 of this report presents more detailed information about the City's debt position.) The City has the following bond ratings:

Moody's Investor Services	Baa1
Standard and Poors	BBB
Fitch	BBB

Long-Term Financial Planning

As part of the annual budget process, the Finance and Planning Departments present a five-year Capital Improvement Plan. This plan identifies costs and financing methods for those capital projects the City expects to fund over the next five years. The 2012 – 2016 fiscal year Capital Improvement Plan projects needs through FY2016. The plan provides for the needs of the general government and addresses issues such as infrastructure, major equipment replacement, school facilities, public safety, recreation and public lands and parks.

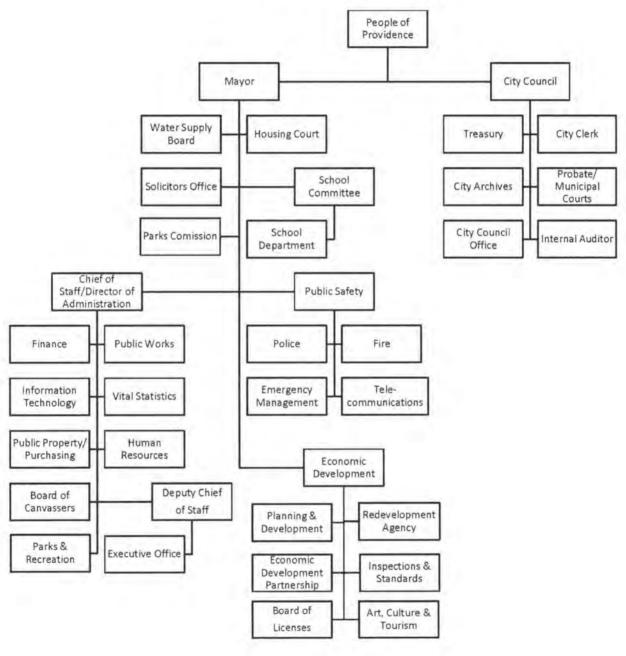
Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedication and hard work of the Finance, Planning & Development, Policy and Communications professionals who work for the City of Providence. I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of the staff members who assisted and contributed to its preparation. I also appreciate the assistance and dedication of the audit team of Braver PC. Finally, I would like to thank Mayor Angel Taveras and the Providence City Council for their steady and responsible stewardship of all aspects of City government.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence J. Mancini Finance Director





City Officials As of June 30, 2013

Mayor Angel Taveras

City Council

Ward 1 – Seth Yurdin	Ward 6 – Michael J. Correia	Ward 11 – Davian Sanchez
Ward 2 - Samuel D, Zurier	Ward 7 – John J. Igliozzi	Ward 12 - Terrence Hassett
Ward 3 - Kevin Jackson	Ward 8 - Wilbur W. Jennings, Jr.	Ward 13 - Brian Principe
Ward 4 - Nicholas A. Narducci	Ward 9 - Carmen Castillo	Ward 14 - David A. Salvatore
Ward 5 - Michael A. Solomon	Ward 10 - Luis A, Aponte	Ward 15 - Sabina Matos

Department Directors

Chief Engineer/GM of Water Supply Boyce Spinelli Chief of Fire Department Michael Dillon, Acting Chief of Police Department Col. Hugh Clements, Jr. Michael D'Amico, Acting Chief of Staff City Clerk Anna Stetson City Controller Michael D'Antuono City Solicitor Jeffrey Padwa, Esq. City Treasurer James Lombardi, III Director of Administration Michael D'Amico Director of Arts, Culture, and Tourism Lynne McCormack Director of Emergency Management Col. Peter Gaynor (ret) Director of Finance Michael Pearis Director of Information Technology James Silveria Jeff Lykins Director of Inspections and Standards Director of Operations Alan Sepe Sybil Bailey Director of Personnel Director of Planning and Development Ruben Flores-Marzan Director of Public Works William Bombard, Acting Director of Telecommunications William Trinque Matthew M. Clarkin, Jr. Internal Auditor John Murphy Recorder of Deeds Registrar of Vital Statistics Serena Conley Superintendent of Parks and Recreation Robert McMahon Superintendent of Schools Dr. Susan Lusi Tax Assessor David L. Quinn Tax Collector John Murphy Traffic Engineer William Bombard



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Providence Rhode Island

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2012

Executive Director/CEO

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

FINANCIAL SECTION

- REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
- MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
- BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council Providence, Rhode Island

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Providence, Rhode Island, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Providence, Rhode Island, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, and Schedules of Funding Progress on Pages 3–11, Pages 56-62 and Page 63, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Providence, Rhode Island's basic financial statements. The introductory section and the accompanying financial information listed as supplemental schedules in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining fund financial statements and capital assets schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated December 31, 2013, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the City of Providence, Rhode Island's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Providence, Rhode Island December 31, 2013

Braver PC

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of the City of Providence, Rhode Island's Basic Financial Statements provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Financial Highlights - Primary Government

Government - Wide Highlights

Net Position – The liabilities of the City's governmental activities exceeded its assets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013 by \$146.3 million (presented as "total net position"). Of this amount, a negative of \$263.7 million was reported as "unrestricted.' The net investment in capital assets was \$117.4 million. The assets of the City's business-type activities exceed its liabilities by \$258.7 million. Of this amount, \$217.2 million represents the City's net investment in capital assets.

Change in Net Position – The City's total net position decreased by \$5.3 million in fiscal year 2013. Net position of governmental activities decreased by \$7.8 million, while net position of business-type activities increased by \$13.1 million.

Fund Highlights

Governmental Funds – Fund Balances – As of June 30, 2013, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$91.4 million, a \$38.9 million increase from the prior year. Of the total fund balance reported, a negative \$9.8 million represents "unassigned fund balance".

Long-Term Obligations

The City's total long-term obligations related to its government activities had a net increase of \$42.8 million during the current fiscal year.

The total long-term obligations of the City's proprietary activities increased \$.02 million during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Providence's basic financial statements. The City's basic financials statements include three components: 1) government – wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional supplementary information (budget schedules) and other supplementary information (combining financial statements). These components are described in this next section of this analysis.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include two types of statements that present different views of the City's financial information. These statements are the Government-Wide and the Fund Financial statements. These financial statements are accompanied by Notes to the financial Statements, which provide detailed information about financial statement items.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the city's operations in a manner similar to a business operating in the private sector. The statements provide short-term and long-term information about the City's financial position, which assists in assessing the City's economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. These are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basically means they follow methods that are similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

- The Statement of Net Position presents all of the government's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as "net position." Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.
- The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported, as soon as, the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expense are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as, uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City.

Both of the above financial statements have separate sections for two different types of the City's programs or activities. These activities are defined below:

- Governmental Activities The activities in this section are supported mostly by tax revenues and
 intergovernmental revenues (federal and state grants). Most services normally associated with City
 government fall into this category, including the executive, legislative and judicial, financial
 administration, human resources, public safety, building inspections, public works, recreation, parks,
 schools, public property, planning, other general government, judgment and claims, retirement costs,
 debt service, and other employee benefits.
- Business-Type Activities These functions normally are intended to recover all or a significant
 portion of their costs through user fees and charges to external users of goods and services. The City's
 business-type activities include the operations of the Water Supply Board and The Providence Public
 Building Authority. The City does not have any discretely presented component units.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Like other local Governments, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-regulated legal requirements.

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

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Most of the basic services provided by the City are
financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the
same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.
However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial
statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable recourses. They also focus on the
balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be
useful in evaluation the government's near-term financing requirements. This approach is known as
using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of
accounting. These statements provide a detailed, short-term view of the City's finances that assists in
determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of
the City.

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

The City has four governmental funds considered to be major funds for financial statement presentation. That is, each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The City's four major governmental funds are comprised of the following: (1) the General Fund, (2) the School Fund, (3) the School Grant Fund, and (4) the Capital Projects Fund. All nonmajor governmental funds are presented in single column. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found immediately following the government-wide statements.

2. Proprietary Fund Financial Statements – These funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. Because these funds charge fees for services provided to outside customer, including local governments, which are known as enterprise funds. Proprietary funds provide that same type of information as the government-wide financial statement, only in more detail. Like the government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements use the accrual basis of accounting. There is no reconciliation needed between the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and proprietary fund financial statements. The City has two major enterprise funds: The Water Supply Board and the Providence Public Buildings Authority. Financial statements for the Providence Public Buildings Authority may be obtained from the City of Providence Finance Department.

The Internal Service Fund is maintained to account for the self-insured health claims and potential legal claims of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found immediately following the governmental fund financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2013

3. Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is similar to that used for proprietary funds. They use the accrual basis of accounting.

The City's fiduciary funds are the Employee Retirement Fund, various Private-Purpose Trust Funds, and Agency Funds.

The fiduciary financial statements can be found immediately following the proprietary fund financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and the fund basis financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the fiduciary fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information. This section includes budgetary comparison schedules for the general and school funds – the only governmental funds for which legal budgets are adopted annually. In fiscal year 2013, there were no significant modifications to the budgets originally adopted for each fund.

Other Supplementary Information

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

Combining financial statements are presented for nonmajor governmental funds and combining schedules are presented by individual grant within the school department. These are presented following the required supplementary information. The total columns of these combining financial statements and schedules are presented in the applicable fund financial statement.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Postion

As earlier noted, net position may serve as a useful indicator of the government's financial position over time. The City's combined net position (government and business-type activities) totaled \$112.4 million at the end of 2013, compared to \$107.1 million at the end last year.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$334.7 million, reflect its investment in capital assets, like land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (roads, bridges, and other immovable assets) less any outstanding related debt used to acquire that asset. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investments in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets can not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	_		Jun	ie 30, 2013				Jun	e 30, 2012		
		vernmental Activitites		siness-type Activities	Total		vernmental Activitites	Business-type Activities			Total
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	275,678 685,985	\$	64,006 295,297	\$ 339,684 981,282	S	233,151 684,133	\$	74,183 266,247	\$	307,334 950,380
Total Assets		961,663		359,303	1,320,966		917,284		340,430		1,257,714
Current liabilities		220,182		22,256	242,438		205,922		20,151		226,073
Long-term liabilities		887,794		78,322	966,116		849,873		51,462		901,335
Total liabilities		1,107,976		100,578	1,208,554		1,055,795		71,613		1,127,408
Net Assets:											
Investment in capital asset net of related debt		117,449		217,210	334,659		122,997		213,758		336,755
Restricted				35,112	35,112				20,943		20,943
Unrestricted		(263,762)		6,403	(257,359)		(261,508)		10,749	1.7	(250,759)
Total Net assets	S	(146,313)	\$	258,725	\$ 112,412	\$	(138,511)	\$	245,450	\$	106,939

Restricted net position of \$35.1 million primarily represent water restricted funds that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position.

Changes in Net Position

The City's net postion decreased by \$7.8 million and increased by \$13.1 million for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. General fund revenues increased due to the success of increased tax collections and higher than budgeted departmental while expenditures for healthcare and pension costs came in higher than the budgeted amounts. Business-type activities increased due to large commitment to the replacement of infrastructure included in water rates in FY2013. Approximately 47.5% of the City's total governmental revenues were generated from taxes and payments in lieu of taxes. 34% resulted from grants and contributions, including Federal Aid. Charges for various goods and services provided 13.3% of total revenues, while other revenues and investment and rental income accounted for 5.2% of total revenues, respectively. The City's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for school, public safety, retirement costs, and employee benefits. Revenues from business-type activities in 2013 exceeded

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

expense by \$12.8 million. The Business-type activities reported an increase in revenue of 1%, while expense increased 2% over the prior year.

		Ju	ne 30, 2013				Ju	ne 30, 2012	
		ernmental	Business- type Activities	Total		Governmenta Activities		Business- type Activities	Total
Revenues:									
Program revenues:									
Charges for service	S	98,334	\$ 96,214	S	194,548	\$	92,095	\$ 97,270	\$ 189,365
Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions		261,254	852		261,254 852		241,623	827	241,623 827
General revenues:									
Property taxes		351,605			351,605		344,052		344,052
Grants not restricted for a specific purpose		19,296			19,296		21,472		21,472
Miscellaneous		18,047	243		18,290		16,846		16,846
Unrestricted investment earnings		84	2,100		2,184		100	200	300
Total revenues		748,620	99,409		848,029		716,188	98,297	814,485
Expenses:									
Executive, legislative and judicial		32,662			32,662		51,677		51,677
Finance		58,429			58,429		57,819		57,819
Public safety		165,773			165,773		157,676		157,676
Builiding inspection		4,264			4,264		4,126		4,126
Public works		21.889			21,889		25,754		25,754
Recreation		1,903			1,903		1,644		1,644
Public lands and parks		20,415			20,415		19,437		19,437
Education		395,994	14,422		410,416		379,768	13,908	393,676
Community development		24,297			24,297		18,687		18,687
Interest on long-term debt		30,796			30,796		32,365		32,365
Economic development			19,396		19,396			19,992	19,992
Water			52,553		52,553	_		50,461	50,461
Total expenses		756,422	86,371	_	842,793	_	748,953	84,361	833,314
Change in net assets		(7,802)	13,038		5,236		(32,765)	13,936	(18,829
Net assets- beginning		(138,511)	245,687		107,176	_	(105,746)	231,751	126,005
Net assets- ending	\$	(146,313)	\$ 258,725	\$	112,412	\$	(138,511)	\$ 245,687	\$ 107,176

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$13.1 million. This resulted primarily from a \$11 million increase in net position of the Water Supply Board, an increase of net position of \$1 million by the Providence Public Building Authority, and \$1 million by the school lunch program.

Financial Analysis of the City's Individual Funds

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

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2013

Governmental Funds

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

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was a negative \$9.8 million, an increase of 1.6 million from 11.4 million the prior year. The increase in fund balance is due to increased tax collections and higher than budgeted departmental revenues. As a measure of the general funds' liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance.

School Grants-Fund Balance - The school grant funds account for federal and state grants received and expended by the school system. The fiscal year 2013 school grants fund balance is reported at \$1.99 million, a \$.2 million decrease from fiscal year 2012. The inclusion of all state aid in fiscal 2013 was included in the School's general fund and excluded from the school grants fund.

School Fund - The school fund ended the year with a \$0 fund balance in accordance with City charter regulations. The expenditures were \$337.9 million as compared to \$320.4 million in the prior year. The inclusion of all state aid in fiscal 2013 was included in the School's general fund and excluded in the school grants fund.

Capital Projects Fund-Fund Balance - The capital projects fund accounts for resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital assets for housing and community improvement activities in the City, other than those financed by proprietary funds. The fiscal year 2013 capital projects fund balance is \$39.6 million. The \$38.63 million increase from fiscal year 2012 is attributable most notably to the \$40 Million Road Bond Paving Initiative.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. As discussed in the business-type activities above, the City's proprietary net position increased by \$13 million as a result of operations in the individual enterprise funds. This resulted primarily from a \$11 million increase in net position of the Water Supply Board, an increase of net position of \$1 million by the Providence Public Building Authority, and \$1 million by the school lunch program.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The general fund incurred an uncombined surplus in FY 2013 of \$1.9 million. This will increase the cumulative uncombined general fund balance to a negative \$17.9 million. The new GASB 54 requirement for combining funds shows a cumulative general fund balance as a negative \$9.8 million. Total general fund revenues and transfers for the fiscal year were \$449.8 million and total general fund expenditures and transfers for the fiscal year were \$447.9 million.

Further details of favorable and unfavorable variances of revenue and expense items can be found in the Required Supplementary Information on pages 56 to 60 of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets (Note 5 to the Basic Financial Statements)

		Jun	e 30, 2013					Jun	e 30, 2012		
		Business-type Activities			Total						Total
5	46,768	\$	24,529	\$	71,297	S	46,865	\$	21,917	S	68,782
			18,682		18,682				18,682		18,682
	144,398		146,869		291,267		132,470		148,545		281,015
	16,704		3,033		19,737		15,519		3,082		18,601
	102,817				102,817		106,159				106,159
	347,703		10,041		357,744		350,852		10,225		361,077
	27,595		75,049		102,644		32,268		63,796		96,064
\$	685,985	\$	278,203	\$	964,188	\$	684,133	\$	266,247	5	950,380
	A	144,398 16,704 102,817 347,703 27,595	Governmental Bus Activitites A 46,768 \$ 144,398 16,704 102,817 347,703 27,595	Activities Activities \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 18,682 \$ 144,398 \$ 146,869 \$ 3,033 \$ 102,817 \$ 347,703 \$ 10,041 \$ 27,595 \$ 75,049	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Total \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 71,297 18,682 18,682 144,398 146,869 291,267 16,704 3,033 19,737 102,817 102,817 102,817 347,703 10,041 357,744 27,595 75,049 102,644	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Governmental Total Governmental Activities Governmental Activities Total Activities Activities Activities Total Activities Activities Activities Activities Total Activities Activitie	Governmental Activitites Business-type Activities Governmental Activitites \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 71,297 \$ 46,865 \$ 18,682 18,682 18,682 \$ 144,398 146,869 291,267 132,470 \$ 16,704 3,033 19,737 15,519 \$ 102,817 102,817 106,159 \$ 347,703 10,041 357,744 350,852 \$ 27,595 75,049 102,644 32,268	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 71,297 \$ 46,865 \$ 18,682 \$ 144,398 \$ 146,869 \$ 291,267 \$ 132,470 \$ 16,704 \$ 3,033 \$ 19,737 \$ 15,519 \$ 102,817 \$ 102,817 \$ 106,159 \$ 347,703 \$ 10,041 \$ 357,744 \$ 350,852 \$ 27,595 \$ 75,049 \$ 102,644 \$ 32,268	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 71,297 \$ 46,865 \$ 21,917 18,682 18,682 18,682 18,682 144,398 146,869 291,267 132,470 148,545 16,704 3,033 19,737 15,519 3,082 102,817 102,817 106,159 347,703 10,041 357,744 350,852 10,225 27,595 75,049 102,644 32,268 63,796	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 46,768 \$ 24,529 \$ 71,297 \$ 46,865 \$ 21,917 \$ 18,682 \$ 144,398 \$ 146,869 \$ 291,267 \$ 132,470 \$ 148,545 \$ 16,704 \$ 3,033 \$ 19,737 \$ 15,519 \$ 3,082 \$ 102,817 \$ 102,817 \$ 106,159 \$ 347,703 \$ 10,041 \$ 357,744 \$ 350,852 \$ 10,225 \$ 27,595 \$ 75,049 \$ 102,644 \$ 32,268 \$ 63,796

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2013 amounts to \$1,072.6 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$386.6 million, leaving a net book value of \$686 million. This investment in capital assets included land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and of value only to the City, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2013

Debt Administration

			Jun	e 30, 2013					Jun	e 30, 2012	
		vernmental etivitites		siness-type ctivities		Total		ernmental ctivitites		siness-type activities	Total
General Obligation Bonds	S	105,661			S	105,661	S	73,815			\$ 73,815
Revenue Bonds		65,934		78,087		144,021		68,860		52,489	121,349
Tax Increment Obligations		9,450				9,450		12,585			12,585
Capital Notes Payable		35,127				35,127		39,554			39,554
Notes Payable		2,777				2,777		2,776			2,776
PPBA Debt				363,919		363,919				388,487	388,487
	S	218,949	\$	442,006	\$	660,955	S	197,590	\$	440,976	\$ 638,566
	_						_				

The authority of the City to incur debt is governed by federal and state laws, which restrict the amounts and purposes for which a municipality can incur debt.

General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City, including the City's power to levy additional taxes to ensure repayment of the debt. Accordingly, all general obligation debt currently outstanding was approved by a vote of the City Council.

The City's total outstanding notes and bonds increased by \$22.4 million during the current fiscal year.

The 2004 State legislative session authorized the City to issue variable rate debt and to participate in interest rate swaps. The City is developing policies that will set guidelines and procedures and define permitted instruments. It will set participant requirements and limitations on exposure, as well as ongoing management and reporting requirements.

The City of Providence maintains the following ratings from Wall Street's credit agencies for general obligation debt: an Baa1 rating from Moody's Investors Service, and a BBB rating from Standard and Poor and an BBB rating from Fitch. The City of Providence continues to perform long-term strategic planning in a pro-active attempt to control costs: examples of these costs are health insurance, pension costs, education, salaries and benefits and debt service. The City has negotiated with all of its unions to increase employee contributions for health insurance.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt obligations can be found in Notes 7 and 8 to the Financial Statements.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Providence's finances for all of the City of Providence's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: City of Providence, Finance Department, Providence City Hall, Providence, RI 02903.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	17.7	ernmental ctivities		iness-Type ctivities		Totals*
ASSETS:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	S	106,031	S	32,088	S	138,119
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		100,001	Ψ	26.628	4	26.628
Investments		27,039		8,698		35,737
Restricted investments		21,000		6,261		6,261
Property and the Committee of the Commit		24.250		0,201		
Taxes receivable (net of allowance)		24,259		074		24,259
Intergovernmental receivable		46,831		874		47,705
Loan receivable (net of allowance)		28,041				28,041
Restricted receivables		30,000		18		18
Other receivable		13,295				13,295
Charges for service receivable (net of allowance)				13,098		13,098
Internal balances		25,048		(25,048)		
Other assets		2,482		1,389		3,871
Total current assets		273,026		64,006		337,032
Noncurrent assets						
Deferred charges		2.652				2.652
Capital assets, nondepreciable		74.363		102,326		176,689
Capital assets, depreciable, net		611,622		192,971		804,593
Total noncurrent assets		688,637		295,297		983,934
TOTAL ASSETS	-	961,663		359.303	_	1,320,966
101/12/100210	-	201/200				1100000
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities:						
Warrants and accounts payable		30,055		6,995		37,050
Payable to retirement plan		39,603				39,603
Due to other governments		165				165
Line of credit				3,000		3,000
Accrued liabilities		43,466				43,466
Other		251.25		5,051		5.051
Unearned revenue		15,145		1,997		17,142
Amounts payable with current restricted assets		161146		1,395		1,395
Long term debt due within one year		91,748		3,818		95,566
Total current liabilities		220,182		22,256		242,438
Noncurrent liabilities:						
		887,794		78,322		966,116
Due in more than one year	-			78,322		966,116
Total noncurrent liabilities	-	887,794		10,322		900,110
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	1,107,976		100,578	_	1,208,554
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		117,449		217,210		334,659
Restricted for Water Quality Protection				31,512		31,512
Restricted for debt service				3,600		3,600
Unrestricted		(263,762)		6,403		(257,359)
TOTAL NET POSITION	S	(146,313)		258,725	S	112,412

^{*} After internal receivables and payables have been eliminated

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

					Prog	ram Revenues			Net (Expense) Re	venue and Chang	jes in	Net Position				
Functions/Programs Primary government:	Expenses		Expenses		Expenses			arges for services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total
Governmental activities. Executive, legislative, and judicial	5	36,944	S	222					s	(36,722)		s	(36,722)				
Finance		58,462	3	68.955					3	10.493	3	3	10,493				
Public Safety		170,854		11,776	S	183				(158,895)			(158,895)				
Building inspection		4,264		4,503		100				239			239				
Public Works		15,752		229						(15,523)			(15,523)				
Recreation		1,876		211		442				(1,223)			(1,223)				
Public land and parks		21,941		264						(21,677)			(21,677)				
Education		395,215		12,174		247,624				(135,417)			(135,417)				
Community development		24,297				13,005				(11,292)			(11,292)				
Interest on long-term debt	100	26,817		-						(26,817)			(26,817)				
Total governmental activities	7	756,422		98,334		261,254		-	=	(396,834)			(396,834)				
Business-type activities:																	
PPBA		19,396		20,020							624		624				
Water Supply Board		52,553		61,070			\$	2,100			10,617		10,617				
Non-major School lunch program		14,422		15,124	_				_		702		702				
Total business-type activities	_	86,371		96,214				2,100	_		11,943		11,943				
Total primary government	\$	842,793	5	194,548	5	261,254	S	2,100		(396,834)	11,943		(384,891)				
	Gene	eral revenues															
	Tax																
		roperty taxes								325,960			325,960				
		Payments in lie		15						25,645			25,645				
		insfers In (out)								(243)	243		10.32				
				ot restricted t	o spe	cific programs				19,296	200		19,296				
		estment incom								84	852		936				
		s on disposal o	of assets							18,290			18,290				
	14.0-	otal general re	venues						_	389,032	1,095		390,127				
		hange in net p							_	(7,802)	13,038	_	5,236				
		osition-beginn								(138,511)	245,687		107,176				
		osition-ending							\$	(146,313)		S	112,412				
										1,0		_	7.2,				

Balance Sheet- Governmental Funds June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

				Major	Fun	ds						
	Ger	neral Fund	Sc	hool Fund	Sc	hool Grants Fund		Capital Projects		r Non-major vernmental Funds	Gov	Total /ernmental Funds
ASSETS:	1	5_000	-	- LU 102	3	57%	2	5,000		V.8.50	3	.0.00
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	17,010	\$	23,155	\$	8,197	\$	40,543	\$	11,130	\$	100,035
Receivables, net		-								27,039		27,039
Taxes		24,259										24,259
Loans		24,259								28,041		28,041
Intergovernmental		30,533		1,270		13,881				1,147		46,831
Other		8,559		544		101				34		9,238
Due from other funds		44,753		24,918		699		200		20.077		90,647
Other assets				21,010		000		200		214		214
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	125,114	\$	49,887	\$	22,878	\$	40,743	\$	87,682	\$	326,304
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:												
LIABILITIES:												
Warrants and accounts payable	\$	3,211	\$	19,618	\$	3,167	\$	1,177	S	2.016	S	29,189
Accrued liabilities		4,721		22,463		519				212		27,915
Other payables		50,531		-0						1		50,531
Unearned revenues		26,640		36		2,342				8,777		37,795
Due to other funds		49,749		7,770		14,786		-		16,983		89,288
Due to other governments		89		10.007		76	_	1 177		07.000		165
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	134,941	_	49,887	-	20,890	-	1,177	_	27,988	_	234,883
FUND BALANCES:												
Nonspendable										19,932		19,932
Restricted						1,988		39,566		29.512		71,066
Committed										10,268		10,268
Unassigned		(9,827)								(18)		(9,845)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		(9,827)		-		1,988		39,586		59,694	_	91,421
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND												
BALANCES	\$	125,114	\$	49,887	\$	22,878	5	40,743	\$	87,682		
Amounts reported for governmental net position are different because: Capital assets used in governme and therefore, are not reported. Net pension obligations and othe Deferred charges. Long-term liabilities, including bor in the current period and therefor Deferred revenues (net of an allo are recorded in the funds, but an measurement focus employed in Internal service funds.)	ntal action the full repost ends paying are are nowance for not de	vities are no nds. mployment b able, are not not reported for uncollection	due due in the bles)	ncial resource ts and payable funds								685,985 (321,102) 2,652 (628,934) 23,665
Net position of governmental activity	ies (A-1))									\$	(146,313

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances-Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

				Major	Fund	is						
	Ger	neral Fund	Schoo	l Fund	Sch	ool Grants Fund		Capital Projects	Gov	ner Non- major ernmental Funds	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
REVENUES: Taxes	s	324.058	5		s		s		\$		S	324.058
Departmental revenue	9	83,942	9	400	Ф		9		9	8,341	9	92,683
Federal and state grants and reimbursements		37.759		202,079		45,545		657		20,155		306,195
Investment and rental income		555		202,010		40,040		.007		2,742		3,297
Fines and forfeitures		6.030								211.42		6.030
Other		1,426		11,601		173				1,876		15,076
TOTAL REVENUES		453,770		214,080		45,718		657		33,114		747,339
EXPENDITURES:												
Current:												
Executive, legislative, and judicial		10,640								1,009		11,649
Finance		50,719								24		50,743
Public safety		146,497								6,995		153,492
Building inspection		3,931										3,931
Public works		18,963										18,963
Recreation		736								1,014		1,750
Public lands and parks		19,726								732		20,458
Other departments		7,877										7,877
Grants		4,231										4,231
Education		-	3	337,939		44,679				7.75		382,618
Community development		-								20,066		20,066
Noncurrent:		-										
Capital outlays								3.038		1,600		4,638
Debt Service:												
Principal		41,680								2.663		44,343
Interest and other costs		24,693						463		1.4		25,170
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		329,693		337,939		44,679		3,501		34,117		749,929
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES												
OVER EXPENDITURES	_	124,077	- (123,859)		1,039		(2,844)		(1,003)	_	(2,590)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers in		2,414		125,892		994		-		407		129,707
Transfers out		(124,919)		(2,033)		(2,232)		7.7		(766)		(129,950)
Bond proceeds								39,345				39,345
Bond premium		-						2,125				2,125
Loan proceeds		-								250		250
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING		1000				T. Annu						1.00
SOURCES (USES)	_	(122,505)		123,859	_	(1,238)		41,470	_	(109)	_	41,477
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		1,572				(199)		38,626		(1,112)		38,887
						, (
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR,	-	(11,399)		_	_	2,187	_	940		60,806	_	52,534
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$	(9,827)	\$		\$	1,988	\$	39,566	\$	59,694	\$	91,421

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Fund (B-2)	\$	38,887
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		(4,825)
Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations.		
In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned.		1,523
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet maintenance and information technology, to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of certain interr service funds is reported with governmental activities.	al	
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment		
of long-term debt and related items.		1,547
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(44,934)
Change in net position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (A-2)	\$	(7,802)

Statement of Net Position-Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	В	Business-Type Activities-Enterprise Funds							tivities
	Water Supply Board		РРВА	Non-major School Lunch Program			Totals	Internal Servi	
ASSETS:									
Current assets:	\$ 4.883		25.200		4 000		22.000		5.996
Cash and cash equivalents			25,269	\$	1,936	\$	32,088	\$	5,990
Restricted cash	26,628		0.000				26,628		
Investments	0.004		8,698				8,698		
Restricted investments	6,261				100		6,261		8 9 4
Receivables, net	12,936				162		13,098		4,057
Restricted receivables	18						18		
Receivables- other governments					874		874		
Rentals receivable			486,863				486,863		
Due from other funds					409		409		30,183
Inventories	645						645		
Other assets	744						744		2,268
Total current assets	52,115		520,830		3,381		576,326		42,504
Noncurrent assets:									
Deferred gain on refunding			621				621		
Capital assets:									
Land	21,918						21,918		
Buildings and improvements	74,388						74,388		
Improvements other than buildings	270,994						270,994		
	30,450						30,450		
Machinery and equipment	80,408						80,408		
Construction in progress		_				_	478.158		
Notes as an employed the act of them	478,158						7.1 - 11.1 - 12.5		
Less accumulated depreciation	182,861	_				-	182,861	_	
Net capital assets	295,297						295,297		
Total noncurrent assets	295,297		621				295,918		
Total assets	347,412		521,451		3,381		872,244		42,504
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,104		1,732		1,159		6,995		866
Claims payable									10,642
Unearned revenue	1,997						1,997		1,015
Due to other funds	1,793				177		1,970		29,98
Line of credit	3,000						3,000		
Other	-1555		13,400				13,400		
Amounts payable from restricted assets	1,395						1,395		
Current portion of long-term debt and	1,200						Artise		
capital leases, net	3,818		25,663				29,481		
Total current liabilities	16,107		40,795		1,336		58,238		42,504
Noncurrent liabilities:									
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	74,269		A76 050				551,228		
Revenue bonds, net			476,959				4,053		
Net OPEB obligation Total noncurrent liabilities	4,053 78,322		476,959			_	555,281		
Total noncurrent liabilities	10,322	_	470,555	_	4.5		333,201	_	1,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	94,429		517,754		1,336		613,519		42,504
IET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets	217,210						217,210		
Restricted for Water Quality Protection	31,512						31,512		
Restricted for debt service			3,600				3,600		
Unrestricted	4,261		97		2,045		6,403		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 252,983		3,697	\$	2,045	S	258,725	S	

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position-Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities-Enterprise Funds Non-major									Governmental Activities	
		ter Supply Board	School Lunch PPBA Program				Totals	Internal Service Fund			
OPERATING REVENUES:	2	5. 531	υZ			1000	1	30,200	7.5	73.73	
Charges for sales and services	S	61,070	\$	40.000	\$	514	S	61,584	\$	97.119	
Lease receipts Other		-		18,500		14.610		18,500		2.323	
	_	61,070	_	20,020	_	7 79-7-7-	_	16,130		7,5007	
Total operating revenues	_	61,070	_	20,020	_	15,124	_	96,214	_	99,442	
OPERATING EXPENSES:											
Cost of sales and services		27,901		866		14,422		43,189			
Health claims				-		10000		200		99,443	
Administration		10,759		77				10.836			
Depreciation		12,264		-				12,264			
Total operating expenses		50,924		943		14,422		66,289		99.443	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		10,146		19,077		702		29,925		(1)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):											
Investment income		297		555				852		1	
Interest expense		(1,629)		(18,453)				(20,082)			
Total non-operating expenses		(1,332)		(17,898)				(19,230)		1	
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE											
CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS		8,814		1.179		702		10,695		-	
Capital grants and contributions		2.100						2,100			
Transfers in						243		243			
Transfers out	_	2,100		1-6	_	243	_	2,343	_		
		2,100				245		2,540			
Change in net position		10,914		1.179		945		13,038		-	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	_	242,069		2,518		1,100		245,687	_		
NET POSITION, ENDING	S	252,983	5	3,697	\$	2,045	S	258,725	S		

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

Statement of Cash Flows-Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

			ernmental ctivities				
		er Supply Board	PPBA	Non-major School Lunch Program	Totals		nal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from customers and other Cash received from intergovernmental sources Cash paid to vendors Cash paid to employees Net cash provided by (used for)	\$	62,070 \$ (24,499) (13,520)	43,194 1,520 (280)	15,075	105,661 16,595 (39,684) (13,996)	\$	99,233 (100,734
operating activities		24,051	44,434	91	68,576		(1,501
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfers Due from (to) other funds		1,251	(602)	243 (260)	(359) 991		2,407
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities		1,251	(602)	(17)	632		2,407
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of capital assets Interest paid on debt Proceeds from line of credit Repayment of long-term debt and capital leases Proceeds from long-term debt State housing aid receipts State housing aid transfer Capital grants		(41,314) (1,629) 3,000 (3,602) 29,200	(6,083) (18,556) (24,568)		(47,397) (20,185) 3,000 (28,170) 29,200		
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities		(12,245)	(49,207)		(61,452)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of investment securities Sale of investment securities Investment income Net cash provided by (used for)	_	(2.137)	555		(2,137) 852		,
investing activities		(1,840)	555	-	(1,285)	_	- 4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		11,217	(4,820)	74	6,471		90
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning	3	19,944	30,089	1,862	51,895		5,08
Ending	s	31,161 \$	25,269	s 1,936 S	58,366	s	5,996

Statement of Cash Flows-Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities-Enterprise Funds									rnmental tivities
		er Supply Board	Non-majo School Lur PPBA Program			Т	otals	Internal Service I		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating										
Activities		10.110		10.077		700		20.000		vis.
Operating income (loss)	\$	10,146	\$	19,077	5	702	S	29,925	S	(4)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:										
Depreciation		12,264						12,264		
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts		(1,321)						(1,321)		
Transfer		11,561		602				602		
Changes is assets and liabilities:				502				002		
Receivables		2,586		24,695		349		27,630		(209)
Inventories		(8)		12,000		19.0		(8)		14000
Other assets		(265)						(265)		
Due from other funds										
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		631		60		(960)		(269)		(1,291)
Due to other funds						30.30				4.6
Unearned revenue		18						18		
Net cash provided by (used in)									-	
operating activities	\$	24.051	5	44,434	8	91	5	68,576	S	(1.501)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position-Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	Re	etirement Plan	Pu	rpose Trust Funds	Agen	cy Fund
ASSETS						
Investments, at fair value:						
U.S. Government securities	\$	14,582				
Corporate and foreign bonds		37,222				
Corporate equity securities		195,537				
Mutual funds			\$	1,400		
Total investments		247,341		1,400		
Cash and cash equivalents	_	3,449		3	\$	1,979
Receivables:						
Loans receivable		26,158				
Other		59,111				58
Total receivables		85,269		*		58
Total assets		336,059		1,403		2,037
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		241				
Due to student groups						100
Other payables		33				1,937
Total liabilities		274		-	\$	2,037
NET ASSETS						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits						
and other purposes	\$	335,785	\$	1,403		

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position-Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Employee Retirement Plan		Private Purpose Trust Fund Funds		
ADDITIONS:						
Contributions:						
Employer	\$	58,145				
Employees		10,940				
Donations			\$	17		
Total contributions		69,085		17		
Investment Earnings						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments		31,707		197		
Interest		1,975				
Dividends		3,469				
Total investment earnings		37,151		197		
Total additions		106,236		214		
DEDUCTIONS:						
Benefits		95,402		24		
Administrative expenses		1,588				
Total deductions		96,990		24		
Change in net assets		9,246		190		
Net position - beginning		326,539		1,213		
Net position - ending	\$	335,785	\$	1,403		

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The City of Providence, Rhode Island (the "City") was incorporated in 1832. The City covers 18.5 square miles located in southeastern New England, at the head of the Narragansett Bay on the Atlantic sea coast. The City is approximately 45 miles from Boston and approximately 3 1/2 hours from New York by automobile or rail.

The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. A Home Rule Charter was adopted in November 1980 and became fully effective on January 3, 1983. The Mayor is elected by the voters of the City to a four-year term. City Council members are also elected to four-year terms, which coincide with the term of the Mayor. Most department heads and other City officials are appointed by the Mayor.

The City complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), including all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note.

In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 61. Under GASB Statement No. 61, a legally separate entity is required to be included as a component unit if it is fiscally dependent upon the primary government and there is a financial benefit or burden relationship present. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints the voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A potential component unit has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists:

- a. The primary government is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources.
- b. The primary government is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization.
- c. The primary government is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

The criteria has been considered and the blended component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational or financial relationships with the City.

Individual Component Unit Disclosure

The component unit provides services entirely or almost entirely to the City or otherwise exclusively or almost exclusively benefits the City, even though they do not provide services directly to it. The component unit has been reported as if it was part of the primary government through a method of inclusion known as blending. A description of the component unit, criteria for inclusion and its relationship with the City is as follows:

Providence Public Buildings Authority

The Providence Public Buildings Authority ("PPBA") was created by an act of the Rhode Island General Assembly and was empowered by resolution of the Providence City Council on August 13, 1987, and by resolution of the Public Finance Board, created under Section 42-10.11 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, on February 12, 1988. Membership is comprised of 5 members appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The PPBA is presented as a blended enterprise fund.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Individual Component Unit Disclosure (Continued)

Providence Public Buildings Authority (Continued)

The purpose of the PPBA is to acquire, construct, maintain, renovate, repair and operate public facilities and public equipment through the use of public financing for lease to the City. These activities allow the PPBA to provide for the conduct of the executive, legislative and judicial functions of the government. The PPBA is obligated to pay the principal and interest on any financing solely from the rents, revenues and receipts derived under the lease agreements with the City or from receipts on the disposition of the assets being financed. The PPBA's administrative expenses are paid on an annual basis by the lessee in the form of additional rent.

Complete financial statements of the PPBA can be obtained through the City of Providence Finance Department, City Hall, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.

The Providence Redevelopment Agency

The Providence Redevelopment Agency ("PRA") was formed on December 20, 1946 pursuant to R.I.G.L. 45-31 (the Act) by a duly enacted resolution of the City Council of the City. Under the Act, the PRA constitutes a body corporate and politic, exercising public and essential government functions, and having a distinct legal existence from the City. As such, the PRA has the authority to acquire, develop as a building site, administer, sell and lease property, has the power of eminent domain, and the power to issue bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness. The PRA does not have the power to levy taxes.

The PRA was created to eliminate and prevent blighted and substandard areas and replace such areas through redevelopment of well-planned, integrated stable, safe and healthful neighborhoods.

The Powers of the PRA are vested in eight members, including the Mayor of the City ex officio, five members appointed by the Mayor of the City and two members who are also members of the City Council, appointed by the City Council. All appointed members of the PRA must be resident electors of the City. The PRA is presented as a blended special revenue fund.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The City has implemented the following governmental accounting standards during fiscal year ended June 30, 2013:

- GASB Statement No. 60 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements.
- GASB Statement No. 61 The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.
- GASB Statement No. 62 Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements.
- GASB Statement No. 63 Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.

The City will adopt the following new accounting pronouncements in future years:

- GASB Statement No. 65 Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, effective for the Corporation's fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
- GASB Statement No. 66 Technical Corrections an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62, effective for the Corporation's fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

- GASB Statement No. 67 Financial Reporting of Pension Plans and amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, effective for the Corporation's fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
- GASB Statement No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, effective for the Corporation's fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.
- GASB Statement No. 69 Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations, effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.
- GASB Statement No. 70 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees, effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
- GASB Statement No. 71 Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

The impact of these pronouncements on the City's financial statements has not been determined.

Government-Wide Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment, Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment, Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations; therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year when levied for. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred as under accrual accounting, however, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due (matured).

Property taxes when levied for, intergovernmental revenue when eligibility requirements are met, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual (measurable) and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period, if available. All other revenue items, primarily permits and fees, are considered to be measurable only when cash is received by the City.

All proprietary funds utilize an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of net income, financial position and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items.

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds and the government's internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds, including both enterprise funds and internal service funds, include the cost of operations, maintenance, sales and service, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Revenues from charges for services of the Providence Water Supply Board are recognized on the accrual basis, net of estimated uncollectibles. Depending upon consumption, metered water sale customers are billed monthly, quarterly or annually for water usage. Large commercial customers and other local water suppliers are billed more frequently.

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which constitute its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a) Total assets and deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual, governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 5) Total assets and deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual, governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

- The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The School Fund accounts for operations of the Providence school system. Revenue is derived primarily from State and Federal Aid and transfers from the City.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

- The School Grants Fund accounts for federal, state, and private grants received and expended by the school system

-The Capital Projects Fund accounts for resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital assets for the housing and community improvement activities in the City.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The Water Supply Board accounts for the activities of the Providence Water Supply Board.
- The Providence Public Buildings Authority accounts for the activities related to acquisition, construction and leasing of capital assets to the City.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

- The Pension Trust Fund accounts for the activities of the City of Providence Employees Retirement System, which
 accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.
- The Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for resources legally held in trust for the benefit of individuals, organizations or other governments.
- The Agency Fund accounts for assets held by the City in a purely custodial capacity. Since agency funds are custodial in nature (i.e. assets equal liabilities), they do not involve the measurement of results of operations.
- The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of self-insurance and legal claims to individual funds.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Pension Plan Accounting

Employee Retirement Plan

The Employee Retirement Plan (Pension Trust Fund) is reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Employee contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized when due and the City has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Administrative costs are financed through investment earnings.

Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value, based on value of underlying assets.

The net pension obligation, the cumulative difference between annual pension cost and the City's contributions to the plan since 1986, is calculated on an actuarial basis consistent with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 27. Expenditures are recognized when they are paid or are expected to be paid with current available resources. The net pension obligation is recorded as a non-current liability in the government-wide financial statements.

Funding Policy

The City makes contributions at the discretion of management.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounting Estimates

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

Property taxes

The City's property tax is levied each year on July 1 based on the assessed property value, as of the prior December 31, for all real property, tangible property, equipment and motor vehicles located in the City. Assessed values of real property were established by the City Assessor's office at 100% of appraised market value based on 2003 State mandated statistical updated valuations less Homestead exemptions for up to five residential units. Assessed values of tangible property and equipment and motor vehicles are determined annually at 100% of market value, with a State mandated, 10-year phase-out on tangible inventory property and a \$6,000 exemption on motor vehicle assessments. Payments on the gross levy are due in equal quarterly installments in July, October, January, and April. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property when levied.

Cash equivalents

For purposes of the cash flow statement, the City considers certificates of deposits and highly liquid short-term investment funds with original maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents, including amounts reported as restricted.

Investments

Investments and pooled fixed income investments are stated at fair value, based on quoted market prices.

Inventories and prepaid assets

Proprietary fund inventory is stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory consists primarily of materials and supplies. Inventory is not maintained in governmental funds, but is recorded as an expenditure at the time of purchase. Inventory on hand at year-end is not material.

Any material payments to vendors that reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as all computer equipment and assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a range of \$5,000 to \$100,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital asset, as applicable.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets of the governmental activities are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	
Buildings	45
Building improvements	20
Public domain infrastructure	45
System infrastructure	30
Vehicles	6
Office equipment	7
Computer equipment	5
Machinery and equipment	15

Capital assets are reported as expenditures and no depreciation expense is reported in the governmental fund financial statements,

Property, plant and equipment of the business-type activities and proprietary funds are depreciated using the straightline method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Water Supply Board
Buildings, source of supply, structures, and	
improvements	5-75 years
Improvements other than buildings	3-75 years
Machinery and equipment	3-50 years

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds from project specific debt issued over the same period.

Self-Insurance

The City is self-insured in most areas of risk, subject to certain third-party "stop loss" coinsurance. Self-insured risks include general liability, property and casualty, workers' compensation, unemployment and employee health and life insurance claims. Claims incurred but not paid, including those which have not been reported, are accrued as long-term obligations in the government-wide and internal service fund financial statements. Obligations are paid out of the General Fund and the Internal Service Funds.

Allowance for Collection Losses

The allowance for possible loan losses is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb potential losses for outstanding loans. Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance is based on an evaluation of the portfolio, past loan loss experience and current economic conditions.

All trade and property tax receivables for governmental and proprietary funds are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles, totaling \$59,530 and \$1,465, respectively. The majority of amounts relates to property taxes and water usage. Amounts determined to be uncollectible are based on the type and age of the related receivable and the ability of the debtor to pay.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Under the terms of various contracts and policies, employees are granted vacation and sick leave based on length of service. The City's policy is to recognize the cost of vacation and sick leave in governmental funds when paid (matured). The liability for vacation and sick leave is recognized when earned in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. For governmental activities the general fund is used to satisfy this liability as it becomes due, while each enterprise fund accounts for all its settlement of business-type liabilities for compensated absences.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond proceeds, premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. Payments of bond principal are recognized as expenditures as it comes due.

Fund Equity and Net position

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets - This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce this category.

Restricted Net position - This category represents the net position of the City, which are restricted by outside parties or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net position or Deficits - This category represents the net position of the City, which do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt". Deficits require future funding.

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is classified into one of the following five categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned. These categories are defined below.

- (a) Nonspendable Fund Balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. "Not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.
- (b) Restricted Fund Balance includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed in the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Equity and Net position (Continued)

Unrestricted Net position or Deficits (Continued)

- (c) Committed Fund Balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts usually through city ordinance. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City of Providence and utilizes City Ordinances to vote on the City's budget and resolutions proposed by the various committees.
- (d) Assigned Fund Balance includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The intent should be expressed by (a) the governing body itself or (b) a body (a budget or finance committee) or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The City of Providence does not currently have a spending policy regarding the order in which restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances are spent when more than one amount is available for the expenditures incurred. Accordingly, by default, the City is following the policy prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54 which specifies that fund balance is reduced first by committed, then by assigned, then by unassigned when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which any unrestricted fund balance could be used.
- (e) Unassigned Fund Balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balances — total governmental funds and net position — governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$628,934 difference are as follows:

Bonds and notes payable	S	(547.741)
Add: premiums and discounts		722
Leases payable		(13,154)
Capital notes payable		(21,973)
Accrued interest payable		(4,623)
Compensated absences		(33,634)
Workers' compensation		(3.875)
Unspent PPBA bond proceeds		23,487
Claims and judgments		(28,143)
Andrew Control of the	(4)	
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental funds		
to arrive at net assets - governmental activities	.5	(628,934)

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund balances — total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this \$4,825 difference is as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Capital outlay - governmental funds	5	16,559
Depreciation expense		(21,384)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	\$	(4,825)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities." The details of this \$1,547 difference are as follows:

Long-Term Liabilities issued or incurred:		
Bond and note proceeds	5	(39.595)
Bond premium		(2,125)
Bond issuance cots		463
Principal repayments:		
General obligation bonds		38,128
Capital leases		3,342
Capital notes		1,085
Notes payable		249
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of		
governmental activities	\$	1,547

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this \$44,934 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$	(3,042)
Accrued interest		244
Deferred charges		(378)
Amortization of bond premium		(437)
Claims and judgments		(2,322)
Net pension obligation		(2,406)
Other post employment benefits		(36,593)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position	T	
of governmental activities	\$	(44,934)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Deposits

The City's custodial credit risk policy is in accordance with RI General Laws, Chapter 35-10.1, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State, shall at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100% of time deposits with maturities greater than sixty days. Any of these institutions which do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators will insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100% of deposits, regardless of maturities.

Investments

The City policy for pension investments is under the oversight of the Board of Investment Commissioners. The Board contracts with an investment advisory firm and approves any new investment vehicles presented by the consultant. The Board follows all applicable state statutes and Section 17-189 of the City Ordinance, which states, "The Board of Investment Commissioners is authorized and empowered to execute the disposition and investment of the funds which are within its control in any securities and investments as would be acquired by prudent persons of discretion and intelligence in these matters, who are seeking a reasonable income and the preservation of their capital."

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal investment policy for its pension funds that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The City's policy is to limit its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

Concentrations

The City's policy is to maintain a diversified portfolio to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits

This is the risk that, in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2013 \$46,361 of the city's bank balance of \$196,324 was uninsured and uncollateralized. (Amounts do not include PPBA, as such amounts cannot be separated.)

Investments

This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The City does not have a custodial credit risk policy.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued) Cash and Cash Equivalents Deposits with financial institutions 111,462 S PPBA deposits with financial institutions 25,269 Water Supply Board deposits with financial institutions 31,511 School Lunch Program deposits with financial institutions 1,936 Total cash and cash equivalents 170,178 Investments Non-major Governmental Funds Mutual Funds 27,039 Municipal Bonds 27,039 Private Purpose Trust Funds Mutual Funds 1,400 PPBA Investments 8,698 Guaranteed Investment Contracts 8,698 Water Supply Board

Equity Mutual Funds

U.S. Government Securities

Corporate and Foreign Bonds

Common and Preferred Stocks

Total investments

Total cash, cash equivalents and investments

Pension Trust Funds

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statement as follows:

34 (Continued)

6,261

14,582

37,222

195,537 247,341

290,739

460,917

^{*}These investments are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent, in the City's name.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Statement of Net Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	138,119
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		26,628
		164,747
Fiduciary Funds		
Cash and cash equivalents		5,431
		5,431
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	170,178
Investments		
Statement of Net Assets		
Investments	5	35,737
Restricted investments		6,261
		41,998
Fiduciary Funds		
Investments		248,741
Restricted investments		
		248,741
Total investments	\$	290,739

Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Information about the exposure of the entity's debt type investments to this risk using the segmented time distribution model is as follows:

			_	In	vest	ment Mat	uriti	es (in Yea	rs)		
	Fair Value		Le	ss Than	in 1-5			6-10		Over	
Type of Investment			nt Value I Year		Years		Years		10 Years		
U.S. Government Securities	\$	14,582	\$		\$	14,160	\$	422			
Corporate and Foreign Bonds		37,222		1.763		14,101		12,088	\$	9,270	
PPBA-Guaranteed Investment	3	8,698						3,257		5,441	
TOTAL	\$	60,502	\$	1,763	\$	28,261	\$	15,767	\$	14,711	

35

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating of a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure. Presented below is the minimum rating as required for each debt type investment:

Average Rating			unicipal Bonds	Gu Inv	PPBA- aranteed estment ontracts
AAA	\$	1,670	\$ - 0.		
AA+	Ψ	6,530			
AA		812			
AA-		1,691		\$	3,258
A+		1,158			
A		2,451			
A-		4,942			5,440
BBB+		2,909			
BBB		3,078			
BBB-		2,486			
BB+		570			
BB		216			
BB-		519			
B+		91			
В					
B-					
CCC-					
Unrated		8,099			
	\$	37,222	\$ -	\$	8,698

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

4. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

As of June 30, 2013, inter-fund receivables and payables that resulted from various inter-fund transactions were as follows (in thousands):

		Due from ther Funds	Due to her Funds	
General Fund	\$	44,753	\$ 49,749	
School Fund		24,918	7,770	
School Grants		699	14,786	
Capital Projects		200	4	
Non-Major Governmental Funds		20,077	16,983	
Water Supply Board			1,793	
School Lunch Program		409	177	
Internal Service Fund		30,183	29,981	
Tota	1 \$	121,239	\$ 121,239	

Amounts owed among funds result principally from timing of payments to the City's general fund of \$44 million, payments to the City's health insurance and legal claims fund of \$30.1 million, and amounts owed to the school fund for current year expenditures of \$24.9 million. All of these amounts were paid subsequent to year-end. All other amounts owed are expected to be paid within one year.

Interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	nsfers from her Funds	ransfers to ther Funds
General Fund	\$ 2,414	\$ 124,919
School Fund	125,892	2,033
School Grants	994	2,232
School lunch	243	-
Non-Major Governmental Funds	407	766
Total	\$ 129,950	\$ 129,950

The most significant transfer in fiscal year 2013 was the appropriated operating subsidy from the City's general fund to the school fund.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows: (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 46,865	\$	\$ 97	\$ 46,768
Construction in progress-City	8,888	1,808	5,205	5,491
Construction in progress-PPBA	23,380	4,869	6,145	22,104
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	79,133	6,677	11,447	74,363
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	190,006	11,314	11,183	190,137
Improvements other than buildings	23,594	9,463		33,057
Machinery and equipment	82,921	6,891	14,401	75,411
Infrastructure	278,758	128	-	278,886
Building - leases-PPBA	414,659	6,145	~	420,804
Total capital assets being depreciated	989,938	33,941	25,584	998,295
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	70,739	2,106	5,455	67,390
Improvements other than buildings	10,391	1,015	-	11,406
Machinery and equipment	67,402	5,433	14.194	58,641
Infrastructure	172,599	3,470		176,069
Building - leases	63,807	9,360		73,167
Total accumulated depreciation	384,938	21,384	19,649	386,673
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	605,000	12,557	5,935	611,622
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 684,133	\$ 19,234	\$ 17,382	\$ 685,985
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 21,917	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 21.918
Construction in progress-City	63,796	39,478	41,548	61,726
Other land improvements	18,682		-	18,682
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	104,395	39,479	41,548	102,326
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	69,296	5,092	9	74,388
Improvements other than buildings	234,158	36,836	>	270,994
Machinery and equipment	28,995	1,455		30,450
Total capital assets being depreciated	332,449	43,383	Ü	375,832
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	39,812	6,363		46,175
Improvements other than buildings	102,243	5,019	8	107,262
Machinery and equipment	24,921	882	16	25,803
Leased assets	3,621			3,621
Total accumulated depreciation	170,597	12,264	~	182,861
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	161,852	31,119	-	192,971

Reclassification

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

5. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The leased assets reported in the table above represent assets, principally buildings and related improvements, leased by the City from the Providence Public Building Authority. For the government-wide statements, the capital assets and related PPBA debt is presented principally in the governmental activities column and the related transactions are eliminated.

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

Executive, legislative and judicial	\$ 6
Finance	121
Public safety	1,818
Public works	3,608
Recreation	5
Public lands and parks	1,558
Other departments	11,209
Education	3,059
Building Leases	
Total depreciation expense	\$ 21,384

6. UNEARNED REVENUE

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds and governmental activities report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At year-end, the various components of unearned revenue reported in governmental funds and governmental activities were as follows:

F	nearned Revenue
5	20,759
	2,975
	2,906
	36
	2,342
	8,777
S	37,795

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

		eginning Balance	1	ncreases	D	ecreases	Ending Balance		Within ne Year
Governmental activities									
Bonds payable:									
General obligation bonds	\$	73,815	\$	39,345	\$	7,499 \$	105,661	\$	7,444
Revenue bonds		68,860		-		2,926	65,934		3,021
Special obligation tax increment		12,585				3,135	9,450		5,110
Total bonds payable		155,260		39,345		13,560	181,045		15,575
Notes payable		2,776		250		249	2,777		303
Capital leases		16,496				3,342	13,154		3,491
Capital notes		23,058				1,085	21,973		1,130
Total bonds and notes payable		197,590		39,595		18,236	218,949		20,499
Deferred items from refunding		(3,284)				(2,562)	(722)		(437)
Other Long-Term Liabilities:									
Claims and judgments		41,261		1,399			42,660		42,660
Compensated absences		30,592		27,016		23,974	33,634		3,363
Net pension obligation		149,478		2,406			151,884		-
Other post employment liability		132,625		36,593			169,218		-
Total other long-term liabilities	_	353,956		67,414		23,974	397,396		46,023
Governmental activity long-term liabilities									
before PPBA reclassification	_	548,262		107,009		39,648	615,623	Ш	66,085
PPBA Debt	_	388,487				24,568	363,919		25,663
Government activity									
long-term liabilities	\$	936,749	\$	107,009	\$	64,216 \$	979,542	\$	91,748

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

	Beginning Balance		Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance		e Within ne Year
Business-type activities:									
Bonds payable:									
Revenue bonds - water	\$	52,489	\$	29,200	\$	3,602	\$	78,087	\$ 3,818
PPBA - CITY		388,487				24,568		363,919	25,663
Total bonds		440,976		29,200		28,170		442,006	29,481
PPBA- net bond premium	_	1,906				118		1,788	118
PPBA - PAP Loans*		136,915						136,915	-
Other post employment liability		2,575		1,478				4,053	14
Business-type activity									
long-term liabilities	\$	582,372	\$	30,678	\$	28,288		584,762	29,599
Less PPBA Eliminations							_	(502,622)	(25,781)
Business-type activity long-term liabilities							\$	82,140	\$ 3,818

^{* -} Amount represents internal loans between the City and the PPBA and is therefore eliminated on the entitywide statements. The \$138,703 difference between business type PPBA eliminations and governmental PPBA eliminations consists of \$136,915 of PAP loans between the City and PPBA and \$1,788 of net bond premium.

The Water Supply Board long-term debt is general obligation debt of the City. However, because it is the intent of the City to have the Board meet the debt service requirements of this debt, such amounts are recorded in the enterprise funds of the City. Similarly, debt of the PPBA that will be met by the Water Supply Board has been recorded as the Water Supply Board's debt.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND Notes to Financial Statements

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Debt service requirements for bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2013 were as follows:

		Gove	ernm	ental Act	iviti	es	PPBA							Total Go	ovei	rnment Ent	ity-	-Wide
	P	rincipal	I	nterest		Total	_ P	rincipal	I	nterest		Total	P	rincipal		Interest		Total
2014	\$	15,575	\$	8,015	\$	23,590	\$	25,663	\$	17,486	\$	43,149	\$	41,238	\$	25,501	\$	66,739
2015		15,968		7,613		23,581		26,493		16,336		42,829		42,461		23,949		66,410
2016		15,822		6,898		22,720		27,017		15,142		42,159		42,839		22,040		64,879
2017		12,950		6,195		19,145		28,287		13,850		42,137		41,237		20,045		61,282
2018		13,510		5,604		19,114		27,786		12,561		40,347		41,296		18,165		59,461
2019-2023		49,955		19,797		69,752		119,548		44,663		164,211		169,503		64,460		233,963
2024-2028		40,200		8,967		49,167		87,180		19,765		106,945		127,380		28,732		156,112
2029-2033		17,065		1,683		18,748		21,945		1,756		23,701		39,010		3,439		42,449
2034-2038						4		+		-		-		-		- 2		-
2039-2043		5								-		-		~				
	\$	181,045	\$	64,772	\$	245,817	\$	363,919	\$	141,559	\$	505,478	\$	544,964	\$	206,331	\$	751,295

			Bi	isiness-Ty	pe A	Activities	
			ARR	A Principa	1		
	1	Principal	For	rgiveness	1	Interest	Total
2014	\$	29,481	\$	(284)	\$	19,125	\$ 48,322
2015		30,588		(307)		18,262	48.543
2016		31,314		(372)		17,109	48,051
2017		31,845		(186)		15,307	46,966
2018		29,026		(78)		13,248	42,196
2019-2023		138,240		(996)		53,059	190,303
2024-2028		107,580		(1,138)		25,685	132,127
2029-2033 2034-2038		40,339		(1,182)		4,557 322	43,714 3.686
		442,006		(4,772)	1	166,674	603,908
Less amount representing the PPBA		363,919		-		141,559	505,478
the PPBA	\$	78.087	\$	(4,772)	\$	25,115	\$ 98,430

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Bonds Payable

Total interest expense paid on general long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2013 was approximately \$27,000.

	Date of Issue	Amount Issued	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Reti	rements	Balance June 30, 201	13
December 2001- Taxable	12/1/2007	\$ 13,000	3.00-6.84%	1/15/2026	\$ 9,890		\$	455	\$ 9,4	435
Judgement Bond	8/1/2000	\$ 6,825	4.75-5.375%	8/15/2015	2,450			560	1,8	890
Refunding Bonds 2001	12/1/2001	\$ 21,620	3.0-5.5%	1/15/2013	1,890			1,890		
Revenue Refunding Bonds 2005 Series A	3/1/2005	\$ 67,315	3.0-5.0%	4/1/2029	53,425			2,475	50,9	950
GO Refunding Bonds 2004 Series A	9/16/2004	\$ 34,395	2,5-5.5%	7/15/2019	21,330			2,265	19,0	065
GO Refunding Bonds 2004 Series B	9/16/2004	\$ 12,135	2.37-5.41%	7/15/2019	7,710			805	6,9	905
Special Obligation Bonds Series E	6/1/2006	\$ 24,465	4-5%	6/1/2016	12,585			3,135	9,4	450
Refunding Bonds 2010 Series A	12/21/2010	\$ 30,545	4.625-5%	6/30/2026	30,545				30,5	545
PRA Taxable Lease Revenue Bonds 2010 Series 1	8/27/2010	\$ 12,600	4.15%	10/15/2018	11.136			1,524	9,6	612
PRA Taxable Lease Revenue Bond 2010 Series 1	6/30/2011	\$ 3,145	4.90%	6/30/2021	3,095			50	3,0	045
PRA Taxable Lease Revenue Bond 2010 Series 2	6/30/2010	\$ 1,605	3.30%	6/30/2015	1,204			401		803
GO Road Bond 2013 Series A	1/15/2013	5 39,345	5.00%	1/15/2033		\$ 39,345			\$ 39,3	345
Total governmental activities bonds payable					\$ 155,260	\$ 39,345	\$	13,560	\$ 181,0)45

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Bonds Payable (continued)

	Date of	Amo		Maturity	Balance		1.1.12	n.		alance
D. D. J.	Issue	Issi	ed Rate	Date	June 30, 2012	· At	Additions		tirements	 20, 2013
Revenue Bonds	9777458			********	\$ 52,489		29,200	\$	3,602	\$ 78,087
1995 Series B	6/1/1995	4	,500 4.70-7.10%						560	1,220
1996 Series B	12/1/1996		,225 5.375-6.50%		7,590				1,355	6,235
1998 Series A	5/1/1998	\$ 28	,270 3.85-5.10%	12/1/2018	12,095				1,475	10,620
1999 Series A	7/1/1999	\$ 39	,750 4.10-5.5%	12/1/2019	20,750				2,145	18,605
2001 Series A	12/1/2001	\$ 5	,995 3.25-5.125%	12/1/2021	6,305				500	5,805
2003 Series A	3/1/2003	\$ 31	,000 2.5-5.0%	12/1/2023	21,140				1,395	19,745
2003 Series B	6/1/2003	\$ 31	,000 3.0-5.0%	12/1/2023	21,245				1,425	19,820
2006 Series A	9/1/2006	\$ 60	,000 4.0-5.0%	5/1/2027	50,785				2,355	48,430
2007 Series A	11/7/2007	\$ 75	,000 3.75-5.5%	5/15/2028	67,110				2,865	64,245
2007 Series B	11/7/2007	\$ 16	,470 3.75-5.5%	5/15/2021	11,335				1,080	10,255
2007 Series C	12/20/2007	\$ 75	,000 3.5-5.0%	5/15/2028	66,805				2,930	63,875
2009 Series A	6/30/2009	\$ 12	,000 6.25%	6/30/2021	9,981				824	9,157
2009 Series B	6/30/2009	\$ 1	,000 5.01%	6/30/2014	481				208	273
2009 Series A QSCB	12/30/2009	\$ 22	,320 1.92%	6/15/2025	19,360				1,480	17,880
2010 Series 1	11/15/2010	\$ 19	500 4.25%	12/1/2018	16,260				2,216	14,044
2011 Series A	4/28/2011	\$ 35	,000 3.0-5.875%	6/15/2026	33,520				1,755	31,765
2010 Series A QSCB	12/7/2010	\$ 12	,280 2.51%	5/15/2029	12,280					12,280
2010 Series B QSCB	12/7/2010	\$ 9	665 2.51%	5/15/2029	9,665					9,665
Total business-type activities bonds payable					\$ 440,976	\$	29,200	\$	28,170	\$ 442,006

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND Notes to Financial Statements

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Capital Notes

Date of Issue	Amount Issued	Interest Rate	Maturity Date		Balance ne 30, 2012	A	dditions	Re	tirement	-	Balance e 30, 2012
4/1/2003 5/1/2006	23,655 6,857	1.70 - 4.25% 5.34 - 5.56%	2013 2036	s	16,200 6,858			S	1,085	S	15,115 6,858
				s	23,058	s	- Lo	s	1,085	\$	21,973

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Notes Payable

At June 30, 2013, the City had notes outstanding relating to planning and development activities. These notes included \$2,766 of Section 108 loans payable through 2032 with interest rates ranging from .2% to 7.18%; \$175 was paid in 2013.

PPBA Eliminations

The Providence Public Building Authority (PPBA) issues long-term bonds for the acquisition and construction of capital assets. Upon acquisition or completion, these capital assets are leased to the City. Because the PPBA is included as a blended component unit in the accompanying statements, the capital assets and related debt are reported as part of the governmental activities and business-type activities columns in the government-wide statements as presented below. The respective amounts in the PPBA statements have been eliminated in the business-type activities column in order to properly reflect the debt and assets. The annual requirements to amortize the debt payable at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

		C	ily	
	T	rincipal		Interest
2014	5	25,663	\$	17,486
2015		26,493		16,336
2016		27.017		15,142
2017		28,287		13,850
2018		27,786		12,561
2019-2023		119,548		44,663
2024-2028		87,180		19,765
2029-2032		21,945		1,756
	5	363,919	3	141,559

The City and the Water Supply Board entered into lease agreements with the PPBA relating to various capital projects. In connection with these lease agreements, the PPBA issued revenue bonds that will be repaid by the Water Board with the \$0.01 per hundred gallons Water Quality Protection Charge. The City repays the PPBA as lease payments from general revenues. The PPBA debt to be repaid by the proprietary funds has been shown as debt in those funds' financial statements. PPBA debt to be repaid by the City is presented as debt of the governmental activities in the government-wide statement of net position.

Debt Limit

Except as explained below, under Rhode Island law, the City may not, without special statutory authorization, incur any debt which would increase its aggregate indebtedness not otherwise excepted by law to an amount greater than 3% of the taxable property of the City. Deducted from the computation of aggregate indebtedness is the amount of any borrowing in anticipation of taxes authorized by law and the amount of any sinking funds maintained by the City. The current outstanding debt of the City subject to the 3% debt limit is \$41.2 million and the current 3% debt limit of the City is \$321.5 million based on taxable property as of December 31, 2012, of approximately \$10.7 billion, leaving a remaining borrowing capacity of approximately \$280.3 million.

The State of Rhode Island General Assembly (General Assembly) may, by special act permit the City to incur indebtedness outside the 3% debt limit. Bonds issued either within the 3% debt limit or by special legislation adopted by the General Assembly authorizing the City to incur debt are subject to referendum by the electors of the City. On June 30, 2013, the total outstanding debt of the City issued outside the 3% debt limit was \$65.9 million, excluding water bonds and sewer bonds that are deemed self-supporting.

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Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Debt Limit (Continued)

In addition to debt authorized within the 3% debt limit and debt authorized by special act of the General Assembly, Rhode Island General Laws Section 45-12-11 authorizes the State Director of Administration, upon petition by a municipality, to authorize such municipality to incur indebtedness in excess of the 3% debt limit whenever the Director shall determine that the sums appropriated by the municipality or its funds available are insufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the municipality. The City has not requested the State Director of Administration to authorize indebtedness of the City under Section 45-12-11.

Bond Anticipation Notes

The City had no bond anticipation transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

8. LEASE COMMITMENT

Property and equipment carried at approximately \$98,000 with approximately \$97,000 in accumulated depreciation, in the governmental activities is being acquired under capital lease arrangements.

The City is obligated under various capital and operating leases to make the following aggregate annual lease payments (in thousands): Lease expenditures approximated \$2,030 for fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Op	erating	Capital		
\$	2,030	5	3,899	
	2,030		3,135	
	2,030		2,369	
	2,030		4,870	
\$	8,120		14,273	
			1,119	
		5	13,154	
	S S	2,030 2,030 2,030	\$ 2,030 \$ 2,030 2,030 2,030	

Sale-Leaseback

During fiscal year 2010, the City entered into a sale-leaseback transaction involving certain streetlights within the City. The transaction resulted in the City receiving \$14.5 million in payments and committing to a future stream of lease payments.

9. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND RELATED LIABILITIES

The State of Rhode Island enacted the Public Drinking Water Protection Act of 1987 (the Act) that empowers suppliers of public drinking water to levy a surcharge (the Water Quality Protection Surcharge) of \$0.01 per hundred gallons of water for all customers. The Act was amended numerous times and effective July 1, 2002, the surcharge increased to \$0.0292 per hundred gallons of water for all customers. In addition to the increase, the Water Supply Board will retain 36.1% of the surcharge in its Water Quality Protection fund, remit 57% to the State Water Resources Board and retain 6.9% for general operations.

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Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

9. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND RELATED LIABILITIES (Continued)

The restricted assets are pooled with the cash and cash equivalents and investments of other funds maintained by the City. The earnings from pooled cash and cash equivalents and investments are allocated in proportion to each funds' balance.

10. FUND EQUITY

The following non-major fund had a deficit as of June 30, 2013:

Gover	rnmental:	
S	kating Rink	\$ 55

This deficit is expected to be eliminated through transfers from the City's general fund and from other revenue sources.

As stated in Note 1, Fund Balance may be classified as one of five categories: Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, or Unassigned. Committed Fund Balance represents that amount of fund balance which can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. The City's Council is considered to be the highest level of decision making authority. In accordance with the City Charter, the Council votes on the annual budget and on any resolutions proposed by the Committees. The passage of the Council's annual budget and proposed resolutions may result in the commitment of fund balance.

The City of Providence does not currently have a spending policy regarding the order in which restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances are spent when more than one amount is available for the expenditures incurred. Accordingly, by default, the City is following the policy prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54 which specifies that fund balance is reduced first by committed, then by assigned, then by unassigned when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which any unrestricted fund balance could be used. In all situations, the City considers restricted fund balance to be used first when available and when expenditures are incurred that meet the requirements of the restricted fund balance.

At June 30, 2013 Non-Spendable Fund Balance consisted of the following:		
Loans receivable	\$	19,644
Trust agreements		288
	-	19,932
At June 30, 2013 Restricted Fund Balance consisted of the following:		
Public lands and parks		821
Law enforcement and fire prevention		1,389
Education		1,988
Federal programs		12,688
Trust agreements		14,614
Various future capital projects		39,566
Total Restricted Fund Balance		71,066
At June 30, 2013 Committed Fund Balance consisted of the following:		
Committed for various capital projects		9,290
Committed for public lands and parks		978
Total Committed Fund Balance	S	10,268

The Water Supply Board has restricted net position of \$18 million at June 30, 2013. This represents the excess of restricted assets over liabilities payable from restricted assets unexpended water quality protection revenue.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM 11.

The City contributes to two defined benefit pension plans - the Employees' Retirement System of the City of Providence (ERS), a single employer plan; and the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (the System), a costsharing multiple employer plan. The ERS is presented in the accompanying financial statements as a pension trust fund. A separate financial statement is not issued. The System is not included in the basic financial statements.

Employees' Retirement System of the City of Providence (ERS) (a)

· Plan Description and Contribution Information

Membership of the ERS plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2012, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	3,098
Active plan members	
Vested	1,805
Non-vested	1,328
	6,231

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2012

Actuarial cost method Individual entry age method

Amortization cost method Approximate level percent of payroll-open

Remaining amortization period 28 years

Asset valuation method 5-year smoothed market value

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 8.25% Inflation rate 3%

Projected salary increases 2012-2013 - 0% Thereafter - 3.5%

Cost of living adjustments No COLA for next 10 years, 3% thereafter (previously 3%-6%)

Plan Description

ERS is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers most management employees of the City, except school teachers. The Plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) are provided to retirees and beneficiaries at varying percentages ranging from 0% to 6%. Benefits are paid at varying amounts not to exceed 100% of final compensation for Class A (city) employees or 75% of final compensation for Class B (police and fire). Final compensation is the average of the highest three years of base compensation including longevity pay earned by a member during his total service as an employee.

ERS is governed by an Employee Retirement Board provided by the Providence Home Rule Charter. The ERS consists of elected officials, management and employee representation and provides for establishing rules and regulations and is responsible for the administration and operation of the city employee retirement system.

Contributions

Class A members and police officers are required to contribute 8% of their salary to the Plan. Class B members, other than police officers, are required to contribute 9.5% of their salary to the Plan. The Mayor and City Council contribute to the Plan at a rate of \$350 per year. Additionally, the City shall contribute from time to time amounts sufficient with the contributions of elected officials to provide the special pensions granted to them. The City's contributions to the ERS for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$58,145, \$48,454, and \$56,333, respectively.

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Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

11. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Continued)

(a) Employees' Retirement System of the City of Providence (ERS) (Continued)

Funded Status of Plan

The required supplementary information, which follows the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing overtime relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Listed below are the details of the funding progress of the ERS with a valuation date of June 30, 2012, which is the most recent report available.

Actuarial value of assets	\$ 383,881
Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 1,142,494
Unfunded (excess) actuarial accrued liability	\$ 758,613
Funded ratio	33.60%
Annual covered payroll	\$ 131,946
UALL (excess) as a percentage of payroll	666.78%

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation (NPO)

The City's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to ERS for the current and two preceding years were as follows:

	F	FY 2013		FY 2012		Y 2011
Annual required contribution	\$	58,145	\$	58,929	\$	56,380
Interest on NPO		12,332		11,229		11,200
Amortization of NPO		(9,926)		(8,341)		(7,899)
Annual pension cost		60,551	ī	61,817		59,681
Contributions made		(58,145)		(48,454)		(56,333)
Increase in net pension obligation		2,406		13,363		3,348
Net pension obligation, beginning of year		149,478		136,115		132,767
Net pension obligation, end of year	5	151,884	\$	149,478	\$	136,115
Percentage of annual pension cost contributed		96.03%		78.38%		94.39%

(b) Employees Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island

Employees' Retirement System (ERS) - Defined Benefit Plan

Effective July 1, 2012, the State administered retirement system which covers local teachers and certain municipal employees was modified to include both defined benefit and defined contribution plan components.

Plan Description

All full-time teachers, principals, school nurses and certain other school officials (including the superintendent) in the City's school system must participate in ERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (the "System"). The plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits (as well as annual cost of living allowances if certain conditions have been met) as outlined in Chapters 36-10 and 16-16 of the Rhode Island General Laws (RIGL). The benefits may be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

11. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Continued)

(b) Employees Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Continued)

Funding Policy

The funding policy is outlined in RIGL sections 16-16-22 and 36-10-2 (which can be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly). Active plan members must contribute 3.75% of his/her compensation. The City and the State are collectively required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate expressed as a percentage of total compensation paid to the active membership. The employer contribution is split and paid 40% by the State and 60% by the City with the exception of teachers who work in federally funded programs where 100% is paid by the City and reimbursed by the federal government. For fiscal 2013, the total employer rate was 19.29% (7.88% State share and 11.41% local share). The State share of the employer contribution rate includes the total cost of prior contribution deferrals which was .28% for fiscal 2013.

The City contributed approximately \$16.2 million, \$17.9 million, and \$15.1 million during the fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, equal to 100% of the actuarially required contributions for those respective years. For financial reporting purposes, the State's share of contributions are reflected as on behalf-payments and are included as both revenue and expenditures in the accompanying financial statements. The on-behalf contributions for the defined benefit plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 amounted to approximately \$11.1 million.

The System issues an annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for all of the plans it administers. The reports can be obtained at www.ersri.org

Teachers Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Plan Description

Employees participating in the defined benefit plan(s), as described above, also participate in a defined contribution plan of the Employees' Retirement System as authorized by General Law Chapter 36-10.3. The defined contribution plan is established under IRS section 401(a) and is administered by TIAA-CREF and the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (the System). Employees may choose among various investment options available to plan participants.

Employee contributions are immediately vested while employer contributions are vested after three years of contributory service. Contributions required under the plan by both the employee and employer are established by the General Laws, which are subject to amendment by the General Assembly.

Amounts in the defined contribution plan are available to participants in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service guidelines for such plans.

Plan Funding Policy

The funding policy is outlined in RIGL chapter 36-1.3 (which can be amended by the Rhode Island General Assembly). Active plan members must contribute 5% of his or her compensation and the City is required to contribute 1%. The plan members and the City contributed approximately \$7.2 million and \$940, respectively, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

The System issues an annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for all of the plans it administers. The reports can be obtained at www.ersri.org

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

11. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Continued)

(b) Employees Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (Continued)

Although the City is required to contribute 3% towards the plan for certified teachers, the City receives reimbursement from the State of Rhode Island for 0.4% of 1% of the required contributions. For financial reporting purposes, the State's share of the contribution is reflected as on-behalf payments and is included as both revenue and expenditures in the accompanying financial statements. The on-behalf contributions for the defined contribution plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 amounted to approximately \$500.

(c) Other City Pension Costs

The City is required to make contributions to the National Pension Plan of the Laborers' International Union of North America, a multi-employer plan. The pension cost charged to the general fund for these purposes amounted to \$3.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2013.

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The City's Post-Employment Medical Benefit Plan is a single-employer defined benefit postretirement health insurance program administered by the City. The City provides for a portion of the lifetime health care benefits to substantially all retired employees and their spouses. Health care benefits were paid to approximately 3,665 retired participants and spouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and are paid substantially on a pay as you go basis. Health care benefits are provided through the City's self-insured health insurance program covering both active and retired employees. The financial activity of these programs is reported as an internal service fund. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report. These benefits are provided for and amended under various provisions of Rhode Island General Law, City Ordinances and the terms of collective bargaining agreements.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended through provisions of Rhode Island General Law, City Ordinances and through collective bargaining. The required contribution is based on pay as you go financing requirements. For fiscal year 2013 the City contributed approximately \$36,175 to the health insurance program on behalf of retirees. Plan members contributed approximately \$3,211 or 8.2% of the total contributed. The plan can cover 100% of the costs of the benefit, however, retirees and their spouses are potentially required to fund a portion of the Plan costs depending upon the class an employee has been assigned and their date of hire. Current employee co-share for the retiree health insurance benefit requires a co-share of .01 of final average salary with a maximum limit of \$400.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

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

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Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Continued)

\$ 73,860
5,408
(5,022)
74,246
36,175
38,071
135,200
\$ 173,271
\$

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2013 and the two preceding years were as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual PEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed		Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2013	\$ 74,246	48.72%	\$	173,271
6/30/2012	\$ 70,635	47.91%	\$	135,200
6/30/2011	\$ 64,437	46.57%	8	98,408

Funding Status and Schedule of Funding Progress

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability was determined using the level dollar thirty year open amortization basis.

Actuarial Valuation Date	V	etuarial alue of Assets (a)		Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)		Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)		Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b)-(a)]/(c)
7/1/2012	\$	1.5	\$	1,190,552	\$	1,190,552	0.10%	\$	260,546	456.95%
7/1/2011	\$	4	\$	1,149,115	\$	1,149,115	0.10%	\$	266,731	430.81%
7/1/2010	.0	1.040	6	1,212,615	0	1,211,575	0.09%	e.	267,593	452.77%

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

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Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

In the July 1, 2012 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.0% rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is a blended rate of the expected long-term investment returns on plan assets and on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 9% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5% after five years. Both rates included a 3.5% inflation assumption (formerly 4.5%). The actuarial value of the assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payrolls on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2012, was 30 years.

13. CONTINGENCIES

The City is involved in numerous lawsuits, claims and grievances arising in the normal course of business, including claims for property damage, personal injury and personnel practices, disputes over property condemnation proceedings and suits contesting the legality of certain taxes. In the opinion of City officials, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the City's basic financial statements. Included in the government-wide financial statements is a provision for claims that are deemed probable.

The City participates in a number of federally-assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. In the opinion of City officials, liabilities resulting from such disallowed expenditures, if any, will not be material to the accompanying basic financial statements.

The City is committed under contracts for outstanding projects approximating \$4.1 million as of June 30, 2013.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City leases certain properties from the PPBA. The estimated future minimum lease payments required under these agreements coincide with the principal and interest payments on bonds issued by the PPBA. The leases terminate between 2014 and 2028, The City, in turn, subleases a portion of this property to the School Department. At the expiration of the leases, the City, at its option, can purchase the properties for a nominal amount (see Notes 5 and 7).

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is self-insured in most areas of risk; due to "stop loss" insurance, the city is responsible for a maximum of \$1,000 per claimant per year for health care claims. Self-insured risks include general liability, property and casualty, workers' compensation, unemployment and employee health and life insurance claims. The City does, however, purchase commercial insurance for all buildings leased from the PPBA. The City's Counsel defends the City in any lawsuits that arise from the normal course of operations. At no time during the past three years have insurance settlements exceeded coverage.

The City's health insurance program provides coverage to the City's employees and retirees through Healthmate and Blue Cross - Blue Shield of Rhode Island (BCBS). In 1997, the City first went to a self-insured program with BCBS and United Health Care. BCBS and United Health Care act as third-party agents for the City in the payment of the various claim plans used by the City. Costs incurred for the operation of BCBS and United Health Care plans are accounted for in an internal service fund. Costs to the City are paid by all funds based on "working rates" established by a third party medical consultant.

The City is required to record liabilities for self-insured claims if it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonable estimated. The City has established a liability based on historical trends of previous years, where available, and attorney's estimates of pending matters and lawsuits in which the City is involved.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

15. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Changes in the risk management liability for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 are below. Legal claims and incurred but not reported claims for health benefits are recorded in the City's internal service fund. Accrued workers' compensation claims are recorded on the entity-wide statements. This schedule presents the activity for all self-insured risks.

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	2013	2012
Beginning of year	\$41,261	\$38,035
Incurred claims	99,443	104,362
Less: payments of claims attributable to events of both the current and prior fiscal years:		
Health, legal and workers' compensation	98,044	101,136
Total	\$ 42,660	\$41,261
Legal claims	\$33,154	\$32,642
Health – IBNR	5,631	4,972
Workers' compensation	3,875	3,647
Total	\$ 42,660	\$41,261

(Concluded)

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information General Fund Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Budgeted	d Amo	unts			Veni	ance With	
Revenues and Transfers	(Original		Final		Actual	Final Budget Positive/ (Negative)		
Tan zamana k									
Tax revenues: Property taxes	\$	316,911	S	316,911	\$	319,047	\$	2,136	
Interest on overdue taxes	Ψ	5,500	Ψ	5,500	Ψ	5.011	Ψ	(489)	
	\equiv	322,411		322,411		324,058		1,647	
Payments in lieu of taxes		23,465		23,465		25,645		2,180	
Tax stabilization plans		5,222		5,222		5,222			
State revenue		37,592		37,592		37,759		167	
Fines		8,068		8,068		5,698		(2,370)	
Rents		20		20				(20)	
Investment interest		25		25		4 404		59	
Miscellaneous	_	200 74,592		74,592		1,401 75,809		1,201	
	-	74,592	_	74,592		75,609		1,217	
Executive, legislative, and judicial						45		15	
Mayor's Office Law Department						15		15	
City clerk		15		15		20		5	
Probate court		161		161		136		(25)	
Housing court		23		23		67		44	
•	\equiv	199		199		239		40	
Finance:									
City collector		725		725		686		(39)	
City controller		-		- 5		79		79	
City assessor Personnel		481		481		375		(106)	
T Gradinici	=	1,206		1,206		1,140		(66)	
Public safety:									
Commissioner of public safety		60		60		59		(1)	
Police department		641		641		2,896		2,255	
Fire department		761		761		1,247		486	
Communications		637		637		741		104	
Traffic engineering		2,501		2,501		2,336		(165)	
		4,600		4,600		7,279		2,679	
Building inspection department:									
Building inspection administration		3,653		3,653		4,503		850	
Zoning board of review		80		80		48		(32)	
Building board of review		4		4		7		3	
Structures and zoning		18		18				(18)	
		3,755		3,755		4,558		803	

Required Supplementary Information General Fund Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis Budget and Actual, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

Final 7	3,280 11 1 3,301 244 2,595 319 1,509 158 1,193	3,047 4 1 3,024 244 244 329 (13) (26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456 79
3 233 7 7 7 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 2	3,280 11 1 3,301 244 2,595 319 1,509 158 1,193	3,047 4 1 3,024 244 244 329 (13) (26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456 79
3 233 7 7 7 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 2	3,280 11 1 3,301 244 2,595 319 1,509 158 1,193	3,047 4 1 3,024 244 244 329 (13) (26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456 79
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2 332 5 1,535 2 182 8 839 5 375 5 50 1,350 4,100	2,595 319 1,509 158 1,193	329 (13) (26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456 79
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2 332 5 1,535 2 182 8 839 5 375 5 50 1,350 4,100	319 1,509 158 1,193 1,522 4,556	(13) (26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456
1,535 2 182 3 839 5 375 5 50 1,350 4,100	1,509 158 1,193 - 1,522 4,556	(26) (24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456
2 182 839 5 375 5 50 1,350 4,100	1,522 4,556	(24) 354 (375) (50) 172 456
839 5 375 5 50 1,350 4,100	1,193 1,522 4,556	354 (375) (50) 172 456 79
5 375 50 50 1,350 4,100	1,522 4,556	(375) (50) 172 456 79
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1,350 4,100	1,522 4,556	172 456 79
4,100	4,556	456 79
	Walter of	79
750	79	
750		(682)
	68	The second second
2,072	1,832	(240)
95	98	3
300	300	9.5
8,795	9,255	460
1,010	1,010	
2 212		1/
3 24,263	24,496	233
128	264	136
3,600	2,918	(682)
1,200		
1,000		
, 000	577	
6,400		\$ 13,437
	1,200 1,000 0 600	1,200 2,047 1,955 1,000 2,033 0 600 350 577

Required Supplementary Information
General Fund Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis
Budget and Actual, Continued
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	_	Budgete	d Amo	ounts		var	iance with
Expenditures and Transfers	c)riginal		Final	Actual	Fin F	al Budget Positive/ Negative)
Executive, legislative and judicial:							
Mayor's office	\$	2,367	\$	2,367	\$ 2,475	\$	(108)
City Council		1,117		1,117	961		156
City sergeant		65		65	67		(2)
City clerk		761		761	594		167
Law department		3,403		3,403	3,261		142
Municipal court		2,335		2,335	2,125		210
Probate court		392		392	398		(6)
Housing court		382		382	398		(16)
Contingencies-Mayor		99		99	123		(24)
		10,921		10,921	10,402		519
Finance:							
Finance director		524		524	580		(56)
City controller		1,133		1,133	1,185		(52)
Employees retirement office		342		342	355		(13)
Data processing		2,635		2,635	2,558		77
City collector		1,914		1,914	2,297		(383)
City assessor		2,070		2,070	1,886		184
Board of tax assessment review		17		17	14		3
Treasury department		466		466	439		27
Personnel		1,349		1,349	1,473		(124)
Heat, light and power		6,000		6,000	7,381		(1,381)
Debt service		67,019		67,019	66,373		646
		200		200	157		43
Employee Death Benefit							
Workers compensation		1,792		1,792	2,533		(741)
Unemployment compensation		215		215	264		(49)
Reserve for anticipated tax abatements		600		600	59		541
Elected officials pension contribution		125		125	40		125
F.I.C.A.	_	20 101			10	_	(10)
	-	86,401	-	86,401	 87,564	_	(1,163)
Public refety							
Public safety:		4 474		4 474	1 100		66
Commissioner of public safety		1,474		1,474	1,408		
Police department		60,319		60,319	62,002		(1,683)
Fire department		63,444		63,444	67,420		(3,976)
Communications department		8,099		8,099	8,642		(543)
Traffic Engineering		1,198		1,198	1,140		58
	_	134,534	_	134,534	140,612		(6,078)

(CONTINUED)

Required Supplementary Information General Fund Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis Budget and Actual, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	Budgeted A	mounts		
Expenditures and Transfers	Original	Final	Actual	variance with Final Budget Positive/ (Negative)
Building inspection department:				
Building inspection administration	1,421	1,421	1,372	49
Structures and zoning division Plumbing, drainage, and gas piping	992	992	1,089	(97)
division	264	264	290	(26)
Electrical installations division Mechanical equipment and installation	233	233	245	(12)
division	237	237	135	102
Zoning board of review	17	17	18	(1)
Building and housing board of review	14	14	12	2
Building inspection code enforcement	445	445	537	(92)
Building inspection prosecution	168	168	233	(65)
	3,791	3,791	3,931	(140)
Public works:				
Public works administration	672	672	690	(18)
Engineering and sanitation	842	842	598	244
Environmental control	8,869	8,869	8,722	147
Highway	3,978	3,978	5,792	(1,814)
Snow removal	1,866	1,866	1,689	177
Sewer construction and maintenance Garage maintenance and equipment	669	669	717	(48)
repair	853	853	660	193
	17,749	17,749	18,868	(1,119)
Recreation:				
Recreation seasonal	677	677	736	(59)
	677	677	736	(59)
Public lands and parks:				
Grounds maintenance services	4,915	4,915	4,963	(48)
Forestry services	1,093	1,093	823	270
Zoological services	2,638	2,638	2,720	(82)
Park environmental services (Greenhouse)	504	504	460	44
Park programming (Roger Williams Park)	1,941	1,941	2,049	(108)
Superintendent of parks	1,068	1,068	1,076	(8)
North Burial Grounds	663	663	571	92
	12,822	12,822	12,662	160
Other departments:				
Recorder of deeds	510	510	478	32
Vital statistics	291	291	295	(4)
Board of canvassers	923	923	891	32
Bureau of licenses	664	664	616	48

Required Supplementary Information
General Fund Revenues and Expenditures-Budgetary Basis
Budget and Actual, Continued
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Budgeted	Amou	unts			Var	iance With
Expenditures and Transfers	Orig	ginal		Final		Actual	Fin F	al Budget Positive/ legative)
Other departments, Continued:								
Emergency Management		496		496		460		36
Planning and urban development		4,895		4,895		4,412		483
Administration to City Council		811		811		712		99
Internal auditor		318		318		277		41
Archives		243		243		215		28
Human relations commission		69		69		81		(12)
Department of human services		467		467		153		314
Office of Arts, Culture, Film & Tourism		585		585		694		(109)
Office of parking administration		360		360		345		15
Providence Housing Authority		45		45		8		37
League of Cities		12		12		0		12
Ceremonies		9		9		4		5
P.E.R.A.		79		79		63		16
P.E.R.A.		10,777		10,777		9,704		1,073
		10,777		10,777		5,704		1,075
Grants:								
Providence Public Library		3,345		3,345		3,345		
Capital Center		28		28		20-12		28
Providence Plan Commission		88		88		1.		88
Community centers		378		378		2.		378
Crossroads		109		109				109
P.A.S.A		250		250				250
Institute of Non-Violence		73		73		192		(119)
Procap		60		60		152		60
		22		22		22		00
Grants (Transfer to Mary Sharpe) Grant Expenditure		22		22		694		(604)
Grant Experientire		4,353		4,353		4,253		(694) 100
		1,000		1,000		1,200		100
Public properties	-	6,039		6,039		6,578		(539)
Transfers:								
Transfers to School Department Transfer to Active Medical		124,897		124,897		124,897		16
Transfer to Retiree Benefits		22,502		22,502		29,196		(6,694)
Deficit Reduction		5,668		5,668		,,,,,		5,668
Annual Pension Reform Savings		(3,300)		(3,300)				(3,300)
The second secon	-	149,767		149,767		154,093		(4,326)
+ 111				7.00	•		_	
Total	\$ 4	137,831	\$	437,831	\$	449,403	\$	(11,572)

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures-Budget and ActualSchool Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			
		Original		Final	Actual	Fina	ance With al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues: Federal and state revenue Other revenue Transfers from other funds Master lease proceeds	S	197,844 6,335 124,897	\$	197,844 6,335 124,897	\$ 202,079 400 125,892	S	4,235 (5,935) 995
Total revenues		329,076		329,076	328,371		(705)
Expenditures: Education Transfer to other funds		329,076		329,076	326,338 2,033		2,738 (2,033)
Total expenses	100	329,076		329,076	328,371		705
Excess revenue over expenditures	ş	-	\$	-	\$ 141	\$	- 14

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2013

Schedules of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual - General and School Funds

The City employs the following procedures in establishing the General Fund budgetary data reflected in the accompanying required supplementary information:

- At least sixty days prior to July 1, the Mayor submits a proposed operating budget for the upcoming fiscal
 year to the City Council. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing
 appropriations over expected revenues.
- The final budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- The Mayor is authorized to make minor transfers of budgeted amounts between departments. Significant budget revisions or transfers must be approved by the City Council.

The General and School funds are the only governmental funds that have legally adopted annual budgets. The "actual amounts" presented in the accompanying schedules are presented on a budgetary basis.

The budget for the School Fund is prepared annually and approved by the Providence School Board. The amount of the annual transfer from the General Fund is ultimately determined through the adoption of the General Fund budget. This appropriation does not lapse at year-end.

The difference between the amounts shown in the accompanying schedules and those shown in the basic financial statements relate solely to reclassifications made between revenues and expenditures as presented below (in thousands):

	 General Fund	School Fund
Total budgetary revenues and transfers per schedule	\$ 451,268	\$ 328,371
Reclassification of:		
On-behalf payments paid directly by the State of		
Rhode Island Teachers' Retirement System		11,601
Revenues from other departments recorded net for GAAP	(1,827)	
Grants and revenue recorded net for budgetary purposes	356	
Revenue from various other special revenue funds combined		
with General Fund per GASB 54 requirements	6,387	
Total revenues and transfers per		
financial statements	\$ 456,184	\$ 339,972
Total budgetary expenditures and transfers per schedule	\$ 449,403	\$ 328,371
Reclassification of:		
On-behalf payments paid directly by the State of		
Rhode Island Teachers' Retirement System		11,601
Expenditures to other departments recorded net for GAAP	(1,827)	
Grants and expenditures recorded net for budgetary purposes	356	
Expenses and transfers of various other special reveune funds		
combined with General Fund per GASB 54 requirements	6,680	
Refunding of bonds and related expenses	- 100	
Total expenditures and transfers per		
financial statements	\$ 454,612	\$ 339,972

CITY OF PROVIDENCE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – FUNDING PROGRESS JUNE 30, 2013

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest valuation follows:

Pension

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	v	Actuarial Accrued bility (AAL) (b)	Jnfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)	
2003	\$ 334,929	\$	899,336	\$ 564,407	37.24%	\$ 115,015	490.72%	
2004	\$ 372,128	\$	1,025,345	\$ 653,217	36.29%	\$ 115,548	565.32%	
2005	\$ 376,690	\$	993,029	\$ 616,339	37.93%	\$ 118,600	519.68%	
2006	\$ 393,768	\$	1,052,805	\$ 659,036	37.40%	\$ 126,458	521.15%	
2007	\$ 426,055	\$	1,079,017	\$ 652,962	39.49%	\$ 132,719	491.99%	
2008	\$ 449,464	\$	1,165,183	\$ 715,719	38.57%	\$ 133,008	538.10%	
2009	\$ 405,217	\$	1,210,018	\$ 804,801	33.49%	\$ 135,516	593.88%	
2010	\$ 427,891	\$	1,256,375	\$ 828,484	34.06%	\$ 137,355	603.17%	
2011	\$ 421,963	\$	1,325,274	\$ 903,311	31.84%	\$ 135,474	666.78%	
2012	\$ 383,881	\$	1,142,494	\$ 758,613	33.60%	\$ 131,946	666.78%	

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE CITY

Year Ended June 30	R	Annual equired ntribution	Percentage Contributed	
2004	\$	46,321	85.99%	
2005	\$	49,329	92.15%	
2006	\$	51,454	96.22%	
2007	\$	50,584	100.20%	
2008	\$	54,200	100.00%	
2009	\$	48,509	99.80%	
2010	\$	51,299	97.66%	
2011	\$	56,380	100.00%	
2012	\$	58,924	82.23%	
2013	\$	58,145	100.00%	

Other Post Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	V	etuarial alue of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b)-(a)]/(c)
7/1/2012	\$		\$ 1,190,552	\$ 1,190,552	0.10%	\$ 260,546	456,95%
7/1/2011	\$	2	\$ 1,149,115	\$ 1,149,115	0.10%	\$ 266,731	430.81%
7/1/2010	\$	1,040	\$ 1,212,615	\$ 1,211,575	0.09%	\$ 267,593	452.77%
7/1/2009	\$	1,040	\$ 1,498,491	\$ 1,497,451	0.07%	\$ 268,871	556.94%

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Neighborhood Housing Fund – is used for Administrative and Program Expenses primarily related to Housing Repair Loan Programs and Downpayment/Closing Assistance Programs. Also income related to Tax Stabilization Agreements.

Federal Funds Fund – is used to account for Administrative and Program Expenses and Program Income primarily related to the following federally funded programs: Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids.

PEDC Fund - is used to account for Administrative and Program Expenses and Program Income primarily related to loans and grants for business start-ups, expansion, and operating costs (Industrial, Commercial and Operating Accounts).

PRA Fund – Is used to account for Administrative and Program Expenses and Program Income primarily related to the sale, rent and upkeep of Providence Redevelopment Agency controlled land and buildings. Expenses related to implementation of redevelopment projects.

Other P&D – is used to account for Good Faith Deposits – Deposits to secure vacant lots of the PRA until closing. There is also the Lead Fund which is primarily for expenses and income related to federally funded programs that supply loans to homeowners for remediation work, income from federal grants and City Bond dollars.

Other Special Revenue Funds – is used to account for various smaller special revenue funds used by the City.

Skating Rink – is used to account for the operations of the Skating Rink.

WDO – is used to account for proceeds received from the federal government for workforce development services.

Capital Proceeds Fund – is used to account for various smaller operations. It primarily consists of a Trust Fund that has spending stipulations for various City operations, and proceeds received or public safety and seizure.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS

Other Nonmajor governmental funds are used to account for permanent trust funds.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	N	eighborhood Housing	Fe	deral Funds		PEDC		PRA	_ (4	Other P & D		ther Special venue Fund		Skating Rink		WDO	P	Capital Proceeds Fund		Other Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Totals
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables, net:	s	1,857	\$	561	\$	1,280	\$	2,104 9,100	s	671	\$	3,267 150	44	48	\$	233		\$ 3,258	\$	1,109 14,531	\$ 11,130 27,039
Loans Intergovernmental Other		5,707		8,243 82		14.091						679 34				386					28,041 1,147 34
Due from other funds Other assets		344		3,164		1,941		322 214		252		410						13,542		102	20,077
Total assets	\$	7,908	\$	12,050	\$	17,312	5	11,740	\$	923	\$	4,540	\$	48	\$	619		\$ 16,800	\$	15,742	\$ 87,682
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES																					
LIABILITIES																					
Warrants and accounts payable Accrued liabilities	8	25 54	S	306	S	264	5	628	\$	133	5	464			S	117		\$ 44	S	35	\$ 2,016 212
Uneamed revenue Due to other funds		134 485		8,276 3,421		30 2,344		1,103		361		156 728	S	103		173 175		7,466		8 797	8,777 16,983
Total liabilities		698		12,003		2,638		1,731		494		1,352	,	103		619		7,510		840	27,988
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)																					
Nonspendable		5,573		10		14,061														288	19,932
Restricted Committed		1,637				613		10,009		429		2,210 978						9,290		14,614	29,512 10,268
Unassigned				37								310		(55)				0,200			(18)
Total fund balances (deficits)		7,210		47		14,674		10,009		429		3,188		(55)				9,290		14,902	59,694
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficits)	\$	7,908	\$	12,050	5	17,312	s	11,740	5	923	5	4,540	8	48	\$	619		\$ 16,800	\$	15,742	\$ 87,682

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

			borhood	Federal Funds	PEDC	PRA	Other P&D	Other Special Revenue Fund	Skating Rink	WDO	Capital Proceeds Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals
Revenues Departme Intergove Investme Other		s	250 \$ 2 13 265	10,188 \$ 97 10,285	65 264 29 358	7,074 \$ 1 92 7,167	2,502 87 2,589	\$ 828 \$ 4,034 366 489 5,717	439 \$	2,962 \$ 2,962	1,038 1,038	s - s 154 2,109 31 2,294	8,341 20,155 2,742 1,876 33,114
Finance Public sa Recreation Public lar Commun			1,076	9,979	761	5.911	2,337	453 3,730 539 673	475	3,265	24	556 59	7,009 24 6,995 1,014 732 20,066
Principal Principal Interest a Capital outlay	nd other costs Total expenditures		1,078	12 4 9,995	195 10 966	2,456 1,600 9,967	2,337	5,395	475	3,265	24	615	2,663 14 1,600 34,117
	Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		(813)	290	(608)	(2,800)	252	322	(36)	(303)	1,014	1.679	(1,003)
Other Financin Transfers Transfers Loan pro-	luo				250			242 (251)				165 (515)	407 (766) 250
Estati pro-	Total other financing sources (uses)				250			(9)				(350)	(109)
	Net change in fund balance (deficit)		(813)	290	(358)	(2,800)	252	313	(36)	(303)	1,014	1,329	(1,112)
Fund Balance	(deficit), beginning of year		8,023	(243)	15,032	12,609	177	2,675	(19)	303	8,276	13,573	60,806
Fund Balance	(deticit), end of year	3	7,210 \$	47 \$	14,674 \$	10,009 \$	429	3 3,188 3	(55) \$. 3	9,290	5 14,902 \$	59,694

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET BY GRANT ACCOUNT JUNE 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Federal Grants	Dir	rect Federal Grants		State Grants	-	ants From er Sources		Indirect Costs		Sports Complex		Totals
ASSETS:		2 552		242		2.620		4 440	•	1 242				0.407
Cash and investments	S	2,553	\$	243	2	2,639	5	1,449	\$	1,313			\$	8,197
Receivables, net:		45 500				00		440						40.004
Other governments		13,663				99		119						13,881
Other		5				470		96		200		400		101
Due from other funds	-	50	-	0.15		170	-	1 005	-	309	-	169	_	699
Total assets	\$	16,271	\$	243	2	2,908	\$	1,665	\$	1,622	\$	169	S	22,878
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES														
LIABILITIES														
Accounts payable	S	1,853			S	18	S	1,279			S	17	5	3,167
Accrued liabilities		512						7						519
Unearned revenue		18				1,980		344						2,342
Due to other funds		13,543		243				3	S	997				14,786
Due to other governments		76												76
Total liabilities		16,002		243		1,998		1,633		997		17		20,890
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)														
Restricted:		269				910		32		625		152		1,988
Total fund balances (deficits)		269		P.		910		32		625		152		1,988

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BY GRANT FUND JUNE 30, 2013 (in thousands)

		Federal Grants	Dire	ect Federal Grants	State Grants	-	Grants From ther Sources		Indirect Costs		Sports Complex	Totals
REVENUES:		10000			100							(20.00
Federal and state governments	\$	45,429		S	116	16	14.0			3	\$	45,545
Miscellaneous					8	S	81			S	84	173
Total revenues	_	45,429	\$	9	124		81	\$	-		84	45,718
EXPENDITURES:												
Personnel services		17.262			95		0					17,357
Employee benefits		7,145			7		0					7,152
Other supplies												
Equipment		2.194					29					2,223
Miscellaneous services		13.355			4		45					13,404
Other services		1,418					5				39	1,462
Pupil transportation		274			18							292
Repairs		30										30
Office supplies		2,696					2					2,698
Education supplies		6										6
Textbooks		55										55
Total expenditures		44,435		~	124		81				39	44,679
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfer to other funds		(994)		(243)					(995)			(2,232)
Transfer from other funds		(004)		(2-10)					994			994
Total other financing sources (uses)		(994)		(243)			-		(1)		-	(1,238)
Net change in fund balances (deficit)				(243)					(1)		45	(199)
Net change in rund balances (delicity		-		(243)					(1)		45	(133)
Fund balance, beginning of year		269		243	910	1	32		626	_	107	2,187
Fund balance (deficit), end of year	S	269	\$	- S	910	\$	32	S	625	s	152 \$	1,988

AGENCY FUNDS

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the government as an agent for others.

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

	Balance June 30, 2012	,	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2013
AGENCY FUND					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,019	\$	1,569	\$ 5,609	\$ 1,979
Other receivables	42		16		58
Total Assets	\$ 6,061	\$	1,585	\$ 5,609	\$ 2,037
Liabilities					
Other payables	\$ 1,218	\$	719		\$ 1,937
Due to student groups	4,843	\$	1,283	\$ 6,026	100
Total Liabilities	\$ 6,061	\$	2,002	\$ 6,026	\$ 2,037

CAPITAL ASSETS

City of Providence

Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands)

\$ 46,768
21,651
122,747
347,703
102,817
16,704
5,491
22,104
\$ 685,985
\$ 685,985

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Providence, Rhode Island's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents:

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within the government's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Schedule 1 Net Position By Component Last Ten Fiscal Years* (accrual basis of accounting)

(in thousands)

										Fisca	l Yea	r								
		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013
Governmental activities:				100																
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	52,962	\$	34,042	5	22,435	\$	51,350	5	80,301	\$	102,250	5	122,820	\$	127,340	\$	122,997	5	117,449
Unrestricted	_	(18,473)		(4,820)		11,285		765		(29,054)		(63,215)		(143,890)		(233,086)		(261,508)		(263,762)
Total governmental activities																				
net position	\$	34,489	5	29,222	5	33,720	\$	52,115	\$	51,247	\$	39,035	\$	(21,070)	\$	(105,746)	S	(138,511)	- 5	(146,313)
Business-type activities:																				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	137,962	5	147.543	5	157,507	S	165,284	S	143,479	\$	159,670	S	179,800	\$	201,281	S	213,758	\$	217,210
Restricted		16,411		16,193		17,515		19,470		54,745		44,280		31,037		18,809		20,943		35,112
Unrestricted		3,967		(888)		7,431		8,178		8,465		6,622		3,503		11,661		10,986		6,403
Total business-type activities																				
net position	\$	158,340	5	162,848	\$	182,453	S	192,932	S	206,689	\$	210,572	5	214,340	5	231,751	\$	245,687	5	258,725
Primary government:																				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5	190,924	5	181,585	5	179,942	\$	216,634	5	223,780	\$	261,920	5	302,620	5	328,621	\$	336,755	\$	334,659
Restricted		16,411		16,193		17,515		19,470		54,745		44,280		31,037		18,809		20,943		35,112
Unrestricted		(14,506)		(5,708)		18,716		8,943		(20,589)		(56,593)		(140,387)		(221,425)		(250,522)		(257,359)
Total primary government		16-19-39		, , , ,																
net position	S	192,829	S	192,070	5	216,173	5	245.047	8	257,936	S	249,607	5	193,270	5	126,005	5	107.176	5	112,412

Schedule 2 Changes In Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years* (accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Evaluation										
Expenses: Governmental activities:										
	0.11.740	C 15 514	0 15 550	0 22 761	6 10 252	E 22.624	6 43 303	6 40 202	8 21 722	0.22.662
Executive, legislative, and judicial	\$ 11,240	\$ 15,514	\$ 15,552	\$ 22,761	\$ 19,352	\$ 32,624	\$ 42,202	\$ 40,382	\$ 51,677	\$ 32,662
Finance	96,286	38,517	32,655	106.740	119,373	111,908	59,345	58,740	57,819	58,429
Public safety	87,558	152,354	170,273	110,246	111,183	106,243	182,787	178,374	157,676	165,773
Building inspection	2,537	4,578	5,455	2,495	2.717	2,946	4,806	4,636	4,126	4,264
Public works	24,119	28,223	30,275	21,992	18,384	17.079	23,030	28,451	25,754	21,889
Recreation	2,751	3,341	3,933	2,939	3,089	2.771	3,285	1,593	1,644	1,903
Public land and parks	16,654	22,484	23,992	17,535	17,249	5,523	21,069	24,572	19,437	20.415
Education	351,656	361,220	373,591	380,730	387,624	377,736	381,096	388,612	379,768	395,994
Community development	20,632	16,758	21,175	23,432	20,811	26.110	31,150	21.467	18.687	24,297
Interest on long-term debt	14,531	26,134	21,863	18,639	17,056	27,360	27,389	26,699	32,365	30.796
Total governmental activities expenses	627,964	669,123	698,764	707,509	716,838	710,300	776.159	773,526	748,953	756,422
Business-type activities:										
PPBA	11,496	9,929	9,314	11,790	14,900	17,222	17,696	18,949	19,992	19,396
Water Supply Board	39,184	42,421	43,661	46,105	47,610	50,381	52,303	47,483	50,461	52,553
Civic Center	7,743	9,106	2,241							
Non-major School lunch program						12,044	12,194	12,836	13,908	14,422
Total business-type activities expenses	58,423	61.456	55,216	57,895	62,510	79,647	82,193	79,268	84,361	86,37
Total primary government expenses	686,387	730,579	753,980	765,404	779,348	789.947	858,352	852,794	833,314	842,793
Program revenue:										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
Executive, legislative, and judicial	238	224	234	788	265	241	222	203	232	223
Finance	19,273	22,216	24,526	34,717	18,779	16,928	42,926	51,412	63,264	68,95
Public safety	16,078	19,412	16,336	14,831	20,867	22,222	19,515	16,252	11,384	11,770
Building inspection	4,381	4,660	4,817	6,379	4,993	4.240	3,599	3,405	4,112	4,50
Public works	208	258	244	2,259	202	213	219	132	193	229
Recreation	94	91	90)	418	361	416	231	226	206	21
Public land and parks	1,133	1,271	1,216	4,004	410	438	311	581	136	264
Education	1,942	1.931	2,802	1.526	1,621	8,309	11,691	11,704	12,558	12,17
Community development	1,272	2.054	125	7.233	8,397	8,982	375	88	10	14111
Operating grants and contributions:		250,27	1 5-2	1,633	0,337	0,202	313	00	10	
Executive, legislative, and judicial	410	136	142	Î						
Finance	410	269	683	61						
Public safety	1,733	1,696	3,039	2,702	4,924	7.348	3,084	2,200	3,183	183
	1.00			2,702	4,924	7.348	3,084	2,200	3,183	18.
Public works	3,474	3,044	3,171		712	200	240	207	221	
Recreation	504	570	599	703	743	329	349	296	261	442
Public land and parks	32	240.027	202012	4,679	4,714	177	225.255	412021	***	47
Education	242,517	248,927	252,043	248,239	248,949	235,234	238,267	243,134	225,661	247,624
Community development	22,198	17,361	25,502	15,472	13,758	11,943	14,645	15,856	12,518	13,00
Capital grants and contributions:	34 327									
Finance	13,609		A 115.	450405	2000					
Education		13,115	15,199	15,039	13,908	15,872				
Total governmental activities	_									
program revenue:	327,825	337,235	350,768	359,051	342,891	332.892	335,434	345,489	333,718	359,588

Schedule 2 Changes In Net Position, Continued Last Ten Fiscal Years* (accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Program revenue:										
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
PPBA	7,110	8,197	7.825	10,988	15,712	9,835	16,362	18,548	20,996	20,020
Water Supply Board	49,168	48,807	52,432	52,749	56,032	59,575	54,976	64,017	61,726	61,070
Civic Center	5,306	5,581	1.824	2011.45	20,002	27,21,2	24,574	04,017		15,124
Non-major School lunch program	2,550	-,	1,521			12,040	12,446	12,986	14,548	191124
Capital grants and contributions:	1,197	1,464				12,040	12,740	12,700	14,540	
Water Supply Board	1,217	1,,,,,,,,,	1,309	1,613	898	775	773	510	200	2,100
Total business-type activities			1,207	1,012	070		11.2	210	200	2,100
program revenues	62,781	64.049	63,390	65,350	72,642	82,225	84,557	96,061	97,470	98,314
program revenues	02,701	04,042	02,030	02,020.	72,042	02,223	104,557	30,001	97,470	90,319
Total primary government program										
revenues	390,606	401,284	414,158	424,401	415,533	415,117	419,991	441,550	431,188	457,902
Net (expense) revenue:										
Governmental activities	(300,139)	(331,888)	(347,996)	(348,458)	(373,947)	(377,408)	(440,725)	(428,037)	(415,235)	(396,834)
Business-type activities	4,358	2,593	8.174	7,455	10,132	2,578	2,364	16,793	13,109	11,943
Total primary government net expense	(295,781)	(329,295)	(339,822)	(341,003)	(363,815)	(374,830)	(438,361)	(411,244)	(402,126)	(384,891)
General revenues and other changes in net asset	S;									
Governmental activities:	******	*****		200.000	444.000		****	201 000		242.00
Property taxes	257,116	258,213	260,629	257,776	272,366	284,775	289,837	286,998	320,591	325,960
Payments in lieu of taxes	17,078	17,656	26,879	20,124	19,575	19,680	19,103	23,115	23,461	25,645
Grants and contributions not restricted to	12.000	45 701	10.51	E2 19/2	12 742	70.040	40.070	25.510	21.102	10.705
specific programs	42,869	45,781	49,546	51,967	42,787	38,048	40,070	25,619	21,473	19,296
Investment income	4,191	4,465	8,033	19,779	19,905	1,230	252	153	100	84
Gain (loss) on disposal	W. 624	(31)	3,563	30070	409	149 351	20.444	14 555	10000	28 644
Miscellaneous	(3,430)	782	696	17,207	18,037	21,525	31,358	17,473	16,846	18,290
Transfers	(600)	(245)	6.74							(243)
Sale of building and land	217.227	220 721	3,148	244.062	323.020	265.250	200.720	252.250	202 171	200.027
Total governmental activities	317,224	326,621	352,494	366,853	373,079	365,258	380,620	353,358	382,471	389,032
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	1.681	1,670	2,227	3,024	3,625	1,243	1,404	618	827	852
Transfers	600	245	-	-						243
Special items:										
Sale of building and land	-	-	9,204							
Total business-type activities	2,281	1,915	11,431	3,024	3,625	1,243	1,404	618	827	1,095
Total primary government	319,505	328,536	363,925	369,877	376,704	366,501	382,024	353,976	383,298	390,127
C1										
Changes in net assets:	12.005	15 207	1 100	10 705	10.00	/15 1500	760 1051	174 5700	(22 26A)	/2 000
Governmental activities	17,085	(5,267)	4,498	18,395	(868)	(12,150)	(60,105)	(74,679)	(32,764)	(7,802)
Business-type activities	6,639	4,508	19,605	10,479	13,757	3,821	3,768	17,411	13,936	13,038
Total primary government	\$ 23,724	\$ (759)	\$ 24,103	\$ 28,874	\$ 12,889	\$ (8,329)	\$ (56,337)	\$ (57,268)	\$ (18,828)	\$ 5,236

Schedule 3 Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (in thousands)

												Fisca	al Year							
		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013
General Fund:																				
Designated for future uses	5	2,290	\$	401	5	433	\$	550	5	\sim	S	- 10	\$	1,378	S	~	S		S	-
Unreserved/ Unassigned		12,532		16,706		19,251		21.614		22,361		17,361		2,080		3.725		(11,399)		(9,827)
Total General Fund	5	14,822	\$	17,107	S	19,684	\$	22,164	5	22,361	\$	17,361	\$	3,458	\$	3,725	\$	(11,399)	\$	(9,827)
All Other Governmental Funds:																				
Nonspendable															S	16,428	\$	19,818	S	19,932
Restricted																36,253		35,103		71,066
Committed																12,194		9,275		10,268
Unassigned																3,686		(262)		(18)
Reserved	5	10,264	5	11,758	5	10,885	5	10,157	5	11,729	\$	14,183	S	15,882						
Unreserved:																				
Designated for future uses		11,035		11,146		11,146		16,026		18,045		16,754								
Special Revenue		191				- 3						18		9,311						
Undesignated:																				
Capital Projects		26,942		24,930		23,541		14,513		7,394		9,807		7,081						
Special Revenue		26,833		57,228		95,918		76,976		57,678		42,400		20,041						
Permanent Trust		20,673				-		18,223		14,932		11,821		12,794						
Total all other government																				
funds	S	95,747	S	105,062	S	141,490	5	135.895	S	109,778	\$	94,965	5	65,109	S	68,561	S	63,934	\$	101.248

Note: 2011 and 2012 includes combining of former special revenue funds considered to be part of general fund as they are unassigned

Schedule 4 Changes In Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accruat basis of accounting)

-							(in thousands)											
										al Year								
No. of the last of		2004	_	2005	2006	_	2007		2008	_	2009		2010	2011		2012	2013	-
Revenues:	5	262.873	5	270,302 5	285.966	1.6	281,422	5	273,956	5	283,631	¥.	290,358	290,704	S	314,355	27	24.058
Taxes	2	31.352	3	the state of the s	33,877	3	67,352	2	64,136	3	73,545	3	65.786	73,025	3	95,336		92,683
Departmental revenue		31.332		32,911	33,677		67,332		0-4,130		73,343		113,700	13,0123		33,330	9	94,003
Federal and state grants and		200.000		220 111	746 677		770 257		334,533		200 2 42		302.272	305.814		285,120	2/5	06.195
reimbursements		326,516		329,141	345,627		338,863				298,742							3,297
Investment and rental income		17,047		15,628	21,305		19,779		21.201		16,254		19,742	4,829		1,454		
Fines and forfeitures		5,231		5,597	5,486		4,307		7,241		7.464		7.663	8,143		7.341		6.030
State Fiscal Stabilization Funds		124.00		15 504	0		25.50		11.00		10.209		13.246	4,406		1,437		C - 500
Other	_	4,075		3,772	4,267		17,207		15,628	_	(5,49)	_	11,867	12,796	_	15,492		15,076
Total revenues	-	647,094	_	657.351	696.52N	_	728,930		716,695		705,336	_	710,934	699,717		720.535	74	47,339
Expenditures:																		
Current:																		
Executive, legislative, and judicial		11,285		11.074	12,995		9,852		10.264		11,100		14,239	12,695		15,364	- 1	11,649
Finance		98.836		119,565	124,814		106,674		112,142		103,361		43,447	39,526		49,661	5	50,743
Public safety		95,137		95,110	108,146		103,111		109,197		103,795		166,254	165,909		151,655	15	53,492
Building inspection		2.610		2,521	2,600		2,462		2,686		2,838		4,391	4,308		3,901		3,931
Public works		13,426		12,866	13,919		13,423		14,331		15,650		19.064	21,806		26,179		18,963
Recreation		2,766		2,470	2,939		2,909		2,992		2,656		2,902	1,470		1,532		1,750
Public lands and parks		15,411		14,446	16,211		23,718		14.884		14.582		19,138	21,716		21,034		20,458
Education		338,485		345,255	366,910		377,793		385,721		380,577		383,636	378,572		10.185		7.877
		20.185		18.942	21,145		19,101		16.663		22,024		26,621	17,282		4.297		4,231
Community development		20,183		10.942	21.193		5,742				5.947		9.262	9,767		362,649		82,618
Other departments		-							5,394		4,086		4.529			14.390		20,066
Grants		-					4,331		4,146		4,086		4.329	4,185		147330	2	20,000
Noncurrent:		14.5		1440	2 440		Tains		11 Control		- woon		*****	10.000		2,587		4.638
Capital outlays		10,979		5,709	6,279		19,627		14,520		7,903		2,856	10,782		26.00		
Debt service principal payments		10,489		11.915	10.000		32,267		35,051		36,929		46,653	41,158		43.066		42.844
Debt service interest and other payments	_	22,649		19,061	14,128		18,978		14.622		20.591		26,201	28.706		32.427		26,669
Total expenditures	-	642,258		658,934	700,086	_	739,988		742,615		732,039		769,193	757,882	_	738,927	7.4	49,929
Excess of revenues (under)																		
espenditures	_	4,836		(1.583)	(3,55%)		(11.058)		(25,920)		(26,703)		(58,259)	(58,165)	ČE.	(18,392)	= ((2,590)
Other financing sources (uses):																		
Capital leases issued		4,535		7,435	9,145		7.547				6.952		14.500					-
Capital notes issued				1	9.081						-							
Bond proceeds														87,584		2,366	3	39,345
Payment to refunding bonds escrow agent				(111,980)	(28,244)		(29,514)							(29,425)				
Premium on bond issued		-		3.013	778		-		-				7	-				2,125
Loan proceeds																		250
Proceeds from sale of real estate					6,440		8				8			~				
Transfers in		118,126		112,305	138,153		139,458		156.231		145,201		165,765	139.461		133,903	1.25	29,707
Transfers out		(118,726)		(112,550)	(138,270)		(139,458)		(156,231)		(145,201)		(165,765)	(139,461)		(133,903)	(12)	29,950
Proceeds on refunding bonds issued				114,960	28,675		29,910		_		-		-	8				
Total other financing sources																		
(uses)	_	3,935		13,183	25,758		7,943				6,952		14.500	58,159		2,366	-4	41,477
Special Items																		
Proceeds from sale		À		-	16,805		-						- 4	å		1		à

Debt service as a percentage of noncapital

expenditures

Schedule 5
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Tangible Taxes	Excise Taxes	Total
		2246	0.000	
2004	193,896	31,121	18,254	243,271
2005	203,258	28,378	17,131	248,767
2006	209,251	28,154	17,768	255,173
2007	211,732	28,440	15,685	255,857
2008	226,176	26,087	16,564	268,827
2009	231,186	30,080	16,963	278,229
2010	234,687	34,262	15,559	284,508
2011	234,519	34,032	16,221	284,772
2012	239,855	35,437	24,280	299,572
2013	248,593	35,185	25,939	309,717
Change				
2004-2013	28.2%	13.1%	42.1%	27.3%

Source: City records.

Schedule 6 Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands) (unaudited)

Fiscal	Real	Tangible Personal	Motor		Total Taxable Assessed	Percent	Total Direct	Estimated Actual Taxable	Assessed Value as a Percentage of
Year	Property	Property	Vehicle	Exemptions	Value	Growth	Tax Rate	Value	Actual Value
2004	6,154,269	672,482	243,658	(1,082,370)	5,988,039	0.16%	41.39	7,044,752	85.00%
2005	9,484,121	638,720	222,344	(3,055,179)	7,290,006	21.74%	34.75	8,570,428	85.06%
2006	9,496,709	636,126	241,061	(3,139,525)	7,234,371	-0.76%	35.36	8,818,102	82.04%
2007	9,651,377	657,840	599,020	(3,593,637)	7,314,600	1.11%	35,17	8,511,287	85.94%
2008	13,721,337	631,015	638,107	(4,781,679)	10,208,780	39.57%	26.62	10,295,260	99.16%
2009	13,664,004	746,260	658,076	(4,838,398)	10,229,942	0.21%	25.53	10,316,601	99.16%
2010	13,657,654	830,243	610,997	(4,838,398)	10,260,496	0.30%	28.87	10,347,414	99.16%
2011	10,358,912	926,252	616,722	(2,858,134)	9,043,752	-11.86%	35.37	9,120,363	99.16%
2012	10,346,045	850,314	644,247	(2,960,325)	8,880,281	-1.81%	36,28	8,955,507	99.16%
2013	9,290,516	969,783	701,908	(243,985)	10,718,222	20.70%	34.14	10,809,018	99.16%

Source City Records

Tot. R/E

Weighted.	Average	Date	Calcula	tion

10,346,045

	Tangible	850,314		
	Excise	644,247		
	Tot. Assesment	11,840,606		
		% of Assesment	Tax Rate	Tot Direct Rate
Tot. Res. R/E	6,869,231	58%	31.89	18.50
Comm. R/E	2,421,284	20%	36.75	7.52
Tangible	969,783	8%	55.80	4.57
Excise	701,908	6%	60.00	3,56
		0.93		34.14

Schedule 7 Principal Property Taxpayers Current Year and Ten Years Ago

(unaudited)

2004 2013 Percentage Percentage of Total of Total City City Taxable Taxable Taxable Taxable Assessed Assessed Assessed Assessed Value Value Value Rank Value Rank Taxpayer 2 0.63% \$60,921,200 0.66% 38,665,811 Narragansett Electric Co. 2 13 0.14% Motiva Enterprises, LLC 26,925,300 0.29% 8,793,794 0.00% OMNI Rhode Island 72,362,700 3 0.78% ONA Providence Office I, LLC 4 0.66% 48,473,800 1 0.79% 60,863,400 37,827,200 0.61% One Financial Holdings, LLC 57,723,100 5 0.62% 4 One Citizens Plaza Holdings, LLC 40,694,800 6 0.44% 32,940,000 5 0.54% Textron Realty Corp. 7 0.45% 30,000,000 6 0.49% 41.539,000 8 0.45% 19,134,598 10 0.31% **Brown University** 42,072,200 Regency Plaza I, LLC 38,162,300 9 0.41% 0.00% 9 0.40% 24,392,793 Avalon Properties 31,984,300 10 0.34% 0.31% 8,182,895 15 0.13% HFP Hotel Owner II, LLC 28,797,300 11 0.29% 25,891,001 8 0.42% CJUF III MJH Providence, LLC. 26,665,600 12 0.00% 10 Memorial Boulevard Owner 54,767,800 13 0.59% 3 38,182,601 0.62% High Rock Westminster Street 29,686,200 14 0.32% 15 0.19% 8,773,828 14 0.14% 15 Park Row West Holdings, LLC 17,382,700 PRIILP 19,590,700 16 0.21% 12,393,400 12 0.20% 27,845,272 7 0.45% The Providence Journal Company 19,063,400 17 0.21% 18 0.20% 0.00% One Financial Plaza 18,638,900 19 0.18% 0.00% 700 Smith Street Providence 17,088,100 0.17% 17,858,272 11 0.29% Capital Properties, Inc. 16,018,400 20 7.76% 6.16% Total 720,947,400 379,355,265

Source: City Records

Schedule 8 Property Tax Levies And Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited)

Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy Total Collections to Date Taxes Collections in Fiscal Year Levied for the Percentage Subsequent Percentage Ended June 30: Tax Year of Levy Years Amount of Levy Amount 2004 248,030,527 231,862,834 93.48% 6,650,701 238,513,535 96.16% 2005 240,140,679 93.55% 256,688,743 8,663,370 248,804,049 96.93% 2006 259,979,819 243,165,192 93.53% 9,994,702 253,159,894 97.38% 94.27% 2007 261,951,088 246,952,069 9,852,690 256,804,759 98.04% 2008 275,853,725 255,874,916 92.76% 12,781,392 268,656,308 97.39% 269,559,441 93.83% 2009 287,281,144 11,043,579 280,603,020 97.68% 2010 294,186,862 276,463,184 93.98% 8.694,853 285,158,037 96.93% 307,014,942 277,131,464 90.27% 7,292,101 2011 284,423,565 92.64% 2012 324,460,407 299,707,126 92.37% 8,824,359 308,531,485 95.09% 2013 332,768,119 310,510,342 93.31% 310,510,342 93.31%

Source: City Tax Collector Records

Schedule 9 Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited) (in thousands)

				Government	al Activities				Busi	ness-Type Activi	ties				
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Special Obligation Tax Increment	PPBA Debt	Capital Notes and Leases	Notes Payable	Net Bond Premium	Deferred Items from Financing	Line of Credit	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Net Debt Per Capita	Net General Obligation Bonds to Estimated Actual Value
2004	131,875	64,085	29,250	192,768	47,959	5,966			789	22,135	6,105	500,932		760	1.87%
2005	127,250	67,315	27,675	182,930	50,987	4.974	-	(8,099)	1,104	22,437	5,009	481,582	**	719	1.48%
2006	119,215	66,500	28,285	173,474	59,994	4.215	- 4	(3,477)	385	18,070	3,865	470,526	**	674	1.35%
2007	112,845	64.525	26,260	222,415	58,453	3,434		(4.610)	300	11.879	2,950	498,451	10	638	1.33%
2008	105,075	62,445	23,755	361,011	49,300	2,546		(5,184)	E	45,043	2,000	645,991	99	1731	0.86%
2009	96,735	60,295	21,150	358,750	47,628	2,336	8	(4,666)	0.6	43,573	990	626,791	**	542	0.80%
2010	88,260	58,080	18,435	360,663	52,286	798		(4,184)		55,299	-	633,821	44	495	0.73%
2011	80,935	73,140	15,575	411,617	45,433	585		(3,792)	-	53,010	_	676,503	49.	4826	0.67%
2012	73,815	68,860	12,585	388,487	39,554	2,776	1,906	(3,284)	1	52,489		637,188	**		0.61%
2013	105,661	65,934	9,450	363,919	35,127	2,777	1.788	(722)		78.087		662,021	**	4.0	0.88%

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt may be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Amounts were included in general obligation bonds.

^{**} Information not available.

Schedule 10 Direct Governmental Activities Debt For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)

(in thousands)

Governmental Unit	ebt anding
General obligation debt:	
General obligation bonds	\$ 105,661
Revenue bonds	65,934
Special obligation tax increment	9,450
Notes payable	2,777
Capital leases	13,154
Capital notes	21,973
PPBA debt-City	363,919
PPBA net bond premium	1,788
Deferred items from refunding	(722)
Total direct debt	\$ 583,934

Note: The City of Providence is not subject to the debt of overlapping governments.

Schedule 11 Legal Debt Margin Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)

(in thousands)

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year	2013	
Taxable Property	\$	10,718,236
Debt limit (3% of taxable property)		321,547
Debt applicable to limit:		
General obligaton bonds		107,185
Less: debt not subject to 3% limit		65,950
Total net debt applicable to limit		41,235
Legal debt margin	S	280,312

Schedule 12 Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years and Current Year Computation (unaudited)

(in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Debt limit	\$ 218,700	\$ 206,500	\$ 210,700	\$ 219,400	\$ 294,163	\$ 306,899	\$ 309,438	\$ 266,408	\$ 273,279	\$ 321,547
Total net debt applicable to limit	31,600	27,500	23,400	19,400	16,247	13,078	9,914	6,750	4,340	41,235
Legal debt margin	187,100	179,000	187,300	200,000	277,916	293,821	299,524	259,658	268,939	280,312
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	17%	15%	12%	10%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	15%
Debt outstanding issued outside the 3% debt limit*	\$ 102,500	\$ 99,800	\$ 95,700	\$ 93,400	\$ 88,828	\$ 83,657	\$ 78,346	\$ 74,185	\$ 69,475	\$ 65,950

^{*} The State of Rhode Island General Assembly has, by Special Act, permitted the City to incur indebtedness outside the 3% debt limit. This amount excludes water and sewer bonds that are deemed self-supporting.

Schedule 13 Pledged-Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited) (in thousands)

			Water Su	pply Board	Redevelopment Revenue Bonds						
Fiscal	Utility Service	Less Operating	Net Available	Debt S	Service		Fiscal		Debt S	ervice	
Year	Charges	Expenses	Revenue	Principal	Interest	Coverage	Year	Collections	Principal	Interest	Coverage
2004	49,168	37,614	11,554	464	229	16.70	2004	6,624	1,360	3,662	1.33
2005	48,807	40.871	7,936	516	207	11.00	2005	6,858		(4)	
2006	52,432	42,446	9,986	509	183	14.43	2006	4	9.1	-	
2007	52,749	45,181	7,568	537	158	10.89	2007	-			-
2008	56,032	46,410	9,622	.561	131	13.90	2008	-	11.6		4
2009	59,575	48,796	10,779	590	102	15.58	2009	900		+	
2010	54,976	50,845	4,131	618	71	6.00	2010	(21)		~	- 0
2011	64,017	46,054	17,963	61	24	211.33	2011	5.11		9	
2012	61,726	49.212	12,514	115	41	80.22	2012	7			
2013	61,070	50,305	10,765	na	nă	na	2013	(4)		~	- 1

Civic Center Bonds Providence Public Building
Authority Revenue

Fiscal		Operating	Net Available	Debt S	ervice		Fiscal		Debt S	ervice	
Year	Charges	Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Coverage	Year	Collections	Principal	Interest	Coverage
2004	5,492	7,659	(2,167)	225	68	(7.4)	2004	7.110	7,322	6,943	0.50
2005	4.885	8,949	(4,064)	235	151	(10.4)	2005	8,197	9,838	9,189	0.43
2006	1,824	2,241	(417)	***			2006	7.825	10,516	8,713	0.41
2007		+	-	***		100	2007	10,988	11,058	9,829	0.53
2008	3-6		-	***	(4)		2008	15,712	27.874	13,124	0.38
2009	-	8	-	0.00	-	1.2	2009	9,835	15,261	16,675	0.31
2010	14		-	***	-		2010	16,362	20,407	16,715	0.44
2011	4	-		***	-	10-2	2011	18,548	25,491	17,429	0.43
2012		e-	-	100			2012	20,966	23,130	19,607	0.49
2013	74	-	-	***		-9	2013	20,020	24,568	18,368	0.47

^{*} Bond was fully refunded in 2005.

^{**} Not available.

^{***} Note: The Civic Center Authority was sold on December 5, 2005.

Schedule 14 Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Population***	Personal Income	Per Capita Income****	Median Age***	School Enrollment**	Unemployment(*) Rate
2004	173,618	(1)	30,837	28.1	26,741	6.1%
2005	176,862	(1)	21,978	30.4	25,615	6.3%
2006	176,862	(1)	(1)	30.4	25,190	6.9%
2007	176,862	(1)	(1)	30.4	24,494	6.1%
2008	178,400	(1)	26,867	28.1	24,494	10.5%
2009	178,400	(1)	26,867	28.1	23,710	13.1%
2010	178,400	(1)	26,867	28.2	23,710	11.7%
2011	178,400	(1)	26,867	28.2	23,500	10.9%
2012	178,042	(1)	20,735	28.5	23,520	12.9%
2013	178,042	(1)	19,489	28.5	23,872	11.1%

⁽¹⁾ Unavailable

* Source: Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training

** RI Department of Education

*** Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**** Source U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Schedule 15 Principal Employers 2013 and 2004 (unaudited)

		2013			2004	
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
simple) 4	11114773	210000	50.54.525.556		1111011	
Brown University	4,600	1	4.30%	3,251	2	2.78%
Rhode Island Hospital	4,200	2	3.93%	6,063	1	5.19%
Life Span (Mgmt. Svcs. including Miriam Mgmt Svcs.)	1,990	3	1.86%			
Women & Infants Hospital	1,800	4	1.68%	2,800	4	2 40%
Roger Williams Medical Center	1,470	5	1.38%	1,340	6	1.15%
The Miriam Hospital	1,263	6	1.18%	2,161	5	1.85%
Belo Corp/Providence Journal	870	7	0.81%	964	11	0.82%
Mars 2000	850	8	0.80%			
Providence College	799	9	0.75%			
AAA Southern New England	700	10	0.66%			
Johnson & Wales University	700	1.1	0.66%	1,200	8	1.03%
Butler Hospital	699	12	0.65%	800	16	0.68%
H. Carr & Sons Inc.	500	13	0.47%			
National Grid	450	14	0.42%	1,304	10	1.12%
Employment 2000	400	1.5	0.37%			
Verizon Wireless	400	16	0.37%			
Gilbane Building Co.	400	17	0.37%			
Wal-mart Stores	350	18	0.33%			
Jewel Case Corp.	300	19	0.28%			
Nordstrom Inc.	300	20	0.28%			

Sources: Rhode Island Economic Development Corp.

Schedule 16 Full-Time Equivalent Employees By Functional Program Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited)

Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of June 30 Functions/Program Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Finance: City Council City Council Administration Internal Auditor City Sergeant I İ City Clerk Personnel Finance Computer Services Legal Courts Retirement Board Tax Assessment City Treasurer City Collector City Assessor Recreation and Public Land and Parks: Neighborhood Parks & Recreation Svs Recreation Zoo Forestry Parks Greenhouse Public Property Public Safety: Police Department Commissioner's Office Firefighters' Department Communication Emergency Mgmt/Homeland Security Public Works: Administration Engineering Environmental Control H Highway and Bridge Maintenance Sewer Maintenance Miscellaneous Garage Traffic Engineering H П Building Inspection Miscellaneous: Recorded Deeds Planning & Develoment Arts, Culture & Tourism Human Relations Human Services PERA Board of Canvassers Board of Licenses Vital Statistics City Archivist School Department 3,224 3,226 3,236 3,157 3,284 3,300 3,345 3,333 3,342 3,473 5.023 5,086 4.887 4.945 5,086 5,041 4.952 5,016 5,004 5,220 Total

Source: City Records.

Schedule 17 Operating Indicators By Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited) (in thousands)

						Fiscal	year			
Function/Program	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Police:										
Calls for service	114	118	125	139	145	138	149	190	190	190
Fire:										
Total fire calls	41	44	10	11	14	13	14	13	13	13
Total rescue calls	14	8	31	31	27	27	26	25	25	25
Building safety:										
Total building permits	8	8	8	10	8	7	3,210	8,250	7,759	7,418
Total value all permits	215,485	162,913	198,251	146,236	234,191	217,629	TBD	251,400	172,700	315,400
Public service:										
Residential garbage collected (ton)	71	73	74	77	79	81	TBD	69	69	69

Source: City Records

^{*} Reported as total fire and rescue

Schedule 18 Capital Asset Statistics By Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years (unaudited)

Function/Program	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
n. (1) . h. (2)										
Public Safety:	15	1.4		1.0		1.2				
Fire, Fire Stations	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Fire trucks	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	28	28	28
Public Works:										
Bridges	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	.53	.53	53
Streets (Miles)	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	417	417	417
Manholes	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Catch Basins	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Drain Inlets	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Parks & Recreation:										
Acreage	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300			
Parks	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	141	141	141
Golf Course	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	1	1	1
Greenhouse	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1-	- 1	1-1
Soccer/Football Fields	11	11	11	-11	11	11	11	1-	<. (j.)	-1
Water Parks	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3
Museum	1	1	1	T.	1	1	1	- 1	1	1.
Swimming pools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Recreation Centers	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12
Zoo	1	- 1	1.	1	1	1	1	1	I	1
Community Centers										
Water:										
Lakes	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wastewater:										
Sanitary Sewer Lines (miles)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	415	415	415

Source: City Records