

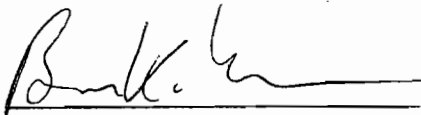
Carroll - FY1

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM
1993-2001

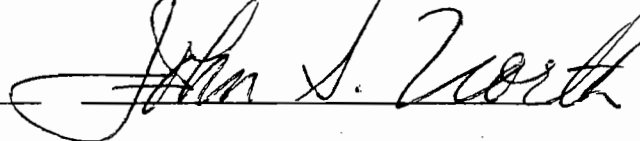
Town of Lyme
New Hampshire

Prepared for and Accepted by the
Lyme Planning Board
on
September 23, 1993

This Capital Improvements Plan was adopted on September 23, 1993 by a majority vote of the Lyme Planning Board.







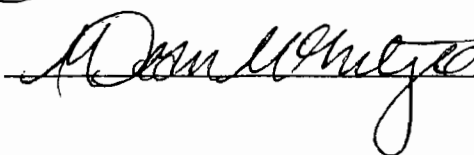


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Lyme Capital Improvements Program- September 1993

INTRODUCTION

The intent of this Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is to identify and prioritize the Town of Lyme's capital improvement needs and to recommend a schedule for the funding and purchase or construction of those improvements. In Lyme, a capital improvement is a major expenditure or project undertaken by the Town or School District that is generally not recurring on a "year in, year out" basis.

It is intended that this CIP will be of value to the Town in the following ways:

1. To assist in financial management by planning for capital expenditures, coordinating activities of various departments and stabilizing the tax rate.
2. To assist with facility planning by identifying and prioritizing needs.
3. To assist with managing growth. Public expenditures for capital projects, such as road improving can influence the location and timing of development. A CIP provides a mechanism to wisely plan for those public expenditures.

AUTHORIZATION

In 1990, the Town of Lyme authorized the Planning Board to prepare a Capital Improvements Program as provided for by NH RSA 674:5-8. Preparation of this CIP began shortly thereafter.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

As stated in NH RSA 674:5, a CIP is a recommended program of town capital improvements projected over a period of at least six years. The Lyme Planning Board chose a ten year planning period for this CIP. As stated in RSA 674:5, the purpose of the CIP is to aid the budget committee and selectmen in their consideration of the annual budget.

The State law, RSA 674:6, outlines the purpose and description of a CIP as follows:

The capital improvements program shall classify projects according to the urgency and need for realization and shall recommend a time sequence for their implementation. The program may also contain the estimated cost of each project and indicate probable operating and maintenance costs and probable revenues, if any, as well as existing sources of funds or the need for additional sources of funds for the implementation and operation of each project. The program shall be based on information submitted by the departments and agencies of the

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municipality and shall take into account public facility needs indicated by the prospective development shown in the master plan of the municipality or as permitted by other municipal land use controls.

PREPARATION AND ANNUAL UPDATE

RSA 674:7 offers the following statutory guideline on the preparation of a CIP:

- I. In preparing the capital improvements program, the planning board shall confer, in a manner deemed appropriate by the board, with the mayor or the board of selectmen, or the chief fiscal officer, the budget committee, other municipal officials and agencies, the school board or boards, and shall review the recommendations of the master plan in relation to the proposed capital improvements program.
- II. Whenever the planning board is authorized and directed to prepare a capital improvements program, every municipal department, authority or agency shall, upon request of the planning board, transmit to the board a statement of all capital projects it proposes to undertake during the term of the program. The planning board shall study each proposed capital project, and shall advise and make recommendations to the department, authority, or agency concerning the relation of its project to the capital improvement program being prepared.

Following adoption of the Lyme Master Plan in 1985, the Lyme Planning Board initiated preparation of this Capital Improvements Program. This CIP is the financial counterpart to the Master Plan and relies on the Master Plan for data on historical growth trends and future growth projections.

To assist the Planning Board in this effort, the Planning Board appointed a Capital Improvements Program Committee to develop and recommend a draft Capital Improvements Program for the Planning Board's consideration and acceptance. Functions of the Committee included the following:

- o Review of the Capital Improvement Needs Assessment.
- o Articulate the financial policies of the community and factors affecting future expenditure and revenues.
- o Based on these policies and factors, project future expenditures and revenues and identify the level of expenditure anticipated to be available for capital projects.
- o Adjust the Capital Improvements Needs Assessment proposal by the Town and School "to fit" the level of expenditure projected to be available for capital expenditures.
- o Recommend a draft Capital Improvements Program for acceptance by the Planning Board.

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The Capital Improvements Program Committee appointed by the Planning Board included the following people:

- o Earl F. Strout, Chairman
- o Stuart V. Smith, Budget Committee Chairman
- o Alan Greateorex
- o Donald deJ. Cutter, Selectman
- o B. Wayne Tullar, Budget Committee
- o Benjamin Kilham, Planning Board
- o Jeanne Prince, Home Health Agency
- o Luane Cole, Town Treasurer
- o Debra Kilham
- o School Board Member

Following review and critique by the Capital Improvement Program Committee, the draft document was presented to the Planning Board for their consideration. The CIP was adopted by a majority vote of the Planning Board on September 23, 1993, following a public hearing on September 9, 1993.

The CIP is a recommended plan for the budgeting of capital projects which is submitted to the Budget Committee and the Selectmen for their use in the annual town budget process. It is hoped that this comprehensive, long-range capital improvement program will assist the Budget Committee and Selectmen with the capital improvement needs portion of the annual budget. It is only a recommended capital plan and does not supersede the power and authority of the Budget Committee and Selectmen in preparing the annual budget.

The CIP must be updated annually to accurately reflect the current needs of the community and to realistically propose how these needs can be funded.

Every effort has been made to insure that the figures and facts presented in this report are accurate. The CIP Committee is well aware that errors may have been made and that the CIP Committee, the Town of Lyme Planning Board, the Town of Lyme, and any of its officers and/or departments can not be held libel for any such unintentional errors, omission, or mis- calculations.

ABOUT EXHIBITS & SPREADSHEETS

Data used in exhibits and spreadsheets for 1981- 1992 are from Town records. Projections for the future, 1993- 2002, are based on factual 1981- 1992 records, anticipated inflation and Committee judgement.

Lyme Capital Improvements Program- September 1993

FINANCIAL GOALS

Financial goals relative to this CIP include:

- o To identify and agree on the needs and priorities of these needs and to finance them in a manner that evens out the tax burden over a number of years.
- o To plan for a steady annual expenditure for capital items and to improve our planning for these needs in both the long and short range.
- o To anticipate expenditures and use as a funding mechanism the process of reserving funds.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Town and School capital requirements presented in Table 1 were developed from information submitted by departments for the Town budget or specifically in response to this program.

The cost estimates for several of the projects in this CIP are "ball park" or best guesses of the actual costs, such as the cost estimates for the addition to the firehouse, the addition to the highway garage and the rebuild plan for the Barnes School.

The cost estimates for the Highway Department "critical and substantial" improvements are derived from preliminary plans proposed by the Highway Department, Fire and Police Departments, Selectmen and members of the CIP Committee. The purpose of this capital item is to try to proceed with major highway repair and rebuilding in a manner that will give the Town the best possible investment for their tax dollar. In other words, do the job using the best materials and know-how, so that it will last.

The section which follows lists specific projects that are incorporated in the Town of Lyme Town and School Capital Requirements Table 1.

Addition to Fire House

Built in 1972 and located on High Street, Lyme's four bay Fire House must be expanded in order to house additional vehicles and to create much needed locker and work space. The cost of this addition is estimated to be \$45,000.

Lyme Capital Improvements Program- September 1993

Table 1
TOWN AND SCHOOL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

<u>Capital Need</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Vehicle Replacement- Fire truck (1994)	\$ 172,000
- Police car (1996)	\$ 14,500
- Dump truck (1997)	\$ 50,000
- Light dump truck (1998)	\$ 22,000
- Dump truck & police car (2000)	\$ 64,500
Heavy Equipment Replacement- Grader (1996)	\$ 120,000
- Back hoe (1998)	\$ 35,000
- Mower (1999)	\$ 8,000
- Loader (2001)	\$ 35,000
Bridge Reserve	\$ 5,000(yearly)
Addition to Fire House	\$ 45,000
Update Master Plan	\$ 15,000
Addition to Cemetery	\$ 20,000
Addition to Highway Garage	\$ 25,000
New Town Office Space	\$ 100,000
Rebuild Academy Building	\$ 200,000
Rebuild Lyme Schools	\$ 1,500,000

It is recognized that there will be some on- going unlisted expenses to the Town for each of these projects(e.g. additional heating costs because of the creation of new heated space). Aside from the school rebuilding project, these new operating expenses will be minimal.

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Update Town Master Plan

The current Master Plan was adopted in 1985. State law, RSA 674:1, requires that planning boards "from time to time update and amend the adopted master plan". As conditions in a town change, so should the master plan. The master plan is the document which sets forth the policies and goals upon which local land use regulations are based. Courts like to see land use regulations implementing master plans; thus it is imperative that communities update their master plans to reflect current conditions and attitudes in the community and that local land use regulations are amended accordingly. The cost of this plan update is estimated to be \$15,000.

Addition to Cemetery

It is apparent that our available cemetery space is limited and that new space is needed. The Cemetery Commission has decided that an addition to an existing cemetery is preferable to the creation of a new cemetery. \$20,000 has been estimated for this purchase.

Addition to Highway Garage

Fitting Highway Department vehicles into the current garage is an inefficient and tedious task on account of the lack of space. An addition is proposed to make sheltering Town vehicles, which represent a substantial investment by Lyme's tax payers, a more reasonable undertaking. The cost of this addition is estimated to be \$25,000.

New Town Office Space

As the population of the Town and the functions of local government have grown, the existing Town Offices have become a crowded, inefficient place to work. To remedy this situation it is estimated that \$100,000 may be needed.

Rebuilding the Academy Building

The Lyme Center Academy was constructed in 1839, financed by a private corporation formed in 1836. It was used as a public school. In 1953 the Lyme School District purchased the building from the heirs of the Academy and it was transferred to the Town in 1962. Today the first floor is used by the Kindergarten. Aspects of the building pose a fire hazard and the second floor is unsound. A plan for its use could include school and/or town needs. It is estimated that \$200,000 is needed to rebuild this important structure.

Rebuild Lyme Schools

Lyme Schools, the Barnes and Plains Buildings, are spatially inadequate and the available sites for septic disposal are poor enough to limit the number of children which the current site can support.

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Addressing the problems posed by these facilities will cost approximately \$1,500,000.

Replace Highway Department, Police and Fire Vehicles

The Town had for many years had an on- going schedule for vehicle replacement. Replacements are planned so that the useful life of the vehicle is spent in Town and the vehicle is replaced before it has lost its trade- in value and before it has presented the Town with high costs for major repairs and down time.

Highway Management Program

The Highway Department maintains about 65 miles of road; twelve of these are paved. The Highway Department operational expenses comprise about 40% of the Town's operations budget; moreover some of these expenses, such as a total rebuild of a road, can be treated as capital expenditures. Therefore, special attention is given to this Department in this CIP.

Aside from budgeting for its normal operations, the Highway Department needs to identify and plan for projects that need special attention because of the scope and monies required to do the work in the best manner. It is assumed that highway projects that are done using the best engineering and materials available will result in work that will last and that the monies spent will be a good investment.

The Committee categorized the Town's roads in to groups defined by the Lyme Planning Board Subdivision Regulations. These groups are: Arterial, Major Collector, Minor Collector, Major Local, Minor Local and Service roads(See Table 2). This categorization of Lyme's roads is based on the best judgement of the Committee and Town officials. Actual verification of the correct classification may be desirable as the need arises.

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Table 2

<u>STANDARDS FOR STREET DESIGN</u>						
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Local (1)</u>		<u>Collector</u>		<u>Arterial</u>
		Minor	Major	Minor	Major	
Average Daily Traffic(2)	0-32	33-48	49-96	97-248	249-400	401-up
Minimum Right-of-Way(4)	50	50	60	70	80	100
Minimum Travel Surface-Width in Feet(4)	12	18	20	20	24	Varies(5)
Minimum Shoulder Width in Feet Each Side (4)	2	2	2	4	4	Varies(5)
Minimum Distance from Center of Road to Center of Ditch in Feet (4)	(5)	14	16	18	Varies(5)	Varies(5)
Minimum Horizontal Curve Radii in Feet	(5)	100	100	150	300	500
Minimum Vertical Curve Length in Feet	(5)	100	100	100	200	Varies(5)
	In no case less than 20' for each 1% difference in grade.			In no case less than 30' for each 1% difference in grade.		
Minimum Length of Tangents Between Curves	(5)	100	100	100	200	Varies(5)
Maximum Grade	(5)	10%	10%	8%	8%	5%
Min. Vertical Sight Distance (3) (5)		200'	200'	250'	250'	300'

Source: Lyme Subdivision Regulations

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Lyme's roads are categorized using these groups as follows:

Arterial Streets(All State roads not maintained by the Town)

Dorchester Road, Lyme to Skiway
East Thetford Road
North Thetford Road
Route 10

Major Collector

Acorn Hill Road
Baker Hill Road
Goose Pond Road
High Street
Pinnacle Hill Road, Route 10 to Orfordville Road
River Road

Minor Collector

Breck Hill Road, North Thetford Road to Gregory Lane
Franklin Hill Road
High Bridge Road
Orfordville Road
Grafton Turnpike

Local

Breck Hill Road, Gregory Lane to River Road
Culver Hill Road
Flint Hill Road
Hardscrabble Road
Pico
Preston Hill Road
Shoestrapp Road
Washburn Hill Road
Whipple Hill Road
Plus numerous other minor roads

A new Highway Major Rebuilding Capital Reserve Account has been established. This account is designed to plan and fund the following highway projects that would not normally be part of the highway annual budget. A plan for this reserve account is shown in Table 3, following a description of the projects.

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-The two roads that require extra attention at this time are Acorn Hill Road and Baker Hill Road. These two roads are used by school buses and the safety of the passengers of these buses is at issue. Specific funds should be allocated each year for maintenance and improvement of these roads. These funds should be included in the annual highway budget.

-There are two areas between the River Road and the Connecticut River that need substantial work, including the stabilization and reconfiguration of the River bank to protect the integrity of the Road. The cost of this work is estimated to be \$20,000.

-There are four areas where ledge needs to be blasted:

Dorchester Road above Perkins Brook at a cost of \$12,000;

Grafton Turnpike above the Skiway at a cost of \$10,000;

Grafton Turnpike midway between the Skiway and the Hanover line at a cost of \$5,000; and

Acorn Hill above Pout Pond Road at a cost of \$5,000.

-It is estimated that recently the Highway Department has had enough money in the budget to pave about one mile of road per year. Since there are about 12 miles of paved road in Town, all of which needs to be re-paved, it will take about 12 years to complete this work. Besides repaving the existing paved roads, each year a sealer coat needs to be added to the previous year's paving to "finish" that work so that the paving will last about ten years. To do that work as it should be done, the Highway budget needs to have another \$9,000 per year. (This added to the normal \$16,000 would add up to a total of \$25,000 planned for paving each year.)

-A number of years ago a section of the road beyond the current paving of Dorchester Road was prepared for paving. This work was not completed. In order not to lose the preparation investment that has been made, this section should be paved at a cost of about \$20,000. This should be included in the Highway Major Rebuilding Capital Account.

TABLE 3

PROPOSED HIGHWAY MAJOR REBUILDING CAPITAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
12,000(a)	10,000(b)	20,000(d)	10,000(e)		\$ to be spent
	20,000(c)				

- a) Blasting- To remove ledge, Dorchester Road above Perkins Brook
- b) Blasting- To remove ledge, Grafton Turnpike above the Skiway
- c) River Road- Address river bank erosion
- d) Paving- section Dorchester Road
- e) Blasting- To remove ledge, Acorn Hill above Pout Pond Road

FINANCIAL HISTORY AND FUTURE

Past financial trends were examined in order to understand Lyme's budget characteristics and to make projections for the future. Data on Town revenues, expenditures, tax rates and assessed valuation for the last ten years was collected from the Annual Town Reports and is summarized in spreadsheets, located at the end of this report, as follows:

Spreadsheet 1:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1992 Town Appropriations
Spreadsheet 2:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1992 Town Revenues
Spreadsheet 3:	Town of Lyme Computation of Assessed Valuation
Spreadsheet 4:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1991 School Appropriations
Spreadsheet 5:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1991 School Revenues
Spreadsheet 6a,b,c:	Tax Rate Town of Lyme, Historic and Projected 1981- 2001

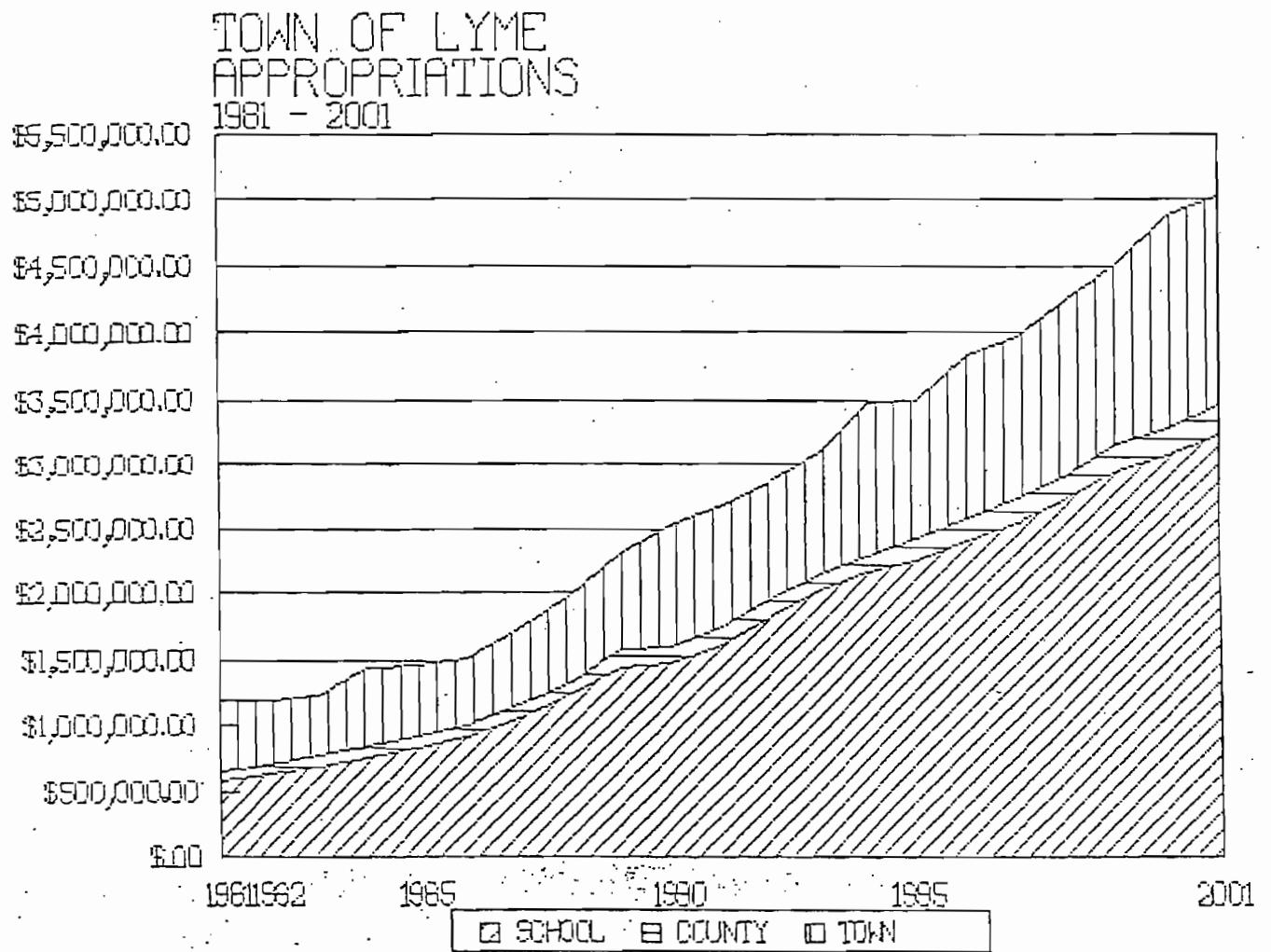
The summary of appropriations on Spreadsheet 1 shows that on the average, over the past ten years, not adjusting for inflation, the Town has increased its expenditures by 5.8% per year, or 88.3% over the past decade. There was a 12.3% increase over the past three years. Interestingly, the capital outlay for bridges, equipment reserve(vehicle), equipment reserve(heavy), and reappraisal reserve, and all other reserve accounts ranged from \$43,000 to \$65,000 per year. This relatively stable amount stands in contrast to the outlay to pay for these items which ranged from \$12,968 to \$154,700 per year. This stabilizing effect of the capital reserve funds is an important element of the Town's financial plan- year to year, the tax burden is evened out and still a variety of capital expenditures are made(See Table 4).

Capital expenditures, total capital outlay, varied over the decade from as little as 2% of the total appropriations to as much as 26% of total appropriations. Funding reserve funds costs the Town on average about 8.5% of total appropriations. Past and projected future appropriations are shown graphically by Exhibit 1.

Spreadsheet 2 is a record of the revenues collected for the years 1981- 1992. Whereas the revenues collected locally have more than doubled during these years with revenues from property tax increasing 148.7% and those from other local sources increasing 133.5%, income from State sources has increased only 13.1%. Exhibit 2 shows the historic and projected revenue flow from sources other than property tax to the Town.

Lyme's tax base has increased steadily over time. As shown in Spreadsheet 3, full assessed valuation has increased by 152.2% between 1981 and 1991. Increase in the tax base is important to

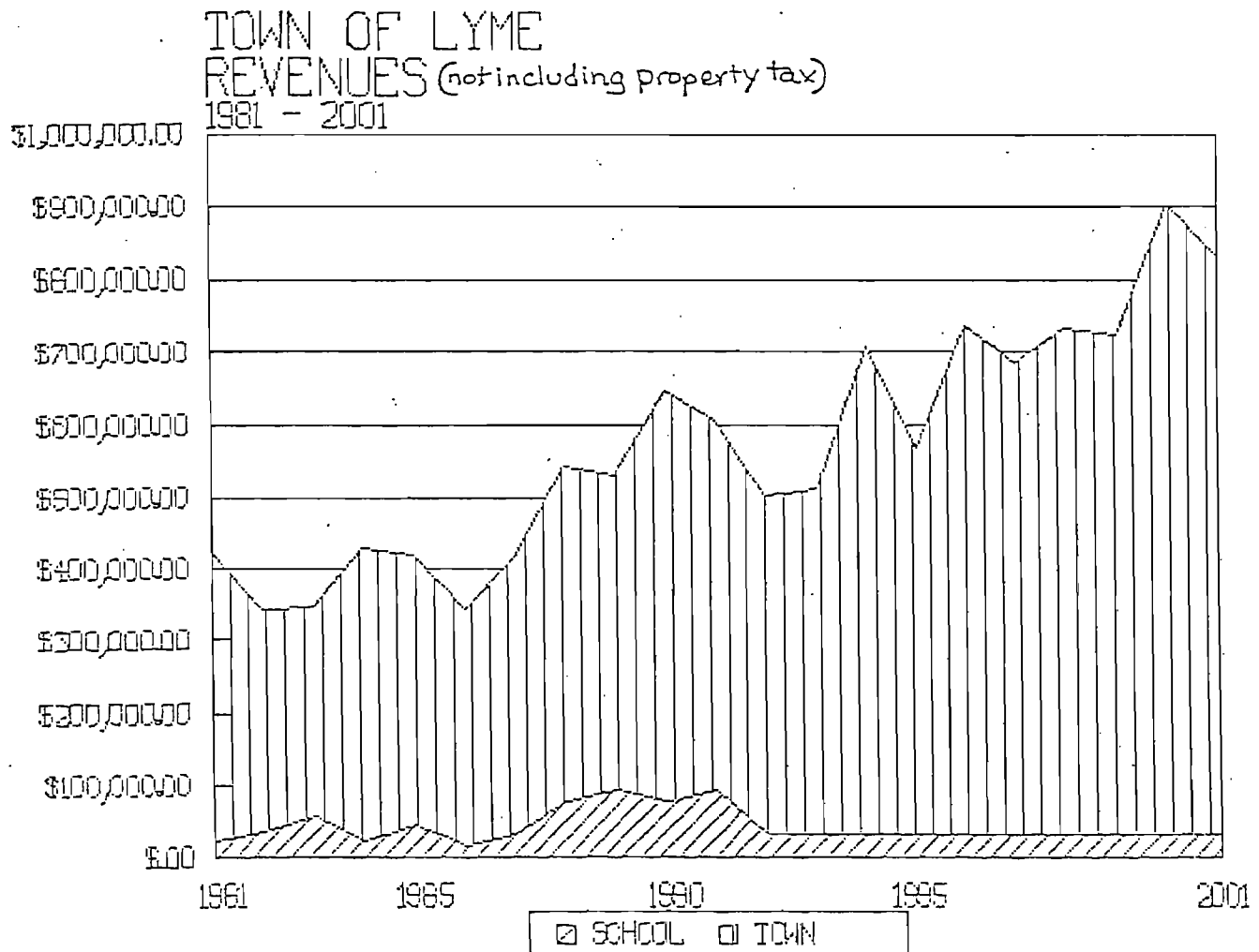
Exhibit 1



(See Spreadsheets 1 and 7)

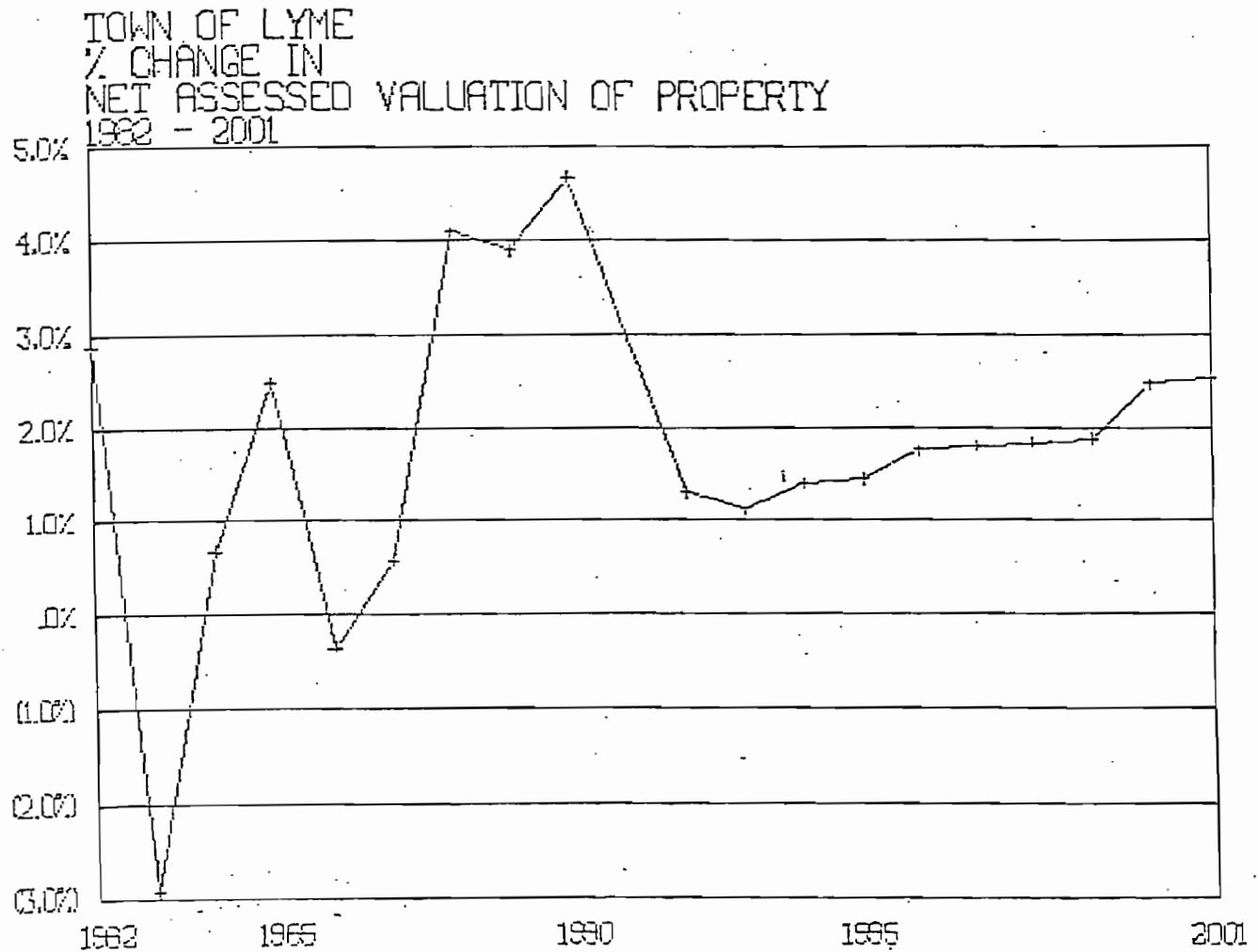
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Exhibit 2



(See Spreadsheets 2 and 8)

Exhibit 3



The Town was reappraised in 1982 and 1991. This shows that a more conservative rate of growth in property valuation will take place during the years 1992 to 2001 than during the past ten years.
(See Spreadsheets 3 and 12)

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keep the tax rate down and level of service constant. Fortunately, there has been a 147.4% increase in the equalized valuation of the Town in the past decade. Exhibit 3 shows the variability of the percent change in the net assessed valuation of property in Town, The building boom of the late 1980s is evident as is the recession of the early 1990s.

School appropriations for the years 1981- 1991 increased 177.4%, averaging a 10.7% per year increase over the decade with an 11.9% per year increase for the last five years, but only a 1.7% increase between 1990 and 1991.(See Spreadsheet 4)

School revenues for 1981- 1991 are shown on Spreadsheet 5. There has been a 177.4 percent increase over the past decade with an average annual increase of 10.7% per year(not adjusting for inflation). However, estimated non- property tax revenues are expected to fall to \$31,000 and not to exceed that level through year 2001(See Exhibit 2 and Spreadsheet 10).

The tax rates for the years from 1981 through 1992 are presented in Spreadsheet 6 and Exhibit 4. The Town tax rate has increased fairly steadily from \$20.22 per thousand in 1981 to \$42.26 per thousand in 1990. The rate dropped after the revaluation of property in 1991 and increased to \$20.88 per thousand in 1992.

A number of spreadsheets are also included as part of a look in to the future. By updating these future estimate spreadsheets which provide projections of Town and School appropriations and revenues, Lyme should have a reasonably accurate plan to use as a guide. These spreadsheets are:

Spreadsheet 7:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Estimated Appropriations
Spreadsheet 8:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Estimated Revenues
Spreadsheet 9:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2002 School Appropriations Projected
Spreadsheet 10:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2002 School Revenues Projected
Spreadsheet 11:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Town and School Bond Proposal
Spreadsheet 12:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Computation of Assessed Valuation

BONDING CAPACITY

Bonding capacity is controlled by the State Board of Land and Tax Appeals. Entering into long- term debt not only requires a two- thirds vote of the Town, but also approval by the Board of Land and Tax Appeals. Debt limits are set as follows:

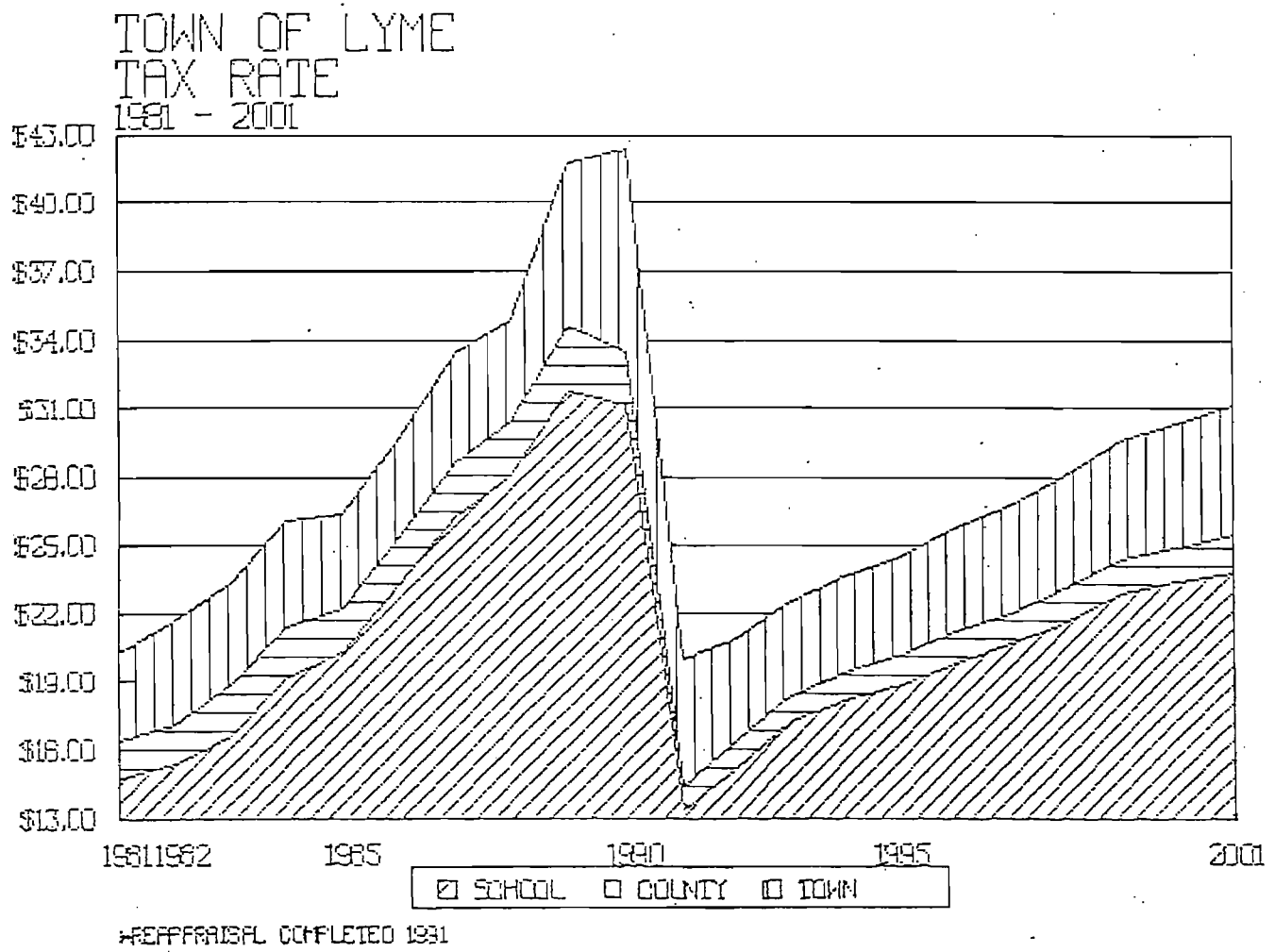
- Town- 1.75 % of latest equalized assessment
- Precinct- 1% of latest equalized assessment
- School- 7% of latest equalized assessment
- County- 2% of latest equalized assessment

Bonds are viewed as a way to fund improvements that are too expensive to pay in one year and would

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take too long to fund using reserve funds. The Town has never had bonded indebtedness before, but now is considering issuing a bond locally to fund some of the improvements discussed in this Plan. Issuing bonds locally is seen as one way to reduce costs.

Exhibit 4



(See Spreadsheets 6a,b,c)

FINANCIAL FUTURE

Factors Affecting Financial Projections

Town financial policies, external factors and some potentially large capital expenditures(costs of which are based only on best "guesstimates") all contribute to the expenditure and revenue projections. Town financial policies and assumptions articulated by the CIP Committee which affect the revenue and expenditure projections include the following:

1. The Town **tax rate** should not increase more than 6% per year.
2. The **assessed valuation** is projected to increase between 1.1 and 2.5% per year between 1992-2001. This conservative projection is much less than the 3%- 5% annual growth actually experienced by Lyme between 1981 and 1991.(See Exhibit 3 and Spreadsheet 12)
3. **Revenues** other than property taxes are projected to annually amount to:
 - a. Federal revenues \$2000 per year(same as 1992)
 - b. State revenues \$101,500 per year(same as 1992)

The CIP Committee assumes that the State taxing structure will not change. There is no evidence of any State or Federal revenue sharing policy that would indicate any revenue increase can be anticipated. It may well be that the State will decrease its commitment.(See Spreadsheet 8)

4. **Operating expenses** are expected to increase 6.2% per year for Town appropriations, 7.8% per year for school appropriations and 7.8% per year for County appropriations between 1992 and 2001.

RECOMMENDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The recommended capital improvement program is shown in Table 4. The Committee reviewed and discussed the needs proposed by Town departments and the School in developing this Plan. The Committee concurred that the projects shown in this Plan were of significant importance to the Town's future well- being. At this time, the costs are estimates which are thought to be adequate for planning purposes.

To accomplish this Plan, the Committee evaluated a number of alternative revenue and expenditure projections over the ten year period. The Committee recommends that the Town cover the costs of these projects with a \$2,000,000 bond that will be repaid in 15 years. The tax rate projections shown

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in Exhibit 6 include the cost of the bond.

If the Town does not want to pay for the improvements using a bond, but does want some or all these projects completed, the quickest way to finance these projects would be to appropriate funds, thereby increasing property taxes, as the monies were needed. This would create a very high tax rate for a few years rather than spreading the burden over the 15 year bonded period. It would be unreasonable to expect that the property owner could afford those inflated, but necessary taxes, if this out- right purchase method of funding is used.

Another way to pay for these projects would be to raise the necessary money in increments by putting it away in capital reserve funds. This would mean that the projects would have to be put off for 8 to 10 years as the reserve funds accumulated annual appropriations.

The bonding method is the most inexpensive way to purchase the improvements included in this Plan within a five year time frame.

PLAN UPDATES

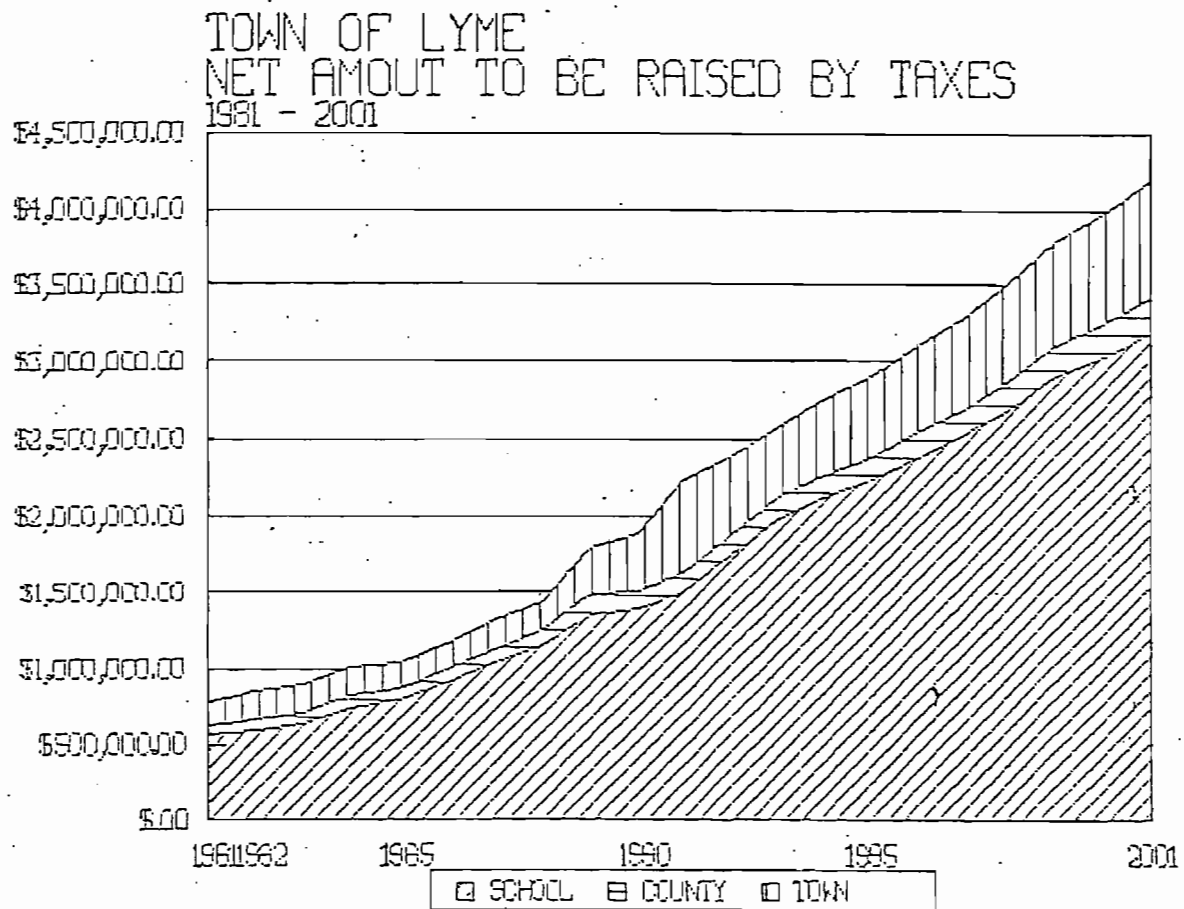
Every year, no later than August 31st, the Lyme Planning Board, along with the Lyme Budget Committee, and the Lyme Selectmen, should hold public meetings to review this Capital Improvements Program and make adjustments as new data and needs direct.

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Table 4

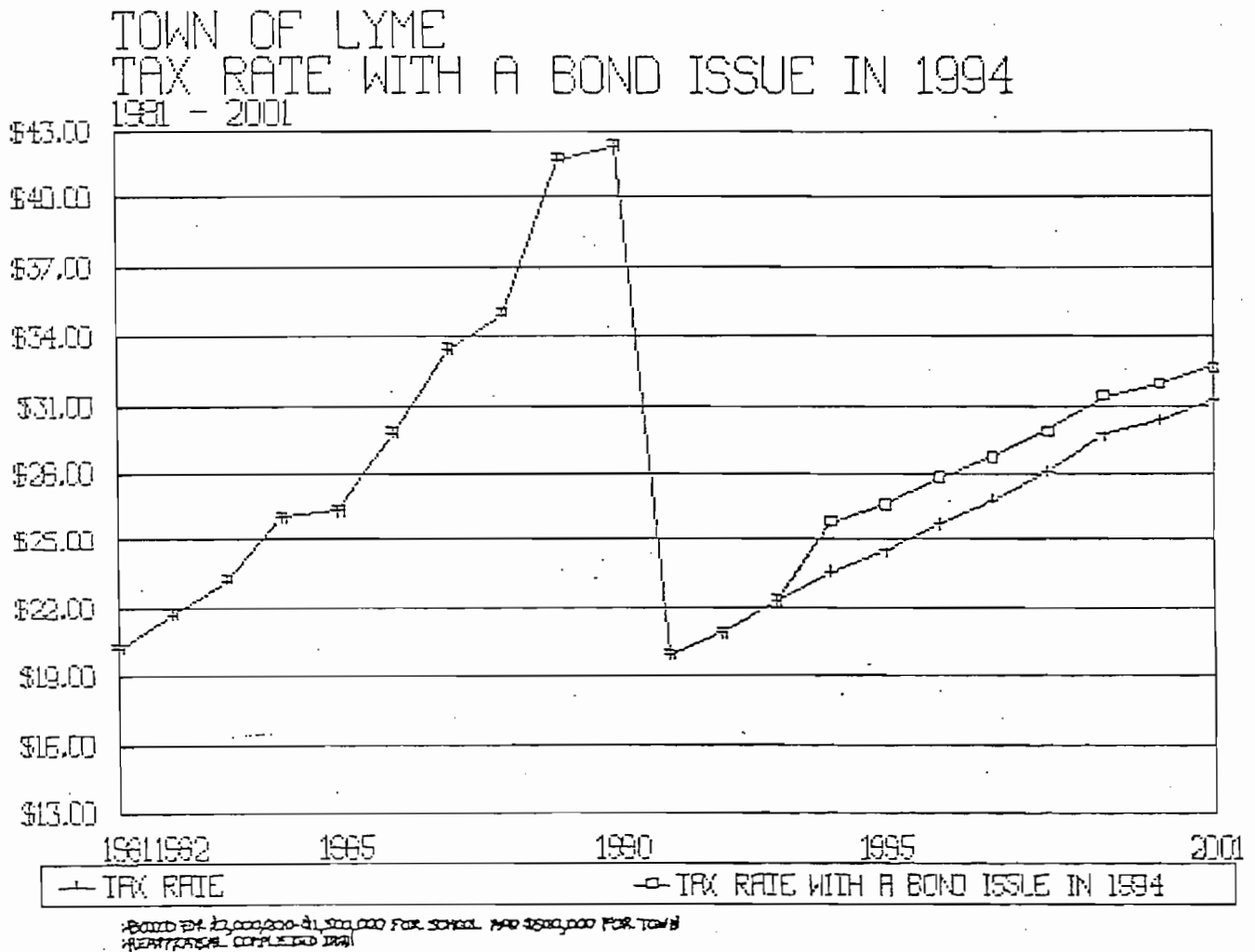
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1													
2													
3													
4		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992-2002
5	TOWN												TOTAL
6	EQUIPMENT RESERVE - VEHICLE			172,000		14,500	50,000	22,000		64,500			323,000
7	EQUIPMENT - RESERVE - HEAVY					120,000		35,000	8,000		35,000		198,000
8	ADDITION TO FIREHOUSE			45,000									45,000
9	TOWN MASTER PLAN		15,000										15,000
10	ADDITION TO CEMETERY			20,000									20,000
11	ADDITION TO HIGHWAY GARAGE		25,000										25,000
12	NEW TOWN OFFICE SPACE-EST		100,000										100,000
13	REBUILDING ACADEMY BUILDING-EST.				200,000								200,000
14	TOTAL TOWN CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	0	140,000	237,000	200,000	134,500	50,000	57,000	8,000	64,500	35,000	0	926,000
15													0
16	SCHOOL												0
17	REBUILD PLAIN & BARNES SCHOOL		1,500,000										1,500,000
18	TOTAL SCHOOL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
19	TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	0	1,640,000	237,000	200,000	134,500	50,000	57,000	8,000	64,500	35,000	0	2,426,000

Exhibit 5



(See Spreadsheet 6b)

Exhibit 6



(See Spreadsheet 6c)

APPENDICES

Spreadsheets

Spreadsheet 1:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1992 Town Appropriations
Spreadsheet 2:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1992 Town Revenues
Spreadsheet 3:	Town of Lyme Computation of Assessed Valuation 1981-1991
Spreadsheet 4:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1991 School Appropriations
Spreadsheet 5:	Town of Lyme 1981- 1991 School Revenues
Spreadsheet 6a,b,c:	Tax Rate Town of Lyme, Historic and Projected 1981-2001
Spreadsheet 7:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Estimated Appropriations
Spreadsheet 8:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Estimated Revenues
Spreadsheet 9:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2002 School Appropriations Projected
Spreadsheet 10:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2002 School Revenues Projected
Spreadsheet 11:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Town and School Bond Proposal
Spreadsheet 12:	Town of Lyme 1992- 2001 Computation of Assessed Valuation

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1								TOWN OF LYME									
2								1981-1992									
3							TOWN APPROPRIATIONS										
4		SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT	SPENT				% ANNUAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
5																3 YEARS	1991-1992
6		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		10 YRS		
7																	
8	General Government	43,333	38,707	46,877	43,593	61,838	76,223	83,896	111,841	139,407	192,363	185,827	180,035	365.1%	16.6%	8.9%	-3.1%
9	Public Safety	39,032	38,617	43,074	51,843	52,336	45,193	52,727	58,431	55,787	65,549	62,991	66,680	72.7%	5.6%	6.1%	5.9%
10	Highways	145,694	134,345	135,700	149,312	157,895	157,395	173,692	154,108	216,124	213,946	231,465	251,903	87.5%	6.5%	5.2%	8.8%
11	Sanitation	10,224	13,463	17,465	17,988	20,625	19,599	23,610	24,434	27,944	38,565	45,063	44,670	231.8%	12.7%	16.9%	-0.9%
12	Health	23,517	22,849	24,595	23,035	26,516	27,547	30,014	33,039	36,793	44,976	50,829	61,395	168.7%	10.4%	18.6%	20.8%
13	Welfare	8,094	6,982	4,755	10,903	10,923	7,733	5,529	6,665	10,422	7,874	12,445	13,614	95.0%	6.9%	9.3%	9.4%
14	Culture & Recreation	26,310	36,035	39,147	40,401	32,521	28,514	55,634	61,860	74,248	76,132	63,816	70,963	96.9%	7.0%	-1.5%	11.2%
15	Debt Service	31,414	31,144	19,655	23,000	23,000	25,126	17,845	30,626	42,548	45,785	45,293	35,000	12.4%	1.2%	6.3%	-22.7%
16	Miscellaneous	27,767	30,285	29,396	28,098	33,266	38,108	44,380	45,978	55,214	76,447	72,902	80,100	164.5%	10.2%	13.2%	9.9%
17	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	355,385	352,427	360,664	388,173	418,920	425,438	487,327	526,982	658,487	761,637	770,631	804,360	128.2%	8.6%	6.9%	4.4%
18	OPERATING EXPENDITURES % INCREASE		-0.83%	2.3%	7.6%	7.9%	1.6%	14.5%	8.1%	25.0%	15.7%	1.2%	4.4%				
19																	
20	CAPITAL OUTLAY:																
21	Bridges	10,000	35,000	13,635	17,489	17,605	2,500	4,241			29,925						
22	Equipment Reserve - Vehicle	88,924	24,656	34,500	123,471	26,000	601	8,525	52,602		19,895	50,000	12,000				
23	Equipment Reserve - Heavy											35,000	8,000				
24	Reappraisal										63,325	11,701	10,000				
25	All Other	41,771	16,160	214	9,812	31,034	26,400	20,726	14,280	12,968	18,700	32,143	20,853				
26	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	140,695	75,816	48,349	150,772	74,639	29,501	33,492	66,882	12,968	131,845	128,844	50,853	-32.9%	-3.9%	57.70%	-60.5%
27																	
28	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT:																
29	Bridges Reserve	10,000	20,820	15,000	10,000			3,000	3,000	10,000		5,000	5,000				
30	Equipment Reserve - Vehicle	40,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	25,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500				
31	Equipment Reserve - Heavy					10,000			14,500	13,500	12,500	12,500	12,500				
32	Reappraisal Reserve						10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000				
33	All Other Reserves		987	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	3,000				-57.10%
34	TOTAL OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT:	50,000	56,807	48,000	43,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	62,000	58,000	2.1%	0.2%	-3.7%	-6.5%
35	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS:	546,080	485,050	457,013	581,945	536,559	502,939	571,819	649,864	736,455	956,482	961,475	913,213	88.3%	5.8%	12.3%	29.9%
36	APPROPRIATIONS % INCREASE		-11.2%	-5.8%	27.3%	-7.8%	-6.3%	13.7%	13.6%	13.3%	29.9%	0.5%	-5.0%				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	CHANGE	CHANGES 10YRS	CHANGES 3 YRS	91-92
8	Property Tax	147,389	177,380	168,292	177,895	163,257	175,105	187,036	184,814	300,943	389,340	450,693	441,131	148.7%	164.1%	164.1%	-2.1%
9	Other Local Income	126,693	140,390	141,393	156,024	182,807	189,017	235,208	275,884	305,856	321,937	290,500	327,796	133.5%	8.8%	2.3%	12.8%
10	Capital Reserves	154,700	77,452	48,383	150,772	74,639	29,501	33,492	66,643	12,968	131,843	114,631	40,678	-47.5%	-6.2%	46.4%	-64.5%
11	Federal Revenues	0	0	697	1,240	2,310	2,680	2,717	2,164	1,681	974	545	2,000	N/A	N/A	6.0%	267.0%
12	State Revenues	117,298	89,828	98,248	96,014	113,546	106,686	113,366	120,359	115,007	112,388	105,106	101,608	13.1%	1.2%	-4.0%	-3.3%
13	Total Revenues	546,080	485,050	457,013	581,945	536,559	502,989	571,819	649,864	736,455	956,482	961,475	913,213	88.3%	6.5%	7.4%	-5.0%
14	Revenues % Increase		-11.2%	-5.8%	27.3%	-7.8%	-6.3%	13.7%	13.6%	13.3%	29.9%	0.5%	-5.0%				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1																
2																
3	1981-1991															
4																
5																
6		Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End	Yr. End
7		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
8	SCHOOL EXPENDITURES															
9	Instruction	156,552	159,890	182,892	201,992	224,720	222,729	253,979	290,769	357,102	485,120	508,301	224.7	12.5%	17.9%	4.8%
10	Special Education	15,775	24,172	30,555	37,154	35,977	39,363	32,509	39,174	77,632	109,990	112,552	613.5	21.7%	23.4%	2.3%
11	TOTAL INSTRUCTION	172,327	184,062	213,447	239,146	260,697	262,092	286,488	329,943	434,734	595,110	620,853	260.3	13.7%	18.8%	4.3%
12	Tuition-High School	169,718	167,388	207,544	209,434	242,890	298,004	347,294	395,271	376,107	360,695	372,263	119.3	8.2%	4.6%	3.2%
13	Tuition-Special Ed	10,000	13,255	2,524	5,599	6,254	9,973	23,365	30,143	45,433	42,915	41,761	317.6	15.4%	33.2%	-2.7%
14	TOTAL TUITION	179,718	180,643	210,068	215,033	249,144	307,977	370,659	425,414	421,540	403,610	414,024	130.4	8.7%	6.1%	2.6%
15	Other	157,286	219,504	210,659	231,279	244,203	263,477	271,474	302,501	350,469	441,022	433,811	184.3	10.7%	10.5%	-1.6%
16	Capital Improvements															
17	Plus Reserves	22,326	0	2,230	6,446	3,445	5,974	(5,840)	7,783	18,232	9,760	6,000	(73.1)	-12.3%	1.7%	-38.5%
18	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	531,657	584,209	636,404	691,904	757,489	839,520	922,781	1,065,641	1,224,975	1,449,502	1,474,688	177.4	10.7%	11.9%	1.7%
19	Expenditures % Increase		9.9%	8.9%	8.7%	9.5%	10.8%	9.9%	15.5%	15.0%	18.3%	1.7%				

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6	SCHOOL REVENUES 1981-1991														
7		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991			
8	Appropriation	494,577	560,892	599,104	632,721	732,698	793,538	905,154	1,032,042	1,149,458	1,355,113	1,394,586	182.0%	10.9%	11.9%
9	Other Local Sources	22,667	6,352	16,319	41,190	10,013	32,760	6,082	23,735	40,371	32,958	38,542	70.0%	5.5%	3.3%
10	State Sources	5,006	11,642	8,876	8,230	6,660	6,390	5,228	3,016	24,156	49,039	30,229	503.9%	19.7%	36.5%
11	State Building Aid	3,297	3,373	3,783	4,164	3,880	4,562	4,560	4,506	4,469	4,560	1,188	-64.0%	-9.7%	-23.6%
12	Federal Sources	6,110	1,950	8,322	5,599	4,238	2,250	1,757	2,342	6,521	7,832	10,143	66.0%	5.2%	35.1%
13	Total Revenues	531,657	584,209	636,404	691,904	757,489	839,520	922,781	1,065,641	1,224,975	1,449,502	1,474,688	177.4%	10.7%	11.9%
14	Revenues -% Increase		9.9%	8.9%	8.7%	9.5%	10.8%	9.9%	15.5%	15.0%	18.3%	1.7%			
15	Appropriations -% Increase		13.4%	6.8%	5.6%	15.8%	8.3%	14.1%	14.0%	11.4%	17.9%				
16															
17	NOTE 1									TOTAL					
18										TUITION					
19															
20		91-92		0											
21		92-93		67		7,400				492,100					
22		93-94		72		7,770				561,383					
23		94-95		73		8,159				597,202					
24		95-96		73		8,566				627,062					
25		96-97		78		8,995				701,590					
26		97-98		80		9,444				754,614					
27		98-99		84		9,917				830,028					
28		99-00		91		10,413				951,186					
29		00-01		89		10,933				977,972					
30		01-02		89		11,480				1,015,965					
31		02-03		90		12,054				1,084,844					

TOWN OF LYME					
SUMMARY OF TAX RATES - 1981 to 2001					
1981 to 1991 are based on historical data from the Town Report with the exception of the tax rate. The tax rate used in billing is an estimate of the town's year end figures made each October by the State. The figures shown here are based on the actual year end totals					
APPROPRIATIONS					
Year	School	County	Town	Total	% Change
1981	584,209	59,518	546,080	1,189,807	
1982	636,404	71,839	485,050	1,193,293	0.3%
1983	691,904	81,260	457,013	1,230,177	3.0%
1984	757,489	85,502	581,945	1,424,936	13.7%
1985	839,520	76,418	536,559	1,452,497	1.9%
1986	922,781	82,305	502,946	1,508,032	3.7%
1987	1,065,641	96,582	571,819	1,734,042	13.0%
1988	1,224,975	97,904	649,864	1,972,743	12.1%
1989	1,449,502	122,441	736,455	2,308,398	14.5%
1990	1,474,688	105,911	956,482	2,537,081	9.0%
1991	1,602,558	118,245	961,475	2,682,278	5.4%
1992	1,821,957	126,167	913,213	2,861,337	6.3%
1993	2,016,675	134,621	937,861	3,089,157	7.4%
1994	2,156,548	143,640	1,169,191	3,469,379	11.0%
1995	2,264,832	153,264	1,060,615	3,478,711	0.3%
1996	2,422,236	163,533	1,262,916	3,848,685	9.6%
1997	2,562,880	174,490	1,250,895	3,988,265	3.5%
1998	2,730,975	186,180	1,335,374	4,252,529	6.2%
1999	2,950,211	198,654	1,369,200	4,518,065	5.9%
2000	3,080,843	211,964	1,589,241	4,882,048	7.5%
2001	3,228,841	226,166	1,564,391	5,019,398	2.7%
REVENUES					
	SCHOOL	COUNTY	TOWN	TOTAL	% CHANGE
1981	23,317		398,732	422,049	
1982	37,300		307,670	344,970	-22.3%
1983	59,183		288,721	347,904	0.8%
1984	24,791		404,050	428,841	18.9%
1985	45,962		373,302	419,264	-2.3%
1986	17,627		327,841	345,468	-21.4%
1987	33,599		384,783	418,382	17.4%
1988	75,517		465,050	540,567	22.6%
1989	94,389		435,512	529,901	-2.0%
1990	80,102		567,142	647,244	18.1%
1991	92,781		510,782	603,563	-7.2%
1992	31,231		472,082	503,313	-19.9%
1993	31,231		477,520	508,751	1.1%
1994	31,231		677,841	709,072	28.3%
1995	31,231		536,428	567,659	-24.9%
1996	31,231		703,963	735,194	22.8%
1997	31,231		655,140	686,371	-7.1%
1998	31,231		700,671	731,902	6.2%
1999	31,231		693,285	724,516	-1.0%
2000	31,231		869,728	900,959	19.6%
2001	31,231		798,766	829,997	-8.5%

BOND COSTS					
Based on \$2,000,000 for School and \$500,000 for Town					
15 Year Bond With an Interest Rate of 6.5%					
1994		261,417			
1995		252,584			
1996		243,750			
1997		234,917			
1998		226,084			
1999		217,250			
2000		208,417			
2001		199,584			
NET AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXES					
	SCHOOL	TOWN	COUNTY	TOTAL	% CHANGE
1981	560,892	59,518	147,348	767,758	
1982	599,104	71,839	177,380	848,323	9.5%
1983	632,721	81,260	168,292	882,273	3.8%
1984	732,698	85,502	177,895	996,095	11.4%
1985	793,558	76,418	163,257	1,033,233	3.6%
1986	905,154	82,305	175,105	1,162,564	11.1%
1987	1,032,042	96,582	187,036	1,315,660	11.6%
1988	1,149,458	97,904	184,814	1,432,176	8.1%
1989	1,355,113	122,441	300,943	1,778,497	19.5%
1990	1,394,586	105,911	389,340	1,889,837	5.9%
1991	1,509,777	118,245	615,779	2,243,801	15.8%
1992	1,734,882	137,804	509,424	2,382,110	5.8%
1993	1,985,444	134,621	460,341	2,580,406	7.7%
1994	2,125,317	143,640	491,350	2,760,307	6.5%
1995	2,233,601	153,264	524,187	2,911,052	5.2%
1996	2,391,005	163,533	558,953	3,113,491	6.5%
1997	2,531,649	174,490	595,755	3,301,894	5.7%
1998	2,699,744	186,180	634,703	3,520,627	6.2%
1999	2,918,980	198,654	675,915	3,793,549	7.2%
2000	3,049,612	211,964	719,513	3,981,089	4.7%
2001	3,197,610	226,166	765,625	4,189,401	5.0%
NET ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY					
			% CHANGE		
1981	37,962,953				
1982	39,093,811		2.9%		
1983	37,971,408		-3.0%		
1984	38,231,323		0.7%		
1985	39,204,508		2.5%		
1986	39,073,408		-0.3%		
1987	39,301,313		0.6%		
1988	40,972,056		4.1%		
1989	42,633,795		3.9%		
1990	44,718,343		4.7%		
1991	112,594,101		60.3%		
1992	114,085,704		1.3%		
1993	115,380,722		1.1%		
1994	117,043,190		1.4%		
1995	118,773,716		1.5%		
1996	120,902,351		1.8%		
1997	123,118,913		1.8%		
1998	125,425,479		1.8%		
1999	127,824,458		1.9%		
2000	131,059,907		2.5%		
2001	134,445,481		2.5%		

	TAX RATE					
					%	
	SCHOOL	COUNTY	TOWN	TOTAL	CHANGE	
1981	14.77	1.57	3.88	20.22		
1982	15.32	1.84	4.54	21.70	6.8%	
1983	16.66	2.14	4.43	23.23	6.6%	
1984	19.16	2.24	4.65	26.05	10.8%	
1985	20.24	1.95	4.16	26.35	1.1%	
1986	23.17	2.11	4.48	29.76	11.5%	
1987	26.26	2.46	4.76	33.48	11.1%	
1988	28.05	2.39	4.51	34.95	4.2%	
1989	31.78	2.87	7.06	41.71	16.2%	
1990	31.19	2.37	8.71	42.27	1.3%	
1991	13.41	1.05	5.47	19.93		
1992	15.21	1.21	4.47	20.89	4.6%	
1993	17.21	1.17	3.99	22.37	6.6%	
1994	18.16	1.23	4.20	23.59	5.2%	
1995	18.81	1.29	4.41	24.51	3.8%	
1996	19.78	1.35	4.62	25.75	4.8%	
1997	20.56	1.42	4.84	26.82	4.0%	
1998	21.52	1.48	5.06	28.06	4.4%	
1999	22.84	1.55	5.29	29.68	5.5%	
2000	23.27	1.62	5.49	30.38	2.3%	
2001	23.78	1.68	5.69	31.15	2.5%	
TAX RATE WITH A BOND ISSUE IN 1994						
						%
	SCHOOL	COUNTY	TOWN	BOND COST	TOTAL	CHANGE
1981	14.77	1.57	3.88		20.22	
1982	15.32	1.84	4.54		21.7	6.8%
1983	16.66	2.14	4.43		23.23	6.6%
1984	19.16	2.24	4.65		26.05	10.8%
1985	20.24	1.95	4.16		26.35	1.1%
1986	23.17	2.11	4.48		29.76	11.5%
1987	26.26	2.46	4.76		33.48	11.1%
1988	28.05	2.39	4.51		34.95	4.2%
1989	31.78	2.87	7.06		41.71	16.2%
1990	31.19	2.37	8.71		42.27	1.3%
1991	13.41	1.05	5.47		19.93	
1992	15.21	1.21	4.47		20.89	4.6%
1993	17.21	1.17	3.99		22.37	6.6%
1994	18.16	1.23	4.2	2.23	25.82	13.4%
1995	18.81	1.29	4.41	2.13	26.64	3.1%
1996	19.78	1.35	4.62	2.02	27.77	4.1%
1997	20.56	1.42	4.84	1.91	28.73	3.3%
1998	21.52	1.48	5.06	1.8	29.86	3.8%
1999	22.84	1.55	5.29	1.7	31.38	4.8%
2000	23.27	1.62	5.49	1.59	31.97	1.8%
2001	23.78	1.68	5.69	1.48	32.63	2.0%

	TAX RATE WITH A BOND ISSUE IN 1994					
						%
	SCHOOL	COUNTY	TOWN	BOND COST	TOTAL	CHANGE
1981	14.77	1.57	3.88		20.22	
1982	15.32	1.84	4.54		21.7	6.8%
1983	16.66	2.14	4.43		23.23	6.6%
1984	19.16	2.24	4.65		26.05	10.8%
1985	20.24	1.95	4.16		26.35	1.1%
1986	23.17	2.11	4.48		29.76	11.5%
1987	26.26	2.46	4.76		33.48	11.1%
1988	28.05	2.39	4.51		34.95	4.2%
1989	31.78	2.87	7.06		41.71	16.2%
1990	31.19	2.37	8.71		42.27	1.3%
1991	13.41	1.05	5.47		19.93	-112.1%
1992	15.21	1.21	4.47		20.89	4.6%
1993	17.21	1.17	3.99		22.37	6.6%
1994	18.16	1.23	4.2	2.23	25.82	13.4%
1995	18.81	1.29	4.41	2.13	26.64	3.1%
1996	19.78	1.35	4.62	2.02	27.77	4.1%
1997	20.56	1.42	4.84	1.91	28.73	3.3%
1998	21.52	1.48	5.06	1.8	29.86	3.8%
1999	22.84	1.55	5.29	1.7	31.38	4.8%
2000	23.27	1.62	5.49	1.59	31.97	1.8%
2001	23.78	1.68	5.69	1.48	32.63	2.0%

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6	TOWN APPROPRIATIONS	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1992-2001		
7	Total Operating Expenditures (up 6.9%/yr)	804,360	859,861	919,191	982,615	1,050,416	1,122,895	1,200,374	1,283,200	1,371,741	1,466,391	82.3%	6.9%	6.9%
8	Capital Outlay:													
9	Bridges		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
10	Equipment Reserve-Vehicle	12,000		172,000		14,500	50,000	22,000		64,000				
11	Equipment Reserve-Heavy	8,000				120,000		35,000	8,000		35,000			
12	Reappraisal	10,000								75,000				
13	All Other	20,853	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000				
14	Total Capital Outlay	50,853	20,000	192,000	20,000	154,500	70,000	77,000	28,000	159,000	40,000	-21.3%	-2.6%	-23.7%
15														
16	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY													
17	Operation Transfers Out:													
18	Bridges Reserve	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
19	Equipment Reserve-Vehicle	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500			
20	Equipment Reserve-Heavy	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500			
21	Reappraisal Reserve	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			
22	All Other Reserves	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000			
23	Total Transfers out:	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000			
24	Miscellaneous													
25	Total Appropriations	913,213	937,861	1,169,191	1,060,615	1,262,916	1,250,895	1,335,374	1,369,200	1,588,741	1,564,391	71.3%	6.2%	4.4%
26	Appropriations -% Increase		2.7%	24.7%	-9.3%	19.1%	-1.0%	6.8%	2.5%	16.0%	-1.5%			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
32		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1992 TO 2001	10 YRS	5 YRS
33	Property Tax	441,131	460,341	491,350	524,187	558,953	595,755	634,703	675,915	719,513	765,625	73.6%	6.3%	6.5%
34	Other Local Income (Up 5% from 1992)	327,796	354,020	382,341	412,929	445,963	481,640	520,171	561,785	606,728	655,266	99.9%	8.0%	8.0%
35	Capital Reserves (Same as Appropriations)	40,678	20,000	192,000	20,000	154,500	70,000	77,000	28,000	159,500	40,000	-1.7%	0.2%	-23.7%
36	Federal Revenues (No Change from 1992)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0%		
37	State Revenues (No Change from 1992)	101,508	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	-0.1%		
38	Total Revenues	913,213	937,861	1,169,191	1,060,616	1,262,916	1,250,895	1,335,374	1,369,200	1,589,241	1,564,391	71.3%	6.2%	4.4%
39	Revenues - % Increase		2.7%	24.7%	-9.3%	19.1%	-1.0%	6.8%	2.5%	16.1%	-1.6%			
40	Property Tax % Increase		4.4%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%			

[illegible]

SPREADSHEET #10

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P		
1								TOWN OF LYME										
2								SCHOOL REVENUES										
3								1992 THROUGH 2002										
4																		
5								PROJECTED TAX RATE AND ASSESSED VALUATION DATA 1991-2000										
6																		
7																		
8																		
9	APPROPRIATION	1,509,777	1,790,726	1,985,444	2,125,317	2,233,601	2,391,005	2,531,649	2,699,744	2,918,980	3,049,612	3,197,610	111.8%	7.8%	6.0%	18.6%		
10	Other Local Sources (no change)	32,687	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	-69.7%	-11.3%	-69.7%	-69.7%		
11	State Sources (no change)	50,906	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	16,331	-67.9%	-10.7%	-67.9%	-67.9%		
12	State Building Aid (no change)	1,188											-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%		
13	Federal Sources (no change)	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-37.5%	-4.6%		-37.5%		
14	Total Revenues	1,602,558	1,821,957	2,016,675	2,156,548	2,264,832	2,422,236	2,562,880	2,730,975	2,950,211	3,080,843	3,228,841	101.5%	7.3%		13.7%		
15	Revenues - % Increase		13.7%	10.7%	6.9%	5.0%	6.9%	5.8%	6.6%	8.0%	4.4%	4.8%						
16	Appropriations - % Increase		18.6%	10.9%	7.0%	5.1%	7.0%	5.9%	6.6%	8.1%	4.5%	4.9%						

PROJECTED TAX RATE AND ASSESSED VALUATION DATA 1991-2000