City of Newport, Rhode Island Popular Annual Financial Report, 2022



For the Period July 1, 2021 ~ June 30, 2022

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PURPOSE OF REPORT

The Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) is an unaudited summary report of the financial activities of the City and is prepared primarily from detailed information contained in the City's 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, with selected information from Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports prepared for earlier years. The focus of the PAFR is on the funds of interest to most citizens: the City's General Fund, the School's Unrestricted Fund, the Capital Project Fund, and the City's two major enterprise funds, the Water Fund and the Water Pollution Control Fund.

The financial review section features financial information adapted from the City of Newport's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year end June 30, 2022. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is produced by the City's Department of Finance. It provides detailed information regarding the City's financial performance. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is audited by the firm CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. A copy of the complete Annual Comprehensive Financial Report may be downloaded from the City's website, at www.cityofnewport.com.

The information in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report by its nature can be technical and complex and as such not as useful to citizens wishing to gain an overview of the City's finances. The PAFR has been prepared to simplify the information in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and better inform the public about the overall financial condition of the City, without the heavy use of technical accounting terms or excessive detail. The PAFR is not intended to provide a complete financial picture of the City in accordance with GAAP.

Questions or feedback concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information may be

Copies of both the PAFR and Annual Comprehensive Financial Report are available online at:

https://www.cityofnewport.com/en-us/cityhall/departments/finance/budgets-acfrs-cips-annualperformance-reports/pafr







AWARDS



Covernment Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Newport Rhode Island

For its Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher & Morall

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given its Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting (PAFR) to the City of Newport, RI for eight consecutive years, beginning with its inaugural PAFR for the fiscal year ended June 2014. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal. We believe this PAFR conforms to the program requirements. It, too, will be submitted to the GFOA awards program.

The City of Newport, RI was awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers

Association of the United States and Canada for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 17th consecutive year that the City has achieved this award. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in state and local government financial reporting.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. The report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our annual comprehensive financial report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting our annual comprehensive financial report for the year ended June 30, 2022 to the GFOA.

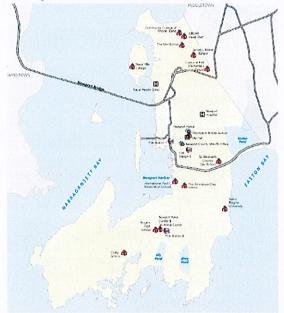
The City of Newport, RI was also awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for its biennial budget for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2022 and 2023. This was the 19th consecutive year that the City has achieved this recognition.

In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE, LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

Newport is a seaside city on Aquidneck Island in Newport County, Rhode Island,



United States. It is located 23 miles (37 km) south of Providence, and 61 miles (98 km) south of Boston. The City has a year-round population of about 25,000, which grows substantially during the summer months. The City is also visited by over 3,000,000 people annually.

Newport was founded in 1639, incorporated as a City in 1784, and rechartered in 1853. The City operates under a Home Rule Charter, granted by the State of Rhode Island. This charter grants to the City the ability to pass laws to govern themselves as they see fit (so long as they obey the state and federal constitutions). Newport's Charter was adopted in 1952. It provides for a

council/city manager form of government. All lawmaking powers of the City are entrusted to the City Council by the Charter, including the ordering of any tax, making appropriations, and transacting any other business relating to the financial affairs of the City.

Description of Government



First Ward

Jamie Boy



Lynn Underwood Çeglie At Large & Vice-Chair



Jeanne-Marie Napolitano Mayor



Kate Leonard Third Ward



Charles M. Holder Second Ward



Elizabeth Euerte

There is a seven-member City Council headed by its Chairperson, who is elected by the Council and also holds the title of Mayor. Four members of the City Council are elected at large and the remaining three members are elected from the three wards, all for a two-year term. The current council was elected in November, 2020. The City's Charter grants to the City Council all powers to enact, amend, or repeal ordinances relating to the City's property, affairs and government, including the power to create offices, departments or agencies of the City, to preserve the public peace, health and safety, to establish personnel policies, to authorize the issuance of bonds, and to provide for an annual audit.



Manager.

The City Manager is appointed by a majority vote of the City Council. The City Manager is the chief administrative The Charter grants to the City Manager the officer. authority to appoint or remove all officers or employees of the City, to prepare and submit to the City Council the annual budget and annual report of the City, to recommend pay schedules for City employees, and to recommend to the Council the adoption of such measures as they may deem necessary for the health, safety or welfare of the City. At the April 13, 2016 Newport City Council meeting,

the City Council appointed Joseph J. Nicholson, Jr., Esq. to serve as Newport's City

Economic Condition and Outlook

Surrounded by a sprawling waterfront, Newport was fittingly titled the "Birthplace of the Navy." The U.S. Navy, beginning with the founding of the Naval War College in 1884, influenced the development of the City and continues to do so as one of the major contributors to the local economy. Since its establishment as a City, this highly visited community has enjoyed a history of progress and success. In fact, Newport has more standing buildings built before 1830 than any other American community. It offers beaches, cruises, excursion boats, city tours, golf, and fishing among other things for visitors making it one of the most desired tourist destinations in the country. The City is known for its world-class sailing and sailing events. From its early years when commerce involved the whale-oil trade, to today's highly sophisticated research in electronic submarine warfare, the seaport has continued to play a vital role in Newport's economy.

Newport's location, natural and cultural resources, and sense of history are responsible for the growth of tourism into a primary source of revenue. The third largest economic factor in Newport, the service sector, has benefited from both the defense and tourism industries.

		NUMBER OF STREET
	ical Popu	
Census	Pop.	%+/-
1790	6,716	
1800	6,739	0.3%
1810	7,907	17.3%
1820	7,319	-7.4%
1830	8,010	9.4%
1840	8,333	4.0%
1850	9,563	14.8%
1860	10,508	9.9%
1870	12,521	19.2%
1880	15,693	25.3%
1890	19,457	24.0%
1900	22,441	15.3%
1910	27,149	21.0%
1920	30,255	11.4%
1930	27,612	-8.7%
1940	30,532	10.6%
1950	37,564	23.0%
1960	47,049	25.3%
1970	34,562	-26.5%
1980	29,259	-15.3%
1990	28,227	-3.5%
2000	26,475	-6.2%
2010	24,672	-6.8%
2020	25,163	2.0%

Newport's Schools

A seven-member School Committee, all elected at large, is entrusted with independent legislative authority over the public school system. Members of both the City Council and School Committee are elected to non-partisan biennial terms. Newport's school district includes the William S. Rogers High School and Newport Area Career & Technical Center (Grades 9 - 12), the Frank E. Thompson Middle School (Grades 5 - 8), and the Claiborne Pell Elementary School (Grades PK-4).

Through its School Committee, the Newport School Department submits a budget request to the City Council. The School's fiscal year 2021-2022 budget request asked for a 4.0% increase, the maximum allowed by the State of Rhode Island. It was equal to \$1,080,301. The City Council funded the schools at \$27,277,681, which was a 1% increase over the school's fiscal year 2020-2021 funding. This decision was made in light of the expected impact of coronavirus.

Looking Forward

The City's fiscal year 2021-2022 capital budget for governmental activities authorized spending of \$6,787,562. Most of the projects that received funding were continued projects from the previous fiscal years. Some were reinstated after the impact of coronavirus. The only new appropriation this year was funding to cover costs associated with Innovate Newport's window repairs. Annual funding was included for Bellevue Avenue concrete repair, park facility upgrades and Easton's Beach improvements. The City continued its on-going major repairs and improvements to infrastructure and facilities in the Water Pollution Control System and the Water System in the amounts of \$8,990,000 and \$6,190,000 respectively.

Long-Term Liabilities

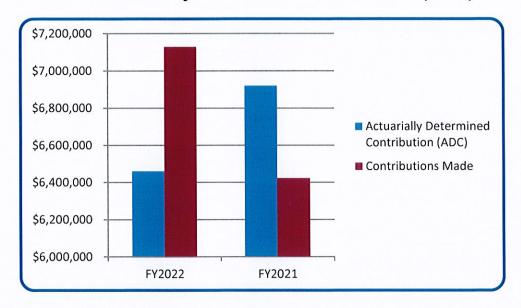
The City was the first municipality in Rhode Island to establish a Trust for the funding of other post ampleyment benefits (ORER) in order to bener long.

of other post-employment benefits (OPEB) in order to honor longterm promises to its employees. The budget included funds in the amount of \$7,128,176 or 110.34% of the actuarially determined contribution. The City's OPEB Trust Fund had market value assets of \$60,158,631 as of June 30, 2022. The unfunded accrued OPEB liability for all City departments and school employees is \$61,857,578.



WHAT WE'VE PROMISED

Comparative Funding of OPEB Annual Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)





City of Newport employees and Newport Public School employees participate in one of five pension plans. Teachers are required to participate in the Employee's Retirement System of Rhode Island (ERSRI), a cost-sharing plan. Newport teachers also participate in a State offered Survivors Benefits Plan. All other school, municipal employees and police offers hired after January 1, 2015 are required to

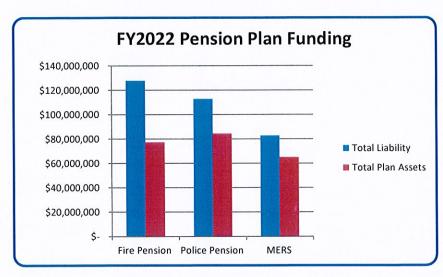
participate in the Municipal Employee's Retirement System of Rhode Island (MERS). The plans are hybrid meaning they provide both a defined benefit (guaranteed pension amount) and a defined contribution plan (similar to a 401-K). Employees and employers both contribute to the plans.

Uniformed public safety personnel, other than police officers hired after January 1, 2015, must participate in either the City owned police pension plan or the fire pension plan. Both are defined benefit plans and contributions come from both employees and employer.

Pension and Other Post Employment Benefit Funding Information as of June 30, 2022

					Percent Plan
	Т	otal Liability	Tota	al Plan Assets	Is Funded
Fire Pension	\$	127,835,177	\$	77,350,071	60.5%
Police Pension	\$	112,951,073	\$	84,514,176	74.8%
MERS	\$	82,832,243	\$	65,032,255	78.5%
ERSRI Plan (City % only)	\$	24,163,568		N/A	54.3%
Teacher's Survivor Benefits Plan (City's % only)		N/A	\$	7,146,506	153.1%
Other Post Employment Benefits	\$	122,016,209	\$	60,158,631	49.3%

City of Newport Pension Plans

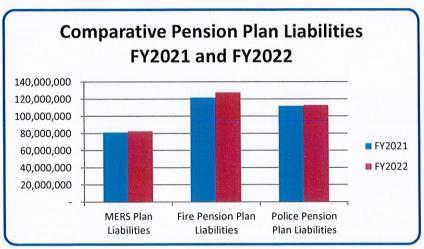


Pension Plan Funded Status = Plan Assets – Projected Benefit Obligations (Liabilities)

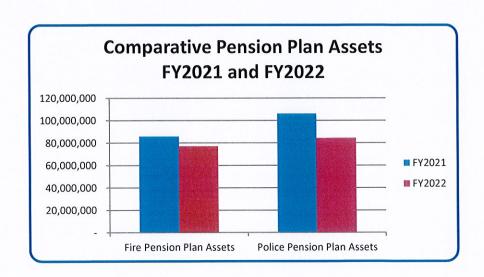
A pension plan has two primary elements:

- The future liabilities created by employee service
- The pension fund assets, used to pay for retiree benefits

The graph to the right shows that police and fire pension plan liabilities increased slightly in FY2022 due to differences between the gains we anticipated and the actual gains.



The graph to the right shows that the Public Safety FY2022 pension plans assets have decreased over FY2021. They decreased a total of \$30,291,978 (-15.76%). The City plans had an annual internal rate of return, after the reduction of investment expense, of -18.43% for the Police Plan and -10.27% for the Fire Plan.



COMMUNITY PROFILE

Newport's date of incorporation (town) 1639 Newport's date of incorporation (city) 1784

Form of government Council/City Manager

Population (2020 Census) 25,163 Approximate Number of Visitors Served Annually 3,000,000

Bond Rating

Standard & Poor's AA+

Area of City of Newport

Latitude N41° 29' 17"
Longitude W71° 18' 45"
Elevation 30' above sea level
Total area 11.4 sq miles
Total land 7.7 sq miles

Total water 3.7

Personal Income per Capita (Newport County) (2020-latest available) \$ 76,214

Median Home Selling Price (August, 2021) \$735,000

Key Services Provided by the City

Public Safety

Planning, zoning and economic development functions

Solid waste & recyclables collection and disposal

Recreation

Street & sidewalk maintenance Tourism/Parking Operations

Potable water & wastewater collection, treatment & distribution

Roads/Sidewalks

Lane miles of streets96.8 lane milesSidewalk miles82Miles of water mains175 milesMiles of sanitary sewers90.2 milesMiles of storm sewers50.1 milesNumber of street lights1,940Number of traffic signals5

City Employees

Number of full-time City employees 379
Number of full-time education employees 387

Elections

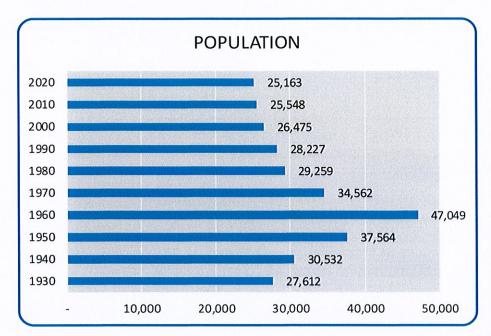
Number of registered voters 15,936 Number of votes cast - last federal/state/municipal election (11/2/20-Gen) 10,771 Percent of registered voters voting in last election 67.59%

Parks and Recreation

Acreage of public parks and open space 427 acres
Number of playgrounds 17
Number of multi-purpose playing fields 16
Number of tennis courts 17
Number of community centers 1

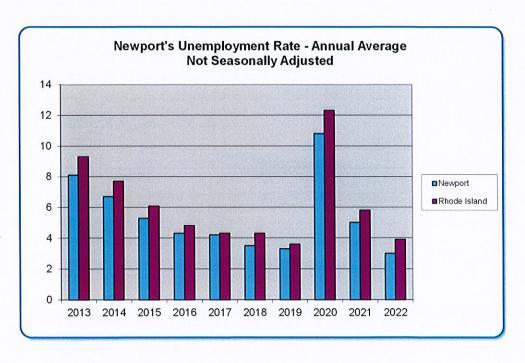
DEMOGRAPHICS

HOW WE'VE CHANGED



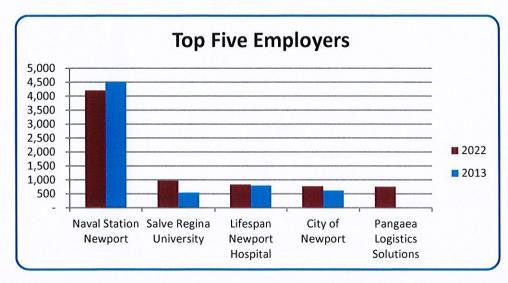
The population trend shown to the left indicates that Newport currently has 25,163 people living within its boundaries, essentially the same population as in 1930, after an increase of 70.39% between 1930 & 1960. The dramatic decline in population during the 1970's was due to the removal of the naval fleet.

In 2022, Newport showed an unadjusted annual unemployment rate of 3.0% which was 0.9% lower than the state average of 3.9% (Both rates are as of Aug. 2022.

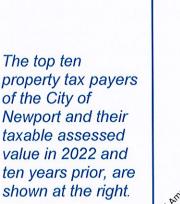


DEMOGRAPHICS

HOW WE'VE CHANGED (continued)

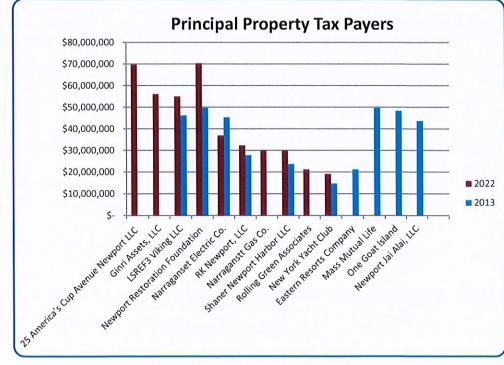


The top five employers of the City of Newport and the number of their employees in 2022 and ten years prior, are shown at the left.



The top ten

of the City of



Newport City Council Strategic Plan

Vision Statement

The vision of Newport is to be the most livable and welcoming city in New England.

Mission Statement

To provide leadership, direction and governance that continuously improves our community and to be stewards of our natural resources while preserving our cultural, historic and maritime heritage;

to ensure Newport is a safe, clean and enjoyable place to live and work and our residents enjoy a high quality of life;

to exercise the prudent financial planning and management needed to achieve our strategic goals;

to achieve excellence in everything we do, invest in the future of our community, especially the education of our children, and work closely with our businesses and institutions to sustain a healthy economic and tourism climate;

to promote and foster outstanding customer service for all who come in contact with the City;

to deliver quality and cost effective municipal services to our residents, businesses, institutions and visitors that result in the highest achievable levels of customer satisfaction.

City Council's Four (4) Tactical Priority Areas

Each of the strategic objectives complement the others to accomplish the vision and mission as stated by the City Council. The application of these strategic objectives relate to the following four (4) tactical priority areas:

Infrastructure



Providing a strong, well-managed public infrastructure is key to enhancing quality of life and economic stability to our community.

Communication



Providing effective 2-way communication with the community through a unified council operating as a team and interactions with City staff productively.

Transportation and Mobility



Encourage and promote multi-modal transportation alternatives (bus, trolley, harbor shuttle, light rail, bicycles and walking paths) within the City and improve connections to the region.

Economic Development

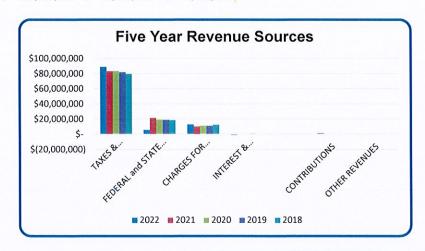


Providing an economically thriving and financially sound community for all its citizens and a supportive environment for business and visitors.

REVENUES FOR THE CITY GENERAL, UNRESTRICTED SCHOOL, & CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

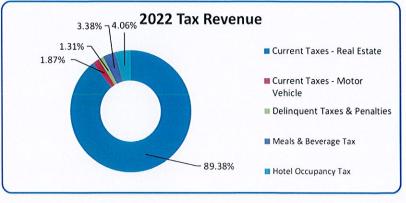
		City		School		Capital
	Ge	neral Fund	In	restricted Fund	P	ojects Fund
REVENUE		2022		2022		2022
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS	\$	89,045,609	9	-	\$	-
FEDERAL and STATE AID		3,021,488		18,138,635		2,701,898
CHARGES FOR SERVICES		12,346,883		1,134,750		711,600
INTEREST & CAPITAL GAINS INVESTMENTS & TRUST FUI	NDS	(986,205))	112,353		43,446
CONTRIBUTIONS		262,093		317,974		1,150,000
OTHER REVENUES		48,094				
CITY APPROPRIATION/TRANS	FEF	?				
TRANSFER FROM CITY				27,277,681		
TRANSFER FROM OTHER FU	NDS	5				
	\$	103,737,962	1	46,981,393	\$	4,606,944



Taxes
Current Taxes - Real Estate
Current Taxes - Motor Vehicle
Delinquent Taxes & Penalties
Meals & Beverage Tax
Hotel Occupancy Tax

	2022	2021
89.38% \$	79,592,430	\$ 75,559,271
1.87%	1,665,014	1,559,240
1.31%	1,166,895	2,162,556
3.38%	3,008,008	2,055,545
4.06%	3,613,262	1,986,872
\$	89,045,609	\$ 83,323,484

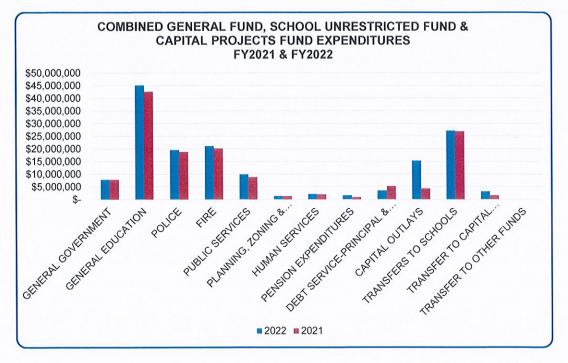
Total general, unrestricted school, and capital projects funds revenues received in 2022 were \$155,326,299. Revenues in the graph above are shown by source. To the right, tax revenues are further separated by category.



The largest revenue source in FY2022 came from Taxes and Assessments (70.76%) followed by State and Federal Aid (18.96%). Most intergovernmental revenue comes from or through the State of Rhode Island; \$1.3 million of Federal Government aid and \$14.9 million of state aid went to the Newport Public Schools for education aid. An additional \$1.9 million was contributed by the State for teacher pensions. The balance of \$3,021,488 is primarily for tax-exempt property (PILOT) such as Newport Hospital, Salve Regina University, and other nonprofit educational properties, with \$649,516 of that being School Construction Aid. The other sources of revenue are the City's share of meals & beverage taxes, hotel occupancy taxes, charges for services & permits, interest on available cash, property rentals, contributions and miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE CITY GENERAL FUND, SCHOOL UNRESTRICTED FUND, & CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND where does the money go?

					-	
GENERAL FUND, EXPENDITURES	G	City eneral Fund 2022	Unr	School estricted Fund 2022	Pr	Capital ojects Fund 2022
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$	7,856,585	\$	-	\$	-
GENERAL EDUCATION		_		45,159,310		
PUBLIC SAFETY		40,714,764				i dinima m a n
PUBLIC SERVICES		9,939,156		-		<u>-</u>
PLANNING, ZONING & DEVELOPMENT		1,335,155		-		
HUMAN SERVICES		2,196,837				
PENSION EXPENDITURES		1,584,183		_		187 × 187
DEBT SERVICE-PRINCIPAL & INTEREST		3,519,323		<u>-</u>		**************************************
CAPITAL OUTLAYS		293,402				15,039,391
TRANSFERS TO SCHOOLS		27,277,681				
TRANSFER TO CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND		3,214,562				<u>-</u>
TRANSFER TO OTHER FUNDS				_		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	97,931,648	\$	45,159,310	\$	15,039,391



Shown in the above graph are the City of Newport's combined General Fund, School Unrestricted Fund, and Capital Projects Fund in FY2021 and FY2022. In FY2022, education accounted for the largest part of the expenditures at \$45,159,310 or 28.85% of the total expenditures. General Government accounted for \$7,856,585 or 5.02% of the total expenditures, while Public Safety and Public Services accounted for \$40,714,764 or 25.75% and \$9,939,156 or 6.35%, respectively, of the total expenditures.

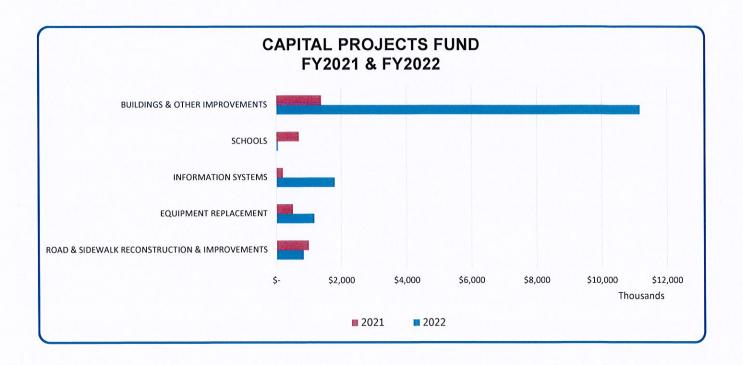
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EXPENDITURES FOR THE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?



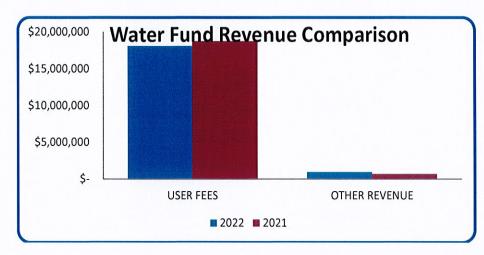
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND, EXPENDITURES	20)22	2021	
ROAD & SIDEWALK RECONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT	5.57%	\$ 837,592	19.58% \$	996,353
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	7.79%	1,170,899	11.32%	512,717
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	12.02%	1,808,135	17.63%	207,872
SCHOOLS	0.35%	53,324	2.06%	705,972
BUILDINGS & OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	74.27%	11,169,442	49.42%	1,394,597
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	100.00%	\$ 15,039,391	100.00% \$	3,817,511



Capital improvement expenditures were reduced in all of FY2021 due to the projected impact of the Coronavirus.

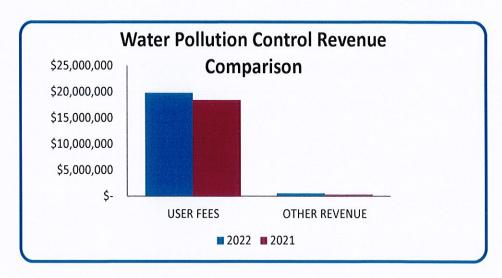
MAJOR ENTERPRISE REVENUES (BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES)

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?





The slight incline in user fees in Water Pollution
Control Funds are due to increased sale of water
Coronavirus during the

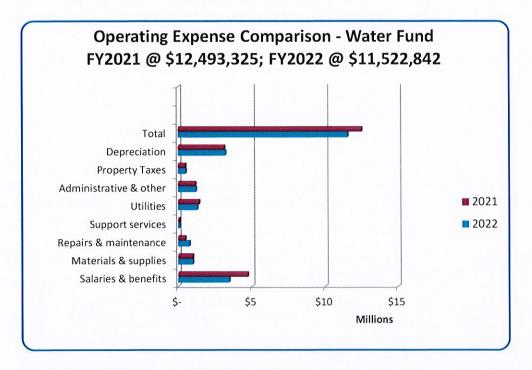


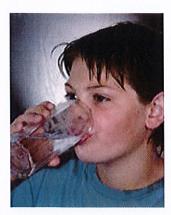
ENTERPRISE FUNDS: Enterprise funds are used to report activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water operations, water pollution control operations, parking operations, and its maritime (harbor) operations. This report provides information for the Water Utilities Fund and for the Water Pollution Control operations, both of which are considered to be major funds of the City of Newport.

The graphs above illustrate revenue for the City's major Enterprise Funds during 2021 and 2022. User Fees accounted for the majority of the revenue in both the Water Fund and the Water Pollution Control Fund.

MAJOR ENTERPRISE EXPENSES (BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES)

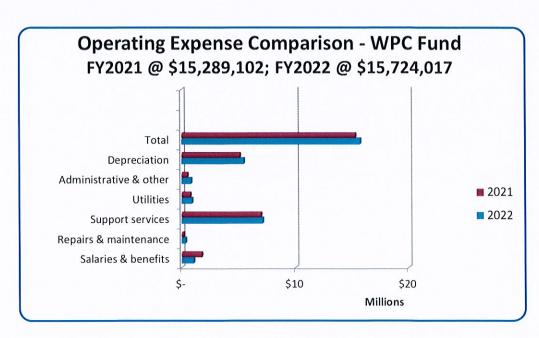
WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?





In both the Water Fund and the Water Pollution Control Fund, operating expenses tell only part of the story. Most of the money raised through user fees is for capital improvements and repayment of debt associated with capital additions.





CAPITAL ASSETS

WHAT DO WE OWN?

Capital Assets are defined as Property & Equipment owned by the City of Newport and purchased by each department as needed. This summary is the total dollar amount held by the City of Newport as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 net of accumulated depreciation.

Category (Gov't Wide)		2022	2021
Land	3.04%	\$ 12,246,345	\$ 12,315,095
Construction in progress	4.75%	19,146,090	3,527,911
Buildings & systems	78.34%	315,728,712	321,488,541
Machinery/Equipment/Vehicles	2.10%	8,459,258	7,671,806
Infrastructure	11.77%	47,432,968	49,411,828
Total	100 00%	\$ 403 013 373	\$ 394 415 181





Construction Work in Progress

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

Equipment

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

Infrastructure

Includes the cost of all roads and lighting systems, etc.



Land

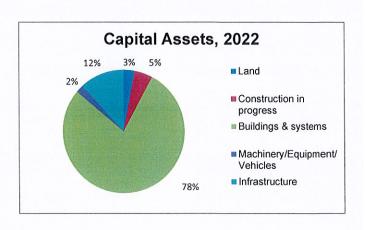
The amount listed is the total amount of land purchased and owned by the City of Newport

Buildings and Systems

The amount listed is the cost of the building purchase or the cost of the buildings construction plus the costs of water systems and water pollution control systems, buildings and facilities





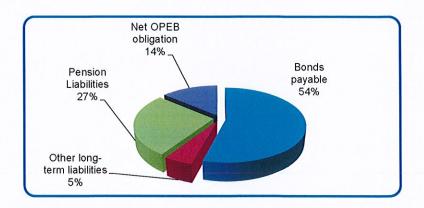


LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

WHAT DO WE OWE?

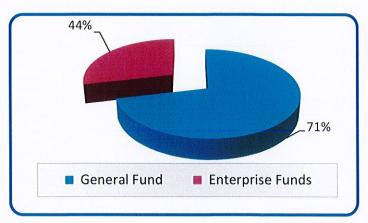
	2022	2021
Bonds payable	\$243,551,357	* \$ 155,860,905
Other long-term liabilities	22,361,880	8,442,012
Pension Liabilities	120,885,559	102,728,186
Net OPEB obligation	61,857,578	54,061,329
Total Debt Structure	\$448,656,374	\$ 321,092,432

^{*} Includes \$98.5M in general obligation bonds for addition to Pell Elementary School and new Rogers High School

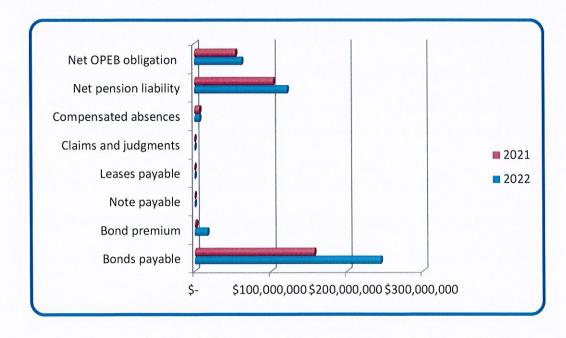


Obligations of Governmental Funds compared to Enterprise Funds

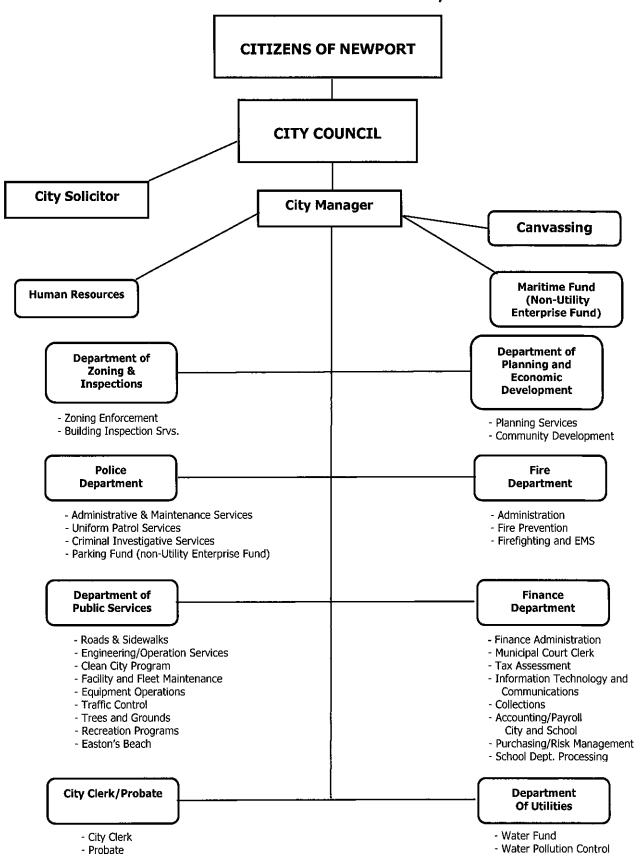
	General Fund	Enterprise Fund
Bonds payable	\$120,880,000	\$ 122,671,357
Bond premium	16,020,001	
Leases payable	-	E-
Claims and judgments	100,000	
Compensated absences	6,241,879	
Net pension liability	116,868,773	4,016,786
Net OPEB obligation	59,687,261	2,170,317
Total Debt Structure	\$ 319,797,914	\$ 128,858,460



Comparison of FY2021 and FY2022 Long-term obligations



THE CITY OF NEWPORT, RI



- Land Evidence

CITY OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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