# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### **Financial Statements**

With Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

June 30, 2011

and

**Independent Auditor's Report** 

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Report on Compliance With Requirements That Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2011

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# CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor, City Council and Manager City of Rochester, New Hampshire

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 Rochester, New Hampshire (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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 Rochester, New Hampshire as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 20, 2012, 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, and grant agreements. 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 Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and the schedule of funding progress for other post-employment benefits on pages i-vii and 35-37, respectively, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Vachon Clubbay & Company PC February 20, 2012

# City of Rochester, New Hampshire Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Rochester's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. Please read this analysis in conjunction with the financial statements presented in this report.

These financial reports represent more than seven years since the City of Rochester's implementation of the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34). This report continues to build on the statistics for a more meaningful trend and explanation of the City's finances and changes in financial position. For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011, the City is complying for the third year with the requirements of GASB 45 for recording Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB). Note 8 of these audited financial statements reflect the City's actuarial liability and annual costs.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### **Government-wide Highlights**

- The City's total assets, \$228.2 million, exceeded total liabilities of \$110.8 million, by \$117.4 million. This amount is the Total Net Assets on Exhibit A, Statement of Net Assets for Governmental and Business-Type Activities. The \$117.4 million is reported as \$106 million invested in capital assets, net of related debt, \$.2 million restricted and \$11.2 million in unrestricted funds. The unrestricted balance represents the amount available to be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's Total Net Assets (Governmental and Business Type) on Exhibit A increased by \$5.5 million or 4.9% in fiscal year 2011.
- The City's Total Assets on Exhibit A increased by \$0.6 million or 0.3% and Total Liabilities decreased by \$4.6 million or 4%.

#### Fund Balance Highlights

The Fund Balance for all governmental funds decreased by \$1.6 million to \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. This amount is the Fund Balance at the end of the year on Exhibit D, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds. The General Fund Balance increased by \$876 thousand to \$12.7 million; the fund balance for all other funds decreased by \$2.4 million, to a deficit of \$2.7 million.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (Exhibits A & B) present information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements for the Governmental Funds are presented in Exhibits C and D. The Proprietary Funds are presented on exhibits E, F and G. For governmental activities, these statements report how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

# Reporting the City as a Whole

The analysis of the City as a whole begins with Exhibit A. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is: "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a

way that helps answer this question. These statements include *all* assets and liabilities using the *accrual* basis *of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net* assets and changes in them. The City's net assets can be thought of as the **difference** between assets and liabilities, as one way to measure the City's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, increases *or decreases* in the City's net assets are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads, are needed to assess the *overall health* of the City.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, public works, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes, franchise fees, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type Activities The City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services the City provides. The City's Water, Sewer, and Arena Funds are reported here.

#### Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins with the Exhibit C, Balance Sheet. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. The City Council, however, establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes, (e.g. capital improvements, school food service programs, Community Center operations, major grants and other business-type activities) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money (like grants received from the state or federal government). The City's three kinds of funds- governmental, proprietary and fiduciary - use different accounting approaches.

- Governmental funds Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the year-end balances that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial* assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled at the end of the fund financial statements.
- **Proprietary funds** When the City charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units of the City, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the City's enterprise funds (a component of proprietary funds) are the same as the business-type activities (Water, Sewer and Arena) reported in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows for proprietary funds.

#### • The City as Trustee

The City is the trustee, or *fiduciary* of other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries (Library Trust, School Trusts and Cemetery Trusts). All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported separately in the Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets and Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets on Exhibits H and I. These activities are excluded from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

#### THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The City's *combined* total net assets are \$117.4 million. Separating the net assets and net expenses of Governmental and Business-type Activities, this represents \$68.9 mill ion for Governmental Activities and \$48.5 million for Business-type Activities.

Table 1 Net Assets (in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Current and other assets	38.0	39.5	9.2	7.0	47.2	46.5
Capital assets	103.0	102.6	78.0	78.5	181.0	181.1
Total assets	141.0	142.1	87.2	85.5	228.2	227.6
Long-term liabilities	40.3	43.6	34.1	33.9	74.4	77.5
Other liabilities	31,8	32.9	4.6	5.0	36.4	37.9
Total liabilities	72.1	76.5	38.7	38.9	110.8	115.4
Invested in capital assets,						
net of debt	61.3	55.5	44.7	39.2	106.0	94.7
Restricted	0.2	0.8	-	-	0.2	0.8
Unrestricted	7.4	9.3	3.8	7.4	11.2	16.7
Total net assets	68.9	65.6	48.5	46.6	117.4	112.2

The largest portion of the City's net assets is comprised of investments in land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure less any outstanding debt.

The City's unrestricted governmental net assets decreased by \$1.9 million to \$7.4 million. This decrease represents a reduction in the amount of funds available to meet the City's general fund obligations due largely to the cash expended on capital projects. The issuance of bonded debt in early 2012 will replace cash previously expended on capital projects. The City's ability to complete most major capital projects with cash on hand prior to the actual sale of the bonds has been a testament of its strong fiscal health. The strength of the City is also due to its fiscally conservative practices in past years. It is incumbent on the City to maintain these practices in order to maintain financial strength.

The net assets of the City's business-type activities are investments in the water and sewer plants, related infrastructure, and the arena building/equipment. These "enterprise" funds, however, cannot be used to make up for the other governmental activities. The City, generally, can only use these net assets to finance the continuing operations of the Water, Sewer and Arena.

The City's net assets increased by \$5.5 million, as presented in Table 2 below. The largest expenditures are from Education, Public Safety, Public Works and General Government. The difference in funding between expenses and revenues is made up through property taxes.

Table 2
Changes in Net Assets
(in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Busines Activ	• •	Total Primary Activities	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	2.3	2.2	8.7	8.9	11.0	11.1
Operating grants	33.7	32.5	-	-	33.7	32.5
Capital grants and contributions	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.3	4.1	3.5
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	48.5	47.3	-	-	48.5	47.3
Licenses and permits	4.0	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
Other general revenues	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.3	5.5	5.8
Total revenues	97.3	94.7	9.5	9.5	106.8	104.2
Program Expenses:						
General government	3.9	3.8	•	_	3.9	3.8
Public safety	12.1	11.7	<b></b>	_	12.1	11.7
Public works	5.8	5.8	-	***	5.8	5.8
Health and welfare	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
Culture and recreation	1.8	1.7	-	-	1.8	1.7
Community development	2.6	1.4	-	-	2.6	1.4
Community services	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.8	0.7
Education	57.3	55.5	_	-	57,3	55.5
Food services	1.8	1.7	•-	-	1.8	1.7
Debt Service	1.8	2.0	-	-	1.8	2.0
Intergovernmental	5.6	5.6	-	_	5.6	5.6
Water	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Sewer	_	-	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0
Arena	-	<b>.</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Expenses</b>	93.9	90.3	7.4	7.6	101.3	97.9
Excess (deficiency) before contributions and						
transfers	3.4	4.4	2.1	1.9	5.5	6.3
Transfers	0.2	<b>94</b>	(0.2)	<del>-</del>	-	<u></u>
Increase (decrease) in net						
assets	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.9	5.5	6.3

#### **Governmental Activities**

The City recognizes that maintaining a strong financial position is crucial to the City's long-term success. The burden that is placed on citizens and businesses as well as the needs for services must both be taken into consideration with all financial decisions. The major fiscal challenges facing the City continue to be level or decreased State funding for education, health insurance increases, State retirement increases, energy costs, property

values and tax rates. Fortunately, other City/School revenues have exceeded expectations and conservative spending has produced balances in many accounts at the end of the year.

- The City's assessed property value for taxation for fiscal year 2011 (tax year 2010) decreased \$65 million or 3.16% as of April 1, 2010. The tax rate increased to \$23.89, which is by more than 4% over the previous year. This increase is due entirely to the decrease in assessed property value.
- The City is committed to regular infrastructure and capital improvements. The capital budget for fiscal year 2011 was \$5.8 million. It is important to note that many of the Highway, Water and Sewer projects are interrelated. The remaining capital improvement funds are for a variety of other City and School upgrades and improvements. It is also important to note that due to the softening economy capital projects City-wide were scaled back considerably for three years; however, the City Council recognizes the need to maintain and invest in the City's capital infrastructure. For Fiscal Year 2012 the total capital budget is \$8.5 million.

The major areas where revenues exceeded projections are taxes: \$1.1 million; licenses & permits \$106 thousand, interest income \$107 thousand and miscellaneous income \$111 thousand. Additional budget to actual variances can be found on Schedule 1, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

While the national economy continued to struggle during fiscal year 2011, the New Hampshire economy, although soft, has remained stronger than the nation as a whole. During fiscal year 2011 key economic sectors showed little or no improvement, such as employment, the housing market (construction of new and sales of existing homes), property values and foreclosure rates. However, the conservative philosophy of sustainable and steady growth that Rochester has embraced over the years remains as one of the keys to the City's continued financial strength and stability. In addition, during this period of economic downturn, the City's Economic Development Department continues to court prospective businesses and plan for future development so that the City is prepared to take advantage of the next economic improvement cycle in the national, regional and local economy.

#### **Business-type Activities**

Operating revenues for the City's business-type activities exceeded expenses by nearly \$1.9 million as presented in Exhibit F of the attached statements.

- The City's sewer system posted a positive change in net assets of \$1.6 million. This fund is showing strong contributions to Net Assets for a second straight year. Exhibit G, Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds, reports an increase of \$1.4 million in the cash balance from the beginning of the year; however, cash flow continues to be a major concern for this fund with respect to servicing the debt for a contemplated new treatment plant. Continued evaluation of the cash flow needs and expected rate changes are essential to the sound management of this fund.
- The City's water system posted a change in net assets of nearly \$208 thousand. Exhibit G, Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds, reports a decrease of \$91 thousand in cash balance from the beginning of the year. In conjunction with the Sewer Fund, rate reviews and increases in the water rate will be necessary to maintain positive operations.
- The City's ice arena has a reported net asset change of more than \$87 thousand.

# THE CITY'S FUNDS

As the City completed the year, its Governmental Funds as presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance on Schedule 1, reported a budgetary fund balance of \$12.8 million, which is ahead of last year's total of \$11.9 million. Included in this year's total change in Fund Balance, however, is the budgeted use of \$1.4 million from beginning Fund Balance to decrease the amount of dollars needed to be raised in taxes less the actual excess revenues and expenditures.

#### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Supplemental appropriations were approved by the City Council at various times throughout the year for grants and donations for several City departments.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, for its Governmental and Business-type Activities as of June 30, 2011 is \$181 million (see Table 3 below). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, equipment, computer software, construction in progress and infrastructure. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable, of value only to the City and include roads and bridges. GASB Statement No. 34 requires assets, including infrastructure, for the City's governmental funds to be reported in the Government Wide Financial Statements.

Table 3
Capital Assets at Year-end
(net of Depreciation, in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Land	7.5	7.0	3.5	3.1	11.0	10.1
Easement	1.1	0.8	ent.	-	1.1	0.8
Land improvements	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.4
Buildings & improvements	42.5	42.6	29.6	29.7	72.1	72.3
Vehicles & equipment	5.6	5.5	2.8	2.6	8.4	8.1
Infrastructure	36.7	38.6	30.1	30.6	66.8	69.2
Construction in progress	<u>7.1</u>	<u>5.4</u>	12.0	9.5	<u>19.1</u>	14.9
Totals	103.0	102.3	78.0	75.5	181.0	177.8

# Debt

The City may issue general obligation bonds, receive State Revolving Fund notes in lieu of bonds, and notes in anticipation of such bonds, taxes and other anticipated revenues. As of June 30, 2011, the total debt outstanding for all funds is \$68 million (See Table 4 below).

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year-end
(in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
General obligation bonds						
(backed by the City) and						
State revolving notes	41.7	<u>46.8</u>	26.3	31.5	<u>68.0</u>	<u>78.3</u>
Totals	41.7	46.8	26.3	31.5	68.0	78.3

The City's overall debt limitations and available debt margin are listed in Note 9 – General Debt Obligations, of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

As of January 20, 2010, the City's general obligation bond rating from Moody's remained at A3 and a new rating of AA- was received from Standard and Poors. While financial steadfastness is only one of the criteria that bond rating agencies use in assessing overall risk, continued positive performance in this area will help the City to achieve continued increases in bond ratings which in turn mean lower rates and savings to taxpayers.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

It is important to the City Council and the community it serves to provide appropriate levels of service to taxpayers, diversify the tax base, and create new investment in the City. The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2012 budget and the resulting impact on tax rates and the service fees that will be charged for business-type activities. The City continues its long standing tradition of fiscal restraint — forecasting realistic anticipated revenues, keeping expenditures in check and directing capital expenditures in an effort to minimize bonded debt. It is also important to note that in November 2008 voters of the City approved a tax cap charter amendment to limit the amount property taxes can increase by a national inflation factor. The City Council has not overridden the tax cap in the three budget cycles since passage of this charter amendment.

While at the same time, the City's leadership understands that it needs to provide an excellent infrastructure and quality of life to create additional employment opportunities through the attraction of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses. Business development and retention is a priority and is especially critical at this time of economic challenge. Albany International Corp. announced in October of 2010 that it would be moving its corporate headquarters to Rochester and that its aerospace composites subsidiary, Albany Engineered Composites, Inc., will be expanding its operations in Rochester. In December 2011, Safran USA announced plans to construct a new 275,000-square-foot advanced manufacturing plant adjacent to Albany's Rochester operations and to begin initial production in 2013. The new plant will support both firms' activities associated with aerospace programs. At peak production, the plant will employ 400-500 people. This is just one of several high profile developments that have opened for business in the past four years.

## CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City Finance Office at 31 Wakefield Street, Rochester, NH 03867 or visit us on the web at www.rochesternh.net.

# EXHIBIT A CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# **Statement of Net Assets**

June 30, 2011

	Primary Government			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,704,922		\$ 26,704,922	
Investments	8,094,385		8,094,385	
Taxes receivable, net	1,636,621		1,636,621	
Accounts receivable	1,570,312	\$ 2,615,609	4,185,921	
Due from other governments	2,469,624	1,052,397	3,522,021	
Internal balances	(2,679,047)	2,679,047	-	
Deferred debt financing expense	30,525	6,734	37,259	
Prepaid expenses	38,278	384	38,662	
Inventory	15,707	247,190	262,897	
Total Current Assets	37,881,327	6,601,361	44,482,688	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Due from other governments		2,567,736	2,567,736	
Deferred debt financing expense	126,268	27,856	154,124	
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	15,622,568	15,513,767	31,136,335	
Depreciable capital assets, net	87,340,066	62,524,051	149,864,117	
Total Noncurrent Assets	103,088,902	80,633,410	183,722,312	
Total Assets	<u>\$ 140,970,229</u>	<u>\$ 87,234,771</u>	\$ 228,205,000	
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 2,212,798	\$ 784,035	\$ 2,996,833	
Accrued expenses	5,148,544	858,002	6,006,546	
Retainage payable	167,045	123,287	290,332	
Deferred revenue	19,424,162	404,380	19,828,542	
Deposits	351,562		351,562	
Current portion of deferred bond premium	14,192		14,192	
Current portion of bonds payable	4,473,950	2,448,525	6,922,475	
Total Current Liabilities	31,792,253	4,618,229	36,410,482	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deferred bond premium	125,713		125,713	
Bonds payable	36,800,978	26,941,559	63,742,537	
Other long-term obligations	446,636	6,910,152	7,356,788	
Other post-employment benefits payable	1,985,787	227,291	2,213,078	
Compensated absences payable	897,748		897,748	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	40,256,862	34,079,002	74,335,864	
Total Liabilities	72,049,115	38,697,231	110,746,346	
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	61,257,958	44,758,247	106,016,205	
Restricted	222,705		222,705	
Unrestricted	7,440,451	3,779,293	11,219,744	
Total Net Assets	68,921,114	48,537,540	117,458,654	
Total Net Assets and Liabilities	<u>\$ 140,970,229</u>	\$ 87,234,771	\$ 228,205,000	

EXHIBIT B
CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

			Program Revenues		C	(Expense) Revenue Changes in Net Asse	ets
			Operating	Capital	Primary Government		
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	<u>Activities</u>	Activities	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 3,898,893	\$ 33,841			\$ (3,865,052)		\$ (3,865,052)
Public safety	12,148,570	528,670	\$ 548,759	\$ 544,114	(10,527,027)		(10,527,027)
Highways and streets	5,825,460	51,200	627,044	1,662,260	(3,484,956)		(3,484,956)
Health and welfare	375,463				(375,463)		(375,463)
Culture and recreation	1,752,608	167,888		154,200	(1,430,520)		(1,430,520)
Community development	2,558,023		2,170,908		(387,115)		(387,115)
Community services	774,872	697,935			(76,937)		(76,937)
Education	57,329,577	12,184	29,307,356	9,250	(28,000,787)		(28,000,787)
Food service	1,820,033	770,566	1,050,109		642		642
Debt service	1,781,958			1,024,228	(757,730)		(757,730)
Intergovernmental	5,618,312				(5,618,312)		(5,618,312)
Total governmental activities	93,883,769	2,262,284	33,704,176	3,394,052	(54,523,257)	<u>-</u>	(54,523,257)
Business-type activities:							
Sewer	3,818,200	4,843,443		573,240		1,598,483	1,598,483
Water	3,209,914	3,485,052		19,465		294,603	294.603
Nonmajor enterprise fund	400,637	387,659		64,356		51,378	51,378
Total business-type activities	7,428,751	8,716,154		657,061		1,944,464	1,944,464
Total primary government	\$ 101,312,520	\$ 10,978,438	\$ 33,704,176	\$ 4,051,113	(54,523,257)	1,944,464	(52,578,793)
		General revenues	s·				
		Property and ot			48,558,634		48,558,634
		Licenses and pe			3,984,588		3,984,588
		Grants and con			3,70.,300		2,701,200
		*	eals tax distribution	1	1,379,225		1,379,225
			estment earnings	•	315,974	21,250	337,224
		Miscellaneous			3,713,781	115,499	3,829,280
			permanent fund pr	rincinal	93	112,777	93
		Transfers	permanent rand pr	morpui	156,124	(156,124)	-
			l revenues, contribi	itions to			
		•	fund principal and		58,108,419	(19,375)	58,089,044
		Change in r			3,585,162	1,925,089	5,510,251
			nning, as restated		65,335,952	46,612,451	111,948,403
		Net assets - endi	-		\$ 68,921,114	\$ 48,537,540	\$ 117,458,654

# EXHIBIT C

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Balance Sheet** 

# **Governmental Funds**

June 30, 2011

		Capital	Nonmajor	Total
	General	Projects	Governmental	Governmental
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,401,405		\$ 303,517	\$ 26,704,922
Investments	8,024,358		70,027	8,094,385
Taxes receivable, net	1,636,621			1,636,621
Accounts receivable	1,295,701		274,611	1,570,312
Due from other governments	14,900	\$ 890,925	1,563,799	2,469,624
Due from other funds	4,996,689		470,610	5,467,299
Prepaid expenses	38,278		15 707	38,278
Inventory	Ф. 40. 407.050	Ø 000 025	15,707	15,707
Total Assets	\$ 42,407,952	\$ 890,925	\$ 2,698,271	\$ 45,997,148
L LA DIU YEYE O				
LIABILITIES	e 1.160.420	e 550 104	Ф 404 1774	e 2212.700
Accounts payable	\$ 1,169,430	\$ 559,194	\$ 484,174	\$ 2,212,798
Accrued expenses	4,441,036	167.045	15,681	4,456,717
Retainage payable Deferred revenue	20, 220, 200	167,045	200.616	167,045
Deposits	20,328,288 351,562		299,616	20,627,904
Due to other funds	3,421,450	3,487,450	1,237,446	351,562 8,146,346
Total Liabilities	29,711,766	4,213,689	2,036,917	35,962,372
Total Enablities	29,711,700	4,213,007	2,030,717	33,702,372
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	38,278		69,170	107,448
Restricted	J 0, m 7 0		169,242	169,242
Committed	1,008,680		106,354	1,115,034
Assigned	137,341		316,588	453,929
Unassigned (deficit)	11,511,887	(3,322,764)	2.0,000	8,189,123
Total Fund Balances	12,696,186	(3,322,764)	661,354	10,034,776
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 42,407,952	\$ 890,925	\$ 2,698,271	, ,
	<del>inumated named named named na</del>			
Amounts reported for governmental activities net assets are different because;	in the statement of			
Capital assets used in governmental activi	ties are not financia	1		
resources and, therefore, are not reported		1		102,962,634
resources und, incretore, are not reporte	a in the rands			102,702,031
Property taxes are recognized on an accru-	al basis in the			
statement of net assets, not the modified				1,203,742
				-,,
Deferred debt financing expense is recogn	ized on an accrual b	pasis		
in the statement of net assets, not the m	odified accrual basis	S		156,793
Long-term liabilities are not due and payal				
period and, therefore, are not reported in	n the funds. Long-to	erm		
liabilities at year end consist of:				
Deferred bond premium				(139,905)
Bonds payable				(41,274,928)
Other long-term obligations				(446,636)
Other post-employment benefits paya	ble			(1,985,787)
Compensated absences payable				(897,748)
Accrued interest on long-term obligat	tions			(691,827)
Net assets of governmental activities				\$ 68,921,114

#### EXHIBIT D

#### CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

		Capital	Nonmajor	Total
	General	Projects	Governmental	Governmental
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 48,760,048			\$ 48,760,048
Licenses and permits	3,984,588			3,984,588
Intergovernmental	27,797,126	\$ 1,671,510	\$ 8,790,741	38,259,377
Charges for services	781,599		1,480,685	2,262,284
Investment income	306,662		9,312	315,974
Miscellaneous	3,003,550	525,229	185,095	3,713,874
Total Revenues	84,633,573	2,196,739	10,465,833	97,296,145
Expenditures:				
Current operations:				
General government	3,540,406		4,837	3,545,243
Public safety	10,932,752		727,209	11,659,961
Highways and streets	2,450,938			2,450,938
Health and welfare	373,530		402	373,932
Culture and recreation	1,664,725		15,172	1,679,897
Community development	347,330		2,196,587	2,543,917
Community services			732,989	732,989
Education	50,725,897		4,950,387	55,676,284
Food service			1,816,236	1,816,236
Capital outlay	4,660	5,692,020	, ,	5,696,680
Debt service:	*	, ,		
Principal retirement	5,513,948			5,513,948
Interest and fiscal charges	1,848,899			1,848,899
Intergovernmental	5,618,312			5,618,312
Total Expenditures	83,021,397	5,692,020	10,443,819	99,157,236
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,612,176	(3,495,281)	22,014	(1,861,091)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from other long-term obligations		148,376		148,376
Transfers in	596,383	1,332,323		1,928,706
Transfers out	(1,332,323)	(440,259)		(1,772,582)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(735,940)	1,040,440		304,500
Net change in fund balances	876,236	(2,454,841)	22,014	(1,556,591)
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year, as restated	11,819,950	(867,923)	639,340	11,591,367
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 12,696,186	\$(3,322,764)	\$ 661,354	\$ 10,034,776

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	New Change in Fund BalancesTotal Governmental Funds	\$ (1,556,591)
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
	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 as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.	580,960
	Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss of disposed capital assets reduced by the actual proceeds received from the sale of capital assets.	(145,511)
	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	16,662
	Proceeds from other long-term obligations are other financing sources in the funds, but other long-term obligations increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	(148,376)
	Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	5,513,948
	Governmental funds report the effect of bond issuance premiums when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	14,286
	In the statement of activities, deferred debt financing expense is amortized and included with interest expense.	(40,909)
ı	In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	93,564
	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and other post-employment benefits do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(742,871)
	Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 3,585,162
	1	

# EXHIBIT E CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2011

	Business-type Activities					
	-		Nonmajor			
	Sewer	Water	Enterprise			
AGGERG	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
ASSETS						
Current Assets:	Φ 1 (40 051	Φ 0.60 0.4 <i>5</i>	Φ 2.012	Ф <b>2</b> (15 (00		
Accounts receivable  Due from other governments	\$ 1,642,851	\$ 968,845	\$ 3,913	\$ 2,615,609		
Due from other funds	951,300 2,439,382	101,097 549,991		1,052,397		
Deferred debt financing expense	2,439,382 3,667	3,067		2,989,373 6,734		
Prepaid expenses	5,007	3,007		384		
Inventory		247,190		247,190		
Total Current Assets	5,037,200	1,870,574	3,913	6,911,687		
Total Carrent Assets	3,037,200	1,070,574				
Noncurrent Assets:						
Due from other governments	2,567,736			2,567,736		
Deferred debt financing expense	15,170	12,686		27,856		
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable capital assets	5,049,997	10,391,797	71,973	15,513,767		
Depreciable capital assets, net	39,697,745	21,541,437	1,284,869	62,524,051		
Total Noncurrent Assets	47,330,648	31,945,920	1,356,842	80,633,410		
Total Assets	\$ 52,367,848	<u>\$ 33,816,494</u>	\$ 1,360,755	\$ 87,545,097		
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 368,086	\$ 413,918	\$ 2,031	\$ 784,035		
Accrued expenses	605,538	229,395	23,069	858,002		
Retainage payable	17,646	105,641		123,287		
Deferred revenue	402,880		1,500	404,380		
Due to other funds		38,533	271,793	310,326		
Current portion of bonds payable	1,554,332	824,694	69,499	2,448,525		
Total Current Liabilities	2,948,482	1,612,181	367,892	4,928,555		
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Bonds payable	16,135,806	10,163,508	642,245	26,941,559		
Other long-term obligations	1,509,644	5,400,508	,	6,910,152		
Other post-employment benefits payable	108,284	106,628	12,379	227,291		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,753,734	15,670,644	654,624	34,079,002		
Total Liabilities	20,702,216	17,282,825	1,022,516	39,007,557		
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	28,552,872	15,560,277	645,098	44,758,247		
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,112,760	973,392	(306,859)	3,779,293		
Total Net Assets	31,665,632	16,533,669	338,239	48,537,540		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 52,367,848	\$ 33,816,494	\$ 1,360,755	\$ 87,545,097		
rotal Elaulinies and Net Assets	Ψ 32,307,040	φ 33,010,474	φ 1,500,755	φ 01,343,021		

**EXHIBIT F** CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets **Proprietary Funds** 

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Business-type Activities Nonmajor				
	Sewer	Water	Enterprise		
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 4,843,443	\$ 3,485,052	\$ 387,659	\$ 8,716,154	
Miscellaneous	22,619	57,878	35,002	115,499	
Total operating revenues	4,866,062	3,542,930	422,661	8,831,653	
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	1,061,925	1,180,824	178,315	2,421,064	
Materials and supplies	293,026	280,136	9,887	583,049	
Utilities	441,432	140,373	80,135	661,940	
Depreciation	1,026,235	951,220	55,959	2,033,414	
Miscellaneous	265,342	231,730	43,159	540,231	
Total operating expenses	3,087,960	2,784,283	367,455	6,239,698	
Operating income	1,778,102	758,647	55,206	2,591,955	
Non-operating revenues (expenses):					
Interest revenue	10,000	10,000	1,250	21,250	
Interest expense	(730,240)	(425,631)	(33,182)	(1,189,053)	
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	(720,240)	(415,631)	(31,932)	(1,167,803)	
Income before capital contributions and transfers	1,057,862	343,016	23,274	1,424,152	
Capital contributions	573,240	19,465	64,356	657,061	
Transfers out	(1,812)	(154,312)		(156,124)	
Change in net assets	1,629,290	208,169	87,630	1,925,089	
Total net assets at beginning of year, as restated	30,036,342	16,325,500	250,609	46,612,451	
Total net assets at end of year	\$ 31,665,632	\$ 16,533,669	\$ 338,239	\$ 48,537,540	

# EXHIBIT G

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# **Statement of Cash Flows**

# **Proprietary Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Business-type Activities				
			Nonmajor		
	Sewer	Water	Enterprise		
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$ 4,943,425	\$ 3,580,931	\$ 387,427	\$ 8,911,783	
Other operating cash receipts	22,619	57,878	35,002	115,499	
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,321,210)	(1,044,131)	(258,639)	(2,623,980)	
Cash paid to employees	(715,564)	(798,119)	(126,978)	(1,640,661)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,929,270	1,796,559	36,812	4,762,641	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Transfer to other funds	(1,812)	(154,312)		(156,124)	
Net cash (used) for noncapital financing activities	(1,812)	(154,312)		(156,124)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Purchases of capital assets	(1,006,558)	(3,555,297)	(132,880)	(4,694,735)	
Proceeds from bonds issued	, , , ,	416,841	•	416,841	
Proceeds from other long-term obligations	1,074,381	2,699,091		3,773,472	
Principal paid on long-term debt	(1,574,509)	(876,146)	(69,498)	(2,520,153)	
Interest paid on long-term debt	(774,341)	(428,163)	(34,356)	(1,236,860)	
Capital contributions	715,994	, , ,	64,356	780,350	
Net cash (used) for capital and related financing activities	(1,565,033)	(1,743,674)	(172,378)	(3,481,085)	
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest on investments	10,000	10,000	1,250	21,250	
Net cash provided by investing activities	10,000	10,000	1,250	21,250	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,372,425	(91,427)	(134,316)	1,146,682	
Cash and cash equivalents (deficiency) at beginning of year	1,066,957	602,885	(137,477)	1,532,365	
Cash and cash equivalents (deficiency) at end of year	\$ 2,439,382	\$ 511,458	\$ (271,793)	\$ 2,679,047	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash					
provided by operating activities:					
Operating income	\$ 1,778,102	\$ 758,647	\$ 55,206	\$ 2,591,955	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net	,	•	•	,	
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	1,026,235	951,220	55,959	2,033,414	
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable	99,982	95,879		195,861	
Prepaid expenses		(25)		(25)	
Inventory		17,944		17,944	
Accounts payable	3,968	(45,836)	(77,825)	(119,693)	
Accrued expenses	(10,153)	(4,595)	(1,319)	(16,067)	
Deferred revenue			(232)	(232)	
Due to other governments	(5,231)	(14,235)		(19,466)	
Other post-employment benefits payable	36,367	37,560	5,023	78,950	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,929,270	\$ 1,796,559	\$ 36,812	\$ 4,762,641	
Non-cash transactions affecting financial position:					
Capital asset additions included in year end liabilities	\$ 349,432	\$ 447,190		\$ 796,622	
Principal forgiveness on debt		19,465		19,465	
Amortization on deferred debt financing expense	4,914	4,110	VALUE AND	9,024	
	\$ 354,346	\$ 470,765	\$	\$ 825,111	

# EXHIBIT H

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# **Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets**

# **Fiduciary Funds**

June 30, 2011

	Private- Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 42,514 1,750,751	\$ 193,160
Investments Total Assets	\$ 1,793,265	\$ 193,160
LIABILITIES  Due to student groups  Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 193,160 \$ 193,160
NET ASSETS Held in trust Total Net Assets	1,793,265 \$ 1,793,265	

# EXHIBIT I

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Private- Purpose
	Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Contributions:	
Private donations	\$ 19,944
Total Contributions	19,944
Investment earnings:	
Investment income	52,890
Net increase in the fair value of investments	178,209
Total Investment Earnings	231,099
Total Additions	251,043
DEDUCTIONS:	
Benefits	61,864
Total Deductions	61,864
Total Doddonons	3
Change in Net Assets	189,179
Net assets - beginning of year	1,604,086
	\$ 1,793,265
Net assets - end of year	Ψ 1,773,403

#### NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire conform to accounting policies generally accepted in the United States of America for local governmental units, except as indicated hereinafter. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies.

# Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Rochester, New Hampshire (the City) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected City Council. The City operates under the Mayor/City Council/Manager form of government and performs local governmental functions as authorized by its charter.

The financial statements include those of the various departments governed by the City Council and other officials with financial responsibility. The City has no other separate organizational units, which meet criteria for inclusion in the financial statements as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

### Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### 1. Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net assets presents the financial conditions of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

#### 2. Fund Financial Statements:

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is

presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### 1. Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the main operating fund of the City and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for all financial transactions used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, infrastructure and equipment. It accounts for the federal, state, and local financing of these projects and the related capital outlay expenditures.

The Nonmajor Governmental Funds consist of Permanent Funds and the following special revenue funds: Community Development Fund, Police Grants Fund, Miscellaneous Grants Fund, Other School Grants Fund, Homeland Security Grants Fund, Food Service Fund, Federal Projects Fund, Planning Fund, Land Protection Fund, Rochester Community Center Fund, and Neighborhood Stabilization Fund. All of the special revenue funds have similar characteristics in which the revenues are restricted in nature for specific expenditures.

#### 2. Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service. The City has no internal service funds. The following are the City's major proprietary funds:

The Sewer Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses pertaining to the City's wastewater operations.

The Water Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses pertaining to the City's water operations.

The Sewer and Water Funds are utilized to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The stated intent is that the cost (i.e. expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the residents on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The City's sole Nonmajor Enterprise Fund is the Arena Fund.

# 3. Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into two classifications: private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City maintains various private-purpose trusts which account for monies designated to benefit individuals within the City. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account for the Student Activities Funds of the school.

#### Measurement Focus

#### 1. Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

#### 2. Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, the proprietary fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

The private-purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

# Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund statements, private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are followed to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The City has elected not to follow the FASB pronouncements issued subsequent to November 30, 1989.

#### 1. Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 2). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes and interest on investments.

Licenses and permits, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues (except interest on investments) are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

#### 2. Deferred Revenue:

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred revenue. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

# 3. Expenses/Expenditures:

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization are not recognized in governmental funds.

# **Budgetary Data**

The City's budget represents functional appropriations as authorized by annual or special City Council meetings. The City Council may transfer funds between operating categories as they deem necessary. The City adopts its budget under State regulations, which differ somewhat from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in that the focus is on the entire governmental unit rather than on the basis of fund types.

State law requires balanced budgets but permits the use of beginning fund balance to reduce the property tax rate. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the City applied \$1,414,201 of its unappropriated fund balance to reduce taxes.

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools its cash resources for the governmental and proprietary funds. Cash applicable to a particular fund is reflected as an interfund balance. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	Due <i>from</i> other funds	Due <i>to</i> other funds	<u>Totals</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Sewer Fund	\$ 2,439,382		\$ 2,439,382
Water Fund	549,991	\$ (38,533)	511,458
Nonmajor Enterprise Fund		(271,793)	(271,793)
	\$ 2,989,373	\$ (310,326)	\$ 2,679,047

#### Investments

Investments are stated at their fair value in all funds. Certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements with a maturity of greater than ninety days from the date of issuance are included in investments.

#### Taxes Receivable

Taxes levied during the current fiscal year and prior and uncollected at June 30, 2011 are recorded as receivables net of reserves for estimated uncollectible taxes of \$2,424,489.

#### Deferred Debt Financing Expense

The refinancing of general obligation bonds that resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of the old debt have been reported in the accompanying financial statements as deferred debt financing expense. This difference is being amortized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the new debt. The balances of the deferred debt financing expenses as of June 30, 2011 are \$156,793 and \$34,590 in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

# **Prepaid Expenses**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2011 are recorded as prepaid items.

# Inventory

On government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased.

#### Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the government-wide statement of net assets, but are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

All capital assets including infrastructure are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$10,000. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, sidewalks, water purification and distribution system, sewer collection and treatment system, and similar items. Intangible assets of the Town consist of land easements which are reported as non-depreciable capital assets. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of the business-type activities is also capitalized.

All reported capital assets except for land, easements with an indefinite life and construction in process are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	10 - 50
Structures and Land Improvements	10 - 50
Mains, Pump Stations, and Sewer Lines	40 - 100
Machinery, Vehicles and Equipment	3 - 100
Waster Water Treatment Plant	50
Furniture and Fixtures	7

#### Compensated Absences

City employees earn vacation and sick leave as they provide services in varying amounts. Provision is made in the annual budget for vacation and sick leave. Pursuant to the City personnel policy and collective bargaining agreements, employees may accumulate (subject to certain limitations) unused vacation and sick pay earned and upon severance of employment, will be compensated for such amounts at current rates of pay.

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee death or retirement. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

# Deferred Bond Premium

The issuance of general obligation bonds that result in a difference between the acquisition price and the carrying value of the debt have been reported in the accompanying financial statements as deferred bond premiums. The deferred bond premiums are amortized as a component of interest expense over the lives of the related bonds. The balance of the deferred bond premiums reported in the governmental activities as of June 30, 2011 is \$139,905.

# Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. General obligation bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

#### Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances on any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

# Fund Balance Policy

During the year ended June 30, 2011, the City implemented GASB Statement 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Statement 54 establishes new fund balance classifications and changes the definition of governmental fund types. Under Statement 54, the City has segregated fund balance into five classifications: Non-spendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned. The components of fund balance are defined as follows:

- Non-spendable Fund Balance: Amounts that are not in a spendable form or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund Balance: Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only upon the consent of the external resource provider or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself using its highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only upon the governing body taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally. The resolution must either be approved or rescinded, as applicable, prior to the last day of the fiscal

year for which the commitment is made. The amount subject to the constraint may be determined in the subsequent period.

- Assigned Fund Balance: Amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- Unassigned Fund Balance: Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the General Fund, except for any deficit fund balance of another governmental fund.

The fund balance of the City may only be committed for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the City Manager. The City Council delegates to the City's Finance Director the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The City's School Board delegates the authority to assign amounts to the Business Administrator.

#### **Spending Prioritizations**

The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications may be applied, committed resources are to be applied first, followed by assigned and unassigned.

#### **Deficit Fund Balance**

At fiscal year end, if any of the City's governmental special revenue funds has a deficit unassigned fund balance, the City Manager is authorized to transfer funds from the General Fund to offset the deficit; providing the General Fund has the resources to do so.

#### Minimum Fund Balance

As recommended by the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, the City will strive to maintain an unassigned fund balance in its General Fund equal to 8-15% of total annual appropriations of the City (includes City, School Department and County). The City Council has the authority to apply the City's beginning unassigned fund balance in order to balance the budget and to offset the subsequent fiscal year property tax rate.

#### Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/ expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expenses in the proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

# Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the water fund, sewer fund and arena fund, these revenues are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses, which include depreciation on capital assets, are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the proprietary fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

#### Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include depreciation expense, the allowance for uncollectible taxes and the liability for other post-employment benefits.

#### NOTE 2—PROPERTY TAXES

Taxes are levied on the assessed valuation of all taxable real property as of the prior April 1 (\$2,005,896,840 as of April 1, 2010) and are due in two installments on July 1, 2010 and December 19, 2010. Taxes paid after the due dates accrue interest at 12% per annum. Property taxes are recognized as revenue when received in cash or if available to finance current period operations (within sixty days of year end).

Under State law, the Tax Collector obtains tax liens on properties which have unpaid taxes in the following calendar year after taxes were due for the amount of unpaid taxes, interest and costs. These priority tax liens accrue interest at 18% per annum. If the property is not redeemed within a two year redemption period, the property is tax deeded to the City.

In accordance with State law, the City collects taxes for Strafford County, an independent governmental unit, which are remitted to the County as required by law. Total taxes appropriated to Strafford County for the year ended June 30, 2011 were \$5,618,312. The City bears responsibility for uncollected taxes.

#### **NOTE 3—RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended June 30, 2011, the City was a member of the Local Government Center (LGC) and the New Hampshire Public Risk Management Exchange (PRIMEX). The City currently reports all of its risk management activities in its General Fund. These Trusts are classified as "Risk Pools" in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Trust agreements permit the Trusts to make additional assessments to members should there be a deficiency in Trust assets to meet its liabilities. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require members of pools with a sharing of risk to determine whether or not such assessment is probable and, if so, a reasonable estimate of such assessment. At this time, the Trusts foresee no likelihood of an additional assessment for any of the past years. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be

reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Based on the best available information there is no liability at June 30, 2011.

#### Property and Liability Insurance

The LGC provides certain property and liability insurance coverage to member towns, cities, and other qualified political subdivisions of New Hampshire. As a member of the LGC, the City shares in contributing to the cost of and receiving benefit from a self-insured pooled risk management program. The program includes a Self Insured Retention Fund from which is paid up to \$500,000 for each and every covered property, crime and/or liability loss that exceeds \$1,000.

# Worker's Compensation

PRIMEX provides statutory worker's compensation coverage to member towns, cities, and other qualified political subdivisions of New Hampshire. The Trust is self-sustaining through annual member premiums and provides coverage for the statutorily required workers' compensation benefits and employer's liability coverage up to \$2,000,000. The program includes a Loss Fund from which is paid up to \$500,000 for each and every covered claim.

#### NOTE 4—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City has combined the cash resources of its governmental and proprietary fund types. For accounting and reporting purposes, that portion of the pooled cash balance is reported in the specific fund as an interfund balance.

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2011 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,704,922
Investments	8,094,385
Statement of fiduciary net assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	235,674
Investments	1,750,751
Total deposits and investments	\$ 36,785,732

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2011 consist of the following:

Cash on hand	\$ 5,275
Deposits with financial institutions	34,985,518
Investments	1,794,939
Total deposits and investments	\$ 36,785,732

The City's investment policy for governmental and business-type funds requires that deposits and investments be made in New Hampshire based financial institutions that are participants in one of the federal depository insurance programs. The City limits its investments to demand deposits, money market accounts, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements in accordance with New Hampshire State law (RSA 41:29) or the New Hampshire Public Deposit Investment Pool (NHPDIP), an external

investment pool. Responsibility for the investments of the Trust Funds is with the Board of Trustees. Investments of the Student Activities Agency Funds are at the discretion of the School Principals.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk 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. The City's investment policy for its governmental and proprietary funds regarding interest rate risk indicates that investments shall be limited to those with maturity dates that meet projected cash flow needs or one year, whichever is shorter. The Trustees of Trust Funds do not have a policy regarding interest rate risk.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of investments by maturity:

		Remaining Maturity (in Years)			
		0-1 Years	1-5 Years	> 5 Years	
US Treasury notes	\$ 113,323	\$ 20,087	\$ 31,624	\$ 61,612	
US Government Agency obligations	117,393		85,555	31,838	
Municipal bonds and notes	40,794			40,794	
Corporate bonds	334,718	19,909	251,899	62,910	
	\$ 606,228	\$ 39,996	\$ 369,078	\$ 197,154	

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

The City's investment policy addresses credit risk by limiting investments to the safest types of securities and diversifying the investment portfolio. With the exception of U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Government Agency obligations, and the New Hampshire Public Deposit Investment Pool, no more than 75% of the City's total investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type or with a solitary financial institution. The Trustees of Trust Funds do not have a policy regarding credit risk.

The following is the actual rating as of year end for each investment type.

		Rating as of Year End				
Investment Type	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Aa</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>Baa</u>	Not Rated
US Government Agency obligations	\$ 117,393	\$ 81,667				\$ 35,726
Municipal bonds and notes	40,794		\$ 40,794			
Corporate bonds	334,718		87,749	\$ 192,925	\$ 33,522	20,522
State investment pool	11,160					11,160
Mutual funds	112,966					112,966
Money market funds	137,613			***************************************		137,613
Total Fair Value	\$ 754,644	\$ 81,667	\$ 128,543	\$ 192,925	\$ 33,522	\$ 317,987

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty 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. In accordance with the City's investment policy, all security transactions must be secured by collateral having a value at least equal to the amount of such funds. The collateral shall only consist of securities in which Cities may invest, as provided in New Hampshire State law (RSA 368:57). The Trustees of Trust Funds have no policy regarding custodial credit risk.

Of the City's deposits with financial institutions at year end \$16,406,559 was collateralized by securities held by the bank in the bank's name. As of June 30, 2011, City investments in the following investment types were held by the same counterparty that was used to buy the securities.

	Reported
Investment Type	<u>Amount</u>
US Treasury notes	\$ 113,323
US Government Agency obligations	117,393
Municipal bonds and notes	40,794
Corporate bonds	334,718
Equity securities	926,972
Mutual funds	112,966
Money market funds	 137,613
	\$ 1,783,779

#### Investment in NHPDIP

The City is a voluntary participant in the New Hampshire Public Deposit Investment Pool (NHPDIP). The NHPDIP is not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. The NHPDIP was created by state law and is administered by a public body of state, local and banking officials.

Investments in the NHPDIP are not investment securities and, as such, are not categorized by risk. The City's exposure to derivatives is indirect through its participation in the NHPDIP. The City's proportional share of these derivatives is not available. The fair value of the position in the investment pool is equal to the value of the pool shares.

# NOTE 5—DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Receivables from other governments at June 30, 2011 consist of various state and federal funding and reimbursements. All receivables are considered collectible in full. The state aid grant reimbursements of the business-type activities are received over the life of the related debt and as such, are classified as current and noncurrent. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables is as follows:

Governmental activities:	
State of New Hampshire - Mental Health Grants	\$ 122,783
Community Development Block Grants	75,743
State and Federal public safety grants	380,776
Neighborhood Stabilization Grant	299,979
US Treasury Department - Rural Development	14,900
School lunch program	95,500
State and Federal education grants	589,018
State of New Hampshire - Department of Transportation	855,104
State of New Hampshire - State revolving funds	14,405
State of New Hampshire - Energy & Efficiency Grants	21,416
Business-type activities:	
State of New Hampshire - State revolving funds	467,911
State of New Hampshire - State Aid Grants	2,986,075
Other State of New Hampshire Wastewater Grants	 166,147
	\$ 6,089,757

# NOTE 6—CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets in the governmental funds:

	Balance			Balance
	<u>7/1/2010</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	6/30/2011
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,951,842	\$ 519,903		\$ 7,471,745
Easements	913,130	154,200		1,067,330
Construction in process	5,386,249	3,084,247	\$ (1,387,003)	7,083,493
Total capital assets not being depreciated	13,251,221	3,758,350	(1,387,003)	15,622,568
Other capital assets:				
Infrastructure	131,242,648	1,194,774		132,437,422
Land improvements	5,099,954	285,184		5,385,138
Buildings and improvements	62,735,164	1,145,093		63,880,257
Vehicles and equipment	13,651,465	1,110,398		14,761,863
Total other capital assets at historical cost	212,729,231	3,735,449		216,464,680
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(92,647,400)	(3,093,116)		(95,740,516)
Land improvements	(2,710,849)	(186,005)		(2,896,854)
Buildings and improvements	(20,085,318)	(1,219,696)		(21,305,014)
Vehicles and equipment	(8,227,776)	(954,454)		(9,182,230)
Total accumulated depreciation	(123,671,343)	(5,453,271)	_	(129,124,614)
Total other capital assets, net	89,057,888	(1,717,822)	_	87,340,066
Total capital assets, net	\$ 102,309,109	\$ 2,040,528	\$ (1,387,003)	\$ 102,962,634

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$	268,358
Public safety		495,212
Highways and streets		3,322,676
Culture and recreation		53,941
Community services		24,759
Education		1,282,238
Food service	*********	6,087
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$	5,453,271

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets in the proprietary funds:

	Balance			Balance
	<u>7/1/2010</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	6/30/2011
Business-type activities:				
Capital asset not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,105,989	\$ 375,000		\$ 3,480,989
Construction in process	9,475,847	4,014,880	<u>\$ (1,457,949)</u>	12,032,778
Total capital assets not being depreciated	12,581,836	4,389,880	(1,457,949)	15,513,767
Other capital assets:				
Infrastructure	42,640,397	260,774		42,901,171
Land improvements	53,600			53,600
Buildings and improvements	45,040,283	869,122		45,909,405
Vehicles and equipment	5,420,321	530,601		5,950,922
Total other capital assets at historical cost	93,154,601	1,660,497	*	94,815,098
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(12,065,046)	(767,037)		(12,832,083)
Land improvements	(40,600)	(2,000)		(42,600)
Buildings and improvements	(15,298,468)	(965,297)		(16,263,765)
Vehicles and equipment	(2,853,519)	(299,080)		(3,152,599)
Total accumulated depreciation	(30,257,633)	(2,033,414)		(32,291,047)
Total other capital assets, net	62,896,968	(372,917)	-	62,524,051
Total capital assets, net	\$ 75,478,804	\$ 4,016,963	\$ (1,457,949)	\$ 78,037,818

Depreciation was charged to proprietary funds as follows:

Sewer fund	\$	1,026,235
Water fund		951,220
Nonmajor enterprise fund		55,959
Total business-type activities depreciation expense	<u>\$</u>	2,033,414

# NOTE 7—DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

# Plan Description

The City contributes to the New Hampshire Retirement System (NHRS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administrated by the NHRS Board of Trustees. The plan provides service, disability, death and vested retirement allowances to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit

provisions are established and may be amended by the New Hampshire State legislature. The NHRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for NHRS. That report may be obtained by writing to New Hampshire Retirement System, 54 Regional Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

#### Funding Policy

Covered public safety employees are required to contribute 9.3% of their covered salary, whereas teachers and general employees are required to contribute 5.0% of their covered salary. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The City's contribution rates for the covered payroll of police officers, fire employees, teachers, and general employees were 14.63%, 18.52%, 8.02%, and 9.16%, respectively. The City contributes 75% of the employer cost for police officers, fire employees, and teachers, and the State contributes the remaining 25% of the employer cost. The City contributes 100% of the employer cost for general employees of the City. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GASB #24), on-behalf fringe benefits contributed by the State of New Hampshire of \$978,335 have been reported as a revenue and expenditure of the General Fund in these financial statements.

Under State law (RSA-100:16), plan member contribution rates are established and may be amended by the New Hampshire State legislature and employer contribution rates are determined by the NHRS Board of Trustees based on an actuarial valuation. The City's contributions to the NHRS for the years ending June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$3,843,369, \$3,609,554, and \$2,985,884, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 8—OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides postretirement medical benefits to its retired employees and their spouses. The following groups of retirees qualify for this benefit. Group I consists of general employees who are required to reach age 50 with 10 years of service or age 60 with no service requirement to qualify for this benefit. Group II consists of police officers and firefighters who are required to reach age 45 with 20 years of service or age 60 with no service requirement to qualify for this benefit. Retirees pay the full cost of the health care coverage. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by RSA 100-A:50. As of July 1, 2010, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 70 retirees and 973 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

#### Annual OPEB Costs

The City's fiscal 2011 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid, on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The City's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2011 including the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the City's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2010 is as follows:

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$	1,293,613
Interest on Net OPEB obligation (NOO)		63,891
NOO amortization adjustment to ARC		(60,516)
Annual OPEB cost		1,296,988
Contributions made		(503,701)
Increase in Net OPEB obligation		793,287
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year		1,419,791
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u>\$</u>	2,213,078

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the years ending June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Fiscal	Percentage of		
Year	Annual	OPEB Cost	Net OPEB
<b>Ended</b>	OPEB Cost	<b>Contributed</b>	<b>Obligation</b>
6/30/2011	\$ 1,296,988	38.8%	\$ 2,213,078
6/30/2010	\$ 1,187,421	39.0%	\$ 1,419,791
6/30/2009	\$ 1,125,076	38.1%	\$ 695,890

The City's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2011 is recognized as a liability in these financial statements.

#### Funded Status and Funding Progress for OPEB

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2010, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation is as follows:

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 12,231,226
Actuarial value of plan assets	_
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ 12,231,226
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 40,252,894
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	30.4%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. The total cost of providing post-employment benefits is projected, taking into account assumptions about current claim cost, turnover, mortality, health care trends, and other actuarial assumptions. 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 to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information provides multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

# Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for OPEB

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan as understood by the City 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 the City and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The method used in the July 1, 2010 actuarial valuation was the Projected Unit Credit cost method with linear proration to decrement. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the City has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.5% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend of 8.0% which decreases to a 5.0% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after seven years. The amortization costs for the initial Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) is a level percentage of payroll over a period of thirty years on an open group basis. This has been calculated assuming the amortization payment increases at a rate of 3.0% per year.

#### NOTE 9—GENERAL DEBT OBLIGATIONS

#### Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the City's long-term debt obligations for the year ended June 30, 2011 are as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2010	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2011	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 46,788,876		\$ (5,513,948)	\$ 41,274,928	\$ 4,473,950
Other long-term obligations	298,260	\$ 148,376		446,636	
Compensated absences payable	869,214	397,846	(369,312)	897,748	
Total governmental activities	\$ 47,956,350	\$ 546,222	\$ (5,883,260)	\$ 42,619,312	\$ 4,473,950
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 31,554,702	\$ 375,000	\$ (2,539,618)	\$ 29,390,084	\$ 2,448,525
Other long-term obligations	4,738,271	2,171,881		6,910,152	
Total business-type activities	\$ 36,292,973	\$ 2,546,881	\$ (2,539,618)	\$ 36,300,236	\$ 2,448,525

Payments on the general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations of the governmental activities are paid out of the General Fund. Payments on the general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations of the business-type activities are paid out of the Sewer, Water and Arena Funds. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund where the employee's salary is paid.

#### Governmental Activities

Bonds payable at June 30, 2011 are comprised of the following individual issues:

	Original		Final	Balance
	Issue	Interest	Maturity	at
	<u>Amount</u>	Rate	<u>Date</u>	<u>6/30/11</u>
1992 Series D bonds	\$ 1,194,500	5.0-6.10%	January 2013	\$ 120,000
1995 Series bond issue	2,440,000	5.25-5.625%	August 2015	600,000
1996 Series bond issue	1,197,000	5.625-5.75%	August 2016	346,000
1997 Series bond issue	1,320,000	4.70-5.30%	August 2017	455,000
1998 Series A	1,779,000	3.90-4.75%	August 2018	610,081
2002 Series bond issue	6,383,000	4.25-4.70%	August 2022	3,783,000
2004 Series bond issue	11,169,735	3.10-4.75%	July 2024	6,660,000
2005 Series bond issue - 20 year	3,724,700	4.0-4.40%	January 2026	2,765,000
2005 Series bond issue - 15 year	285,000	4.0-4.25%	January 2021	185,000
2005 Series bond issue - 10 year	2,144,568	4.0-4.25%	January 2016	1,050,000
2005 Series bond issue - Honeywell	9,611,575	4.0-4.25%	January 2016	4,800,000
2005 QZAB	1,382,910	0%	December 2020	921,940
Refinancing bonds 2007 - 13 year	3,670,314	5.50-5.80%	August 2020	3,535,136
2008 Series bond issue - 20 year	9,593,958	3.0-5.0%	February 2028	8,138,694
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	315,380	5.25-6.50%	February 2018	220,427
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	2,631,970	3.0-5.0%	February 2018	1,848,996
2008 Series A NHMBB - 20 year	692,995	4.0-5.25%	August 2028	625,000
2010 Series bond issue - 5 year	171,291	2.0-2.25%	January 2015	130,970
2010 Series bond issue - 10 year	1,990,997	2.0-3.25%	January 2020	1,756,661
2010 Series bond issue - 20 year	2,905,724	2.0-4.0%	January 2030	2,723,023
Totals	\$ 64,604,617			\$ 41,274,928

Debt service requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$ 4,473,950	\$ 1,627,908	\$ 6,101,858
2013	4,469,854	1,458,636	5,928,490
2014	4,390,758	1,288,630	5,679,388
2015	4,379,310	1,107,368	5,486,678
2016	3,968,268	943,176	4,911,444
2017-2021	11,653,565	2,928,617	14,582,182
2022-2026	6,306,087	1,062,145	7,368,232
2027-2031	1,633,136	127,268	1,760,404
Total	<u>\$ 41,274,928</u>	\$ 10,543,748	\$ 51,818,676

As included on the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B), interest for the year ended June 30, 2011 was \$1,781,958 on general obligation debt for governmental activities.

# **Business-type Activities**

Bonds payable at June 30, 2011 are comprised of the following individual issues:

	v	<b>.</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	Balance
	Issue	Interest	Maturity	at
1000 0 1 7 1	Amount	Rate	<u>Date</u>	6/30/11
1992 Series D bonds	\$ 405,500	5.0-6.10%	January 2013	\$ 40,000
1996 Series bond issue	280,000	5.625-5.75%	August 2016	84,000
1998 Series A	871,000	3.90-4.75%	August 2018	429,920
2002 Series bond issue	2,253,000	4.25-4.70%	August 2022	1,308,000
2002 State Revolving loan fund	19,036,378	4.185%	August 2020	9,616,281
2004 Series bond issue	2,181,000	3.10-4.75%	July 2024	1,515,000
2005 Series bond issue	261,015	4.0-4.40%	January 2026	185,000
2005 State Revolving loan fund	716,020	3.18%	January 2015	286,408
2006 State Revolving loan fund	879,685	3.488%	August 2025	659,764
2007 State Revolving loan fund	341,373	3.352%	July 2027	303,359
2007 State Revolving loan fund	483,988	3.352%	September 2026	394,286
Refinancing bonds 2007 - 13 year	809,685	5.50-5.80%	August 2020	779,865
2008 Series bond issue - 20 year	5,536,042	3.0-5.0%	February 2028	4,696,306
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	1,079,620	5.25-6.50%	February 2018	754,573
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	948,029	3.0-5.0%	February 2018	666,004
2009 State Revolving loan fund	1,852,387	3.688%	December 2027	1,574,529
2009 State Revolving loan fund	1,335,120	3.488%	August 2028	1,201,608
2010 State Revolving loan fund	627,000	2.952%	February 2029	568,335
2010 Series bond issue - 5 year	101,663	2.0-2.25%	January 2015	77,732
2010 Series bond issue - 10 year	852,568	2.0-3.25%	January 2020	788,567
2010 Series bond issue - 20 year	3,240,757	2.0-4.0%	January 2030	3,123,047
2011 Round Pond Land Purchase	375,000	0%	January 2030	337,500
Totals	\$ 44,466,830		•	\$ 29,390,084

Debt service requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding, net of principal forgiveness from the State of New Hampshire to be forgiven over a period of 10 years from the start of the individual State Revolving Loan Funds of \$183,724 at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$ 2,448,525	\$ 1,144,039	\$ 3,592,564
2013	2,449,006	1,053,318	3,502,324
2014	2,429,495	962,360	3,391,855
2015	2,422,341	865,346	3,287,687
2016	2,338,915	773,077	3,111,992
2017-2021	10,819,898	2,495,207	13,315,105
2022-2026	4,446,989	876,576	5,323,565
2027-2031	1,851,191	145,002	1,996,193
Total	29,206,360	8,314,925	37,521,285
Add: Principal forgiveness	183,724	-	183,724
	\$ 29,390,084	\$ 8,314,925	\$ 37,705,009

The State of New Hampshire annually reimburses the City for its share of sewer related debt service payments. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the reimbursement was \$430,595.

As included on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Funds (Exhibit F), interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2011 was \$1,189,053 on general obligation debt for business-type activities.

#### Other Long-Term Obligations

The City has drawn \$7,356,788 of approximately \$11,390,000 in funds under the State of New Hampshire, State Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund Program for various improvement projects for the Washington Street Phase IV Sewer Upgrade, Groundwater Development and Connection Project, and other Water and Wastewater System Upgrades/Improvements. Payments are not scheduled to commence until the first anniversary of the scheduled completion dates of the related projects or the date of substantial completion, whichever is earliest. Interest is accrued at 1% during the construction period of the project and is to be paid upon completion of the construction project within the following year. Total funding to date of \$446,636 and \$6,910,152 has been reported as 'Other long-term obligations' in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

As authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the City shall be provided federal financial assistance for the Washington Street Phase IV Sewer Upgrade, Groundwater Development and Connection, and Washington Street Water System Upgrade projects, whereby a portion of the principal sum, not to exceed \$1,102,500, \$2,075,000 and \$230,000, respectively, or 50% of aggregate disbursements, whichever is less, will be forgiven. The principal forgiveness will be applied at the time of each loan repayment over a period not to exceed 20 years.

#### Authorized and Unissued Debt

The following debt was authorized and unissued as of June 30, 2011:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Funds:		
FY 2005 Authorized	\$ 301,496	
FY 2006 Authorized	326,795	
FY 2007 Authorized	1,955,119	
FY 2008 Authorized	567,500	
FY 2009 Authorized	1,950,000	
FY 2010 Authorized	1,933,903	
FY 2011 Authorized	758,616	
School FY 2006 Authorized	18,186	
School FY 2007 Authorized	362,340	
School FY 2008 Authorized	432,734	
School FY 2009 Authorized	475,162	
School FY 2010 Authorized	743,031	
School FY 2011 Authorized	647,000	
Total Governmental Funds		\$ 10,471,882

Business-type Funds:		
Sewer FY 2004 Authorized	303,965	
Sewer FY 2005 Authorized	933,567	
Sewer FY 2007 Authorized	776,000	
Sewer FY 2008 Authorized	90,000	
Sewer FY 2009 Authorized	3,280,000	
Sewer FY 2010 Authorized	575,000	
Sewer FY 2011 Authorized	725,000	
Water FY 2003 Authorized	146,000	
Water FY 2004 Authorized	150,000	
Water FY 2005 Authorized	2,000,000	
Water FY 2006 Authorized	300,000	
Water FY 2007 Authorized	1,506,665	
Water FY 2008 Authorized	193,214	
Water FY 2009 Authorized	4,489,047	
Water FY 2010 Authorized	100,000	
Water FY 2011 Authorized	1,375,000	
Total Business-type Funds		16,943,458
Combining Total		\$ 27,415,340

# Available Debt Margin

The City is subject to State statute which limits debt outstanding to a percentage (dependent upon purpose) of a valuation calculation made annually by the State. As of June 30, 2011, the City had the following available debt margins:

	Net Debt	% of Assessed	Statutory	Available
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Limit</u>	Debt Limit
School	\$ 13,369,740	7.0%	\$ 145,997,285	\$ 132,627,545
Water	16,388,710	10.0%	208,567,550	192,178,840
All other	28,616,931	3.0%	62,570,265	33,953,334

Per State law, debt incurred for sewer expansion is not included in the limitation calculations.

#### Overlapping Debt

The City's proportionate share of debt of other governmental units which provide services within the City's boundaries, and which must be borne by the resources of the City, is summarized below (unaudited):

	Total	City's	City's
Related Entity	<u>Principal</u>	Percent	<u>Share</u>
Strafford County	\$ 21,535,000	20.6199%	\$ 4,440,495

This liability is appropriately not reported in the accompanying financial statements.

#### NOTE 10—INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The City has combined the cash resources of its governmental and proprietary fund types. For accounting and reporting purposes, that portion of the pooled cash balance is reposted in the specific finds as an interfund balance. Interfund balances at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

			Due f	rom		
		Capital	Nonmajor		Nonmajor	
	General	Projects	Governmental	Water	Enterprise	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
General Fund		\$ 3,487,450	\$ 1,237,446		\$ 271,793	\$ 4,996,689
Nonmajor Governmental						
Nonmajor Governmental Funds Sewer Fund	\$ 470,610					470,610
Sewer Fund	2,400,849			\$ 38,533		2,439,382
Water Fund	549,991					549,991
	<u>\$ 3,421,450</u>	\$ 3,487,450	<u>\$ 1,237,446</u>	\$ 38,533	\$ 271,793	\$ 8,456,672

During the year, several interfund transactions occurred between funds. The various transfers were made in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2011 are as follows:

				Tra	nsfers out		
			Capital				
	General	1	Projects		Sewer	Water	
:X <b>⊟</b> :	<u>Fund</u>		<u>Fund</u>		<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ైத் General Fund		\$	440,259	\$	1,812	\$ 154,312	\$ 596,383
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 1,332,323			-		 	 1,332,323
General Fund Capital Projects Fund	\$ 1,332,323	\$	440,259	\$	1,812	\$ 154,312	\$ 1,928,706

#### **NOTE 11—PERMANENT FUNDS**

Cemetery care funds are accounted for as permanent funds in these financial statements. The principal amounts of all cemetery care funds are restricted in that only income earned may be expended. Principal and income balances at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Income</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Cemetery Funds	\$	53,463	\$	16,564	\$	70,027

#### NOTE 12—RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Net assets are restricted for specific purposes as follows:

Permanent funds - Endowments	\$ 53,463
Permanent funds - Income	16,564
Community development	123,199
Public safety grant funds	19,059
School grant funds	 10,420
	\$ 222,705

# NOTE 13—COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

The components of the City's fund balance for its governmental funds at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

		General	Capital Projects		lonmajor vernmental	Gov	Total vernmental
Fund Balances		Fund	Fund	GU	Funds	GU	Funds
Nonspendable:		1.01101	10114		<u>r unuo</u>		
Prepaid expenses	\$	38,278				\$	38,278
Endowments		,		\$	53,463		53,463
Inventory					15,707		15,707
Restricted for:							
Permanent funds					16,564		16,564
Community development					123,199		123,199
Public safety grants					19,059		19,059
School grants					10,420		10,420
Committed for:							
Conservation		1,008,680					1,008,680
Community Center					106,354		106,354
Assigned for:							
Economic development		91,435					91,435
Relocation costs		25,906					25,906
Computer purchases		20,000					20,000
Planning					15,431		15,431
Food service operations					301,157		301,157
Unassigned (deficit):							
Unassigned - General operations	1	1,511,887				1	1,511,887
Capital Projects			\$ (3,322,764)			(	3,322,764)
	\$ 1	2,696,186	\$ (3,322,764)	\$	661,354	\$ 1	0,034,776

# **NOTE 14—CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

# Litigation

There are various claims and suits pending against the City, which arise in the normal course of the City's activities. In the opinion of legal counsel and City management, the potential claims against the City, which are not covered by insurance are immaterial and would not affect the financial position of the City.

#### Federal Grants

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. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agency cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

# NOTE 15—RESTATEMENT OF EQUITY

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

During the year ended June 30, 2011, it was determined that bonds payable and other long-term obligations of the governmental activities were overstated and understated, respectively. Also, it was determined at year end that the interfund payable of the Capital Projects Fund, a governmental fund, was understated. In addition, it was determined at year end that the capital assets of the business-type activities were understated.

Net Assets of the governmental and business-type activities as of July 1, 2010 have been restated as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Net Assets - July 1, 2010 (as previously reported)	\$ 65,634,211	\$ 46,611,606
Amount of restatement due to:		
Overstatement of bonds payable	41,841	
Understatement of other long-term obligations	(298,260)	
Understatement of interfund payable	(41,840)	
Understatement of capital assets		845
Net Assets - July 1, 2010, as restated	\$ 65,335,952	\$ 46,612,451

#### Governmental Fund Statements

Effective July 1, 2010, the City retroactively changed its method of financial reporting to conform to a recent pronouncement of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (Statement No. 54). This new standard changes how fund balance is reported and changes the definition of the governmental fund types. As a result, several special revenue funds, previously reported as nonmajor governmental funds of the City, have been reclassified into the General Fund for reporting purposes. Also, as noted above, the interfund payable of the Capital Projects Fund, was understated.

The impact of these restatements on the governmental funds as of July 1, 2010 is as follows:

		Capital	Nonmajor
	General	Projects	Governmental
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1, 2010 (as previously reported)	\$10,455,945	\$ (826,083)	\$ 2,003,345
Amount of restatement due to:			
Reclassification of special revenue funds	1,364,005		(1,364,005)
Understatement of interfund payable		(41,840)	
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1, 2010, as restated	\$11,819,950	\$ (867,923)	\$ 639,340

# **Proprietary Fund Statements**

During the year ended June 30, 2011, it was determined that the capital assets of the Sewer and Water Proprietary Funds were understated and overstated, respectively.

The impact of these restatements on the proprietary funds as of July 1, 2010 is as follows:

	Sewer	Water
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>
Net Assets - July 1, 2010 (as previously reported)	\$ 29,892,333	\$ 16,468,664
Amount of restatement due to:		
Under/(Over) statement of capital assets	144,009	(143,164)
Net Assets - July 1, 2010, as restated	\$ 30,036,342	\$ 16,325,500

#### SCHEDULE 1

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) - General Fund

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -	
			Actual	Favorable	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 47,423,448	\$ 47,423,448	\$ 48,558,634	\$ 1,135,186	
Licenses and permits	3,877,674	3,877,674	3,984,588	106,914	
Intergovernmental	26,840,082	26,840,082	26,803,891	(36,191)	
Charges for services	772,420	772,420	781,599	9,179	
Interest income	200,000	200,000	306,662	106,662	
Miscellaneous	2,892,018	2,892,018	3,003,550	111,532	
Total Revenues	82,005,642	82,005,642	83,438,924	1,433,282	
Expenditures:					
Current operations:					
General government	3,508,179	3,508,179	3,539,557	(31,378)	
Public safety	10,729,826	10,729,826	10,615,823	114,003	
Highways and streets	2,539,548	2,539,548	2,450,938	88,610	
Health and welfare	423,872	423,872	373,530	50,342	
Culture and recreation	1,685,865	1,685,865	1,664,725	21,140	
Community development	203,977	203,977	194,900	9,077	
Education	50,694,131	50,694,131	50,064,491	629,640	
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	5,515,980	5,515,980	5,513,948	2,032	
Interest and fiscal charges	1,859,534	1,859,534	1,848,899	10,635	
Intergovernmental	5,618,312	5,618,312	5,618,312		
Total Expenditures	82,779,224	82,779,224	81,885,123	894,101	
Excess of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	(773,582)	(773,582)	1,553,801	2,327,383	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	288,000	288,000	287,624	(376)	
Transfers out	(928,619)	(928,619)	(928,619)	-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(640,619)	(640,619)	(640,995)	(376)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,414,201)	(1,414,201)	912,806	2,327,007	
Fund balances at beginning of year - Budgetary Basis	11,861,101	11,861,101	11,861,101	<u>-</u>	
Fund balances at end of year - Budgetary Basis	\$ 10,446,900	\$ 10,446,900	\$ 12,773,907	\$ 2,327,007	

# SCHEDULE 2

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Value of <u>Assets</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded <u>Ratio</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
7/1/2010	\$ -	\$12,231,226	\$ 12,231,226	0.0%	\$ 40,252,894	30.4%
7/1/2009	\$ -	\$11,275,423	\$ 11,275,423	0.0%	\$ 37,144,562	30.4%
7/1/2008	\$ -	\$10,563,975	\$ 10,563,975	0.0%	\$ 36,062,682	29.3%

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2011

#### NOTE 1—BUDGET TO ACTUAL RECONCILIATION

#### General Fund

Amounts recorded as budgetary amounts in the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund (Schedule 1) are reported on the basis budgeted by the City. Those amounts differ from those reported in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Exhibit D). Property tax budgetary revenues are recognized when levied rather than when susceptible to accrual. Budgetary revenues and expenditures were adjusted for non-budgetary revenues and expenditures, non-budgetary other financing sources (uses) and on-behalf payments for fringe benefits, as follows:

	Revenues		Ε	expenditures
	and Other			and Other
	Financing			Financing
		<u>Sources</u>		<u>Uses</u>
Per Exhibit D	\$	85,229,956	\$	84,353,720
Difference in property taxes meeting				
susceptible to accrual criteria		(201,414)		
Non-budgetary revenues and expenditures		(14,900)		(157,939)
Non-budgetary other financing sources (uses)		(308,759)		(403,704)
On-behalf fringe benefits	_	(978,335)		(978,335)
Per Schedule 1	\$	83,726,548	\$	82,813,742

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number	Federal Catalogue Number	Expenditures		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<u>rvamber</u>	Expenditures		
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire				
Department of Education				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 172,396		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	828,335		
Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	675		
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	47,267		
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants - Limited Availability	10.579	3,615		
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	60,171		
		1,112,459		
Received directly from U.S. Department of Agriculture				
	10.760			
Rural Business Enterprise Grants	10.769	14,900		
#34-009-026000074		14,900		
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	10.914			
#7214285A254		9,246		
Total Department of Agriculture		1,136,605		
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND				
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire				
Community Development Finance Authority				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	267,798		
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and				
Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228			
#09-216-NSPH		1,888,210		
Pass Through Payments from the Rochester Housing Authority				
Public Housing Capital Fund	14.872			
#NH36P00850111	11.07.	73,846		
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development		2,229,854		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire				
Office of the Governor and Attorney General				
Missing Children's Assistance	16.543			
#2009-MC-CX-K012		9,062		
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	761		
Dunctproof vest rannership rrogram	10.007	701		
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710			
#2009-CK-WX-0093		12,960		
#2009-CK-WX-0715		15,290		
#2010-CK-WX-0325		256,135		
		284,385		
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants, Recovery Program	16.710			
#2009-RK-WX-0616	10.710	175,229		
"2007 MX" W A"0010		113,227		

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued)

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (CONTINUED)	Federal Catalogue <u>Number</u>	Expenditures
Pass Through Payments from the Department of Justice Through the County of Strafford, New Hampshire Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program #2008-DJ-BX-0576 #2009-DJ-BX-0911 #2010-DJ-BX-0672	16.738	26,185 29,487 55,687
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department Congressionally Recommended Awards #2009-DJ-BX-0249	16.753	18,369
Pass Through Payments from the Department of Justice Through the County of Strafford, New Hampshire Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program/Grants to Units of Local Government #2009-SB-B9-2452	16.804	30,207
Total Department of Justice		573,700
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire  Department of Highway Safety and Transportation  Highway Planning and Construction  #STP-X-5389(009)  #STP-X-A000(320)  #STP-X-A000(923)	20.205	283,268 22,947 367,983 674,198
State and Community Highway Safety #304-10A-035 #304-11A-026 #315-11A-076	20.600	488 709 728 1,925
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I #2009-AH-SX-0066 #308-10A-107 #308-11A-063	20.601	1,473 1,034 495 3,002
Total Department of Transportation		679,125
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services		
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds - ARRA #CS-333122-10	66.458	159,503

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CONTINUED) Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds - ARRA #2001010-07 #2001010-06C/08	Federal Catalogue Number 66.468	Expenditures 684,114 37,901 722,015
Total Environmental Protection Agency		881,518
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG) - ARRA #DE-EE0001508	81.128	54,846
Total Department of Energy		54,846
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire  Department of Education  Adult Education - Basic Grants to States  #3401	84.002	12,962
#3 <b>4</b> 01		12,702
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies #00121 #00235 #00236 #00237 #00252 #00702 #3404 #3409 #3411 #3413 #3415	84.010	182,529 68 3,836 36 1,535 17,250 1,118,900 8,311 9,822 7,050 9,917 12,245 1,371,499
Special Education - Grants to States #02588 #3405	84.027	640 984,745 985,385
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States #05032 #3407	84,048	3,432 159,504 162,936
Special Education - Preschool Grants #3406	84.173	36,964
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants #06649	84.186	25,775

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued)

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State	Federal Catalogue	Page of Herry
Grant Number DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONTINUED)	Number	Expenditures
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	
#3403		15,068
Fund for the Improvement of Education	84.215	225,239
Educational Technology State Grants #04597	84.318	59,627
#04397		37,021
Reading First State Grants	84.357	
#00757		69,332
English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	
#00807		13,978
#3414		604 14,582
		14,362
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	
#04898		80,276
#3410		259,035 339,311
		339,311
Education for Homeless Children and Youth, Recovery Act	84.387	
#3417		9,407
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, Recovery Act	84.389	
#3408		755,563
#3786		76,717
		832,280
Special Education Grants to States, Recovery Act	84.391	
#3794		595,928
Special Education - Preschool Grants, Recovery Act	84.392	
#3795		16,273
Education Jobs Fund - ARRA	84.410	786,040
otal Department of Education		5,558,608
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire Department		
of Homeland Security and Emergency Management		
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	4,015
#FEMA-1695-23-R		4,013
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	494
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	97.044	
#EMW-2009-FO-05407		48,875
otal Department of Homeland Security		53,384
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 11,167,640

# CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS June 30, 2011

#### NOTE 1—GENERAL

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal financial assistance programs of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire. The City of Rochester's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the City's basic financial statements. All federal funds are included on the schedule.

#### NOTE 2—BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the City's basic financial statements.

#### NOTE 3—NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The City participates in the USDA Food Distribution Program which is a non-cash program. On the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, \$85,742 has been reported as part of the National School Lunch Program which represents the value of commodities received by the City.

#### NOTE 4—RELATIONSHIP TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The recognition of expenditures of federal awards has been reported in the City's basic financial statements as intergovernmental revenues in the governmental funds as follows:

Major Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	\$ 800,940
Capital Projects Fund	742,305
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	8,657,135
	\$ 10,200,380

The recognition of expenditures of federal awards in the amounts of \$159,503 and \$722,015 represent fifty percent of the drawdowns from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Programs, respectively. As authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, federal financial assistance in the form of principal forgiveness not to exceed 50% of aggregate disbursements will be forgiven on the principal of the loan over the length of the loan for a period not to exceed 20 years.

# **VACHON CLUKAY** & COMPANY P.C.

#### CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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# REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor, City Council and Manager City of Rochester, New Hampshire

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 20, 2012. 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.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However,

providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Honorable Mayor, the City Council, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Vactor Clutay & Company PC

February 20, 2012

# **VACHON CLUKAY** & COMPANY P.C.

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# REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the Honorable Mayor, City Council and Manager City of Rochester, New Hampshire

#### **Compliance**

We have audited the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2011. The City of Rochester, New Hampshire's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the City of Rochester, New Hampshire complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2011.

#### Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on

internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be *material weaknesses*, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Honorable Mayor, the City Council, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Vachon Cluxay & Company PC

February 20, 2012

# City of Rochester, New Hampshire Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2011

# **Section I--Summary of Auditor's Results**

# Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:		<u>unqual</u>	<u>ified</u>
Internal control over financial rep			
Material weakness(es) ide		yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies			
not considered to be ma	terial weaknesses?	yes	X none reported
Noncompliance material to finance	ial statements noted?	yes	X no
Federal Awards			
Internal Control over major progra	ams:		
Material weakness(es) ide		yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies)	) identified		
not considered to be mar	terial weaknesses?	yes	X none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on for major programs:	compliance	<u>unqual</u>	ified
3 1 0		entramental accommon	
Any audit findings disclosed that a	are required		
to be reported in accordan			
Circular A-133, Section .5	10(a)?	yes	X no
Identification of major programs:			
CFDA Number(s)	Name of l	Federal Program	or Cluster
16.710	Public Safety Partnership an	d Community Polici	ng Grants
66.458	Capitalization Grants for Cle	ean Water State Revo	olving Funds - ARRA
66.468	Capitalization Grants for Dr	inking Water State R	evolving Funds - ARRA
84.010 & 84.389	Title I, Part A Cluster		
84.027, 84.173, 84.391 & 84.392	Special Education Cluster (I	DEA)	
84.367	Improving Teacher Quality S	State Grants	
84.410	Education Jobs Fund - ARR	A	
Dollar threshold used to distinguis	h between Type A and B pr	ogram: \$ <u>335,0</u>	<u>)29 .</u>
Auditee qualified as low-risk audit	ee?	Xyes	no

Section IIFinancial Statement Findings
There were no findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported by GAGAS.
Section III Federal Award Findings and Overtioned Costs
Section IIIFederal Award Findings and Questioned Costs
There were no findings and questioned costs required to be reported under OMB Circular A-133 .510(a).