CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Financial Statements

With Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

June 30, 2012

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

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CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

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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, 2012, 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, 2012, 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 15, 2013, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that 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 34-36 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the

information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's financial statements as a whole. 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 financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Vachon Clubay & Company PC

February 15, 2013

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, 2012. Please read this analysis in conjunction with the financial statements presented in this report.

These financial reports represent more than eight 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, 2012, the City is complying for the fourth year with the requirements of GASB 45 for recording Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). Note 9 of these audited financial statements reflect the City's actuarial liability and annual costs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide Highlights

- The City's total assets, \$233.4 million, exceeded total liabilities of \$111.3 million, by \$122.1 million. This amount is the Total Net Assets on Exhibit A, Statement of Net Assets for Governmental and Business-Type Activities. The \$122.1 million is reported as \$106 million invested in capital assets, net of related debt, \$3 million restricted and \$13.1 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 million or 4.3% in fiscal year 2012.
- The City's Total Assets on Exhibit A increased by \$5.5 million or 2.4% and Total Liabilities increased by \$.5 million or .45%.

Fund Balance Highlights

The Fund Balance for all governmental funds increased by \$4.8 million to \$14.5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012. 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 \$1.2 million to \$13.9 million; the fund balance for all other funds increased by \$3.6 million, to a balance of \$\$635,086.

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 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 \$122.1 million. Separating the net assets of Governmental and Business-type Activities, this represents \$72 million for Governmental Activities and \$50.1 million for Business-type Activities.

Table 1 Net Assets (in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Current and other assets	40.8	37.7	8.7	9.2	49.5	46.9
Capital assets, net	104.6	103.0	79.3	78.0	183.9	181.0
Total assets	145.4	140.7	88.0	87.2	233.4	227.9
Long-term liabilities	48.4	40.3	36.4	34.1	84.8	74.4
Other liabilities	25.0	31.8	1.5	4.6	26.5	36.4
Total liabilities	73.4	72.1	37.9	38.7	111.3	110.8
Invested in capital assets,						
net of debt	60.0	61.3	46.0	44.7	106.0	106.0
Restricted	3.0	0.2	-	_	3.0	0.2
Unrestricted	9.0	7.1	4.1	3.8	<u> 13.1</u>	10.9
Total net assets	72.0	68.6	50.1	48.5	122.1	117.1

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 increased by \$1.9 million to \$9.0 million. This increase represents an increase 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 replaced 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 \$5.0 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		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Activities	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	2.1	2.3	8.8	8.7	10.9	11.0
Operating grants	30.6	33.4	-	-	30.6	33.4
Capital grants and contributions	1.2	3.4	0.2	0.7	1.4	4.1
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	50.5	48.5	-	-	50.5	48.5
Licenses and permits	4.3	4.0	-	-	4.3	4.0
Other general revenues	5.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.5
Total revenues	94.2	97.0	9.1	9.5	103.3	106.5
Program Expenses:						
General government	4.1	3.9	-	-	4.1	3.9
Public safety	12.1	12.1	-	_	12.1	12.1
Public works	5.9	5.8	-	-	5.9	5.8
Health and welfare	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4
Culture and recreation	1.8	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8
Community development	0.7	2.6	_	_	0.7	2.6
Community services	0.7	0.8	-	_	0.7	0.8
Education	56.1	57.3		-	56.1	57.3
Food services	1.9	1.8	_	_	1.9	1.8
Debt Service	1.6	1.8	_	-	1.6	1.8
Intergovernmental	5.5	5.6	-	-	5.5	5.6
Water	-	_	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Sewer	-	-	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Arena	-		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total Expenses	90.8	93.9	7.5	7.4	98.3	101.3
Excess (deficiency)						
before contributions and						
transfers	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.1	5.0	5.2
Transfers	44	0.2	<u> </u>	(0.2)	<u> </u>	M
Increase (decrease) in net						
assets	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.9	5.0	5.2

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 2012 (tax year 2011) decreased \$16.9 million or 0.8% as of April 1, 2011. The tax rate increased to \$24.86, which is 4% over the previous year.
- The City is committed to regular infrastructure and capital improvements. The capital budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$8.5 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 the three preceding years; however, this increase in FY2012 reflects the City Council's recognition for the need to maintain and invest in the City's capital infrastructure.

The major areas where revenues exceeded projections are taxes of \$1.4 million and licenses & permits of \$363 thousand. Additional budget to actual variances can be found on Schedule 1, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

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 at the state and national levels, 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. We are already beginning to see the positive results of this strategy.

Business-type Activities

Operating revenues for the City's business-type activities exceeded expenses by nearly \$1.6 million as presented in Exhibit F of the attached statements.

- The City's sewer system posted a positive change in net assets of \$1.3 million. This fund is showing strong contributions to Net Assets for a third straight year. Exhibit G, Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds, reports an increase of \$739 thousand 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 \$321 thousand. Exhibit G, Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds, reports a decrease of \$812 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 minimal net asset decrease of \$2,303.

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 nearly \$14.5 million, which is ahead of last year's total of nearly \$12.8 million.

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, 2012 is \$183.9 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		Busines	·	m .	
	Activi		Activ		Tot	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Land	7.6	7.5	3.5	3.5	11.1	11.0
Easements	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1
Land improvements	2.3	2.5	-	-	2.3	2.5
Buildings and improvements	41.9	42.5	28.7	29.6	70.6	72.1
Vehicles and equipment	5.7	5.6	3.2	2.8	8.9	8.4
Infrastructure	41.5	36.7	31.5	30.1	73.0	66.8
Construction in progress Totals	4.5 104.6	7.1 103.0	12.4 79.3	12.0 78.0	16.9 183.9	19.1 181.0

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, 2012, the total debt outstanding for all funds is \$80.6 million (See Table 4 below).

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
General obligation bonds (backed by the City) and						
State revolving notes	<u>44.6</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>80.6</u>	<u>78.0</u>
Totals	44.6	41.7	36.0	36.3	80.6	78.0

The City's overall debt limitations and available debt margin are listed in Note 10 – General Debt Obligations, of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

The General Obligation bond rating process conducted in February - March of 2012 returned a bond rating from Moody's of A1 and a 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 2013 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 four 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 Corporation 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 leading edge aerospace researc, design and manufacturing. At peak production, the plant will employ 400-500 people. The City has now successfully completed the construction of a new bridge and road project to support this project and private manufacturing facility is under construction. This is just one of several high profile developments that have opened for business in the past five 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, 2012

	Primary Government			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,038,031		\$ 31,038,031	
Investments	8,098,153		8,098,153	
Taxes receivable, net	1,977,315		1,977,315	
Accounts receivable	709,854	\$ 2,754,200	3,464,054	
Due from other governments	1,479,400	341,333	1,820,733	
Internal balances	(2,895,958)	2,895,958	•	
Deferred debt financing costs	33,827	6,683	40,510	
Prepaid expenses	51,603	351	51,954	
Inventory	16,963	276,733	293,696	
Total Current Assets	40,509,188	6,275,258	46,784,446	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Due from other governments		2,397,519	2,397,519	
Deferred debt financing costs	222,636	35,241	257,877	
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	13,218,288	15,917,312	29,135,600	
Depreciable capital assets, net	91,415,561	63,404,669	154,820,230	
Total Noncurrent Assets	104,856,485	81,754,741	186,611,226	
Total Assets	\$ 145,365,673	\$ 88,029,999	\$ 233,395,672	
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 2,340,959	\$ 219,404	\$ 2,560,363	
Accrued expenses	5,145,354	849,792	5,995,146	
Retainage payable	99,891	99,473	199,364	
Deferred revenue	16,859,055	379,182	17,238,237	
Deposits	484,139	,	484,139	
Current portion of deferred bond premiums	27,036	2,578	29,614	
Current portion of bonds payable	4,602,642	2,540,906	7,143,548	
Current portion of compensated absences payable	267,298		267,298	
Total Current Liabilities	29,826,374	4,091,335	33,917,709	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deferred bond premiums	250,930	27,823	278,753	
Bonds payable	39,556,624	27,293,651	66,850,275	
Other long-term obligations	475,983	6,186,844	6,662,827	
Other post-employment benefits payable	2,536,152	289,939	2,826,091	
Compensated absences payable	730,891	15,755	746,646	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	43,550,580	33,814,012	77,364,592	
Total Liabilities	73,376,954	37,905,347	111,282,301	
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	59,977,097	46,003,900	105,980,997	
Restricted	3,030,212	,	3,030,212	
Unrestricted	8,981,410	4,120,752	13,102,162	
Total Net Assets	71,988,719	50,124,652	122,113,371	
Total Net Assets and Liabilities	\$ 145,365,673	\$ 88,029,999	\$ 233,395,672	

EXHIBIT B
CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

		Program Revenues				(Expense) Revenu Thanges in Net Ass		
			Operating	Capital		Primary Government		
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type		
Functions/Programs	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Services</u>	Contributions	Contributions	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 4,124,254	\$ 42,815			\$ (4,081,439)		\$ (4,081,439)	
Public safety	12,097,787	333,734	\$ 371,015	\$ 59,666	(11,333,372)		(11,333,372)	
Highways and streets	5,883,171	46,725	619,511	202,786	(5,014,149)		(5,014,149)	
Health and welfare	360,554				(360,554)		(360,554)	
Culture and recreation	1,768,494	147,448			(1,621,046)		(1,621,046)	
Community development	753,784		344,082		(409,702)		(409,702)	
Community services	689,466	710,990			21,524		21,524	
Education	56,075,396	40,807	28,200,702	18,370	(27,815,517)		(27,815,517)	
Food service	1,885,735	752,993	1,070,320		(62,422)		(62,422)	
Debt service	1,624,751			898,638	(726,113)		(726,113)	
Intergovernmental	5,526,142				(5,526,142)		(5,526,142)	
Total governmental activities	90,789,534	2,075,512	30,605,630	1,179,460	(56,928,932)	\$	(56,928,932)	
Business-type activities:								
Sewer	3,842,744	4,878,314		205,203		1,240,773	1,240,773	
Water	3,301,690	3,533,207		35,234		266,751	266,751	
Nonmajor enterprise fund	410,403	361,099				(49,304)	(49,304)	
Total business-type activities	7,554,837	8,772,620	_	240,437	-	1,458,220	1,458,220	
Total primary government	\$ 98,344,371	\$ 10,848,132	\$ 30,605,630	\$ 1,419,897	(56,928,932)	1,458,220	(55,470,712)	
		General revenue	s:					
		Property and of			50,522,344		50,522,344	
		Licenses and p			4,272,721		4,272,721	
		Grants and con			·, = · –, · · · ·		-,,	
			eals tax distributio	n	1,329,043		1,329,043	
			estment earnings		94,028	5,500	99,528	
		Miscellaneous			4,060,073	127,010	4,187,083	
		Transfers			3,618	(3,618)	-	
			l revenues and trai	nsfers	60,281,827	128,892	60,410,719	
		Change in 1		-	3,352,895	1,587,112	4,940,007	
			nning, as restated		68,635,824	48,537,540	117,173,364	
		Net assets - endi			\$ 71,988,719	\$ 50,124,652	\$ 122,113,371	

EXHIBIT C

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2012

		Nonmajor	Total
	General	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
ASSETS		this desire and the supplication of the suppli	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,857,135	\$ 180,896	\$ 31,038,031
Investments	8,026,954	71,199	8,098,153
Taxes receivable, net	1,977,315		1,977,315
Accounts receivable	470,507	239,347	709,854
Due from other governments		1,479,400	1,479,400
Due from other funds	3,921,918	3,701,158	7,623,076
Prepaid expenses	51,603		51,603
Inventory		16,963	16,963
Total Assets	\$ 45,305,432	\$ 5,688,963	\$ 50,994,395
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,491,423	\$ 849,536	\$ 2,340,959
Accrued expenses	4,304,422	168,595	4,473,017
Retainage payable	4,504,422	99,891	99,891
Deferred revenue	18,265,115	264,095	18,529,210
Deposits	484,139	204,075	484,139
Due to other funds	6,847,274	3,671,760	10,519,034
Total Liabilities	31,392,373	5,053,877	36,446,250
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	51,603	70,727	122,330
Restricted		2,976,448	2,976,448
Committed	1,018,680	165,365	1,184,045
Assigned	86,725	112,280	199,005
Unassigned (deficit)	12,756,051	(2,689,734)	10,066,317
Total Fund Balances	13,913,059	635,086	14,548,145
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 45,305,432	\$ 5,688,963	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in t	he statement of		
net assets are different because:	ine statement of		
Capital assets used in governmental activities	are not financial		
resources and, therefore, are not reported in			104,633,849
			101,000,015
Property taxes are recognized on an accrual b	asis in the		
statement of net assets, not the modified ac			1,670,155
Deferred debt financing costs are recognized			
in the statement of net assets, not the modif	fied accrual basis		256,463
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable			
period and, therefore, are not reported in the	e funds. Long-term		
liabilities at year end consist of: Deferred bond premiums			(277 066)
Bonds payable			(277,966) (44,159,266)
Other long-term obligations			(475,983)
Other post-employment benefits payable			(2,536,152)
Compensated absences payable			(998,189)
Accrued interest on long-term obligation	s		(672,337)
Net assets of governmental activities	-		\$ 71,988,719

EXHIBIT D

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

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, 2012

	General	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental		
	Fund	Funds	Funds		
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 50,055,931		\$ 50,055,931	New Change in Fund BalancesTotal Governmental Funds	\$ 4,798,659
Licenses and permits	4,272,721		4,272,721		4 1,11 1,11
Intergovernmental	26,606,770	\$ 6,507,363	33,114,133	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities	
Charges for services	570,722	1,504,790	2,075,512	are different because:	
Investment income	92,251	1,777	94,028		
Miscellaneous	3,242,923	817,150	4,060,073	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
Total Revenues	84,841,318	8,831,080	93,672,398	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	
Expenditures:				capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.	1,673,897
Current operations:					-,,
General government	3,772,033	1,298	3,773,331	Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are	
Public safety	10,938,739	423,855	11,362,594	received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for	
Highways and streets	2,422,695	ŕ	2,422,695	each disposal. This is the amount of the loss of disposed capital assets reduced	
Health and welfare	359,334		359,334	by the actual proceeds received from the sale of capital assets.	(2,682)
Culture and recreation	1,684,178	3,393	1,687,571		,
Community development	328,642	2,597,547	2,926,189	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial	
Community services	•	653,587	653,587	resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	466,413
Education	50,663,914	4,502,900	55,166,814		
Food service		2,054,308	2,054,308	Proceeds from bond issuance are other financing sources in the funds, but bond	
Capital outlay		4,252,627	4,252,627	issuance increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	(7,358,288)
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	4,473,950		4,473,950	Proceeds from other long-term obligations are other financing sources in the funds,	
Interest and fiscal charges	1,758,103		1,758,103	but other long-term obligations increase long-term liabilities in the statement of	
Intergovernmental	5,526,142		5,526,142	net assets.	(29,347)
Total Expenditures	81,927,730	14,489,515	96,417,245		
				Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,913,588	(5,658,435)	(2,744,847)	repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	4,473,950
Other financing sources (uses):				Governmental funds report the effect of bond issuance premiums when debt is first	
Proceeds from bonds issued		7,358,288	7,358,288	issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of	
Bond premiums	123,710	28,543	152,253	activities.	(138,061)
Proceeds from other long-term obligations		29,347	29,347		
Transfers in	471,129	2,361,554	2,832,683	Governmental funds report the effect of deferred debt financing cost when the debt	
Transfers out	(2,291,554)	(537,511)	(2,829,065)	is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,696,715)	9,240,221	7,543,506	of activities.	99,670
Net change in fund balances	1,216,873	3,581,786	4,798,659	In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	19,490
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year, as restated	12,696,186	(2,946,700)	9,749,486		
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 13,913,059	\$ 635,086	\$ 14,548,145	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	4450.000
				resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(650,806)
				Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 3,352,895

EXHIBIT E CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2012

	Business-type Activities				
			Nonmajor		
	Sewer	Water	Enterprise		
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	<u>Totals</u>	
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,682,551	\$ 1,071,649		\$ 2,754,200	
Due from other governments	326,257	15,076		341,333	
Due from other funds	3,178,744	·	\$ 18,586	3,197,330	
Deferred debt financing costs	3,256	3,200	227	6,683	
Prepaid expenses	•	351		351	
Inventory		276,733		276,733	
Total Current Assets	5,190,808	1,367,009	18,813	6,576,630	
Noncurrent Assets:					
Due from other governments	2,397,519			2,397,519	
Deferred debt financing costs	11,913	19,016	4,312	35,241	
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable capital assets	5,956,468	9,888,871	71,973	15,917,312	
Depreciable capital assets, net	39,498,385	22,687,024	1,219,260	63,404,669	
Total Noncurrent Assets	47,864,285	32,594,911	1,295,545	81,754,741	
Total Assets	\$ 53,055,093	\$ 33,961,920	<u>\$ 1,314,358</u>	\$ 88,331,371	
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 134,018	\$ 81,654	\$ 3,732	\$ 219,404	
Accrued expenses	564,025	258,416	27,351	849,792	
Retainage payable	19,595	79,878		99,473	
Deferred revenue	379,182			379,182	
Due to other funds		301,372		301,372	
Current portion of deferred bond premium		1,763	815	2,578	
Current portion of bonds payable	1,554,765	908,687	77,454	2,540,906	
Total Current Liabilities	2,651,585	1,631,770	109,352	4,392,707	
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Deferred bond premium		18,831	8,992	27,823	
Bonds payable	14,666,012	11,784,893	842,746	27,293,651	
Other long-term obligations	2,657,046	3,529,798		6,186,844	
Other post-employment benefits payable	137,241	136,258	16,440	289,939	
Compensated absences payable	10,065	4,798	892	15,755	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,470,364	15,474,578	869,070	33,814,012	
Total Liabilities	20,121,949	17,106,348	978,422	38,206,719	
NET ASSETS	00.000.000	16.071.100	0.67 7.67	46.000.000	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	29,283,996	16,354,139	365,765	46,003,900	
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,649,148	501,433	(29,829)	4,120,752	
Total Net Assets	32,933,144	16,855,572	335,936	50,124,652	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 53,055,093	\$ 33,961,920	\$ 1,314,358	\$ 88,331,371	

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Business-type Activities					
			Nonmajor			
	Sewer	Water	Enterprise			
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Operating revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 4,878,314	\$ 3,533,207	\$ 361,099	\$ 8,772,620		
Miscellaneous	26,048	54,461	46,501	127,010		
Total operating revenues	4,904,362	3,587,668	407,600	8,899,630		
Operating expenses:						
Personnel services	1,116,886	1,163,373	195,794	2,476,053		
Materials and supplies	310,161	259,049	8,277	577,487		
Utilities	409,751	156,208	69,063	635,022		
Depreciation	1,047,157	997,226	65,609	2,109,992		
Bad debt expense			2,413	2,413		
Miscellaneous	291,179	292,742	37,085	621,006		
Total operating expenses	3,175,134	2,868,598	378,241	6,421,973		
Operating income	1,729,228	719,070	29,359	2,477,657		
Non-operating revenues (expenses):						
Interest revenue	2,500	2,500	500	5,500		
Interest expense	(667,610)	(433,092)	(32,162)	(1,132,864)		
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	(665,110)	(430,592)	(31,662)	(1,127,364)		
Income (Loss) before capital contributions and transfers	1,064,118	288,478	(2,303)	1,350,293		
Capital contributions	205,203	35,234		240,437		
Transfers out	(1,809)	(1,809)		(3,618)		
Change in net assets	1,267,512	321,903	(2,303)	1,587,112		
Total net assets at beginning of year	31,665,632	16,533,669	338,239	48,537,540		
Total net assets at end of year	\$ 32,933,144	\$ 16,855,572	\$ 335,936	\$ 50,124,652		

EXHIBIT G

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	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	\$ 4,814,916	\$ 3,430,403	\$ 361,099	\$ 8,606,418
Other operating cash receipts	26,048	54,461	46,501	127,010
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,336,103)	(1,128,895)	(168,704)	(2,633,702)
Cash paid to employees	(746,829)	(767,954)	(131,508)	(1,646,291)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,758,032	1,588,015	107,388	4,453,435
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Transfer to other funds	(1,809)	(1,809)		(3,618)
Net cash (used) for noncapital financing activities	(1,809)	(1,809)	-	(3,618)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Purchases of capital assets	(1,986,052)	(1,870,836)		(3,856,888)
Proceeds from bonds issued	84,971	594,849	283,223	963,043
Proceeds from other long-term obligations	1,482,237	212,834		1,695,071
Principal paid on long-term debt	(1,554,332)	(840,696)	(69,499)	(2,464,527)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(711,812)	(497,687)	(31,233)	(1,240,732)
Capital contributions	665,627	(177,007)	(31,233)	665,627
Net cash provided (used) for capital and related financing activities	(2,019,361)	(2,401,536)	182,491	(4,238,406)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest on investments	2,500	2,500	500	5,500
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,500	2,500	500	5,500
rect cash provided by investing activities				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	739,362	(812,830)	290,379	216,911
Cash and cash equivalents (deficiency) at beginning of year	2,439,382	511,458	(271,793)	2,679,047
Cash and cash equivalents (deficiency) at end of year	\$ 3,178,744	\$ (301,372)	\$ 18,586	\$ 2,895,958
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash				
provided by operating activities:				
Operating income	\$ 1,729,228	\$ 719,070	\$ 29,359	\$ 2,477,657
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net	<i>\(\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ </i>	· / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	4 =>,003	Ψ, 177, 007
cash provided by operating activities:				
Bad debt expense			2,413	2,413
Depreciation expense	1,047,157	997,226	65,609	2,109,992
Changes in assets and liabilities:	1,017,107	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00,000	2, 100,00
Accounts receivable	(63,398)	(102,804)	1,500	(164,702)
Prepaid expenses	(03,370)	33	1,500	33
Inventory		(29,543)		(29,543)
Accounts payable	(334)	(30,385)	1,701	(29,018)
Accrued expenses	6,357	(10)	3,353	9,700
Deferred revenue	0,557	(10)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Other post-employment benefits payable	28,957	29,630	4,061	62,648
Compensated absences payable	10,065	4,798	892	15,755
			~	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,758,032	\$ 1,588,015	\$ 107,388	\$ 4,453,435
Non-cash transactions affecting financial position:				
Capital asset additions included in year end liabilities	\$ 117,647	\$ 119,548		\$ 237,195
Principal forgiveness on debt		35,234		35,234
Amortization on deferred debt financing expense	3,667	3,067		6,734
	\$ 121,314	\$ 157,849	\$ -	\$ 279,163
		-	· · · -	

EXHIBIT H

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2012

	Private- Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>	Agency <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 36,926 1,783,805	\$ 170,550
Total Assets	\$ 1,820,731	\$ 170,550
LIABILITIES		
Due to student groups	harden or an annual section of the s	\$ 170,550
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 170,550
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust	1,820,731	
Total Net Assets	\$ 1,820,731	

EXHIBIT I

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

A DDITIONS.	Private- Purpose <u>Trust Funds</u>
ADDITIONS: Contributions:	th 40 551
Private donations Total Contributions	\$ 43,751 43,751
Investment earnings:	
Investment income	51,692
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	(584)
Total Investment Earnings	51,108
Total Additions	94,859
DEDUCTIONS:	
Benefits	67,393
Total Deductions	67,393
Change in Net Assets	27,466
Net assets - beginning of year	1,793,265
Net assets - end of year	\$ 1,820,731

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 Nonmajor Governmental Funds consist of the Capital Projects Fund, Permanent Funds and the following special revenue funds: Community Development Fund, Police Grants Fund, Miscellaneous Grants Fund, Other School Grants Fund, Food Service Fund, Federal Projects Fund, Planning Fund, Granite State Business Park TIF District 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 schools.

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 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 3). 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, 2012, the City applied \$1,458,418 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 from	Due to	
	other funds	other funds	<u>Totals</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Sewer Fund	\$ 3,178,744		\$ 3,178,744
Water Fund		\$ (301,372)	(301,372)
Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	18,586		18,586
-	\$ 3,197,330	\$ (301,372)	\$ 2,895,958

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, 2012 are recorded as receivables net of reserves for estimated uncollectible taxes of \$2,139,606.

Deferred Debt Financing Costs

Underwriter's fees and other related costs incurred by the City resulting from the issuance of general obligation bonds, as well as refinancing of general obligation bonds that result 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 costs. Deferred debt financing costs are amortized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the related debt. The balances of the deferred debt financing costs as of June 30, 2012 are \$256,463 and \$41,924 in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

Prepaid Expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2012 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 City 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. 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. Deferred bond premiums are amortized as a component of interest expense over the lives of the related bonds. The balances of the deferred bond premiums as of June 30, 2012 are \$277,966 and \$30,401 in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

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

The City has implemented GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. Statement 54 established new fund balance classifications and changed 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 that can only be spent for specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers or by enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the external resource providers or the enabling legislation.

- Committed Fund Balance: Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by 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 the City intends to use for a specific purpose. For all Governmental Funds other than the General Fund, any positive balances are to be classified as "Assigned".
- Unassigned Fund Balance: Amounts that are not obligated or specifically designated and is available for any purpose. The residual classification of any General Fund balance is to be reported here. Any deficit fund balance of another governmental fund is also classified as "Unassigned".

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 be used for specific purposes 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 Level of Unassigned 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 reduce 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—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2012, the Capital Projects Fund, a Nonmajor Governmental Fund, had an unassigned deficit fund balance of (\$2,689,734).

NOTE 3—PROPERTY TAXES

Taxes are levied on the assessed valuation of all taxable real property as of the prior April 1 (\$1,988,975,970 as of April 1, 2011) and are due in two installments on July 1, 2011 and December 21, 2011. 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 may be 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, 2012 were \$5,526,142. The City bears responsibility for uncollected taxes.

NOTE 4—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, 2012, 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, 2012.

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, up to an aggregate of \$5,000,000. Each property loss is subject to a \$1,000 deductible. All losses over the aggregate are covered by insurance policies.

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 5—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, 2012 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,038,031
Investments	8,098,153
Statement of fiduciary net assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	207,476
Investments	1,783,805
Total deposits and investments	\$ 41,127,465
-	The state of the s

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2012 consist of the following:

Cash on hand	\$ 5,275
Deposits with financial institutions	39,267,186
Investments	1,855,004
Total deposits and investments	\$ 41,127,465

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	\$ 64,617		\$ 64,617	
US Government Agency obligations	97,866	\$ 25,155	56,086	\$ 16,625
Municipal obligations	44,324			44,324
Corporate bonds	376,612	60,835	247,151	68,626
	\$ 583,419	\$ 85,990	\$ 367,854	\$ 129,575

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:

			Ra	ting as of Year	· End	
Investment Type	<u>Totals</u>	Aaa	<u>Aa</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>Baa</u>	Not Rated
US Government Agency obligations	\$ 97,866	\$ 78,900				\$ 18,966
Municipal obligations	44,324		\$ 44,324			
Corporate bonds	376,612		34,810	\$ 290,436	\$ 31,291	20,075
Mutual funds	259,755					259,755
Money market funds	215,695					215,695
Total Fair Value	\$ 994,252	\$ 78,900	\$ 79,134	\$ 290,436	\$ 31,291	\$ 514,491

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. 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 \$21,572,882 was collateralized by securities held by the bank in the bank's name. As of June 30, 2012, City investments in the following investment types were held by the same counterparty that was used to buy the securities.

	Reported
	<u>Amount</u>
\$	64,617
	97,866
	44,324
	376,612
	796,135
	259,755
_	215,695
\$	1,855,004
	_

NOTE 6—DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

State and Federal education grants

Receivables from other governments at June 30, 2012 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:	
Community Development Block Grants	\$ 150,270
State and Federal public safety grants	113,410
Neighborhood Stabilization Grant	49,982
School lunch program	63,933

826,325

Governmental	activities ((continued):
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State of New Hampshire - Department of Transportation	267,414
State of New Hampshire - State revolving funds	8,066
Business-type activities:	
State of New Hampshire - State revolving funds	47,055
State of New Hampshire - State Aid Grants	2,691,797
	\$ 4,218,252

NOTE 7—CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	<u>7/1/2011</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	6/30/2012
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 7,471,745	\$ 147,051		\$ 7,618,796
Easements	1,067,330			1,067,330
Construction in process	7,083,493	3,685,876	\$ (6,237,207)	4,532,162
Total capital assets not being depreciated	15,622,568	3,832,927	(6,237,207)	13,218,288
Other capital assets:				
Infrastructure	132,437,422	8,107,946	(147,051)	140,398,317
Land improvements	5,385,138			5,385,138
Buildings and improvements	63,880,257	524,529		64,404,786
Vehicles and equipment	14,761,863	1,200,715		15,962,578
Total other capital assets at historical cost	216,464,680	9,833,190	(147,051)	226,150,819
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(95,740,516)	(3,149,837)		(98,890,353)
Land improvements	(2,896,854)	(190,488)		(3,087,342)
Buildings and improvements	(21,305,014)	(1,243,465)		(22,548,479)
Vehicles and equipment	(9,182,230)	(1,026,854)	***************************************	(10,209,084)
Total accumulated depreciation	(129,124,614)	(5,610,644)	•	(134,735,258)
Total other capital assets, net	87,340,066	4,222,546	(147,051)	91,415,561
Total capital assets, net	\$ 102,962,634	\$ 8,055,473	\$ (6,384,258)	\$ 104,633,849

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 261,514
Public safety	500,802
Highways and streets	3,383,271
Culture and recreation	53,941
Community services	22,560
Education	1,376,478
Food service	 12,078
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 5,610,644

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

	Balance <u>7/1/2011</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	Balance <u>6/30/2012</u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital asset not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,480,989			\$ 3,480,989
Construction in process	12,032,778	\$ 3,276,619	\$ (2,873,074)	12,436,323
Total capital assets not being depreciated	15,513,767	3,276,619	(2,873,074)	15,917,312
Other capital assets:				
Infrastructure	42,901,171	2,192,786		45,093,957
Land improvements	53,600			53,600
Buildings and improvements	45,909,405	39,475		45,948,880
Vehicles and equipment	5,950,922	758,349		6,709,271
Total other capital assets at historical cost	94,815,098	2,990,610		97,805,708
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(12,832,083)	(820,548)		(13,652,631)
Land improvements	(42,600)	(2,000)		(44,600)
Buildings and improvements	(16,263,765)	(972,028)		(17,235,793)
Vehicles and equipment	(3,152,599)	(315,416)		(3,468,015)
Total accumulated depreciation	(32,291,047)	(2,109,992)		(34,401,039)
Total other capital assets, net	62,524,051	880,618	-	63,404,669
Total capital assets, net	\$ 78,037,818	\$ 4,157,237	\$ (2,873,074)	\$ 79,321,981

Depreciation was charged to proprietary funds as follows:

Sewer fund	\$ 1,047,157
Water fund	997,226
Nonmajor enterprise fund	 65,609
Total business-type activities depreciation expense	\$ 2,109,992

NOTE 8—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 police officers and fire employees are required to contribute 11.55% and 11.80%, respectively, of their covered salary, whereas teachers and general employees are required to contribute 7.0% 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 25.57%, 30.90%, 13.95%, and 11.09%, respectively, through July 31, 2011 and 19.95%, 22.89%, 11.30% and 8.80%, respectively, thereafter. The City contributes 100% of the employer cost for police officers, fire employees, teachers, and general employees of the City.

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, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$4,914,886, \$3,843,369, and \$3,609,554, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9—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, the rule of 70 with 20 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 most recent full 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 year 2012 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, 2012 including the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the City's net OPEB obligation is as follows:

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 1,151,749
Interest on Net OPEB obligation (NOO)	99,589
NOO amortization adjustment to ARC	(94,329)
Annual OPEB cost	1,157,009
Contributions made	(543,996)
Increase in Net OPEB obligation	613,013
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	2,213,078
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ 2,826,091

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, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Fiscal	Percentage of			
Year	Annual	OPEB Cost	Net OPEB	
Ended	OPEB Cost	Contributed	Obligation	
6/30/2012	\$ 1,157,009	47.0%	\$ 2,826,091	
6/30/2011	\$ 1,296,988	38.8%	\$ 2,213,078	
6/30/2010	\$ 1,187,421	39.0%	\$ 1,419,791	

The City's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2012 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 full actuarial valuation, is as follows:

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 10,966,032
Actuarial value of plan assets	
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ 10,966,032
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0.0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 41,460,481
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	26.4%

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 rate 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 10—GENERAL DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Changes in Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the City's long-term debt obligations for the year ended June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2011	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2012	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:	7/1/2011	Additions	Reductions	0/30/2012	One rear
		A = 4 # 0 400	Φ / / / / / / / Φ		Φ 4 600 640
Bonds payable	\$ 41,274,928	\$ 7,358,288	\$ (4,473,950)	\$ 44,159,266	\$ 4,602,642
Other long-term obligations	446,636	29,347		475,983	
Compensated absences payable	897,748	251,709	(151,268)	998,189	267,298
Total governmental activities	\$ 42,619,312	\$ 7,639,344	\$ (4,625,218)	\$ 45,633,438	\$ 4,869,940
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 29,390,084	\$ 2,944,234	\$ (2,499,761)	\$ 29,834,557	\$ 2,540,906
Other long-term obligations	6,910,152	1,274,215	(1,997,523)	6,186,844	
Compensated absences payable		15,755		15,755	
Total business-type activities	\$ 36,300,236	\$ 4,234,204	\$ (4,497,284)	\$ 36,037,156	\$ 2,540,906

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, 2012 are comprised of the following individual issues:

Original		Final	
Issue	Interest	Maturity	Balance at
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Date</u>	6/30/12
\$ 1,194,500	5.0-6.10%	January 2013	\$ 60,000
2,440,000	5.25-5.625%	August 2015	480,000
1,197,000	5.625-5.75%	August 2016	285,000
1,320,000	4.70-5.30%	August 2017	390,000
1,779,000	3.90-4.75%	August 2018	533,821
6,383,000	4.25-4.70%	August 2022	3,458,000
11,169,735	3.10-4.75%	July 2024	5,915,000
3,724,700	4.0-4.40%	January 2026	2,580,000
285,000	4.0-4.25%	January 2021	165,000
2,144,568	4.0-4.25%	January 2016	840,000
9,611,575	4.0-4.25%	January 2016	3,840,000
1,382,910	0%	December 2020	829,746
3,670,314	5.50-5.80%	August 2020	3,158,273
9,593,958	3.0-5.0%	February 2028	7,659,948
315,380	5.25-6.50%	February 2018	188,776
2,631,970	3.0-5.0%	February 2018	1,580,653
	Issue <u>Amount</u> \$ 1,194,500 2,440,000 1,197,000 1,320,000 1,779,000 6,383,000 11,169,735 3,724,700 285,000 2,144,568 9,611,575 1,382,910 3,670,314 9,593,958 315,380	Issue Interest Amount Rate \$ 1,194,500 5.0-6.10% 2,440,000 5.25-5.625% 1,197,000 5.625-5.75% 1,320,000 4.70-5.30% 1,779,000 3.90-4.75% 6,383,000 4.25-4.70% 11,169,735 3.10-4.75% 3,724,700 4.0-4.25% 2,144,568 4.0-4.25% 9,611,575 4.0-4.25% 1,382,910 0% 3,670,314 5.50-5.80% 3,593,958 3.0-5.0% 315,380 5.25-6.50%	Issue Interest Maturity Amount Rate Date \$ 1,194,500 5.0-6.10% January 2013 2,440,000 5.25-5.625% August 2015 1,197,000 5.625-5.75% August 2016 1,320,000 4.70-5.30% August 2017 1,779,000 3.90-4.75% August 2018 6,383,000 4.25-4.70% August 2022 11,169,735 3.10-4.75% July 2024 3,724,700 4.0-4.40% January 2026 285,000 4.0-4.25% January 2021 2,144,568 4.0-4.25% January 2016 9,611,575 4.0-4.25% January 2016 1,382,910 0% December 2020 3,670,314 5.50-5.80% August 2020 9,593,958 3.0-5.0% February 2028 315,380 5.25-6.50% February 2018

2008 Series A NHMBB - 20 year	692,995	4.0-5.25%	August 2028	590,000
2010 Series bond issue - 5 year	171,291	2.0-2.25%	January 2015	98,227
2010 Series bond issue - 10 year	1,990,997	2.0-3.25%	January 2020	1,566,370
2010 Series bond issue - 20 year	2,905,724	2.0-4.0%	January 2030	2,582,164
2012 Series B bond issue - 20 year	5,000,000	1.0-3.25%	March 2032	5,000,000
2012 Series A bond issue - 20 year	2,197,541	2.0-3.0%	March 2032	2,197,541
2012 Series A bond issue - 10 year	160,747	2.0-3.0%	March 2022	160,747
Totals	\$ 71,962,905			\$ 44,159,266

Debt service requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 4,602,642	\$ 1,637,227	\$ 6,239,869
2014	4,705,258	1,313,480	6,018,738
2015	4,702,310	1,278,813	5,981,123
2016	4,296,268	1,110,061	5,406,329
2017	3,004,172	949,514	3,953,686
2018-2022	12,253,011	3,183,092	15,436,103
2023-2027	7,381,087	1,300,334	8,681,421
2028-2032	3,214,518	267,827	3,482,345
Total	\$ 44,159,266	\$ 11,040,348	\$ 55,199,614

As included on the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B), interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2012 was \$1,624,751 on general obligation debt for the governmental activities.

Business-type Activities

Bonds payable at June 30, 2012 are comprised of the following individual issues:

	Original			
	Issue	Interest	Maturity	Balance at
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>6/30/12</u>
1992 Series D bonds	\$ 405,500	5.0-6.10%	January 2013	\$ 20,000
1996 Series bond issue	280,000	5.625-5.75%	August 2016	70,000
1998 Series A	871,000	3.90-4.75%	August 2018	376,181
2002 Series bond issue	2,253,000	4.25-4.70%	August 2022	1,193,000
2002 State Revolving loan	19,036,378	4.185%	August 2020	8,654,653
2004 Series bond issue	2,181,000	3.10-4.75%	July 2024	1,405,000
2005 Series bond issue	261,015	4.0-4.40%	January 2026	170,000
2005 State Revolving loan	716,020	3.18%	January 2015	214,806
2006 State Revolving loan	879,685	3.488%	August 2025	615,780
2007 State Revolving loan	341,373	3.352%	July 2027	289,828
2007 State Revolving loan	483,988	3.352%	September 2026	371,488
Refinancing bonds 2007 - 13 year	809,685	5.50-5.80%	August 2020	696,727
2008 Series bond issue - 20 year	5,536,042	3.0-5.0%	February 2028	4,420,052
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	1,079,620	5.25-6.50%	February 2018	646,225
2008 Series bond issue - 10 year	948,029	3.0-5.0%	February 2018	569,347

2009 State Revolving loan	1,852,387	3.688%	December 2027	1,481,910
2009 State Revolving loan	1,335,120	3.488%	August 2028	1,134,852
2010 State Revolving loan	627,000	2.952%	February 2029	539,007
2010 Series bond issue - 5 year	101,663	2.0-2.25%	January 2015	58,299
2010 Series bond issue - 10 year	852,568	2.0-3.25%	January 2020	731,444
2010 Series bond issue - 20 year	3,240,757	2.0-4.0%	January 2030	2,963,495
2011 Round Pond Land Purchase	375,000	0%	January 2030	300,000
2012 State Revolving loan	1,997,523	2.864%	December 2030	1,965,752
2012 Series A bond issue - 20 year	946,711	2.0-3.0%	March 2032	946,711
Totals	\$ 47,411,064			\$ 29,834,557

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 to 20 years from the start of the individual State Revolving Loan Funds of \$448,118 at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 2,540,906	\$ 1,134,073	\$ 3,674,979
2014	2,522,409	1,040,334	3,562,743
2015	2,529,551	940,492	3,470,043
2016	2,448,996	845,087	3,294,083
2017	2,455,422	749,897	3,205,319
2018-2022	10,112,586	2,353,299	12,465,885
2023-2027	4,914,939	886,475	5,801,414
2028-2032	1,861,630	131,369	1,992,999
Total	29,386,439	8,081,026	37,467,465
Add: Principal forgiveness	448,118	_	448,118
	\$ 29,834,557	\$ 8,081,026	\$ 37,915,583

The State of New Hampshire annually reimburses the City for its share of sewer related debt service payments. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the reimbursement was \$418,340.

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, 2012 was \$1,132,864 on general obligation debt for business-type activities. Interest incurred for the year ended June 30, 2012 from general obligation debt of the business-type activities in the amount of \$96,693, was capitalized during the construction phase of capital assets.

Other Long-Term Obligations

The City has drawn \$6,662,827 of approximately \$9,430,000 in funds under the State of New Hampshire Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Programs 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 \$475,983 and \$6,186,844 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, \$1,772,500 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.

Additionally, as authorized by the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program, the City shall be provided federal financial assistance for the Route 125 Pump Station Upgrade, whereby a portion of the principal sum, not to exceed \$136,250 or 25% 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, 2012:

Purpose	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Funds:		
FY 2004 Authorized	\$ 41,840	
FY 2005 Authorized	301,496	
FY 2006 Authorized	241,795	
FY 2007 Authorized	1,266,300	
FY 2008 Authorized	200,000	
FY 2009 Authorized	1,950,000	
FY 2010 Authorized	1,460,000	
FY 2011 Authorized	758,616	
FY 2012 Authorized	3,224,058	
School FY 2008 Authorized	275,000	
School FY 2009 Authorized	50,000	
School FY 2011 Authorized	435,000	
School FY 2012 Authorized	368,155	
Total Governmental Funds		\$ 10,572,260
Business-type Funds:		
Sewer FY 2004 Authorized	159,925	
Sewer FY 2005 Authorized	933,567	
Sewer FY 2007 Authorized	690,000	
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	
Sewer FY 2012 Authorized	1,129,575	

Business-type Funds (continued):		
Water FY 2003 Authorized	146,000	
Water FY 2004 Authorized	150,000	
Water FY 2005 Authorized	2,477	
Water FY 2006 Authorized	258,160	
Water FY 2007 Authorized	498,052	
Water FY 2008 Authorized	193,214	
Water FY 2009 Authorized	4,321,047	
Water FY 2010 Authorized	100,000	
Water FY 2011 Authorized	1,283,762	
Water FY 2012 Authorized	2,719,900	
Total Business-type Funds		17,255,679
Combining Total		\$ 27,827,939

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, 2012, the City had the following available debt margins:

	Net Debt	% of Assessed	Statutory	Available
	Outstanding	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Limit</u>	Debt Limit
School	\$ 12,669,871	7.0%	\$ 140,568,056	\$ 127,898,185
Water	16,223,378	10.0%	200,811,509	184,588,131
All other	27,409,593	3.0%	60,243,453	32,833,860

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	\$ 17,945,000	20.3709%	\$ 3,655,558

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

NOTE 11—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, 2012 are as follows:

na n	
Nonmajor	
General Governmental Water	
<u>Fund</u> <u>Funds</u> <u>Fund</u> <u>T</u>	<u>otals</u>
General Fund \$ 3,671,760 \$ 250,158 \$ 3,671,760	921,918
Nonmajor Governmental Funds \$ 3,701,158 3,	701,158
Sewer Fund 3,127,530 51,214 3,	178,744
Sewer Fund 3,127,530 51,214 3, Nonmajor Enterprise Fund 18,586	18,586
\$ 6,847,274 \$ 3,671,760 \$ 301,372 \$ 10,8°	820,406

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, 2012 are as follows:

				Tr	ansfers out			
		N	lonmajor					
	General	Go	vernmental		Sewer		Water	
	<u>Fund</u>		<u>Funds</u>		<u>Fund</u>		<u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
🚡 General Fund		\$	467,511	\$	1,809	\$	1,809	\$ 471,129
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 2,291,554		70,000			*******		 2,361,554
된 중 General Fund 쫉 Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 2,291,554	\$	537,511	\$	1,809	\$	1,809	\$ 2,832,683

NOTE 12—RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Net assets are restricted for specific purposes as follows:

Permanent funds - Endowments		\$ 53,764
Permanent funds - Income		17,435
Community development		111,020
Public safety grant funds		786
School grant funds		18,575
Other grant funds		12,097
Granite State Business Park TIF District		 2,816,535
	Per Exhibit A	\$ 3,030,212

NOTE 13—COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

The components of the City's fund balance for its governmental funds at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

			N	onmajor		Total
	G	eneral	Gov	ernmental	Gov	ernmental
Fund Balances		<u>Fund</u>		<u>Funds</u>		<u>Funds</u>
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid expenses	\$	51,603			\$	51,603
Endowments			\$	53,764		53,764
Inventory				16,963		16,963

Restricted for:			
Permanent funds		17,435	17,435
Community development		111,020	111,020
Public safety grants		786	786
School grants		18,575	18,575
Other grants		12,097	12,097
Granite State Business Park TIF District		2,816,535	2,816,535
Committed for:			
Conservation	1,018,680		1,018,680
Community Center		165,365	165,365
Assigned for:			
Economic development	51,494		51,494
Relocation costs	15,231		15,231
Computer purchases	20,000		20,000
Planning		17,244	17,244
Food service operations		95,036	95,036
Unassigned (deficit):			
Unassigned - General operations	12,756,051		12,756,051
Capital Projects		(2,689,734)	(2,689,734)
	\$ 13,913,059	\$ 635,086	\$ 14,548,145

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, 2012, it was determined that receivables due from other governments of the Capital Projects Fund, a Nonmajor Governmental Fund, were overstated.

Net Assets of the governmental activities as of July 1, 2011 have been restated as follows:

Governmental
<u>Activities</u>
\$ 68,921,114
(285,290)
\$ 68,635,824

Governmental Fund Statements

The impact of the above restatement on the governmental funds as of July 1, 2011 is as follows:

	Nonmajor
	Governmental
	<u>Funds</u>
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1, 2011 (as previously reported)	\$ (2,661,410)
Amount of restatement due to:	
Overstatement of due from other governments	(285,290)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1, 2011, as restated	\$ (2,946,700)

NOTE 16—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During July 2012, the City converted funds borrowed under the State of New Hampshire Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Programs into general obligation debt. Water Pollution Control State Revolving Loan Funds borrowed for the Washington Street Pump Station Project were converted into general obligation debt to be repaid over a 20 year period in the amount of \$646,346 with an interest rate of 3.104%. Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds borrowed for the Water Treatment Facility Project (aka Cocheco Well Project) were converted into general obligation debt to be repaid over a 20 year period in the amount of \$3,381,909 with principal forgiveness in the amount of \$1,690,955 recognized upon receipt of the first payment scheduled for September 2012 and an interest rate of 3.104%.

SCHEDULE 1

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

				Variance with
	Budgeted Amounts			Final Budget -
	***************************************		Actual	Favorable
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Amounts	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 49,128,575	\$ 49,128,575	\$ 50,522,344	\$ 1,393,769
Licenses and permits	3,909,316	3,909,316	4,272,721	363,405
Intergovernmental	26,486,341	26,486,341	26,606,770	120,429
Charges for services	681,225	681,225	570,722	(110,503)
Interest income	45,000	45,000	92,251	47,251
Miscellaneous	3,475,480	3,475,480	3,211,382	(264,098)
Total Revenues	83,725,937	83,725,937	85,276,190	1,550,253
Expenditures:				
Current operations:				
General government	3,724,069	3,724,069	3,761,358	(37,289)
Public safety	11,250,345	11,250,345	10,938,739	311,606
Highways and streets	2,670,156	2,670,156	2,422,695	247,461
Health and welfare	423,649	423,649	359,334	64,315
Culture and recreation	1,710,632	1,710,632	1,684,178	26,454
Community development	211,053	211,053	230,432	(19,379)
Education	51,975,933	51,975,933	50,663,914	1,312,019
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	4,488,515	4,488,515	4,473,950	14,565
Interest and fiscal charges	1,717,263	1,717,263	1,758,103	(40,840)
Intergovernmental	5,526,142	5,526,142	5,526,142	
Total Expenditures	83,697,757	83,697,757	81,818,845	1,878,912
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	28,180	28,180	3,457,345	3,429,165
Other financing sources (uses):				
Bond premiums	•	-	123,710	123,710
Transfers in	443,974	443,974	444,401	427
Transfers out	(2,034,354)	(2,034,354)	(2,301,554)	(267,200)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,590,380)	(1,590,380)	(1,733,443)	(143,063)
Net change in fund balance	(1,562,200)	(1,562,200)	1,723,902	3,286,102
Fund balances at beginning of year				
- Budgetary Basis	12,773,907	12,773,907	12,773,907	···
Fund balances at end of year				
- Budgetary Basis	\$ 11,211,707	<u>\$ 11,211,707</u>	<u>\$ 14,497,809</u>	\$ 3,286,102

SCHEDULE 2 CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Post-Employment Benefits For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Fiscal Year <u>Ended</u>	Actu Valu <u>Ass</u>	ie of	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded <u>Ratio</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
7/1/2011	\$	-	\$10,966,032	\$ 10,966,032	0.0%	\$ 41,460,481	26.4%
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%

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2012

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 and non-budgetary other financing sources (uses), as follows:

	Revenues	E	Expenditures
	and Other		and Other
Financing			Financing
	Sources		<u>Uses</u>
\$	85,436,157	\$	84,219,284
	466,413		
	(31,541)		(108,885)
	(26,728)		10,000
\$_	85,844,301	\$	84,120,399
	\$ <u>\$</u>	and Other Financing Sources \$ 85,436,157 466,413 (31,541) (26,728)	and Other Financing Sources \$ 85,436,157 \$ 466,413 (31,541) (26,728)

NOTE 2—BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE

The components of the budgetary fund balance for the General Fund at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Nonspendable:	
Prepaid expenses	\$ 51,603
Assigned for:	
Computer purchases	20,000
Unassigned:	
Unassigned - General operations	14,426,206
	\$ 14,497,809

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number	Federal Catalogue Number	Expenditures
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Number	Expenditures
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire		
Department of Education		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 169,252
National School Lunch Program	10.555	835,097
Special Milk Program for Children	10,556	1,040
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	38,917
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10,582	72,270
		1,116,576
Total Department of Agriculture		1,116,576
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND		
URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department		
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	
#BC-10-MC-33-0004		169,262
#BC-11-MC-33-0004		138,357 307,619
		307,019
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire		
Community Development Finance Authority		
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and		
Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	
#09-216-NSPH		36,463
Pass Through Payments from the Rochester Housing Authority		
Public Housing Capital Fund	14.872	
#NH36P00850111		48,294
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development		392,376
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		7,243
Pass Through Payments from the Department of Justice		
Through the County of Strafford, New Hampshire		
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	
#2010-BU-BX-1005-2433		2,695
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department		
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	1,872
Pagained directly from I.S. Transper Donates and		
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	
#2009-CK-WX-0093	10.710	11,325
#2010-CK-WX-0325		28,866
		40,191
		,1
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department		
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants, Recovery Program	16.710	
#2009-RK-WX-0616		193,452

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (CONTINUED) Pass Through Payments from the Department of Justice	Federal Catalogue <u>Number</u>	Expenditures
Through the County of Strafford, New Hampshire Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program #2009-DJ-BX-0799 #2009-DJ-BX-0911	16.738	39,838 1,307 41,145
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program #2008-DJ-BX-0576 #2011-DJ-BX-2523	16.738	261 19,251 19,512
Received directly from U.S. Treasury Department Congressionally Recommended Awards #2009-DJ-BX-0249	16.753	6,494
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 Total Department of Justice	16.804	805 313,409
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire Department of Highway Safety and Transportation State and Community Highway Safety #304-11A-026 #308-11F-005 #315-11A-076	20.600	410 61 707 1,178
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I #308-11A-063	20.601	1,123
Total Department of Transportation		2,301
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services		
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds #CS-333122-12	66.458	256
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds - ARRA #CS-333122-10	66.458	36,795
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds - ARRA #2001010-07 #2001010-06C/08	66.468	27,363 36,043 63,406
Total Environmental Protection Agency		100,457

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

#27320	Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State Grant Number DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire	Federal Catalogue <u>Number</u>	Expenditures
#17304 #27320		84.002	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies #4,010 #10123		011002	788
#10123	#27320		17,117 17,905
#10287 #10289	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	
#10289	#10123		188,019
#20123			497
#20287			1,590
#20289			1,232,225 11,768
#21807 #3413 #3415 Special Education - Grants to States #12554 #25032 Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States #15032 #25032 Special Education - Preschool Grants #12554 #122557 Special Education - Preschool Grants #12554 #122557 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants #16474 Education for Homeless Children and Youth #3403 #20702 Education for Homeless Children and Youth #3403 #20702 Fund for the Improvement of Education Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers #06279 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365			24,846
#3413 #3415 #3415			77,875
1,537,4 1,537,4 1,537,4 1,2554 1,72, 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,049, 1,221,5 1,2532 1,45,6 1,49,5 1,49,5 1,2554 1,2554 1,2557 1,2	#3413		644
#12554	#3415		1,537,476
#12554	Special Education - Grants to States	84 027	
#22557 Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States #15032 #25032 Special Education - Preschool Grants #12554 #22557 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants #16474 Education for Homeless Children and Youth #3403 #20702 Education for Homeless Children and Youth #3403 #20702 Fund for the Improvement of Education Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers #06279 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365		01.027	172,175
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States 84.048 #15032 4,8 #25032 145,0 Special Education - Preschool Grants 84.173 #12554 7,1 #22557 40,7 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants 84.186 #16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth 84.196 #3403 2,5 #20702 28,2 30,8 Fund for the Improvement of Education 84.215 29,1 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 #06279 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365	#22557		1,049,186
#15032			1,221,361
#25032		84.048	4,847
Special Education - Preschool Grants 84.173 #12554 7, #22557 40, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants 84.186 #16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth 84.196 #3403 2,5 #20702 28,2 Fund for the Improvement of Education 84.215 29,1 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 #06279 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365			145,081
#12554 7, #22557 40,			149,928
#12554 7, #22557 40,	Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants 84.186 #16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth 84.196 #3403 2,5 #20702 28,2 30,8 Fund for the Improvement of Education 84.215 29,1 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 #06279 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365			7,159
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants 84.186 #16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth 84.196 #3403 2,5 #20702 28,2 5 30,8 Fund for the Improvement of Education 84.215 29,1 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 #06279 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365	#22557		40,789
#16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth			47,948
#16474 4,5 Education for Homeless Children and Youth	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities - State Grants	84 186	
#3403			4,998
#3403	Education for Hamples Children and Woods	04.107	
#20702		84.190	2,560
Fund for the Improvement of Education 84.215 29,1 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365			28,257
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers #06279 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.287 1,2			30,817
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers #06279 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.287 1,2	Fund for the Improvement of Education	84 215	29,193
#06279 1,2 English Language Acquisition Grants 84.365	Tand for the improvement of Education	04.213	23,130
		84.287	1,206
#10807	English Language Acquisition Grants #10807	84.365	12,729
Mathematics and Science Partnerships 84.366 #25192 315,4		84.366	315,401

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Federal Granting Agency/Recipient State Agency/Grant Program/State	Federal Catalogue	
Grant Number	Number	Expenditures
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CONTINUED)	11001	13/1/20/14/15/14
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	
#04898	- 111	7,026
#14922		67,733
#24922		172,005
		246,764
Striving Readers	84.371	
#13803		2,788
Education for Homeless Children and Youth, Recovery Act	84.387	
#3417		5,914
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, Recovery Act	84.389	
#3408		126,692
Special Education Grants to States, Recovery Act	84.391	
#3794		94,098
Special Education - Preschool Grants, Recovery Act	84.392	
#3795		18,721
Education Jobs Fund	84.410	19,442
#18257		596,340
		615,782
Total Department of Education		4,479,721
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		
Pass Through Payments from the New Hampshire Department		
of Homeland Security and Emergency Management		
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	040
#2008-EM-08-0025		870
#2009-EP-E9-0044 #2011-EP-00023-S01		17,500 12,981
#2011-EP-00023-S01		31,351
		31,331
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	
#2009-GE-T9-0078		33,527
Total Department of Homeland Security		64,878
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 6,469,718

CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS June 30, 2012

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, New Hampshire'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, \$70,027 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	\$ 19,442
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	6,279,792
•	\$ 6,299,234

The recognition of expenditures of federal awards in the amounts of \$36,795 and \$63,406 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.

Additionally, the recognition of expenditures of federal awards in the amount of \$256 represents twenty-five percent of the drawdowns from the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund Program. Federal financial assistance in the form of principal forgiveness not to exceed 25% 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 PC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

608 Chestnut Street • Manchester, New Hampshire 03104 (603) 622-7070 • Fax: (603) 622-1452 • www.vachonclukay.com

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, 2012, which collectively comprise the City of Rochester, New Hampshire's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 15, 2013. 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*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City of Rochester, New Hampshire in a separate letter dated February 15, 2013.

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 Clubay & Company PC February 15, 2013

VACHON CLUKAY & COMPANY P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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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, 2012. 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, 2012.

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 Clubay & Company PC

February 15, 2013

City of Rochester, New Hampshire Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2012

Section I--Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:		<u>unquali</u>	<u>fied</u>
Internal control over financial reporting	ng;		
Material weakness(es) identif	ied?	yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies) ide	entified		
not considered to be materia		yes	X none reported
Noncompliance material to financial s	statements noted?	yes	X no
<u>Federal Awards</u>			
Internal Control over major programs			
Material weakness(es) identif		yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies) ide		Service and construction of the service and th	
not considered to be materia		yes	X none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on con	nnliance		
for major programs:	p.naoc	<u>unquali</u>	<u>fied</u>
Any audit findings disclosed that are r			
to be reported in accordance v			
Circular A-133, Section .510(a)?	yes	X no
Identification of major programs:			
CFDA Number(s)	Name o	of Federal Progran	or Cluster
10.553, 10.555, 10.556 & 10.559	Child Nutrition Cluster		
14.218	Community Developme	ent Block Grants/Entitl	ement Grants
16.710	Public Safety Partnership	ip and Community Pol	icing Grants
84.366	Mathematics and Science	ce Partnerships	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish be	etween Type A and B p	rogram: \$ <u>300,0</u>	00.
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		Xyes	no

Section IIFinancial Statement Findings
There were no findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported by GAGAS.
Section IIIFederal Award Findings and Questioned 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).