

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

]	<u>PAGES</u>
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 2
	MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3 - 10
	BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
	Government-wide Financial Statements	
A	Statement of Net Position	11
В	Statement of Activities	12
	Fund Financial Statements Governmental Funds	
C-1	Balance Sheet	13
C-1 C-2	Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	
C-3	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	
C-4	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	-
C- -	Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
	Budgetary Comparison Information	
D	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance –	
D	Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General Fund	17
	Proprietary Fund	
E-1	Statement of Net Position	18
E-2	Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	
E-3	Statement of Cash Flows	
	Fiduciary Funds	
F	Statement of Net Position	21
	NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	22 - 39
	REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
G	Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefit Plan	
	NOTE TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	41
	COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES	
	Governmental Funds	
	Major General Fund	
1	Schedule of Estimated and Actual Revenues (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	42
2	Schedule of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Encumbrances (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	43 - 44
3	Schedule of Changes in Unassigned Fund Balance	45
	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
4	Combining Balance Sheet	46
5	Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	47
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION	
	OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES	48 - 49



PLODZIK & SANDERSON

Professional Association/Accountants & Auditors

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Board of Selectmen Town of Allenstown Allenstown, New Hampshire

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, major funds, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Allenstown as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, major funds, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Allenstown as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information - Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (pages 3 through 10) and the Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (page 40) 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 them to

Town of Allenstown Independent Auditor's Report

be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information - Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Allenstown's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

edzik f Sanderson ofessional Association

July 23, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Our discussion and analysis of the Town of Allenstown's financial performance provides an overview of the Town's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which begin on page 11.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014:

- The Town's total net position was \$10,862,707 an increase from the prior year of \$481,220 which consisted of \$5,511,725 for Governmental Activities and \$5,350,982 from Business-Type Activities.
- Capital assets, net of depreciation for the Governmental Activities were \$3,723,514 an increase from the prior year of \$8,032. Capital assets, net of depreciation for the Business-Type Activities were \$3,406,968 a decrease from the prior year of \$51,056. Depreciation expense for 2014 was \$175,489 for the governmental activities and \$177,633 for the business-type activities. Depreciation expense doesn't include roadway infrastructure.
- The total long-term obligations for the Town were \$846,924, an increase of \$111,932 from the prior year. This includes capital leases, compensated absences, other postemployment benefits and accrued landfill post closure care costs.
- The unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,547,546.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements consist of two types of statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position, page 11 and the Statement of Activities, page 12, are designed to report the Town's financial activities in a manner similar to private-sector companies. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, thereby reporting all current year revenue and expenses regardless of when cash is paid or received. These two statements report the Town's net position and changes in them. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as one useful indicator of whether the financial health of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

- Governmental Activities Most of the Town's basic services are reported in this section. These include general government, law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire protection, public works, sanitation, health and welfare, culture and recreation, and capital outlay. These activities are supported primarily by property taxes, motor vehicle fees, intergovernmental revenues, charges for service, and other miscellaneous revenues.
- ➤ Business-Type Activities The Town charges a user fee to customers to cover all, or most, of the cost of certain services provided. The Town's wastewater treatment operations are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements begin on page 13, and provide information on the Town's most significant funds; not the Town as a whole. A fund is a grouping of accounts, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The following fund types are utilized by the Town.

Sovernmental Funds: This fund type is used to account for the Town's basic services such as general government, law enforcement, fire protection, public works, culture, recreation, health, welfare, and capital outlay. These activities are supported primarily by property taxes, motor vehicle permits, and intergovernmental revenues. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, these funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method of accounting measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash.

The governmental fund financial statements provide a short-term view of the Town's general government operations. It is useful to compare this information to similar information on the government-wide financial statements to gain a better understanding of the long-term impact of the Town's near term financial decisions.

- Proprietary Funds: These funds are commonly referred to as Enterprise Funds. Proprietary Funds are presented in the same format as the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail by breaking out the Wastewater Treatment Fund separately.
- Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town as a trustee or agent for individual, groups, private organizations, or other units of government. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements, because these assets are unavailable to finance the Town's operation.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to an overall comprehension of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

The following is a summary of the government-wide financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014:

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position, is presented on page 11 of the financial statements.

- Investment in Capital Assets: The Town has recorded its inventory in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment and wastewater collection system. Infrastructure such as roadways and stormwater collection system have not been inventoried and amortized in accordance with GASB 34. The Town has recorded its inventory in capital assets for the Business-Type Activities such as land, buildings, equipment, and system infrastructure (pipes including installation costs, etc.), net of accumulated depreciation, and the related debt obligations.
- Restricted Net Position: Approximately 1% of the Town's Governmental Activities net position are the Town's permanent funds which represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.
- <u>Unrestricted Net Position</u>: The Town's unrestricted net position may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations.
- Total Net Position: The Town is reporting positive net position in its Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities.

Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities is presented on page 12 of the financial statements.

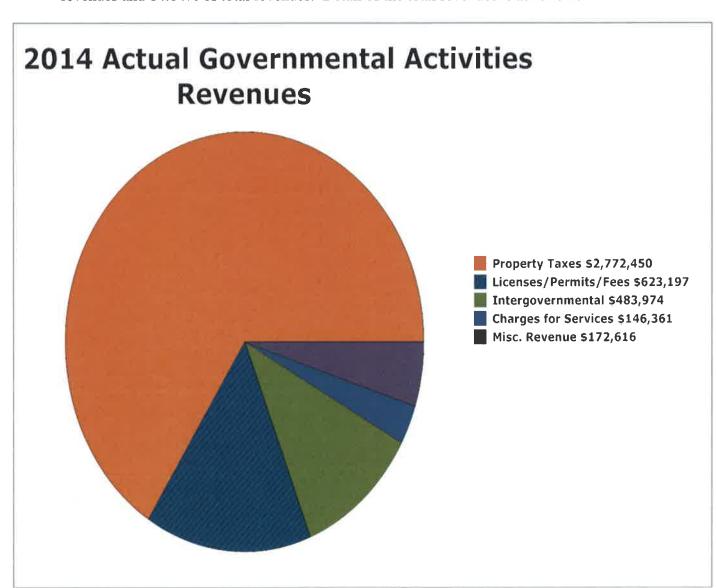
Governmental Activities

Revenues: Revenues are classified as either Program or General.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Program revenues are targeted to directly offset expenses. For 2014, program revenues, consisted of charges for services (\$2,473,555) and operating grants and contributions (\$272,902) which account for 9.98% of total revenues. General revenues for 2014 accounted for 90.02% of total governmental activities revenues.

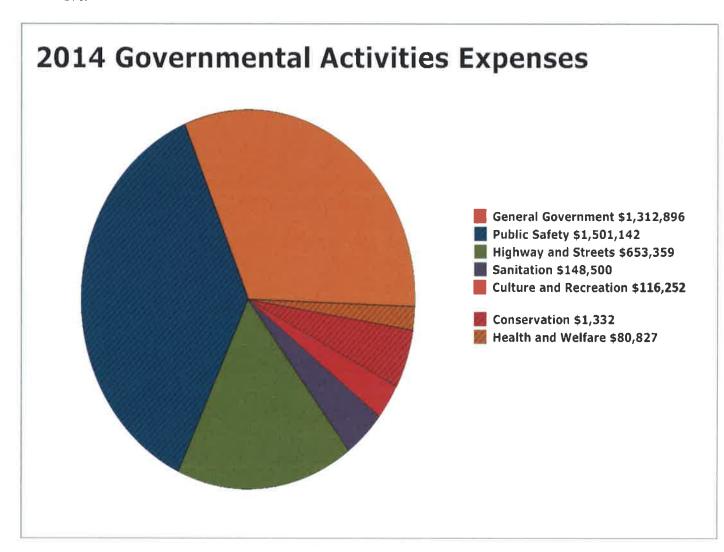
Revenues not specifically targeted for an activity are known as general revenues. Property taxes make up 73.35% of the Town's general revenues and 66.03% of total revenues. Licenses and permits, mainly auto registrations, account for 16.48% of general revenues and 14.84% of total revenues. Detail of the total revenues is as follows:



Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Expenses: Expenses are classified by major governmental function or program and are offset by related program income. Depreciation has been recorded for 2014 by function and/or program as noted in Note 7 of the notes to financial statements.

The largest expenses for the governmental activities were for General government, which accounts for 34% of total expenses; Public safety, 39%; and Highways and Streets, 17%, Sanitation 4%, Health and Welfare 2% Culture and recreation, 3%, and Conservation, 1%.



Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Business-Type Activities

> Revenues:

Program revenues for the Business-Type Activities, accounted for 99% of total revenues, which are charges for service for Wastewater Treatment the remaining 1% was from miscellaneous revenue.

➤ Expenses:

Expenses of the Business-Type Activities consist of operating expenses, interest on debt service and depreciation expense for the Sewer utility.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds: The fund financial statements are provided on pages 13-16. The focus of the governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balance of resources. This information is most useful in assessing financing requirements. For example, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available at year end. The Town's General Fund is its largest Governmental Fund.

During the fiscal year, the Town recognized \$4,326,031 in revenues and other financing sources in the General Fund, which is an increase of \$95,359 from the prior year. The Town incurred \$3,855,827 in General Fund expenditures and other financing uses during the year, which represents an increase of \$256,395 from the prior year.

The Town finished the fiscal year with General Fund balance in the amount of \$1,851,829 an increase from the prior year. The current year net change in fund balance is \$470,204. Of the total fund balance, \$4,562 is Nonspendable \$6,136 Restricted, \$230,305 Committed, and \$63,280 Assigned, leaving an unassigned balance of \$1,547,546.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

Proprietary Funds: Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government wide financial statements, only in more detail. The Proprietary funds reported an overall net change in net position of \$96,850. Depreciation expense for 2014 was \$177,633.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The town budget was defeated at Town Meeting for the year ending December 31, 2014. This means that the default budget for the general fund passed \$3,837,639 which was increased by \$160,498 from the proposed 2014 budget committee budget. Also included in the budget was \$36,000 special warrant article to enter into a lease purchase for a Highway Truck and \$10,000 was voted on to be placed in the landfill Capital Reserve Fund. The Town's general fund budget totaled \$3,893,639.

Of the total budget \$5,938,531, the General Fund accounted for \$3,893,639 and \$2,044,892 for the Sewer Fund.

In the General Fund, actual expenditures of \$3,648,373 including encumbered amounts of \$63,280 which was less than the budgeted amount as of December 31, 2014 by \$245,266. This variance was a result of unutilized grant funds, vacant position in the police department, and a premium holiday from worker's compensation insurance. The largest factor was the result of the passage of the default budget which was \$160,000 more than requested. This authorization was not utilized.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As shown in Note 7 page 31 of the financial statements, the Town of Allenstown has \$4,219,960 Governmental activities and \$3,406,968 Business-type activities invested in capital assets, including land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and vehicles. This represents an increase \$46,466 on the Governmental activities and a decrease \$51,056 on the Business-type activities.

NON-CURRENT OBLIGATIONS

As shown in Note 11 page 34 of the Governmental financial statements, the Town of Allenstown has \$846,924 in long-term liabilities. Long term obligations include capital leases, compensated absences, landfill site monitoring, and other postemployment benefits.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2014

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE 2014 BUDGET

New Hampshire Department of Employment Security and the United States Department of Labor reported the following unemployment rates for December 2013 and December 2014:

<u>2013</u>		<u>2014</u>
Allenstown	4.8%	3.6%
Merrimack County	4.8%	3.8%
State of New Hampshire	5.3%	4.3%
United States	7.4%	6.2%

The Northeast Regional Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.4% from December 2013 to December 2014. The National CPI for the same period increased 1.5%.

At the 2014 Town Meeting, the legislative body approved total appropriations for the 2014 calendar year in the amount of \$3,893,639 for the town and \$2,044,892 for the sewer.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report was designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Allenstown's finances for any party with an interest in the government's finances. Questions related to this financial statement, or request for additional information should be addressed to the following:

Diane Demers Finance Director Town of Allenstown 16 School Street Allenstown, NH 03275 (603) 485-4276 ext. 120



EXHIBIT A TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

		overnmental Activities	usiness-type Activities	_	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,551,444	\$ 314,128	\$	3,865,572
Investments		236,825	1,383,328		1,620,153
Taxes receivable (net)		953,790	<i>5</i> ₹3		953,790
Accounts receivable		84,633	254,508		339,141
Intergovernmental receivable		22,450	(<u>=</u> :		22,450
Prepaid items		4,562	8,309		12,871
Capital assets:					
Land and construction in progress		2,669,255	51,721		2,720,976
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		1,550,705	3,355,247		4,905,952
Total assets		9,073,664	5,367,241		14,440,905
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		139,334	15,008		154,342
Accrued salaries and benefits		37,740	1,251		38,991
Accrued interest payable		6,389			6,389
Intergovernmental payable		2,502,839	(#S		2,502,839
Escrow and performance deposits		8,046	*		8,046
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		144,377	(m)		144,377
Due in more than one year		702,547	(4)		702,547
Total liabilities		3,541,272	16,259		3,557,531
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		6,988	(20)		6,988
Unavailable revenue - grants		13,679			13,679
Total deferred outflows of resources	_	20,667	E	·—	20,667
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets		3,723,514	3,406,968		7,130,482
Restricted		18,684	5 8 0		18,684
Unrestricted	-	1,769,527	1,944,014		3,713,541
Total net position	\$	5,511,725	\$ 5.350,982	\$	10,862,707

EXHIBIT B TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Program I	Revenues	Net (Expense)		
		Charges	Operating	Change in N	let Position	
		for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 1,312,896	\$ 40,304	\$ 200	\$ (1,272,392)	\$ =	\$ (1,272,392)
Public safety	1,501,142	63,047	23,400	(1,414,695)	5	(1,414,695)
Highways and streets	653,359	(* .)	225,856	(427,503)	=	(427,503)
Sanitation	148,500	43,010	9,981	(95,509)	*	(95,509)
Health	25,007	(=)	16	(25,007)	#1	(25,007)
Welfare	55,820	(2)	16	(55,820)	4:	(55,820)
Culture and recreation	116,252	; <u>₽</u>	13,465	(102,787)	43	(102,787)
Conservation	1,332	-		(1,332)	27	(1,332)
Total governmental activities	3,814,308	146,361	272,902	(3,395,045)	2	(3,395,045)
Business-type activities:						
Sewer	2,248,493	2,327,194		-	78,701	78,701
Total	\$ 6,062,801	\$ 2,473,555	\$ 272,902	(3,395,045)	78,701	(3,316,344)
General reven	mec.					
Taxes:	1403.					
Property				2,629,820	-	2,629,820
Other				142,630	=:	142,630
	cle permit fees			605,315	-	605,315
	d other fees			17,882		17,882
		restricted to speci	fic programs	211,072	-	211,072
Miscellaneo		restricted to speci	ne programs	172,696	18,149	190,845
	eneral revenues			3,779,415	18,149	3,797,564
Change in net				384,370	96,850	481,220
-		tated (see Note 15)	١	5,127,355	5,254,132	10,381,487
Net position,		iated (See Note 15)	,	\$ 5,511,725	\$ 5,350,982	\$ 10,862,707
rec position,	·			5,511,725	\$ 0,000,702	

EXHIBIT C-1 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet December 31, 2014

	Gener	al	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,493		\$	58,355	\$	3,551,444
Investments		,210		5,615		236,825
Accounts receivable		,633		(30)		84,633
Taxes receivable	987	,343		(#)		987,343
Due from other governments		186		22,450		22,450
Voluntary tax liens		,668		್ಷಾ		59,668
Voluntary tax liens reserved until collected	(59	,668)				(59,668)
Prepaid items	4	,562		- 2		4,562
Total assets	\$ 4,800	,837	\$	86,420	\$	4,887,257
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 132	,648	\$	6,686	\$	139,334
Accrued salaries and benefits	37	,740		3.50		37,740
Due to other governments	2,498	,005		4,834		2,502,839
Escrow and performance deposits	8	,046	ē	*		8,046
Total liabilities	2,676	,439		11,520		2,687,959
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	272	,569		(A)		272,569
Unavailable revenue - grants		-		13,679	_	13,679
Total deferred inflows of resources	272	.,569		13,679	_	286,248
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	4	,562		1,375		5,937
Restricted	6	,136		11,173		17,309
Committed	230	,305		48,673		278,978
Assigned		,280				63,280
Unassigned	1,547					1,547,546
Total fund balances	1,851	,829		61,221	-	1,913,050
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 4,800),837	\$	86,420	\$	4,887,257

EXHIBIT C-2

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

Total fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-1)		\$ 1,913,050
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Cost	\$ 7,000,820	
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,780,860)	
-		4,219,960
Property taxes are recognized on an accrual basis in the Statement of		
Net Position and on a modified accrual basis in the governmental funds.		
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes	\$ 265,581	
Allowance for uncollectible property taxes	(33,553)	
		232,028
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds.		44.000
Accrued interest payable		(6,389)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital leases	\$ 496,446	
Compensated absences	57,383	
Other postemployment benefits	206,095	
Accrued landfill postclosure care costs	87,000	
		(846,924)
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit A)		\$ 5,511,725

EXHIBIT C-3 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	\$ 2,804,502	\$	\$ 2,804,502
Licenses and permits	623,197	***	623,197
Intergovernmental	380,396	103,578	483,974
Charges for services	130,358	16,003	146,361
Miscellaneous	195,756	135	195,891
Total revenues	4,134,209	119,716	4,253,925
EXPENDITURES Current:			
General government	1,221,024	1,229	1,222,253
Public safety	1,436,866	29,095	1,465,961
Highways and streets	660,882	80,178	741,060
Sanitation	150,985	(#7	150,985
Health	25,007	(# 0)	25,007
Welfare	55,820	340	55,820
Culture and recreation	108,116	180	108,116
Conservation	1,332	197	1,332
Capital outlay	195,795	=27	195,795
Total expenditures	3,855,827	110,502	3,966,329
Excess of revenues over expenditures	278,382	9,214	287,596
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Capital leases	191,822	<u> </u>	191,822
Net change in fund balances	470,204	9,214	479,418
Fund balances, beginning, as restated (see Note 15)	1,381,625	52,007	1,433,632
Fund balances, ending	\$ 1,851,829	\$ 61,221	\$ 1,913,050

EXHIBIT C-4

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net change in fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-3)		\$ 479,418
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capitalized capital outlay exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		
Capitalized capital outlay	\$ 176,955	
Depreciation expense	(130,489)	46,466
Revenue in the Statement of Activities that does not provide current financial resources is not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Change in deferred tax revenue Change in allowance for uncollectible property taxes	\$ (30,428) (1,624)	(32,052)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental		(82,882)
funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt		
consumes the current financial resources of governmental		
funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.		
Inception of capital leases	\$ (191,822)	
Repayment of capital leases	153,388	(20.424)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(38,434)
Decrease in accrued interest expense	\$ 2,470	
Increase in compensated absences payable	(16,323)	
Decease in accrued landfill postclosure care costs	3,000	
Increase in postemployment benefits payable	(60,175)	
		(71,028)
Changes in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit B)		\$ 384,370

EXHIBIT D

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budgeted	l Amounts		Variance Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES				-
Taxes	\$ 2,802,651	\$ 2,802,651	\$ 2,772,450	\$ (30,201)
Licenses and permits	545,100	545,100	623,197	78,097
Intergovernmental	382,688	382,688	366,931	(15,757)
Charges for services	125,000	125,000	130,358	5,358
Miscellaneous	38,200	38,200	187,656	149,456
Total revenues	3,893,639	3,893,639	4,080,592	186,953
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,304,786	1,303,486	1,202,152	101,334
Public safety	1,534,927	1,546,471	1,394,918	151,553
Highways and streets	525,029	504,746	518,471	(13,725)
Sanitation	161,540	170,279	150,985	19,294
Health	37,482	37,482	25,007	12,475
Welfare	63,908	63,908	55,820	8,088
Culture and recreation	82,181	82,181	83,893	(1,712)
Conservation	9	1,309	1,332	(23)
Economic development	1,050	1,050	(**)	1,050
Debt service:				
Interest	15,000	15,000	(**)	15,000
Capital outlay	147,727	147,727	195,795	(48,068)
Total expenditures	3,873,639	3,873,639	3,628,373	245,266
Excess of revenue over expenditures	20,000	20,000	452,219	432,219
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	l¥.		3,400	3,400
Transfers out	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(16,600)	3,400
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	435,619	\$ 435,619
Decrease in nonspendable fund balance	:	,	24,894	
Unassigned fund balance, beginning, as restated (see Note 15)			1,319,061	
Unassigned fund balance, ending			\$ 1,779,574	

EXHIBIT E-1 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities
	Enterprise Fund
	(Sewer Department)
ASSETS	-
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 314,128
Investments	1,383,328
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible	254,508
Prepaid items	8,309
Capital assets:	_
Land and construction in progress	51,721
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	3,355,247
Total assets	5,367,241
	-
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	15,000
Accounts payable	15,008
Accrued salaries and benefits	1,251
Total liabilities	16,259
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	3,406,968
Unrestricted	1,944,014
Total net position	\$ 5,350,982

EXHIBIT E-2 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Proprietary Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities
	Enterprise Fund
	(Sewer Department)
Operating revenues:	\$ 2,327,194
User charges	4 =,,
Miscellaneous	9,851
Total operating revenues	2,337,045
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	574,429
Operation and maintenance	1,490,900
Depreciation	177,633
Total operating expenses	2,242,962
Operating gain	94,083
Nonoperating revenue (expenses):	
Investment and interest income	8,298
Investment fees	(5,531)
Total nonoperating revenues	2,767
Change in net position	96,850
Net position, beginning	5,254,132
Net position, ending	\$ 5,350,982

EXHIBIT E-3 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Proprietary Fund

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Ent	Activities terprise Fund or Department)
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Payments to employees Payments to suppliers Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	2,391,738 (573,178) (1,544,415) 274,145
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition and construction of fixed assets Fixed asset disposals Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(303,185) 176,608 (126,577)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities: Transfer to capital reserves		(210,173)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest income		105
Net decrease in cash Cash, beginning Cash, ending	\$	(62,500) 376,628 314,128
Reconciliation of Operating Gain to Net Cash Provided by Operating Act.	ivities	
Operating gain	\$	94,083
Adjustments to reconcile operating gain to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation expense Decrease in receivables Increase in prepaid items Decrease in accounts payable Increase in accounts payable Increase in accrued salaries and benefits Total adjustments		177,633 54,693 (8,309) (45,206) 1,251 180,062
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	274,145

EXHIBIT F TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

	Agency
ASSETS	
Investments	\$ 116,048
LIABILITIES	
Due to other governmental units	116,048
NET POSITION	\$ -

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Summany of Significant Assounting Policies	
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	
Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements	************************
Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation	***************************************
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Statement of Cash Flows	ADTICIO DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA
Investments	
Receivables	
Interfund Balances	
Prepaid Items	
Capital Assets	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	317374613747666671777777777
Property Taxes	
Compensated Absences	
Long-Term Obligations	************************
Claims and Judgments	**********
Net Position/Fund Balance Reporting	************************
Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	
Budgetary Information	
Budgetary Reconciliation to GAAP Basis	
DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Investments	*******
Taxes Receivable	
Other Receivables	
Capital Assets	
Intergovernmental Payables	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Capital Leases	************
Long-term Liabilities	
Encumbrances	********************
Governmental and Business-type Activities Net Position	
Governmental Fund Balances	
Prior Period Adjustments	
Employee Retirement Plan	
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	
Risk Management	
Contingencies	
Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements	
Subsequent Events	

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Allenstown , New Hampshire (the Town), have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources.

The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

1-A Reporting Entity

The Town of Allenstown is a municipal corporation governed by an elected 3-member Board of Selectmen. The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government and any other organizations (component units) that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Town is financially accountable. The Town is financially accountable for an organization if the Town appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board, and (1) the Town is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the Town is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the Town is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the Town is obligated for the debt of the organization. Based on the foregoing criteria, no other organizations are included in the Town's financial reporting entity.

1-B Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the governmental activities of the Town at year-end. This statement includes all of the Town's assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position.

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

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

Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

1-C Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, except for State shared revenue, reimbursement-based grants and interest which use one year.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Property taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund include depreciation on capital assets, labor, supplies, and contracted services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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 year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlement, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the tax is levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the 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 year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Town must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Town on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – all general revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contracted agreement to another fund are accounted for in this fund. This fund accounts for general operating expenditures, fixed charges, and the capital improvement costs that are not reported in other funds.

All the governmental funds not meeting the criteria established for major funds are presented in the other governmental column of the fund financial statements.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

Sewer Fund – accounts for the operation of the sewer treatment plant, pumping station, and sewer lines.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds - are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Permanent Fund - is used to record activity of legal trusts for which the interest on the corpus provides funds for the Town's cemetery operations.

Fiduciary Funds – The Town also reports the following fiduciary fund type:

Agency Fund - used to account for assets held in a trustee or agency capacity on behalf of outside parties, including other governments.

1-D Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and cash equivalents."

The treasurer is required to deposit such moneys in solvent banks in state or the Public Deposit Investment Pool pursuant to New Hampshire RSA 383:22. Funds may be deposited in banks outside of the state if such banks pledge and deliver to a third party custodial bank or the Federal Reserve Bank, collateral security for such deposits, United States government or government agency obligations or obligations to the State of New Hampshire in value at least equal to the amount of the deposit in each case.

1-E Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of three months or less and all local government investment pools to be cash equivalents.

1-F Investments

State statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available as follows:

New Hampshire law authorizes the Town to invest in the following type of obligations:

- Obligations of the United States government,
- The public deposit investment pool established pursuant to RSA 383:22,
- Savings bank deposits,
- Certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements of banks incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire or in banks recognized by the State treasurer.

Any person who directly or indirectly receives any such funds or moneys for deposit or for investment in securities of any kind shall, prior to acceptance of such funds, make available at the time of such deposit or investment an option to have such funds secured by collateral having a value at least equal to the amount of such funds. Such collateral shall be segregated for the exclusive benefit of the Town. Only securities defined by the bank commissioner as provided by rules adopted pursuant to RSA 386:57 shall be eligible to be pledged as collateral.

Investments for the Town are reported at fair value generally based on quoted market prices.

1-G Receivables

Receivables recorded in the financial statements represent amounts due to the Town at December 31. They are aggregated into a single accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles) line for certain funds and aggregated columns. They consist primarily of taxes, billing for charges, and other user fees.

1-H Interfund Balances

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term Interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Interfund receivables and payables between funds are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

1-I Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements, and expenses as the items are used.

1-J Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated minimum useful life in excess of one year. As the Town constructs or acquires additional capital assets each year, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of the enterprise fund is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The amount of interest capitalized depends on the specific circumstances: i.e., tax-exempt bond anticipation notes (BANS) were issued to finance specific improvements.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other property, plant, and equipment of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Capital Asset Classes:	
Land improvements	40
Buildings and building improvements	33 - 100
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	5 - 40
Infrastructure	20 - 40

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, the Town reports its major general infrastructure assets prospectively since the Town is a Phase 3 entity. This prospective reporting became effective for the Town January 1, 2004. Phase 3 governments are encouraged but are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively.

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets are not capitalized and related depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.

1-K Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

1-L Property Taxes

Property tax billings occur semi-annually and are based on the assessed inventory values as of April 1 of each year. Billings for the year were on May 17, 2014 and October 22, 2014. Interest accrues at a rate of 12% on bills outstanding after the due date and 18% on tax liens outstanding.

In connection with the setting of the tax rate, Town officials with the approval of the Department of Revenue Administration, establish and raise through taxation an amount for tax abatement and refunds, known as overlay. This amount is reported as a reduction in tax revenue and is adjusted by management for any reserve for uncollectable at year end. The property taxes collected by the Town include taxes levied for the State of New Hampshire, Allenstown School District, and Merrimack County, which are remitted to these entities as required by law.

The Town net assessed valuation as of April 1, 2014 utilized in the setting of the tax rate was as follows:

For the New Hampshire education tax	\$ 237,957.536
For all other taxes	\$ 245.729.936

The tax rates and amounts assessed for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Per \$1,000	Property
	of Assessed	Taxes
	Valuation	Assessed
Municipal portion	\$11.66	\$ 2,866,016
School portion:		
State of New Hampshire	\$2.28	542,535
Local	\$16.81	4,129,642
County portion	\$3.03	744,843
Total		\$ 8,283,036

1-M Compensated Absences

The Town's policy allows certain employees to earn varying amounts of vacation based on the employee's length of employment. Upon separation from service, employees are paid in full for any accrued leave earned as set forth by personnel policy. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

1-N Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

1-O Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are recorded as liabilities if all the conditions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements are met. Claims and judgments that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded during the year as expenditures in the governmental funds. Claims and judgments are recorded in the government-wide financial statements as expense when the related liabilities are incurred. There were no significant claims or judgments at year-end.

1-P Net Position/Fund Balance Reporting

Government-wide Statements - Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a) Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any capital leases that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b) Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c) Unrestricted net position All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

Fund Balance Classifications - The fund balance of governmental funds is reported in five categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific programs. The Town itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance). The classifications used in the Town's governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form; or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the legislative body (Town Meeting). These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the legislative body removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Selectmen through the budgetary process.

Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the general fund.

When multiple net position/fund balance classifications are available for use, it is the government's policy to utilize the most restricted balances first, then the next most restricted balance as needed. When components of unrestricted fund balance are used, committed fund balance is depleted first followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

The Town will maintain an appropriate level of unassigned fund balance following the guidelines established by NH Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), which are as follows:

- 5% to 15% of regular general fund operating revenues, or
- 8% to 17% of regular general fund operating expenditures.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2-A Budgetary Information

General governmental revenues and expenditures accounted for in budgetary funds are controlled by a formal integrated budgetary accounting system in accordance with various legal requirements which govern the Town's operations. At its annual meeting, the Town adopts a budget for the current year for the general and sewer department funds. Except as reconciled below, the budget was adopted on a basis consistent with US generally accepted accounting principles.

Management may transfer appropriations between operating categories as deemed necessary, but expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations in total. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and continuing appropriations (certain projects and specific items not fully expended at year-end) are recognized, is employed in the governmental funds. Encumbrances are not the equivalent of expenditures, and are therefore, reported as part of the assigned fund balance at year-end, and are carried forward to supplement appropriations of the subsequent year.

State statutes require balanced budgets, but provide for the use of beginning unassigned fund balance to achieve that end. For the fiscal year 2014, none of the beginning general fund unassigned fund balance was applied for this purpose.

2-B Budgetary Reconciliation to GAAP Basis

The Town employs certain accounting principles for budgetary reporting purposes that differ from a GAAP basis. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budgetary Basis presents the actual results to provide a comparison with the budget. The major difference between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis is as follows:

Encumbrances outstanding at year-end do not represent GAAP expenditures or liabilities, but represent budgetary accounting controls. Governmental fund budgets are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting except that budgetary basis expenditures include purchase orders and commitments (encumbrances) for goods or services not received at year-end. Encumbrances are recorded to reserve a portion of fund balance in the governmental fund types for commitments for which no liability exists.

The following reconciles the general fund budgetary basis to the GAAP basis:

Revenues and other financing sources:	
Per Exhibit D (budgetary basis)	\$ 4,083,992
Adjustment:	
Basis difference:	
Inception of capital leases	191,822
GASB Statement No. 54:	
To record miscellaneous income of the blended funds	21,565
To eliminate transfers between blended funds	(3,400)
Change in property tax revenue relating to 60-day revenue recognition	30,428
Change in allowance for uncollectible property taxes	1,624
Per Exhibit C-3 (GAAP basis)	\$ 4,326,031
Expenditures and other financing uses:	
Per Exhibit D (budgetary basis)	\$ 3,648,373
Adjustment:	
Basis differences:	
Encumbrances, beginning	73,683
Encumbrances, ending	(63,280)
Inception of capital leases	191,822
GASB Statement No. 54:	
To record expenditures of the blended funds	25,229
To eliminate transfers between general and expendable trust funds	(20,000)
Per Exhibit C-3 (GAAP basis)	\$ 3,855,827

DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At December 31, 2014, the reported amount of the Town's deposits was \$3,865,572 (Exhibit A) and the bank balance was \$4,006,015. Of the bank balance \$3,976,086 was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Town's agent in the Town's name, and \$29,929 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Petty cash totaled \$5,274.

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS

Note 1-F describes statutory requirements covering the investment of the Town funds. The Town also maintains a portfolio of intermediate maturity investments that are reported at fair value, based on quoted market prices. The Town's fiscal agent or custodian provides the fair value of all intermediate maturity investments.

At December 31, 2014, this Town had the following investments and maturities:

	<u>Fair `</u>	Value	1-5 Years		6-10 Years	s Total	
Investments type:							
U.S. Government obligations	\$	=	\$	531,479	\$ 522,652	\$	1,054,131
Corporate bonds		=		494,726	63,465		558,191
Fixed income mutual funds	12	2,974			-		122,974
New Hampshire Public Deposit Investment Pool		905			1777		905
Total fair value	\$ 12	3,879	\$	1,026,205	\$ 586,117	\$	1,736,201

Interest Rate Risk – This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Credit Risk - State law limits investments as explained in Note 1-F. As of December 31, 2014, the Town's investments had the following credit ratings:

	 Amount	Rating*	
U.S. Government obligations:			
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	\$ 135,071	Aaa	
Federal National Mortgage Association	46,115	Aaa	
U.S. Treasury Notes	872,945	Aaa	
	1,054,131		
Corporate bonds:			
AT & T	35,071	A3	
Bhp Finance USA	15,124	A1	
Bank of America	14,946	A2	
Branch Bk. & Trust	50,296	A1	
Coca-Cola Co.	35,584	Aa3	
Comcast Corp.	31,806	A3	
General Electric Cap. Corp.	45,276	A1	
Home Depot Inc.	31,659	A2	
JP Morgan Chase	49,999	A3	
Ontario Province	45,602	Aa2	
Royal Bank of CA	50,019	Aa3	
US Bank Na. Cinn.	34,971	Aa3	
Wal-Mart Stores	51,056	Aa2	
Wells Fargo & Co.	66,782	A2	
	558,191		
	\$ 1,612,322		

^{*}Ratings per Moody's

Custodial Credit Risk – This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker/dealer) to honor a transaction, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment reconciliation:

Investments per Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A)	\$ 1,620,153
Investments per Fiduciary Funds - Statement of Net Position (Exhibit F)	116,048
Total investments	\$ 1,736,201

NOTE 5 - TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable represent the amount of current and prior year taxes which have not been collected as of December 31, 2014. The amount has been reduced by an allowance for an estimated uncollectible amount of \$33,553. Taxes receivable by year are as follows:

	As reported on:			
	Exhibit A	Exhibit C-1		
Property:).—————————————————————————————————————			
Levy of 2014	\$ 665,095	\$ 665,095		
Unredeemed (under tax lien):				
Levy of 2013	207,553	207,553		
Levy of 2012	98,127	98,127		
Levies of 2011 and prior	16,568	16,568		
Less: allowance for estimated uncollectible taxes	(33,553) *			
Net taxes receivable	\$ 953,790	\$ 987,343		
		$\dot{-}$		

^{*}The allowance for uncollectible property taxes is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting (Exhibit C-1 and C-3) due to the 60 day rule as explained in Note 1-C. However, the allowance is recognized under the full accrual basis of accounting (Exhibits A and B).

NOTE 6 – OTHER RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2014, consisted of accounts (billings for sewer and other user charges) and intergovernmental amounts arising from grants. Receivables are recorded on the Town's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and collectability.

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2014 consisted of the following:

	Balance, beginning	Additions	Disposals	Balance, ending
Governmental activities:	beginning	7 toothons	Disposais	- Chang
At cost:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land*	\$ 2,692,450	\$ 4,975	\$ (28,170)	\$ 2,669,255
Being depreciated:	, , , , , , , , , , ,			
Buildings and building improvements	1,101,672	2:	20	1,101,672
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	3,029,743	245,150	(45,000)	3,229,893
Total capital assets being depreciated	4,131,415	245,150	(45,000)	4,331,565
Total all capital assets	6,823,865	250,125	(73,170)	7,000,820
Less accumulated depreciation:	- 3,020,000		. (11,111)	=
Buildings and building improvements	(417,680)	(26,180)	:=:	(443,860)
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	(2,232,691)	(149,309)	45,000	(2,337,000)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,650,371)	(175,489)	45,000	(2,780,860)
Net book value, capital assets being depreciated	1,481,044	69,661		1,550,705
Net book value, all governmental activities capital assets	\$ 4,173,494	\$ 74,636	\$ (28,170)	\$ 4,219,960
	Balance,			Balance,
	beginning	Additions	Disposals	ending
Business-type activities:	- 00611111116			
At cost:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 25,962	\$	\$	\$ 25,962
Construction in progress	101,290	53,077	(128,608)	25,759
Total capital assets not being depreciated	127,252	53,077	(128,608)	51,721
Being depreciated:				N:
Land improvements	125,230	*	550	125,230
Buildings	1,027,293	128,608	5 0 .5	1,155,901
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	1,323,846	107,500	(80,000)	1,351,346
Infrastructure	3,825,671	14,000	:=:	3,839,671
Total capital assets being depreciated	6,302,040	250,108	(80,000)	6,472,148
Total all capital assets	6,429,292	303,185	(208,608)	6,523,869
Less accumulated depreciation:		\ '		
Land improvements	(115,838)	(3,131)	-	(118,969)
Buildings	(661,137)	(13,215)	120	(674,352)
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	(801,977)	(63,476)	32,000	(833,453)
Infrastructure	(1,392,316)	(97,811)	· ·	(1,490,127)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,971,268)	(177,633)	32,000	(3,116,901)
Net book value, capital assets being depreciated	3,330,772	72,475	(48,000)	3,355,247
Net book value, all business-type activities capital assets	\$ 3,458,024	\$ 125,552	\$ (176,608)	\$ 3,406,968

*Included in the total balance is \$1,533,435 of land located in a flood plain, which the Town acquired through a Federal Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant. As the land was acquired to ensure the safety of the public as well as to enhance flood plain capacity, it has been recorded at assessment value rather than acquisition cost. GASB Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries, mandates that "capital assets that will no longer be used by the government should be reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value."

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town based on their usage of the related assets. The amounts allocated to each function are as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 4,494
Public safety	88,885
Highways and streets	74,586
Culture and recreation	7,524
Total depreciation expense	\$ 175,489
Business-type activities:	
Sewer	\$ 177,633

NOTE 8 – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

Amounts due to other governments of \$2,618,887 at December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

General fund:	
Balance of the 2014-2015 district assessment due to the Allenstown School District	\$ 2,497,177
Miscellaneous fees due to the State of New Hampshire	828
Total general fund	2,498,005
Nonmajor funds:	
Unspent grant monies due to the federal government	4,834
Agency fund:	
Balance of trust funds belonging to the Allenstown School District	116,048
Total intergovernmental payables due	\$ 2,618,887

NOTE 9 - DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows of resources of \$286,248 at December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

	rvonnajoi		
	General	Governmental	
	Fund Funds		Totals
Town's portion of property taxes not collected within 60 days of the fiscal year-end	\$ 265,581	* \$ -	\$ 265,581
Property taxes paid in advance of warrants	6,988	Ę	6,988
Federal grant revenue collected in advance of eligible expenditure being made		13,679	13,679
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 272,569	\$ 13,679	\$ 286,248

Nonmaior

^{*}Balance is not recognized on the full accrual basis of accounting as presented on Exhibit A and Exhibit B of the Town's basic financial statements.

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES

The Town has entered into certain lease agreements that for accounting purposes, qualify as capital leases, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

		Pre	sent Value	
		of I	of Remaining	
	Standard	Payments as of		
	Interest	December 31,		
	Rate	2014		
Capital lease obligations:				
Police vehicle	6.00%	\$	11,506	
Fire truck	2.52%		239,813	
Wheel loader	2.75%		97,997	
Dump truck	2.69%		126,170	
Police vehicle	3.29%		20,960	
Total capital lease obligations		\$	496,446	

Leased equipment under capital leases, included in capital assets, is as follows:

	Governmental Activities	
Equipment:	13.5	
Police vehicle	\$	37,879
Police vehicle		34,556
Fire truck		399,853
Wheel loader		109,000
Dump truck		164,500
Police vehicle		33,000
Total equipment	is.	778,788
Less: accumulated depreciation		89,089
Total capital lease equipment	\$	689,699

The annual requirements to amortize the capital leases payable as of December 31, 2014, including interest payments, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Governmental	
December 31,	Activities	
2015	\$	154,888
2016		159,192
2017		148,192
2018		64,192
Total requirements		526,464
Less: interest		(30,018)
Present value of remaining payments	\$	496,446

Amortization of lease equipment under capital assets is included with depreciation expense.

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in the Town's long-term liabilities consisted of the following for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Balance			Balance						
	January 1,			December 31,			D	ue Within		
		2014 Addition		lditions	Reductions		2014		One Year	
Governmental activities:	-									
Capital leases	\$	458,012	\$	191,822	\$	(153,388)	\$	496,446	\$	141,377
Compensated absences		41,060		16,323		383		57,383		*
Accrued landfill postclosure care costs		90,000		2		(3,000)		87,000		3,000
Net other postemployment benefits		145,920		60,175				206,095		<u>=</u>
Total long-term liabilities	\$	734,992	\$:	268,320	\$	(156,388)	\$	846,924	\$	144,377

Accrued Landfill Postclosure Care Costs – The Town ceased operating its landfill in past years. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Groundwater Management Permit (GMP) currently requires annual water quality monitoring and reporting. The landfill is no longer active and has not been required by the NHDES to have an engineered cap constructed. A liability is being recognized based on the future postclosure care costs that will be incurred. The estimated liability for landfill postclosure care costs has a balance of \$87,000 as of December 31, 2014. The estimated total current cost of the landfill postclosure care is based on the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services required to monitor and maintain the landfill were acquired as of December 31, 2014. However, the actual cost of postclosure care may be higher or lower due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in landfill laws and regulations.

The Town has established a capital reserve fund for landfill postclosure care costs. This fund had a balance of \$7,746 at year-end.

NOTE 12 - ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances outstanding at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

General fund:

General government	\$ 5,795
Highways and streets	57,485
Total encumbrances	\$ 63,280

NOTE 13 – GOVERNMENTAL AND BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NET POSITION

Governmental and business-type activities net position reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position at December 31, 2014 include the following:

	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Net investment in capital assets:			
Net property, buildings, and equipment	\$ 4,219,960	\$ 3,406,968	\$ 7,626,928
Less:			
Capital leases payable	(496,446)		(496,446)
Total net investment in capital assets	3,723,514	3,406,968	7,130,482
Restricted net position for:			
Library purposes	6,136	*	6,136
Perpetual care - principal portion	1,375	<u> </u>	1,375
Perpetual care - income portion	4,240	Ē.	4.240
Drug forfeiture	6,933		6.933
Total restricted	18,684		18.684
Unrestricted	1,769,527	1,944,014	3.713.541
Total net position	\$ 5,511,725	\$ 5,350,982	\$ 10.862,707

NOTE 14 - GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2014 include the following:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid items	\$ 4,562	\$ -	\$ 4,562	
Permanent fund - principal balance		1,375	1,375	
Total nonspendable fund balance	4,562	1,375	5,937	
Restricted:				
Library	6,136	*	6,136	
Permanent fund - income balance	2	4,240	4,240	
DARE fund		6,933	6,933	
Total restricted fund balance	6,136	11,173	17,309	
Committed:		13	?=====7;	
Expendable trust	230,305		230,305	
Conservation commission	5 - 5	1,352	1,352	
Recreation revolving fund	200	138	138	
Public safety services revolving fund	S# (33,041	33,041	
Recycling revolving fund		14,142	14,142	
Total committed fund balance	230,305	48,673	278,978	
Assigned:	2======			
Encumbrances	63,280	<u>= 120</u>	63,280	
Unassigned	1,547,546		1,547,546	
Total governmental fund balances	\$ 1,851,829	\$ 61,221	\$ 1,913,050	

NOTE 15 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Net position/fund balance at January 1, 2014 was restated to give retroactive effect to the following prior period adjustments:

				General		General
	Gov	ernment-wide		Fund		Fund
	5	Statements	(E	Exhibit C-3)	(S	chedule 3)
To adjust for school and county portions of property					-	
taxes which were previously reported as deferred inflows	\$	•	\$	603,989	\$	5
To adjust for Safe Routes to Schools grant receivable						
which was overstated in the prior year		(16,982)		(16,982)		(16,982)
Net position/fund balance, as previously reported		5,144,337		794,618		1,336,043
Net position/fund balance, as restated	\$	5,127,355	\$	1,381,625	\$	1,319,061

NOTE 16 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

State Retirement Plan – The Town participates in the New Hampshire Retirement System (the System) which is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer contributory pension plan and trust established in 1967 by RSA 100-A:2 and is qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Sections 401(a) and 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan is a contributory, defined benefit plan providing service, disability, death and vested retirement benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Provision for benefits and contributions are established and can be amended by the New Hampshire Legislature. The System issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing the New Hampshire Retirement System, 54 Regional Drive, Concord, NH 03301.

The System is financed by contributions from both the employees and the Town. Member contribution rates are established and may be amended by the State legislature while employer contribution rates are set by the System trustees based on an actuarial valuation. For fiscal year 2014, all employees except police officers and firefighters were required to contribute 7% of earnable compensation. The contribution rates were 11.55% for police officers and 11.80% for firefighters. The Town's contribution rates for 2014 for pension and medical subsidy were 25.30% for police officers, 27.74% for firefighters, and 10.77% for all other employees.

The contribution requirements for the Town of Allenstown for the fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014 were \$161,797, \$179,127, and \$250,388, respectively, which were paid in full in each year.

457(b) Retirement Plan – The Town also contributes to a 457(b) defined contribution plan for certain employees. The contribution rate is 10.77%. The total amount contributed by the Town for the fiscal year was \$8,026.

NOTE 17 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

In addition to pension benefits described in the preceding note, the Town provides postemployment benefit options for health care to eligible retirees, terminated employees, and their dependents. The benefits are provided in accordance with the Town's agreements, collective bargaining agreements, and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). The criteria to determine eligibility include: years of service, employee age, and whether the employee has vested in the respective retirement plan. The Town funds the benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Eligible employees are required to pay set premiums for a portion of the cost with the Town subsidizing the remaining costs. Expenses for the postretirement health care benefits are recognized as eligible employee claims are paid.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. GASB Statement No. 45, was implemented by the Town during fiscal year 2014, and requires that the long-term cost of retirement health care and obligations for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) be determined on an actuarial basis and reported similar to pension plans. GASB Statement No. 45 does not mandate the pre-funding of postemployment benefit liabilities. However, any pre-funding of these benefits will help minimize or eliminate the postemployment benefit obligation that will be required to be reported on the financial statements.

The Town has only partially funded (on a pay-as-you-go basis) the annual required contribution (ARC), an actuarially determined rate in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table presents the OPEB cost for the year, the amount contributed and changes in the OPEB plan for fiscal year 2014:

\$ 71,540
5,837
(5,799)
(11,403)
60,175
145,920
\$ 206,095
\$

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2014 and the two preceding years were as follows:

Net OPEB
Obligation
\$ 206,095
\$ 145,920
\$ 98,615

As of January 1, 2014, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits was \$389,187, with no actuarial value of assets, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$389,187. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1,523,358 during fiscal year 2014, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 25.5%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefits Plan, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, is designed to present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effect of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2014 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return per annum. The projected annual healthcare cost trend is 9% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5% after 10 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount over an open basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2013 was 30 years.

NOTE 18 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. During fiscal year 2014, the Town was a member of the Local Government Center Property-Liability Trust, LLC, and the New Hampshire Public Risk Management Exchange (Primex³) Workers' Compensation and Property/Liability Programs. These entities are public entity risk pools, currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member Towns and cities.

The Local Government Center Property-Liability Trust, LLC, is a Trust organized to provide certain property and liability insurance coverages to member Towns, cities and other qualified political subdivisions of New Hampshire. As a member of the Local Government Center Property-Liability Trust, LLC, the Town shares in contributing to the cost of, and receiving benefits from, a self-insured pooled risk management program. The membership and coverage run from July 1 to June 30. The program maintains a self-insured retention above which it purchases reinsurance and excess insurance. This policy covers property, auto physical damage, crime, general liability, and public officials' liability subject to a \$1,000 deductible.

Contributions paid in fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, to be recorded as an insurance expenditure totaled \$61,525. There were no unpaid contributions for the year ended June 30, 2014.

The New Hampshire Public Risk Management Exchange (Primex³) Workers' Compensation Programs is a pooled risk management programs under RSAs 5-B and 281-A. Coverage was provided from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 by Primex³, which retained \$1,000,000 of each workers' compensation loss, \$500,000 of each liability loss, and \$200,000 of each property loss. The Board has decided to self-insure the aggregate exposure and has allocated funds based on actuarial analysis for that purpose. The estimated net contribution from the Town of Allenstown billed and paid for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$36,206 for workers' compensation.

The Town received a premium holiday during fiscal year 2014 in the amount of \$60,648.

NOTE 19 – CONTINGENCIES

There are various legal claims and suits pending against the Town which arose in the normal course of the governments activities. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these various claims and suits will not have a material effect on the financial position of the Town.

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

The Town participates in various federal grant programs, the principal of which are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act as amended. Accordingly, the government's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at a future date. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the government anticipates such amounts, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 20 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following GASB pronouncements were implemented by the Town for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, none of which impacted these financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, issued in June 2012. The guidance contained in this Statement will change how governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pensions in important ways. They replace the requirements of Statements No. 27 and 50.

GASB Statement No. 69, Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations, issued in January 2013. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations that have been transferred or sold.

GASB Statement No. 70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees, issued in April 2013. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by governments that extend and receive nonexchange financial guarantees.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements that have effective dates that may impact future financial presentations. Management has not currently determined what, if any, impact implementation of the following statements may have on the financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, issued in June 2012, will be effective for the Town beginning with its fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. The guidance contained in this Statement will change how governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pensions in important ways. This replaces the requirements of Statements No. 27 and 50.

GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, issued in November 2013, should be implemented simultaneously with the provision of Statement No. 68, beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. This statement addresses an issue in Statement No. 68 concerning transition provisions related to certain pension contributions made to defend benefit pension plans prior to implementation of that Statement by employers and nonemployer contributing entities.

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, issued in February 2015, will be effective for the Town beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements.

NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are issued. Recognized subsequent events are events or transactions that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. Nonrecognized subsequent events are events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the balance sheet date, but arose after the date.

At the Annual Town Meeting held on March 10, 2015, the Town voted to approve warrant articles using 2014 surplus, for the following purposes:

Article	Purpose	F	Amount
16	Highway Garage Capital Reserve	\$	80,000
17	Landfill Capital Reserve		20,000
18	Fire Safety Equipment Capital Reserve		60,000
20	Highway Equipment Capital Reserve	-	20,000
		\$	180,000

Additionally, Warrant Article No. 13 was approved to authorize the issuance of bonds or notes of not more than \$30,000 which is to be offset by applying for a Clean Water State Revolving Funds, with it being understood that repayment of loan funds will include up to 50% of forgiveness of the loan principal amount up to \$30,000.



EXHIBIT G

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefit Plan For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Actuarial					UAAL as
	Actuarial	Accrued	U	Infunded			a Percentage
Actuarial	Value of	Liability		AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Valuation	Assets	(AAL)	((UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)		(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	([b-a]/c)
January 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 378,877	\$	378,877	0.00%	\$ 1,399,091	27.08%
January 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 389,187	\$	389,187	0.00%	\$ 1,523,358	25.50%

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTE TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

As required by GASB Statement No. 45, Exhibit G represents the actuarial determined costs associated with the Town's other postemployment benefits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major General Fund

Schedule of Estimated and Actual Revenues (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Taxes:	Estimated	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Property	\$ 2,662,751	\$ 2,629,820	\$ (32,931)
Land use change	\$ 2,002,731	1,453	1,453
Yield	3,000	5,779	2,779
Excavation	1,600	5,775	(1,600)
Payment in lieu of taxes	5,300	ğ	(5,300)
Interest and penalties on taxes	130,000	135,398	5,398
Total from taxes	2,802,651	2,772,450	(30,201)
Licenses, permits, and fees:			-
Business licenses, permits, and fees	600	615	15
Motor vehicle permit fees	530,000	605,315	75,315
Building permits	6,500	7,645	1,145
Other	8,000	9,622	1,622
Total from licenses, permits, and fees	545,100	623,197	78,097
Intergovernmental: State:	200 250	200.550	
Meals and rooms distribution	208,560	208,560	270
Highway block grant State and federal forest land reimbursement	77,416 2,512	77,694 2,512	278
Other	35,000	42,502	7,502
Federal:	33,000	72,502	7,302
FEMA	59,200	35,663	(23,537)
Total from intergovernmental	382,688	366,931	(15,757)
Charges for services:	125,000	120.250	5 250
Income from departments	125,000	130,358	5,358
Miscellaneous:			
Sale of municipal property	22,900	91,297	68,397
Interest on investments	300	785	485
Fines and forfeits		1,301	1,301
Insurance dividends and reimbursements		23,665	23,665
Other	15,000	70,608	55,608
Total from miscellaneous	38,200	187,656	149,456
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in		3,400	3,400
Total revenues and other financing sources	\$ 3,893,639	\$ 4,083,992	\$ 190,353

SCHEDULE 2 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major General Fund

Schedule of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Encumbrances (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Encumbered from Prior Year	from Prior		Encumbered to Subsequent Year	Variance Positive (Negative)	
Current:						
General government:						
Executive	\$	\$ 169,294	\$ 178,729	\$ =	\$ (9,435)	
Election and registration	16	54,307	47,858		6,449	
Financial administration	()基)	109,641	107,999	*	1,642	
Revaluation of property	141	97,603	61,430	*	36,173	
Legal	15,000	20,000	78,367	2	(43,367)	
Personnel administration	4	740,339	610,196	2	130,143	
Planning and zoning	7,000	21,502	28,136	2	366	
General government buildings	1,661	23,500	40,369	5,795	(21,003)	
Cemeteries	=:	3	110	<u> </u>	(107)	
Insurance, not otherwise allocated	₹.	62,766	62,074		692	
Advertising and regional associations		4,531	4,750	海	(219)	
Total general government	23,661	1,303,486	1,220,018	5,795	101,334	
Public safety:						
Police	9,988	903,740	823,317	ם	90,411	
Ambulance		209,007	209,007	9	<u> 2</u>	
Fire	₩.	326,281	285,753	ā	40,528	
Building inspection	*	33,593	44,982	(7	(11,389)	
Emergency management	*	73,850	41,847		32,003	
Total public safety	9,988	1,546,471	1,404,906	; -	151,553	
Highways and streets:						
Public works garage		312,156	335,684	-	(23,528)	
Highways and streets	40,034	169,590	140,922	57,485	11,217	
Street lighting	<u></u>	23,000	24,414	3.	(1,414)	
Total highways and streets	40,034	504,746	501,020	57,485	(13,725)	
Sanitation:						
Solid waste disposal	=	170,279	150,985	(8)	19,294	
Health:						
Administration	=	7,305	5,877	20	1,428	
Pest control	8	9,970	423		9,547	
Health agencies	<u>×</u>	20,207	18,707	- 	1,500	
Total health	=	37,482	25,007	(<u>1971</u>	12,475	
Welfare:		20.000	20.497		(477)	
Administration	5.	20,009	20,486		(477)	
Direct assistance		43,899	35,334		8,565	
Total welfare	*	63,908	55,820	:50,	8,088	
Culture and recreation:		31,650	34,468	247	(2,818)	
Parks and recreation	**			1 .0 01	755	
Library	<u>a</u>	48,180	47,425	(#4)	351	
Patriotic purposes Total culture and recreation		2,351	2,000		(1,712)	
Conservation		1,309	1,332	8 8	(23)	
	-		1,552		1.050	
Economic development		1,050			(Continued)	

SCHEDULE 2 (Continued) TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major General Fund

Schedule of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Encumbrances (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Encumbered from Prior Year	Appropriations	Expenditures	Encumbered to Subsequent Year	Variance Positive (Negative)
Debt service: Interest on tax anticipation notes	2 <u>=</u>	15,000		ж.	15,000
Capital outlay	USC	147,727	195,795	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(48,068)
Other financing uses: Transfers out		20,000	20,000	, <u> </u>	(8)
Total appropriations, expenditures, other financing uses, and encumbrances	\$ 73,683	\$ 3,893,639	\$ 3,658,776	\$ 63,280	\$ 245,266

SCHEDULE 3

TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major General Fund

Schedule of Changes in Unassigned Fund Balance For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unassigned fund balance, beginning (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), as restated (see Note 15)									
Changes: 2014 Budget summary:	. 100.052								
Revenue surplus (Schedule 1)	\$ 190,353 245,266								
Unexpended balance of appropriations (Schedule 2) 2014 Budget surplus	243,200	435,619							
Decrease in nonspendable fund balance		24,894							
Unassigned fund balance, ending (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)		1,779,574							
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis:									
To record deferred inflows of resources for property taxes not collected within 60 days of the fiscal year-end, not recognized on a budgetary basis		(265,581)							
To remove the allowance for uncollectible property taxes, recognized on a budgetary basis, but not on a GAAP basis		33,553							
Unassigned fund balance, ending (GAAP basis Exhibit C-1)		\$ 1,547,546							

SCHEDULE 4 TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE Nonmajor Governmental Funds Combining Balance Sheet December 31, 2014

		Total	\$ 58,355	5,615	22,450	\$ 86,420		\$ 6,686	4,834	11,520		13,679	9	1,375	11,173	48,673	61,221	\$ 86,420
	Permanent	Fund	·	5,615		\$ 5,615		69	•	1			9	1,375	4,240	•	5,615	\$ 5,615
1 9 17	Recycling	Revolving	\$ 14.142	1	•	\$ 14,142		ÿ ∽		9				•	i.	14,142	14,142	\$ 14,142
Public Safety	Services	Revolving	\$ 33.041			\$ 33,041		\$	9					•	%	33,041	33,041	\$ 33,041
		DARE -	\$ 6.933		•	\$ 6,933		:i ∻>	(0)			a		э	6,933	3001	6,933	\$ 6,933
Special Revenue Funds	Recreation	Revolving	138	· ·	21.	\$ 138		•	110	•		9		Ē	101	138	138	\$ 138
	Conservation	Commission	1352		187	1,352		100	ť			•		9	•	1,352	1,352	1,352
	Cons	Con	4)		↔		⇔										€9
		Grants	\$ 2749		22,450	\$ 25,199		\$ 6,686	4,834	11,520		13,679) in the	Đ	1	ſ	\$ 25,199
			ASSETS	Cash and cash equivalents Investments	Intergovernmental receivables	Total assets	LIABILITIES	Accounts payable	Intergovernmental payable	Total liabilities	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	Unavailable revenue - grants	FUND BALANCES	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances

SCHEDULE 5
TOWN OF ALLENSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

of Actions, and Commercial and Commercial	14
Samuel and for	December 31, 2014
tool trademine	l Year Ended I
tate of therein	For the Fiscal Year
Combining Dence	

			Total		\$ 103,578	16,003	135	119,716		,	1,229	29,095	80,178	110,502	9,214	52,007	\$ 61,221
		Permanent	Fund		÷9	j.	99	99			1,229	*	•	1,229	(1,163)	6,778	\$ 5,615
Special Revenue Funds		Recycling	Revolving		≪	5,651	15	5,666			*	<u>R</u>	0		2,666	8,476	\$ 14,142
	Public Safety	Services	Revolving		;u € 9	10,352	43	10,395			9	5,695	0	5,695	4,700	28,341	\$ 33,041
			DARE		•	8	10	10			*	g.		ă.	10	6,923	\$ 6,933
		Recreation	Revolving		ı ∻>	¥	in .	(100)			•	3002		1	•	138	\$ 138
		Conservation	Commission		₩	x	-	1			(; 1	E		/•		1,351	\$ 1,352
			Grants		\$ 103,578	Ĭ.	30)	103,578			•	23,400	80.178	103,578	9	. 10	· •
				REVENUES	Intergovernmental	Charges for services	Miscellaneous	Total revenues	EXPENDITURES	Current:	General government	Public safety	Highways and streets	Total expenditures	Net change in fund balances	Fund balances, beginning	Fund balances, ending



PLODZIK & SANDERSON

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

To the Members of the Board of Selectmen Town of Allenstown Allenstown, New Hampshire

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Allenstown as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) 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 Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Allenstown's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all such deficiencies have been identified. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the following deficiencies in internal control to be significant deficiencies:

Bank Reconciliations

We noted that the Town Treasurer does not remit monthly cash reconciliations to the finance office on a regular basis for all bank accounts in the Treasurer's custody. We recommend that all bank accounts in the custody of the Treasurer are reconciled to the general ledger balances on a monthly basis. Additionally, if this duty is not to be performed by the Treasurer, we recommend that the duties are delegated to the Board of Selectmen's designee in accordance with RSA 41:29.

Town Clerk

During our testing of Town Clerk receipts, we noted that reconciliations are not being performed between the Town Clerk's daily cash receipts logs, third party credit card processor and the Treasurer's records. We noted that the Town's financial transaction policy was not being followed. Lack of following such a system increases the risk of misstatement or misappropriation of funds. We recommend that the Town follow its formal process of reconciling the Town Clerk's receipts, the third party credit card processor, and the Treasurer's cash receipts logs so that any discrepancies can be identified and remedied on a timely basis.

Public Library

We noted the following conditions during our review of the library records:

• Although cash reconciliations were being performed for the library's cash account, these reconciliations were not being reviewed and approved by the Library Treasurer.

Town of Allenstown Independent Auditor's Communication of Significant Deficiencies

- Invoices paid out of the library's operating account during the year were not formally reviewed or approved by the Library Trustees, prior to the payment being issued.
- During our review of disbursements, six of the disbursements selected for testing did not have adequate documentation to support the purchases.

We recommend that the following procedures be implemented:

- Formal cash reconciliations should be performed for the library's cash account on a monthly basis, and they should be reviewed and approved by the Library Treasurer.
- Check requests should be properly issued, reviewed, and approved for disbursements made from the library's operating account. In addition, disbursements should be reviewed and approved by a majority of the Library Trustees. Supporting documentation for all disbursement should be retained as proof of the disbursement.
- Further, we strongly recommend that all activity be run through the Town's accounts payable process to eliminate these above noted issues.

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This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Selectmen, and others within the organization, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

July 23, 2015