

## WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<b>PAGES</b>
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 2
	BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
	Government-wide Financial Statements	
A	Statement of Net Position	3
В .	Statement of Activities	4
	Fund Financial Statements	
	Governmental Fund	
C-1	Balance Sheet	5
C-2	Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position	6 7
C-3	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	7
C-4	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
	Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	8
	Budgetary Comparison Information	
D	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance –	
	Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General Fund	9
	NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10 - 17
	INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES	
	Governmental Fund	
	Major General Fund	
1	Schedule of Estimated and Actual Revenues (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	18
2	Schedule of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Encumbrances (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	
3	Schedule of Changes in Unassigned Fund Balance	
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION	
	OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS	21 - 22



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Board of Commissioners West Ossipee Fire Precinct Ossipee, New Hampshire

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the West Ossipee Fire Precinct as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Precinct'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 of 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 statement.

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 government activities and major fund of the West Ossipee Fire Precinct as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position 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

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Management has omitted a Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the missing information.

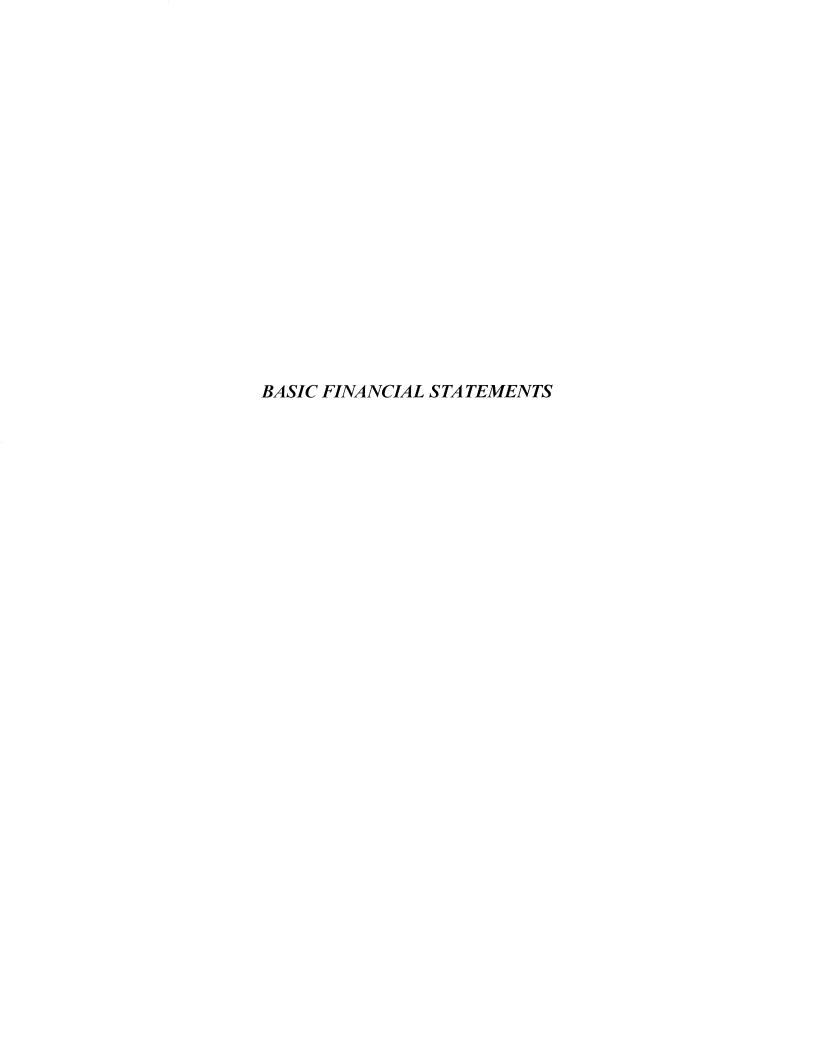
#### West Ossipee Fire Precinct Independent Auditor's Report

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

The 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 individual fund financial schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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February 3, 2016



# EXHIBIT A WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 84,796	
Intergovernmental receivable	61,212	
Prepaid items	6,593	
Capital assets:		
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	867,720	
Total assets	1,020,321	
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	10,461	
Accrued interest payable	5,517	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	10,280	
Due in more than one year	176,000	
Total liabilities	202,258	
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	681,440	
Unrestricted	136,623	
Total net position	\$ 818,063	

# EXHIBIT B WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Statement of Activities

#### For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Program Revenues			Net				
		Charges		Charges		Opei	ating	Ex	pense and
		f	or	Gran	ts and	C	hange In		
Expenses		Services		Contri	butions	Ne	t Position		
\$	77,813	\$		\$	-	\$	(77,813)		
	257,670		-		-		(257,670)		
	518		-		-		(518)		
	12,948		-		-		(12,948)		
\$	348,949	\$		\$	_		(348,949)		
							419,006		
t earı	nings						45		
							895		
ues							419,946		
							70,997		
is res	stated (see N	lote 11	)				747,066		
						\$	818,063		
	\$  \$ t earnues	\$ 77,813 257,670 518 12,948 \$ 348,949 t earnings	Expenses Service	Expenses for Services  \$ 77,813 \$ - 257,670 - 518 - 12,948 - \$ 348,949 \$ - \$   t earnings	Charges   Open   for   Gran     Expenses   Services   Contri     \$ 77,813   \$ -	Expenses         Services for Grants and Services         Contributions           \$ 77,813         \$ -         \$ -           257,670         -         -           518         -         -           12,948         -         -           \$ 348,949         \$ -         \$ -	Expenses         Services         Contributions         Ne           \$ 77,813         \$ -         \$ -         \$           \$ 257,670         -         -         -           \$ 18         -         -         -           \$ 348,949         \$ -         \$ -         -           t earnings         ues		

#### EXHIBIT C-1 WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Governmental Fund Balance Sheet December 31, 2014

	General_
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 84,796
Due from other governments	61,212
Prepaid items	31,313
Total assets	\$ 177,321
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 10,461
FUND BALANCES	
Committed	60,020
Assigned	25,369
Unassigned	81,471
Total fund balances	166,860
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 177,321

## EXHIBIT C-2

#### WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

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

Total fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-1)		\$ 166,860
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	\$ 1,584,513	
Less accumulated depreciation	(716,793)	
		867,720
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds.		
Accrued interest payable		(5,517)
Repayment of long-term liabilities not due until subsequent year are		
recorded in the governmental funds as prepaid items, but reduce the		
liability on the government-wide financial statements.		(24,720)
There Army Ball Black and the first of the state of the s		
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(10( 200)
Bond		(186,280)
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit A)		\$ 818,063

#### EXHIBIT C-3 WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Governmental Fund

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

	General
REVENUES	
Taxes	\$ 419,006
Investment earnings	45
Miscellaneous	895
Total revenues	419,946
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government	79,59
Public safety	168,47
Highways and streets	513
Debt service:	
Principal	35,000
Interest	15,00
Capital lease	30,699
Capital outlay	34,599
Total expenditures	363,89
Net change in fund balances	56,055
Fund balance, beginning, as restated (see Note 11)	110,805
Fund balance, ending	\$ 166,860

## EXHIBIT C-4

#### WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

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

Net change in fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-3)	\$	56,055
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 depreciation expense exceeded		
capitalized capital outlay in the current period.		
Capitalized capital outlay \$ 35	,358	
Depreciation expense (89	9,960)	
		(54,602)
The repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial		
resources of governmental funds, but has no effect on net position.		
Repayment of bond principal \$ 35	5,000	
Repayment of capital lease principal 30	,699	
		65,699
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.		
Decrease in accrued interest expense		3,845
Changes in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit B)	\$	70,997

# EXHIBIT D WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Schedule 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

DEMONUTE	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES	Φ. 410.006	Ф. 440.006	<b>.</b>	Ф	
Taxes	\$ 419,006	\$ 419,006	\$ 419,006	\$ -	
Investment earnings	37	100	45	(55)	
Miscellaneous	3,477	3,414	886	(2,528)	
Total revenues	422,520	422,520	419,937	(2,583)	
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	87,970	87,220	81,797	5,423	
Public safety	204,950	205,700	141,766	63,934	
Highways and streets	600	600	518	82	
Debt service:					
Principal	28,000	35,000	35,000	-	
Interest	16,000	16,000	15,007	993	
Capital lease	35,000	28,000	30,699	(2,699)	
Capital outlay	30,000	30,000	54,863	(24,863)	
Total expenditures	402,520	402,520	359,649	42,871	
Excess of revenues over expenditures	20,000	20,000	60,288	40,288	
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers out	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)		
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	40,288	\$ 40,288	
Unassigned fund balance, beginning, as restated (see Note 11)			41,183		
Unassigned fund balance, ending			\$ 81,471		

## WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	NOTE
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1
Reporting Entity	
Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1-C
Receivables	
Prepaid Items	
Capital Assets	
Long-term Obligations	
Claims and Judgments	
Net Position/Fund Balance Reporting	1-I
Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	2
Budgetary Information	
Budgetary Reconciliation to GAAP Basis	
DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3
Receivables	4
Prepaid Items	5
Capital Assets	6
Long-term Liabilities	7
Encumbrances	8
Governmental Activities Net Position	9
Governmental Fund Balances	10
Prior Period Adjustments	11
Risk Management	12
Implementation of New GASB Pronouncements	13
Subsequent Events	14

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

The financial statements of the West Ossipee Fire Precinct (the Precinct), 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 Precinct's accounting policies are described below.

#### 1-A Reporting Entity

The West Ossipee Fire Precinct is a municipal corporation governed by an elected 3-member Board of Commissioners. 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 Precinct is financially accountable. The Precinct is financially accountable for an organization if the Precinct appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board, and (1) the Precinct is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the Precinct is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the Precinct is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the Precinct is obligated for the debt of the organization. Based on the foregoing criteria, no other organizations are included in the Precinct's financial reporting entity.

#### 1-B 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. The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements.

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 Precinct considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The Precinct assessment 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 Precinct.

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 Precinct 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 Precinct must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Precinct 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.

#### 1-C Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Precinct considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Deposits with financial institutions consist of demand deposits.

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-D Receivables

Receivables recorded in the financial statements represent amounts due to the Precinct at December 31. They are aggregated into a single intergovernmental receivable line. They consist primarily of expendable trust funds held by the Town of Ossipee Trustees of Trust Funds.

#### 1-E 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-F Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, (infrastructure is not included), are reported in the applicable governmental column in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the Precinct as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated minimum useful life in excess of one year. As the Precinct 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.

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

	Years_
Capital Asset Classes:	
Land improvements	25
Buildings and building improvements	50
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	5-45

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-G Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of fund net position.

#### 1-H 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-I Net Position/Fund Balance Reporting

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

- a) Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b) Unrestricted net position All other net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets."

**Fund Balance Classifications** - The fund balance of the governmental fund is reported in three categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific programs. The Precinct 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 Precinct's governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the legislative body (Annual 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 Precinct's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Commissioners 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 Precinct'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.

#### 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 Precinct's operations. At its annual meeting, the Precinct adopts a budget for the current year for the general fund. Except as reconciled below, the budget was adopted on a basis consistent with United States 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 Precinct 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:	
Per Exhibit D (budgetary basis)	\$ 419,937
Adjustment:	
Basis difference:	
GASB Statement No. 54:	
Interest income earned on eliminated capital reserve fund	9
Per Exhibit C-3 (GAAP basis)	\$ 419,946
Expenditures and other financing uses:	
Per Exhibit D (budgetary basis)	\$ 379,649
Adjustment:	
Basis differences:	
Encumbrances, beginning	29,610
Encumbrances, ending	(25,369)
GASB Statement No. 54:	
To eliminate transfers between the blended general and capital reserve fund	(20,000)
Per Exhibit C-3 (GAAP basis)	\$ 363,891

#### DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Precinct's deposits are covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC). The FDIC currently insures the first \$250,000 of the Precincts deposits at each financial institution, per case custodian. As of year-end, the carrying amount of the Precinct's deposits was \$84,796 and the bank balance totaled \$96,397.

#### NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables of \$61,212 at December 31, 2014, consist of the expendable trust funds held by the Town of Ossipee Trustees of Trust Funds in the amount of \$60,020 and \$1,192 from the United States Treasury for a refund of overpaid payroll taxes.

#### NOTE 5 – PREPAID ITEMS

Prepaid items of \$31,313 at December 31, 2014 consisted of a debt payment due to Zion National Bank for January 2015. Of this amount, \$24,720 represents the principal portion of the payment and \$6,593 the interest portion. As noted in Note 7 the principal portion has been used to reduce the current portion of the bond payable reported in the governmental activities (Exhibit A).

#### **NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance,			Balance,
	beginning	Additions	Deductions	ending
At cost:				
Not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 96,440	\$ -	\$ (96,440)	\$ -
Being depreciated:				
Land improvements	14,966	-	-	14,966
Buildings and building improvements	517,020	131,798	-	648,818
Vehicles	920,729	-	-	920,729
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,452,715	131,798	_	1,584,513
Total all capital assets	1,549,155	131,798	(96,440)	1,584,513
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(50)	(599)	-	(649)
Buildings and building improvements	(105,240)	(11,658)	-	(116,898)
Vehicles	(521,543)	(77,703)	<u>-</u>	(599,246)
Total accumulated depreciation	(626,833)	(89,960)		(716,793)
Net book value, capital assets being depreciated	825,882	41,838		867,720
Net book value, all capital assets	\$ 922,322	\$ 41,838	\$ (96,440)	\$ 867,720

Depreciation expense of \$89,960 was charged to the public safety function of the Precinct.

#### NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

Balance			
January 1,		Balance	
2014		December 31,	Due Within
(as restated)	Reductions	2014	One Year
\$ 246,000	\$ (59,720)	\$ 186,280	\$ 10,280 *
33,651	(33,651)	-	_
\$ 279,651	\$ (93,371)	\$ 186,280	\$ 10,280
	January 1, 2014 (as restated) \$ 246,000 33,651	January 1, 2014 (as restated) Reductions \$ 246,000 \$ (59,720) 33,651 (33,651)	January 1,       Balance         2014       December 31,         (as restated)       Reductions       2014         \$ 246,000       \$ (59,720)       \$ 186,280         33,651       (33,651)       -

The long-term bond is comprised of the following:

					Outstanding at			
	Original	Issue	Maturity	Interest	Dec	ember 31,	Current	
	Amount	Date	Date	Rate %		2014	Portion	
General obligation bond payable:								
Jewell Hill Fire Station	\$ 373,000	2009	2019	5.96	\$	186,280	\$ 10,280	

<sup>\*</sup>A prepayment on the principal portion of the debt was made in December 2014 of \$24,720 which reduces the current portion of the long-term debt owed in the governmental activities (Exhibit A) at year-end.

#### WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The annual requirements to amortize the general obligation bond outstanding as of December 31, 2014, including interest payments, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending					
December 31,	P	rincipal	I	nterest	Total
2015	\$	10,280	\$	13,186	\$ 23,466
2016		42,000		11,070	53,070
2017		42,000		8,678	50,678
2018		45,000		6,065	51,065
2019		47,000		3,158	50,158
Totals	\$	186,280	\$	42,157	\$ 228,437

All debt is general obligation debt of the Precinct, which is backed by its full faith and credit, and will be repaid from general governmental revenues.

#### **NOTE 8 – ENCUMBRANCES**

Encumbrances outstanding at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

General fund:	
General government buildings	\$ 2,200
Public safety	2,905
Capital outlay	20,264
Total encumbrances	\$ 25,369

#### NOTE 9 – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION

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

Net investment in capital assets:	
Net property, buildings, and equipment	\$ 867,720
Less:	
General obligation bonds payable	(186,280)
Total net investment in capital assets	681,440
Unrestricted	136,623
Total net position	\$ 818,063
Total net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	681,440 136,623

None of the net assets are restricted by enabling legislation.

#### NOTE 10 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

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

Committed:	
Major fund:	
General:	
Expendable trust	\$ 60,020
Assigned:	
Major fund:	
General:	
Encumbrances	25,369
Unassigned:	
General fund	81,471
Total governmental fund balances	\$ 166,860

#### WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### NOTE 11 - 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
			Fund		und Fund	
	Government-wide		(GA	AAP Basis)	(Budg	getary Basis)
	Statements			hibit C-3	E	xhibit D
To recognize a refund of an early debt payment in prior year	\$	24,719	\$	24,719	\$	24,719
To adjust the debt payable to actual due to prepayment of debt		(20,000)		-		-
Net position/fund balance, as previously reported		742,347		86,086		16,464
Net position/fund balance, as restated	\$	747,066	\$	110,805	\$	41,183
					-	$\overline{}_N$

#### OTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Precinct 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 Precinct was a member of the Local Government Center Property-Liability Trust, LLC Worker's Compensation Programs. This entity is considered a public entity risk pools, currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for its members.

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 December 31, 2014, to be recorded as an insurance expenditure totaled \$14,352. There were no unpaid contributions for the year ended December 31, 2014.

#### NOTE 13 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following GASB pronouncement was implemented by the Precinct for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, which did not impact these financial statements:

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.

#### NOTE 14 – 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. Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 3, 2016, the date the December 31, 2014 financial statements were available to be issued, and no events occurred that require recognition or disclosure.



#### SCHEDULE 1 WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Major General Fund

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

	Estimated	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Taxes:			
Precinct assessment	\$ 419,006	\$ 419,006	\$ -
Miscellaneous:			
Interest on investments	100	45	(55)
Other	3,414	886	(2,528)
Total from miscellaneous	3,514	931	(2,583)
Total revenues	\$ 422,520	\$ 419,937	\$ (2,583)

#### SCHEDULE 2 WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### Major General Fund

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

	fro	Encumbered from Prior  Year Appropriations Expenditures		Encumbered to Subsequent Year		Variance Positive (Negative)			
Current:									
General government:									
Executive	\$	-	\$	14,400	\$ 14,193	\$	-	\$	207
Financial administration		-		6,000	6,500		-		(500)
Legal		-		1,000	-		-		1,000
General government buildings		-		46,720	38,542		2,200		5,978
Insurance, not otherwise allocated		-		19,100	20,362		-		(1,262)
Total general government		_		87,220	 79,597		2,200		5,423
Public safety:									
Fire		29,610		205,700	 168,471		2,905		63,934
Highways and streets:									
Street lighting		_		600	 518		-		82
Debt service:									
Principal of long-term debt		-		35,000	35,000		-		-
Interest on long-term debt		-		16,000	15,007		-		993
Leases		_		28,000	30,699		-		(2,699)
Total debt service		_		79,000	80,706		_		(1,706)
Capital outlay		-		30,000	 34,599		20,264		(24,863)
Other financing uses:									
Transfers out		_		20,000	 20,000		_		_
Total appropriations, expenditures, other financing uses, and encumbrances		29,610	\$	422,520	\$ 383,890	\$	25,369	\$	42,871

#### SCHEDULE 3 WEST OSSIPEE FIRE PRECINCT

#### 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 11)		\$ 41,183
2014 Budget summary:		
Revenue shortfall (Schedule 1)	\$ (2,583)	
Unexpended balance of appropriations (Schedule 2)	42,871	
2014 Budget surplus		40,288
Unassigned fund balance, ending (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis, Exhibit D)		\$ 81,471



# PLODZIK & SANDERSON

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

To the Members of the Board of Commissioners West Ossipee Fire Precinct Ossipee, New Hampshire

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of West Ossipee Fire Precinct 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 West Ossipee Fire Precinct's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of West Ossipee Fire Precinct's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of West Ossipee Fire Precinct'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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness and another deficiency that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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 a 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 consider the following deficiency in internal control to be a material weakness:

#### **Account Reconciliations**

As noted in the prior year, our audit procedures revealed that there is no systematic method for ensuring that timely and complete monthly reconciliation and closing procedures take place. This leads to a number of balance sheet accounts being out of balance, which renders the accounting information less useful in making well informed business decisions. This lack of reconciliation could ultimately cause significant errors and irregularities in the financial records to exist and continue without notice.

At the completion of fieldwork the Secretary posted all the audit adjustments, so that the 2015 financial records were started correctly. We recommend the establishment of a system of consistent monthly reconciliations and closing procedures, which are performed by the Secretary and then reviewed by the Board of Commissioners.

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 deficiency in internal control to be a significant deficiency:

#### **Purchase Orders**

The Precinct is not in compliance with its current purchase order policy, which states that purchase orders are required for all purchases. During our testing of internal controls over purchase orders, we noted there were 5 of 37 items tested where the purchase order was not dated and we were unable to determine if the purchase order was obtained prior to the goods and/or services being received.

#### West Ossipee Fire Precinct Independent Auditor's Communication of Significant Deficiency and Material Weakness

In order to reduce the possibility of unauthorized purchases, and to retain control over purchase orders, we recommend that employees should be reminded that purchase orders need to be properly completed, including dating of the purchase order to allow for the purchase order process to be more effective and efficient.

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

Pladzik & Sanderson Professional Association

February 3, 2016