

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Town of Hanover, New Hampshire

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Additional Offices:

Nashua, NH
Andover, MA
Greenfield, MA
Ellsworth, ME

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen and Town Manager
Town of Hanover, New Hampshire

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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

The Town's 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Funding Progress, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, and the Schedule of Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2015 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson Heath

October 23, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Hanover, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Hanover for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of our finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, health and human services and culture and recreation. The business-type activities include water and water reclamation activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water and water reclamation operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and water reclamation operations, both of which are considered to be major funds.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$33,962,754 (i.e., net position), a change of \$964,525 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,088,179, a change of \$435,202 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,447,200, a change of \$440,470 in comparison to the prior year.
- Bonds payable at the close of the current fiscal year was \$16,617,942, a change of \$(1,299,026) in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current fiscal year.

	<u>NET POSITION</u>					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 28,092,740	\$ 26,548,721	\$ 2,899,724	\$ 2,743,716	\$ 30,992,464	\$ 29,292,437
Deferred outflows	1,087,676	-	75,738	-	1,163,414	-
Capital assets	34,554,585	34,304,543	27,247,869	28,268,595	61,802,454	62,573,138
Total assets	63,735,001	60,853,264	30,223,331	31,012,311	93,958,332	91,865,575
Current liabilities	17,488,694	16,179,972	1,708,597	1,570,830	19,197,291	17,750,802
Noncurrent liabilities	20,205,950	7,345,213	13,284,700	13,436,227	33,490,650	20,781,440
Deferred inflows	7,151,389	5,082,933	156,248	-	7,307,637	5,082,933
Total liabilities	44,846,033	28,608,118	15,149,545	15,007,057	59,995,578	43,615,175
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	30,888,042	30,400,909	13,976,184	13,872,887	44,864,226	44,273,796
Restricted	2,151,231	2,135,517	-	-	2,151,231	2,135,517
Unrestricted	(14,150,305)	(291,280)	1,097,602	2,132,367	(13,052,703)	1,841,087
Total net position	\$ 18,888,968	\$ 32,245,146	\$ 15,073,786	\$ 16,005,254	\$ 33,962,754	\$ 48,250,400

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 4,578,960	\$ 4,212,432	\$ 4,429,785	\$ 4,212,831	\$ 9,008,745	\$ 8,425,263
Operating grants and contributions	259,408	335,783	123,228	139,343	382,636	475,126
Capital grants and contributions	289,144	358,681	-	-	289,144	358,681
General revenues:						
Property taxes	11,728,750	11,408,133	-	-	11,728,750	11,408,133
Motor vehicle permit fees	1,405,499	1,323,304	-	-	1,405,499	1,323,304
Penalties and interest on taxes	246,545	283,924	-	-	246,545	283,924
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	793,897	746,784	7,861	7,861	801,758	754,645
Investment income	19,667	66,959	97	279	19,764	67,238
Other	79,871	287,522	13,227	17,419	93,098	304,941
Total revenues	<u>19,401,741</u>	<u>19,023,522</u>	<u>4,574,198</u>	<u>4,377,733</u>	<u>23,975,939</u>	<u>23,401,255</u>
Expenses:						
General government	5,067,084	4,778,919	-	-	5,067,084	4,778,919
Public safety	7,773,508	7,528,845	-	-	7,773,508	7,528,845
Highway and streets	3,203,480	2,979,890	-	-	3,203,480	2,979,890
Sanitation	353,212	315,344	-	-	353,212	315,344
Health and human services	318,615	315,083	-	-	318,615	315,083
Culture and recreation	1,918,024	2,262,585	-	-	1,918,024	2,262,585
Interest on long-term debt	184,180	140,256	-	-	184,180	140,256
Water	-	-	1,705,194	1,913,029	1,705,194	1,913,029
Water reclamation	-	-	2,807,556	2,735,417	2,807,556	2,735,417
Total expenses	<u>18,818,103</u>	<u>18,320,922</u>	<u>4,512,750</u>	<u>4,648,446</u>	<u>23,330,853</u>	<u>22,969,368</u>
Change in net position before permanent fund contributions	583,638	702,600	61,448	(270,713)	645,086	431,887
Permanent fund contributions	<u>319,439</u>	<u>26,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,439</u>	<u>26,250</u>
Change in net position	903,077	728,850	61,448	(270,713)	964,525	458,137
Net position - beginning of year, as restated *	<u>17,985,891</u>	<u>31,516,296</u>	<u>15,012,338</u>	<u>16,275,967</u>	<u>32,998,229</u>	<u>47,792,263</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 18,888,968</u>	<u>\$ 32,245,146</u>	<u>\$ 15,073,786</u>	<u>\$ 16,005,254</u>	<u>\$ 33,962,754</u>	<u>\$ 48,250,400</u>

* Beginning net position has been restated for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The Town's basic financial statements now recognize the net pension liability and expense for the Town's applicable portion of the New Hampshire Retirement System's actuarially accrued liability.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$33,962,754, a change of \$964,525 from the prior year.

The largest portion of net position, \$44,864,226, reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to

repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position, \$2,151,231, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$903,077. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ 427,693
Fire fund activity	(50,902)
Parking fund activity	31,425
Nonmajor fund activity	26,986
Depreciation, which is not budgeted or funded, over principal maturities, a budgeted expense	(1,985,565)
Capital asset additions, net of disposals	2,570,607
Other	<u>(117,167)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 903,077</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$61,448. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Water operations	\$ 324,579
Water reclamation operations	<u>(263,131)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 61,448</u>

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,088,179, a change of \$435,202 in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations	\$	427,693
Fire fund activity		(50,902)
Parking fund activity		31,425
Nonmajor fund activity		<u>26,986</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>435,202</u></u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,447,200, while total fund balance was \$3,593,906. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/15</u>	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% of Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance	\$ 1,447,200	\$ 1,006,730	\$ 440,470	11.4%
Total fund balance	\$ 3,593,906	\$ 3,166,213	\$ 427,693	28.2%

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$427,693 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenues in excess of budget	\$	261,150
Expenditures less than budget		107,380
Expenditures of prior year encumbrance over current year encumbrance		(172,230)
Change in capital reserves		456,097
Use of fund balance as a funding source		(185,000)
Excess of tax collections as compared to budget		(74,602)
Other		<u>34,898</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>427,693</u></u>

Included in the total general fund balance are the Town's capital reserve accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/15</u>	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>Change</u>
Capital reserves	\$ <u>1,607,558</u>	\$ <u>1,151,461</u>	\$ <u>456,097</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>1,607,558</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,151,461</u></u>	\$ <u><u>456,097</u></u>

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$1,097,602.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no differences between the original budget and the final budget.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year end amounted to \$61,802,454 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$(770,684) from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, and machinery and equipment.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Governmental Activities:

SHIM Overlay Paving Program	\$ 796,908
Transit Mobility Hub	\$ 266,007
Parking Meters	\$ 169,933
Sidewalk Tractor Holder	\$ 158,445
Sidewalk Tractor	\$ 131,705
Howe Library Roof Replacement	\$ 106,750

Business-type Activities:

Wastewater Plant Re-roofing	\$ 157,800
Wastewater Pneumatic HVAC System	\$ 70,519
Sewer Line Sliplining	\$ 60,729
2015 Ford F350	\$ 54,750

Additional information on capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$16,617,942, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Hanover's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Director of Administrative Services
Town of Hanover
P.O. Box 483
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
(603) 640-3203

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 22,973,952	\$ 882,630	\$ 23,856,582
Investments	172,789	-	172,789
Restricted cash	1,673,294	-	1,673,294
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	2,904,972	-	2,904,972
User fees	35,337	510,040	545,377
Intergovernmental	-	378,378	378,378
Other assets	127,454	1,128,676	1,256,130
Noncurrent:			
Property taxes	204,942	-	204,942
Capital Assets:			
Land and construction in progress	4,861,095	390,582	5,251,677
Other assets, net of accumulated depreciation	29,693,490	26,857,287	56,550,777
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,087,676</u>	<u>75,738</u>	<u>1,163,414</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	63,735,001	30,223,331	93,958,332
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable	1,124,382	77,837	1,202,219
Accrued liabilities	160,156	392,937	553,093
Internal balances	(108,611)	142,734	34,123
Due to other governments	15,729,581	-	15,729,581
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	245,000	1,007,390	1,252,390
Notes payable	100,000	-	100,000
Other liabilities	238,186	87,699	325,885
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	3,620,000	11,745,552	15,365,552
Notes payable, net of current portion	800,000	-	800,000
OPEB liability	1,399,429	101,561	1,500,990
Net pension liability	12,746,583	887,584	13,634,167
Other liabilities, net of current portion	1,639,938	550,003	2,189,941
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>7,151,389</u>	<u>156,248</u>	<u>7,307,637</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	44,846,033	15,149,545	59,995,578
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	30,888,042	13,976,184	44,864,226
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	1,721,742	-	1,721,742
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	274,416	-	274,416
Expendable	155,073	-	155,073
Unrestricted	<u>(14,150,305)</u>	<u>1,097,602</u>	<u>(13,052,703)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>18,888,968</u>	\$ <u>15,073,786</u>	\$ <u>33,962,754</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 5,067,084	\$ 677,390	\$ 179,067	\$ -	\$ (4,210,627)	\$ -	\$ (4,210,627)
Public safety	7,773,508	3,220,408	55,730	-	(4,497,370)	-	(4,497,370)
Highway and streets	3,203,480	4,432	19,711	289,144	(2,890,193)	-	(2,890,193)
Sanitation	353,212	10,105	-	-	(343,107)	-	(343,107)
Health and human services	318,615	4,505	500	-	(313,610)	-	(313,610)
Culture and recreation	1,918,024	662,120	4,400	-	(1,251,504)	-	(1,251,504)
Interest	184,180	-	-	-	(184,180)	-	(184,180)
Total Governmental Activities	18,818,103	4,578,960	259,408	289,144	(13,690,591)	-	(13,690,591)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water operations	1,705,194	2,008,884	-	-	-	303,690	303,690
Water reclamation operations	2,807,556	2,420,901	123,228	-	-	(263,427)	(263,427)
Total Business-Type Activities	4,512,750	4,429,785	123,228	-	-	40,263	40,263
Total	\$ 23,330,853	\$ 9,008,745	\$ 382,636	\$ 289,144	(13,690,591)	40,263	(13,650,328)
General Revenues and Permanent Fund Contributions:							
Property taxes					11,728,750	-	11,728,750
Motor vehicle permit fees					1,405,499	-	1,405,499
Penalties, interest, and other taxes					246,545	-	246,545
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					793,897	7,861	801,758
Investment income					19,667	97	19,764
Miscellaneous					79,871	13,227	93,098
Permanent fund contributions					319,439	-	319,439
Total general revenues and contributions					14,593,668	21,185	14,614,853
Change in Net Position					903,077	61,448	964,525
Net Position:							
Beginning of year, as restated					17,985,891	15,012,338	32,998,229
End of year					\$ 18,888,968	\$ 15,073,786	\$ 33,962,754

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>General</u>	<u>Fire Fund</u>	<u>Parking Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 22,236,212	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 737,740	\$ 22,973,952
Investments	-	-	-	172,789	172,789
Restricted cash	1,673,294	-	-	-	1,673,294
Receivables:					
Property taxes	3,136,912	-	-	-	3,136,912
User fees	25,582	3,200	604	5,951	35,337
Due from other funds	3,844,401	2,172,513	847,306	1,637,070	8,501,290
Other assets	54,254	-	-	-	54,254
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>30,970,655</u>	\$ <u>2,175,713</u>	\$ <u>847,910</u>	\$ <u>2,553,550</u>	\$ <u>36,547,828</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 973,242	\$ 103,224	\$ 7,220	\$ 40,696	\$ 1,124,382
Accrued liabilities	73,516	-	-	-	73,516
Due to other governments	15,062,303	-	-	-	15,062,303
Tax refunds payable	185,679	-	-	-	185,679
Due to other funds	5,524,142	1,589,158	11,110	1,268,269	8,392,679
Deposits held in custody	-	-	-	4,368	4,368
Other liabilities	473,566	-	-	3,665	477,231
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,292,448	1,692,382	18,330	1,316,998	25,320,158
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	5,084,301	-	53,190	2,000	5,139,491
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	30,307	-	-	334,552	364,859
Restricted	-	483,331	776,390	724,329	1,984,050
Committed	1,921,558	-	-	287,033	2,208,591
Assigned	194,841	-	-	-	194,841
Unassigned	1,447,200	-	-	(111,362)	1,335,838
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>3,593,906</u>	<u>483,331</u>	<u>776,390</u>	<u>1,234,552</u>	<u>6,088,179</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>30,970,655</u>	\$ <u>2,175,713</u>	\$ <u>847,910</u>	\$ <u>2,553,550</u>	\$ <u>36,547,828</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 6,088,179
• Investment in Trescott Company is not a financial resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	73,200
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	34,554,585
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	204,986
• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(86,640)
• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(21,945,342)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 18,888,968</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>General</u>	<u>Fire Fund</u>	<u>Parking Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 8,750,764	\$ 2,833,996	\$ 90,135	\$ 52,197	\$ 11,727,092
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	221,793	24,752	-	-	246,545
Charges for services	1,337,864	105,866	1,760,762	956,723	4,161,215
Intergovernmental	824,653	49,585	-	468,211	1,342,449
Licenses and permits	1,823,244	-	-	-	1,823,244
Investment income	26,404	-	-	(6,737)	19,667
Miscellaneous	66,917	-	-	12,893	79,810
Contributions	<u>32,625</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>286,814</u>	<u>319,500</u>
Total Revenues	13,084,264	3,014,260	1,850,897	1,770,101	19,719,522
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	4,699,409	-	-	349,845	5,049,254
Public safety	2,253,897	2,936,138	1,476,522	1,220,161	7,886,718
Highway and streets	3,193,127	-	-	-	3,193,127
Sanitation	163,827	-	-	188,079	351,906
Health and human services	318,615	-	-	-	318,615
Culture and recreation	1,891,703	-	-	44,130	1,935,833
Conservation	5,570	-	-	17,762	23,332
Debt service	<u>203,839</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>321,696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>525,535</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>12,729,987</u>	<u>2,936,138</u>	<u>1,798,218</u>	<u>1,819,977</u>	<u>19,284,320</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	354,277	78,122	52,679	(49,876)	435,202
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	178,970	2,645	30,001	164,607	376,223
Transfers out	<u>(105,554)</u>	<u>(131,669)</u>	<u>(51,255)</u>	<u>(87,745)</u>	<u>(376,223)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>73,416</u>	<u>(129,024)</u>	<u>(21,254)</u>	<u>76,862</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in fund balance	427,693	(50,902)	31,425	26,986	435,202
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	<u>3,166,213</u>	<u>534,233</u>	<u>744,965</u>	<u>1,207,566</u>	<u>5,652,977</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 3,593,906</u>	<u>\$ 483,331</u>	<u>\$ 776,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,552</u>	<u>\$ 6,088,179</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 435,202								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Capital outlay purchases, net of disposals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,570,607</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(2,320,565)</td> </tr> </table> 		Capital outlay purchases, net of disposals	2,570,607	Depreciation	(2,320,565)				
Capital outlay purchases, net of disposals	2,570,607								
Depreciation	(2,320,565)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., property taxes, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. <table> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,658</td> </tr> </table> 			1,658						
	1,658								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position: <table> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Repayments of debt on bonds payable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">235,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Repayments of debt on notes payable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Repayments of debt on capital leases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">55,427</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Issuance of capital leases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(33,260)</td> </tr> </table> 		Repayments of debt on bonds payable	235,000	Repayments of debt on notes payable	100,000	Repayments of debt on capital leases	55,427	Issuance of capital leases	(33,260)
Repayments of debt on bonds payable	235,000								
Repayments of debt on notes payable	100,000								
Repayments of debt on capital leases	55,427								
Issuance of capital leases	(33,260)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due. <table> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,354</td> </tr> </table> 			6,354						
	6,354								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(147,346)</u></td> </tr> </table> 			<u>(147,346)</u>						
	<u>(147,346)</u>								
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>903,077</u>								

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget		
Revenues and Other Sources:				
Taxes	\$ 8,825,366	\$ 8,825,366	\$ 8,825,366	\$ -
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	196,062	196,062	221,793	25,731
Charges for services	1,418,227	1,418,227	1,337,864	(80,363)
Intergovernmental	793,000	793,000	824,653	31,653
Licenses and permits	1,516,659	1,516,659	1,823,244	306,585
Investment income	35,000	35,000	26,253	(8,747)
Miscellaneous	73,205	73,205	66,917	(6,288)
Contributions	16,500	16,500	32,625	16,125
Transfers in	486,864	486,864	463,318	(23,546)
Use of fund balance	185,000	185,000	185,000	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	13,545,883	13,545,883	13,807,033	261,150
Expenditures and Other Uses:				
General government	4,960,284	4,960,284	4,720,852	239,432
Public safety	2,128,251	2,128,251	2,164,952	(36,701)
Highway and streets	3,097,528	3,097,528	3,109,996	(12,468)
Sanitation	165,117	165,117	163,827	1,290
Health and human services	244,842	244,842	228,777	16,065
Welfare	89,485	89,485	89,838	(353)
Culture and recreation	1,899,338	1,899,338	1,905,004	(5,666)
Conservation	8,200	8,200	5,571	2,629
Redevelopment and housing	1,500	1,500	-	1,500
Debt service	203,838	203,838	203,838	-
Transfers out	747,500	747,500	845,848	(98,348)
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	13,545,883	13,545,883	13,438,503	107,380
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368,530	\$ 368,530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Water	
	Fund	Reclamation	Total
		Fund	
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 142,040	\$ 740,590	\$ 882,630
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	357,840	152,200	510,040
Intergovernmental receivables	-	378,378	378,378
Due from other funds	1,638,165	2,442,125	4,080,290
Other assets	785,371	343,305	1,128,676
Total current assets	2,923,416	4,056,598	6,980,014
Noncurrent:			
Capital Assets:			
Land and construction in progress	150,873	239,709	390,582
Other assets, net of accumulated depreciation	10,729,650	16,127,637	26,857,287
Total noncurrent assets	10,880,523	16,367,346	27,247,869
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	44,908	30,830	75,738
TOTAL ASSETS	13,848,847	20,454,774	34,303,621
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable	37,141	40,696	77,837
Accrued liabilities	238,397	154,540	392,937
Due to other funds	2,663,846	1,559,178	4,223,024
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	559,197	448,193	1,007,390
Other liabilities	72,981	14,718	87,699
Total current liabilities	3,571,562	2,217,325	5,788,887
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	5,767,121	5,978,431	11,745,552
OPEB liability	56,049	45,512	101,561
Net pension liability	526,279	361,305	887,584
Other liabilities, net of current portion	496,984	53,019	550,003
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,846,433	6,438,267	13,284,700
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	92,645	63,603	156,248
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,510,640	8,719,195	19,229,835
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	4,056,789	9,919,395	13,976,184
Unrestricted	(718,582)	1,816,184	1,097,602
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 3,338,207	\$ 11,735,579	\$ 15,073,786

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Water Reclamation Fund	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 2,008,884	\$ 2,420,901	\$ 4,429,785
Other	<u>13,013</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>13,227</u>
Total Operating Revenues	2,021,897	2,421,115	4,443,012
Operating Expenses:			
Operating expenses	1,097,331	1,493,702	2,591,033
Depreciation	<u>364,970</u>	<u>1,127,287</u>	<u>1,492,257</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,462,301</u>	<u>2,620,989</u>	<u>4,083,290</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	559,596	(199,874)	359,722
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Intergovernmental revenue	7,861	123,228	131,089
Investment income	15	82	97
Interest expense	<u>(242,893)</u>	<u>(186,567)</u>	<u>(429,460)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(235,017)</u>	<u>(63,257)</u>	<u>(298,274)</u>
Change in Net Position	324,579	(263,131)	61,448
Net Position at Beginning of Year, as restated	<u>3,013,628</u>	<u>11,998,710</u>	<u>15,012,338</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 3,338,207</u>	<u>\$ 11,735,579</u>	<u>\$ 15,073,786</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Water Reclamation Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,797,268	\$ 2,409,708	\$ 4,206,976
Payments to vendors and employees	(1,109,635)	(1,469,994)	(2,579,629)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	687,633	939,714	1,627,347
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Interfund lending	345,240	(136,353)	208,887
Net Cash (Used For) Noncapital Financing Activities	345,240	(136,353)	208,887
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets, net of disposals	(115,605)	(355,926)	(471,531)
Principal payments on bonds and leases	(687,536)	(448,987)	(1,136,523)
Interest expense	(242,893)	(197,428)	(440,321)
Intergovernmental revenue	7,861	152,334	160,195
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,038,173)	(850,007)	(1,888,180)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Investment income	15	82	97
Net Cash (Used For) Investing Activities	15	82	97
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(5,285)	(46,564)	(51,849)
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	147,325	787,154	934,479
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	\$ 142,040	\$ 740,590	\$ 882,630
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 559,596	\$ (199,874)	\$ 359,722
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation	364,970	1,127,287	1,492,257
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
User fees	(225,556)	(11,407)	(236,963)
Accounts payable	(13,399)	6,234	(7,165)
Compensated absences	3,446	11,437	14,883
OPEB liability	13,294	16,141	29,435
Net pension liability	(14,718)	(10,104)	(24,822)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ 687,633	\$ 939,714	\$ 1,627,347

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ -	\$ 140,084
Investments	76,024	1,457,767
Due from other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>34,123</u>
Total Assets	76,024	1,631,974
 <u>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</u>		
Due to other governments	-	1,556,476
Other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>75,498</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,631,974</u>
 <u>NET POSITION</u>		
Total net position held in trust	\$ <u><u>76,024</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:	
Miscellaneous revenue	\$ 2,581
Contributions	<u>1,391</u>
Total additions	3,972
Deductions:	
Other	<u>8,930</u>
Total deductions	<u>8,930</u>
Net increase (decrease)	(4,958)
Net position:	
Beginning of year	<u>80,982</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$ 76,024</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2015, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide 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 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 or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund Financial Statements

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 major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a 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. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Fund Financial 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 Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. 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.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *Fire Fund* accounts for the activities associated with the Town's fire department operations and is primarily funded through taxation.
- The *Parking Fund* accounts for the activities associated with the Town's parking department operations and is primarily funded through meter and permit fees and parking fines.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating 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 to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *Water Fund* accounts for services relating to water activities.
- The *Water Reclamation Fund* accounts for services relating to waste water activities.

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the pension trust fund or permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the General Fund. Certain special revenue and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment 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 short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guar-

anteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments for the Trust Funds consist of mutual funds. Investments are carried at market value.

F. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “due from/to other funds” (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans).

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for enterprise funds only) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Land and Building improvements	12 - 20
Infrastructure	10 - 50
Vehicles	5
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5 - 15
Computer equipment	4 - 20

H. Compensated Absences

It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in gov-

ernmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance”. Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position”.

Fund Balance - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities/deferred inflows. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods.

The Town’s fund balance classification policies and procedures are as follows:

- 1) Nonspendable funds are either unspendable in the current form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or can never be spent (i.e., perpetual care).
- 2) Restricted funds are used solely for the purpose in which the fund was established. In the case of special revenue funds, these funds are created by statute or otherwise have external constraints on how the funds can be expended.
- 3) Committed funds are reported and expended as a result of motions passed by the highest decision making authority in the government (i.e., the Town Meeting).
- 4) Assigned funds are used for specific purposes as established by management. These funds, which include encumbrances, have been assigned for specific goods and services ordered but not yet paid for. This account also includes fund balance voted to be used in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 5) Unassigned funds are available to be spent in future periods.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

2. **Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability**

A. Budgetary Information

The Town's budget is originally prepared by the Town Manager with the cooperation of the various department heads. It is then submitted to the Budget Committee, in accordance with the Municipal Budget Law. The Town Manager then presents the proposed budget to the Selectmen and the advisory Finance Committee.

After reviewing the budget, the Selectmen hold a series of public hearings for discussion.

The final version of the budget is then submitted for approval at the annual Town Meeting. The approved budget is subsequently reported to the State of New Hampshire on the statement of appropriation form in order to establish the current property tax rate.

The Selectmen cannot increase the total of the approved budget; however, they have the power to reclassify its components when necessary. Formal budgetary reporting and integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

B. Budgetary Basis

The General Fund final appropriation appearing on the “Budget and Actual” page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general fund is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	Revenues and Other <u>Financing Sources</u>	Expenditures and Other <u>Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 13,084,264	\$ 12,729,987
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>178,970</u>	<u>105,554</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	13,263,234	12,835,541
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	74,602	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(367,071)
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	194,841
Recognize use of fund balance as funding source	185,000	-
To eliminate capital reserve activity	284,197	740,294
To record other GAAP timing differences	<u>-</u>	<u>34,898</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 13,807,033</u>	<u>\$ 13,438,503</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds reflected deficit balances as of June 30, 2015:

<u>Nonmajor Deficit Fund Balances</u>	
Capital Project Fund:	
10 Greensboro Site Work	\$ <u>(21,843)</u>
Total Capital Project Fund	(21,843)
Special Revenue Funds	
Ambulance Fund	<u>(89,519)</u>
Total Special Revenue Fund	<u>(89,519)</u>
Nonmajor Deficit Fund Balances	\$ <u>(111,362)</u>
<u>Proprietary Deficit Fund Balances</u>	
Water Fund	\$ (718,582)

3. **Cash and Short-Term Investments**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

Pursuant to NH Statute, “the treasurer shall insure that prior to acceptance of any moneys for deposit or investment, including repurchase agreements, the federally insured bank shall 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.” The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2015, \$58,369 of the Town’s balance of \$20,592,457 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized. This amount represents the cash portion of investment accounts in the custody of the Trustees of Trust Funds.

4. **Investments**

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law employs the prudent

person rule whereby investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

Presented below is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment of the Town:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>		
				<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Aa</u>	<u>Not Rated</u>
Mutual funds	\$ <u>1,706,580</u>	N/A	\$ <u>1,706,580</u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total investments	\$ <u>1,706,580</u>		\$ <u>1,706,580</u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have policies for custodial credit risk.

The Town's investments are subject to custodial credit risk exposure because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and/or held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The Town manages this custodial credit risk with SIPC and excess SIPC.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Although the Town has an investment policy, it does not address foreign currency risk.

5. Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents capital reserve funds held by the trustees of trust funds as of June 30, 2015.

6. Taxes Receivable

The Town bills property taxes semi-annually, in May and November. Property tax revenues are recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes have been

levied. Property taxes are due on July 1 and December 1. Delinquent accounts are charged 12% interest. In March of the next year, a lien is recorded on delinquent property at the Registry of Deeds. The Town purchases all the delinquent accounts by paying the delinquent balance, recording costs and accrued interest. The accounts that are liened by the Town will be reclassified from property taxes receivable to unredeemed tax liens receivable. After this date, delinquent accounts will be charged interest at a rate of 18%. The Town annually budgets amounts (overlay for abatements) for property tax abatements and refunds.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2015 consist of the following:

Real Estate		
2015		\$ 2,904,928
Timber Tax		44
Unredeemed Taxes		
2014	\$ 138,799	
2013	78,737	
2012 and prior	<u>14,404</u>	
		<u>231,940</u>
Total		<u>\$ 3,136,912</u>

Taxes Collected for Others

The Town collects property taxes for the State of New Hampshire, the Dresden School District, the Hanover School District, and the County of Grafton. Payments to the other taxing units are normally made throughout the year. The ultimate responsibility for the collection of taxes rests with the Town.

7. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The receivables reported in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements reflect the following estimated allowances for doubtful accounts:

	<u>Governmental</u>
Property taxes	\$ 26,998

8. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2015.

9. Interfund Fund Receivables/Payables

Although self-balancing funds are maintained, most transactions flow through the general fund. In order to obtain accountability for each fund, interfund receivable and payable accounts must be utilized. The following is an analysis of the June 30, 2015 balances in interfund receivable and payable accounts:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due From Other Funds</u>	<u>Due To Other Funds</u>
General Fund	\$ 3,844,401	\$ 5,524,142
Fire Fund	2,172,513	1,589,158
Parking Fund	847,306	11,110
Non Major Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds	77,767	-
Capital Project Funds	1,559,178	1,268,269
Permanent Trust Funds	125	-
Business Type Activities:		
Enterprise Funds		
Water	1,638,165	2,663,846
Water Reclamation	2,442,125	1,559,178
Agency Funds	34,123	-
Total	<u>\$ 12,615,703</u>	<u>\$ 12,615,703</u>

10. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 13,315,929	\$ 467,298	\$ -	\$ 13,783,227
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	3,097,753	466,578	(379,909)	3,184,422
Vehicles	5,233,606	481,375	(57,248)	5,657,733
Infrastructure	<u>48,298,547</u>	<u>951,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,250,048</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	69,945,835	2,366,752	(437,157)	71,875,430
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(4,990,462)	(375,913)	-	(5,366,375)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(1,393,238)	(220,808)	323,797	(1,290,249)
Vehicles	(3,371,107)	(396,601)	57,248	(3,710,460)
Infrastructure	<u>(30,487,613)</u>	<u>(1,327,243)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,814,856)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(40,242,420)</u>	<u>(2,320,565)</u>	<u>381,045</u>	<u>(42,181,940)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	29,703,415	46,187	(56,112)	29,693,490
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	4,528,842	-	-	4,528,842
Construction in progress	<u>72,286</u>	<u>266,007</u>	<u>(6,040)</u>	<u>332,253</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>4,601,128</u>	<u>266,007</u>	<u>(6,040)</u>	<u>4,861,095</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 34,304,543</u>	<u>\$ 312,194</u>	<u>\$ (62,152)</u>	<u>\$ 34,554,585</u>
	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 13,010,684	\$ 228,319	\$ -	\$ 13,239,003
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	11,624,309	38,925	(800)	11,662,434
Vehicles	346,650	54,750	(29,138)	372,262
Infrastructure	<u>12,097,183</u>	<u>149,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,246,720</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	37,078,826	471,531	(29,938)	37,520,419
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(3,735,601)	(496,444)	-	(4,232,045)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(1,575,778)	(725,156)	800	(2,300,134)
Vehicles	(202,577)	(22,675)	29,138	(196,114)
Infrastructure	<u>(3,686,857)</u>	<u>(247,982)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,934,839)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,200,813)</u>	<u>(1,492,257)</u>	<u>29,938</u>	<u>(10,663,132)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	27,878,013	(1,020,726)	-	26,857,287
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	<u>390,582</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>390,582</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>390,582</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>390,582</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 28,268,595</u>	<u>\$ (1,020,726)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,247,869</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General government		\$ 91,708
Public safety		532,743
Highway and streets		1,619,774
Culture and recreation		<u>76,340</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities		<u>\$ 2,320,565</u>
Business-Type Activities:		
Water		\$ 364,970
Water reclamation		<u>1,127,287</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities		<u>\$ 1,492,257</u>

11. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net assets by the Town that is applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources have a positive effect on net position, similar to assets.

The following is a summary of deferred outflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2015:

	Entity-wide Basis		Fund Basis	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Proprietary Funds Water	Sewer
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ <u>1,087,676</u>	\$ <u>75,738</u>	\$ <u>44,908</u>	\$ <u>30,830</u>
Total	\$ <u>1,087,676</u>	\$ <u>75,738</u>	\$ <u>44,908</u>	\$ <u>30,830</u>

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities represent 2015 expenditures paid after June 30, 2015.

13. Due to Other Governments

This balance represents property taxes due to the Dresden School District, County of Grafton and funds held by the Trustees of Trust Funds for the Hanover School District.

14. Capital Lease Obligations

The Town is the lessee of certain equipment under capital and operating leases expiring in various years through 2025. Future minimum lease payments under the capital and operating leases consisted of the following as of June 30, 2015:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2016	\$ 58,844	\$ 8,181
2017	<u>9,686</u>	<u>584</u>
Total minimum lease payments	68,530	8,765
Less amounts representing interest	<u>1,797</u>	<u>-</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 66,733</u>	<u>\$ 8,765</u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>
2016	\$ 87,848
2017	78,609
2018	78,609
2019	78,639
2020	78,609
2021 -2025	<u>157,188</u>
Total minimum lease payments	559,502
Less amounts representing interest	<u>53,259</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 506,243</u>

15. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/15</u>
1999 Parking Facility	01/15/29	4.00-4.90%	\$ 3,265,000
2003 Community Center	01/15/23	4.25-4.90%	<u>600,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			<u>\$ 3,865,000</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/15</u>
2008 SRF Loan - Sewer	12/01/27	3.49%	\$ 1,926,569
Building Renovation - Water Treatment	07/15/15	3.60%	27,500
SRF Loan - Water	02/01/22	2.22%	1,826,342
SRF Loan - Water	10/01/27	3.35%	4,472,476
SRF Loan - Water Pollution	08/01/26	2.91%	741,681
SRF Loan - Water Pollution	07/01/27	2.55%	<u>3,758,374</u>
Total Business-Type Activities:			\$ <u><u>12,752,942</u></u>

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 245,000	\$ 186,124	\$ 431,124
2017	250,000	174,962	424,962
2018	260,000	163,274	423,274
2019	270,000	151,112	421,112
2020	280,000	131,083	411,083
2021 - 2025	1,400,000	490,197	1,890,197
2026 - 2030	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>145,284</u>	<u>1,305,284</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>3,865,000</u></u>	\$ <u><u>1,442,036</u></u>	\$ <u><u>5,307,036</u></u>

The following governmental funds have been designated as the sources to repay the governmental-type general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015:

General fund	\$ 600,000
Special revenue fund	<u>3,265,000</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>3,865,000</u></u>

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 1,007,390	\$ 413,816	\$ 1,421,206
2017	1,006,602	381,687	1,388,289
2018	1,034,193	348,928	1,383,121
2019	1,062,692	315,261	1,377,953
2020	1,092,128	280,653	1,372,781
2021 - 2025	4,971,853	887,003	5,858,856
2026 - 2030	<u>2,578,084</u>	<u>174,437</u>	<u>2,752,521</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,752,942</u>	<u>\$ 2,801,785</u>	<u>\$ 15,554,727</u>

C. Notes Payable

The Town issued a note with the Dresden School District as part of an option to have the first right of refusal over the Hanover High School Property. Notes payable outstanding is as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/15</u>
Dresden Hanover High Property Option	08/10/23	0.00%	\$ <u>900,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			\$ <u>900,000</u>

D. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	<u>Total Balance 7/1/14</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Total Balance 6/30/15</u>	<u>Less Current Portion</u>	<u>Equals Long-Term Portion 6/30/15</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 4,100,000	\$ -	\$ (235,000)	\$ 3,865,000	\$ (245,000)	\$ 3,620,000
Notes payable	1,000,000	-	(100,000)	900,000	(100,000)	800,000
OPEB liability	1,034,668	364,761	-	1,399,429	-	1,399,429
Net pension liability	15,360,945	-	(2,614,362)	12,746,583	-	12,746,583
Other:						
Accrued employee benefits	1,672,340	139,051	-	1,811,391	(181,139)	1,630,252
Capital lease payable	<u>88,900</u>	<u>33,260</u>	<u>(55,427)</u>	<u>66,733</u>	<u>(57,047)</u>	<u>9,686</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 23,256,853</u>	<u>\$ 537,072</u>	<u>\$ (3,004,789)</u>	<u>\$ 20,789,136</u>	<u>\$ (583,186)</u>	<u>\$ 20,205,950</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 13,816,968	\$ -	\$ (1,064,026)	\$ 12,752,942	\$ (1,007,390)	\$ 11,745,552
OPEB liability	72,126	29,435	-	101,561	-	101,561
Net pension liability	1,069,630	-	(182,046)	887,584	-	887,584
Other:						
Accrued employee benefits	116,576	14,883	-	131,459	(13,146)	118,313
Capital lease payable	<u>578,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72,497)</u>	<u>506,243</u>	<u>(74,553)</u>	<u>431,690</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 15,654,040</u>	<u>\$ 44,318</u>	<u>\$ (1,318,569)</u>	<u>\$ 14,379,789</u>	<u>\$ (1,095,089)</u>	<u>\$ 13,284,700</u>

16. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net assets by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities.

The following is a summary of deferred inflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2015:

	Entity-wide Basis		Governmental Funds			Fund Basis	
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental Funds			Proprietary Funds	
	Activities	Activities	General Fund	Parking	Nonmajor	Water	Sewer
Unavailable revenues	\$ 90,750	\$ -	\$ 35,560	\$ 53,190	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	-	-	231,984	-	-	-	-
Taxes collected in advance	4,816,757	-	4,816,757	-	-	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual pension investment earnings	1,630,936	113,567	-	-	-	67,338	46,229
Changes in proportion and differences between pension contributions and proportionate share of contributions	612,946	42,681	-	-	-	25,307	17,374
Total	\$ <u>7,151,389</u>	\$ <u>156,248</u>	\$ <u>5,084,301</u>	\$ <u>53,190</u>	\$ <u>2,000</u>	\$ <u>92,645</u>	\$ <u>63,603</u>

17. Restricted Net Position

The accompanying entity-wide financial statements report restricted net position when external constraints from grantors or contributors are placed on net position.

Permanent fund restricted net position is segregated between nonexpendable and expendable. The nonexpendable portion represents the original restricted principal contribution, and the expendable represents accumulated earnings which are available to be spent based on donor restrictions.

18. Governmental Funds - Balances

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town has implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2015:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance classification includes general fund reserves for prepaid expenditures and nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances funded by bond issuances, various special revenue funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting, capital reserve funds set aside by Town Meeting vote (now reported as part of the general fund per GASB 54), and various special revenue funds.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period.

Unassigned - Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2015:

	General Fund	Fire Fund	Parking Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Prepaid expenditures	\$ 30,307	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,307
Nonexpendable permanent funds	-	-	-	334,552	334,552
Total Nonexpendable	30,307	-	-	334,552	364,859
Restricted					
Special revenue funds	-	483,331	776,390	551,540	1,811,261
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	-	172,789	172,789
Total Restricted	-	483,331	776,390	724,329	1,984,050
Committed					
Capital reserve funds	1,607,558	-	-	-	1,607,558
Capital project funds	-	-	-	287,033	287,033
Reserved for expenditures	314,000	-	-	-	314,000
Total Committed	1,921,558	-	-	287,033	2,208,591
Assigned					
Encumbrances	194,841	-	-	-	194,841
Total Assigned	194,841	-	-	-	194,841
Unassigned					
General fund	1,447,200	-	-	-	1,447,200
Capital project fund - deficit	-	-	-	(21,843)	(21,843)
Ambulance fund - deficit	-	-	-	(89,519)	(89,519)
Total Unassigned	1,447,200	-	-	(111,362)	1,335,838
Total Fund Balance	\$ 3,593,906	\$ 483,331	\$ 776,390	\$ 1,234,552	\$ 6,088,179

19. General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance

The unassigned general fund balance reported on the balance sheet is stated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which differs in respect to how unassigned fund balance is reported in accordance with the budgetary basis for reporting for the State of New Hampshire for tax rate setting purposes. The major difference is the State of New Hampshire considers revenues in connection with property tax receivables to be available to liquidate liabilities when billed rather than received.

The following summarizes the specific differences between GAAP basis and budgetary basis of reporting the general fund unassigned fund balance:

GAAP basis	\$ 1,447,200
Unavailable revenue	171,273
LGC contribution holiday	154,698
Reserve for special purposes	(65,371)
Reserve for prepaids	30,307
Other GAAP adjustments	9,042
Tax Rate Setting balance	\$ <u>1,747,149</u>

20. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Legal Issues - There are several pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town's management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of such claims would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

21. Post-Employment Healthcare and Life Insurance Benefits

Other Post-Employment Benefits

GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, requires governments to account for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis, rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of a required contribution as an expense on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position when future retirees earn their post-employment benefits, rather than when they use their post-employment benefit. To the extent that an entity does not fund its required contribution, a post-employment benefit liability is recognized on the Statement of Net Position over time.

A. Plan Description

The Town provides its eligible retirees, including in some cases their beneficiaries (as governed by RSA 100-A:50), the ability to purchase health, dental, and prescription insurance at the Town's group rates. Although the Town does not supplement the cost of these plans, GASB Statement 45 requires the Town to recognize the liability for the inclusion of any implicit rate subsidies afforded its retirees. This subsidy is generated as a result of the basic nature of insurance - one risk group subsidizes another to arrive at a blended premium; therefore, current employees who are young and healthy subsidized the older retirees. As of June 30, 2015, there were 18 retiree subscribers, including eligible spouses and dependents, and 109 active employees who met the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical, prescription drug, mental health/substance abuse, and life insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All

active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

C. Funding Policy

Retirees contribute 100% of the cost of the health plan, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2015 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2015, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 484,285
Interest on net OPEB obligation	44,272
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(62,763)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	465,794
Contributions made	<u>(71,598)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	394,196
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>1,106,794</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,500,990</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2015	\$ 465,794	15%	\$ 1,500,990
2014	\$ 344,792	47%	\$ 1,106,794
2013	\$ 344,792	47%	\$ 924,546
2012	\$ 344,792	47%	\$ 742,299

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2014, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 4,564,043
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 4,564,043</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 9,671,981</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>47%</u>

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amount and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples included assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan as understood by the Town 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 Town and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined, as the Town has not advance funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of 5.49% which decreases to a 5% long-term rate for all healthcare benefits after ten years. The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis. This has been calculated assuming the amortization payment increases at a rate of 2.5%.

22. Retirement System

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, with respect to the State of New Hampshire Retirement System (NHRS).

A. Plan Description

Full-time employees participate in the State of New Hampshire Retirement System (the System), a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit contributory pension plan and trust established in 1967 by RSA 100-A:2 and 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. Substantially all full-time state employees, public school teachers and administrators, permanent fire-fighters, and permanent police officers within the State of New Hampshire are eligible and required to participate in the system. Full-time employees of political subdivisions, including counties, municipalities, and school districts, are also eligible to participate as a group if the governing body of the political subdivision has elected participation.

The New Hampshire Retirement System, a Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), is divided into two membership groups. State or local employees and teachers belong to *Group I*. Police officers and firefighters belong to *Group II*. All assets are held in a single trust and are available to each group. Additional information is disclosed in the System's annual report publicly available from the New Hampshire Retirement System located at 54 Regional Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301-8507.

B. Benefits Provided

Group I members at age 60 or 65 (for members who commence service after July 1, 2011) qualify for a normal service retirement allowance based on years of creditable service and average final salary for the highest of either three or five years, depending on when their service commenced. The yearly pension amount is $1/60$ or 1.667% of average final compensation (AFC), multiplied by years of creditable service. At age 65, the yearly pension amount is recalculated at $1/66$ or 1.515% of AFC multiplied by years of creditable service.

Group II members who are age 60, or members who are at least age 45 with at least 20 years of creditable service, can receive a retirement allowance at a rate of 2.5% of AFC for each year of creditable service, not to exceed 40 years. Members commencing service on or after July 1, 2011 or members who have a nonvested status as of January 1, 2012 can receive a retirement allowance at age 52.5 with 25 years of service or age 60. The benefit shall be equal to 2% of AFC times creditable service

up to 42.5 years. However, a member who commenced service on or after July 1, 2011 shall not receive a retirement allowance until attaining the age of 52.5, but may receive a reduced allowance after age 50 if the member has at least 25 years of creditable service where the allowance shall be reduced, for each month by which the benefit commencement date precedes the month after which the member attains 52.5 years of age by $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% or age 60.

Members of both groups may qualify for vested deferred allowances, disability allowances and death benefit allowances subject to meeting various eligibility requirements. Benefits are based on AFC or earned compensation and/or service.

C. Contributions

Plan members are required to contribute a percentage of their gross earnings to the pension plan, which the contribution rates are 7% for employees and teachers, 11.55% for police and 11.80% for fire. The Town makes annual contributions to the pension plan equal to the amount required by Revised Statutes Annotated 100-A:16, and range from 10.77% to 27.74% of covered compensation. The Town's contribution to the System for the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$1,163,415, which was equal to its annual required contribution.

D. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the NHRS and additions to/deductions from NHRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NHRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

E. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2015, the Town reported a liability of \$13,634,167 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2013, the Town's proportion was .38177040 percent.

At the most recent measurement date of June 30, 2014, the Town's proportion was .36323047 percent, which was a decrease of .01853993 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town recognized pension expense of \$782,126. In addition, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 1,744,503
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	655,627
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,163,414</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,163,414</u>	<u>\$ 2,400,130</u>

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2016	\$ 584,996
2017	(578,418)
2018	(578,418)
2019	(578,418)
2020	<u>(86,458)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,236,716)</u>

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent per year
Salary increases	3.75 - 5.8 percent average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 mortality table, projected to 2020 with Scale AA. The table includes a margin of 15% for men and 17% for woman for mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which was for the period July 1, 2005-June 30, 2010.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block approach. Under this method, an expected future real return range is calculated separately for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return net of investment expenses by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation Percentage	Weighted Average Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Equities	22.50 %	3.25%
Small/Mid Cap Equities	7.50	3.25%
Total domestic equities	30.00	
Int'l Equities (unhedged)	13.00	4.25%
Emerging Int'l Equities	7.00	6.50%
Total international equities	20.00	
Core Bonds	18.00	-0.47%
High-Yield Bonds	1.50	1.50%
Global Bonds (unhedged)	5.00	-1.75%
Emerging Market Debt (external)	0.50	2.00%
Total fixed income	25.00	
Private equity	5.00	5.75%
Private debt	5.00	5.00%
Real estate	10.00	3.25%
Opportunistic	5.00	2.50%
Total alternative investments	25.00	
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the

discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. For purposes of the projection, member contributions and employer service cost contributions are projected based on the expected payroll of current members only. Employer contributions are determined based on the pension plan’s actuarial funding policy and as required by RSA 100-A:16. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>1% Decrease (6.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.75%)</u>
June 30, 2014	\$ 17,958,416	\$ 13,634,167	\$ 9,986,015

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued NHRS financial report.

23. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and have been no material settlements in excess of coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

24. Beginning Net Position Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2014) net position of the Town has been restated as follows:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
As previously reported	\$ 32,245,146	\$ 16,005,254
Implementation of GASB 68	<u>(14,259,255)</u>	<u>(992,916)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 17,985,891</u>	<u>\$ 15,012,338</u>

Fund Basis Financial Statements:

	<u>Proprietary Funds</u>	
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>
As previously reported	\$ 3,602,362	\$ 12,402,892
Implementation of GASB 68	<u>(588,734)</u>	<u>(404,182)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 3,013,628</u>	<u>\$ 11,998,710</u>

**TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)**

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent- age of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
07/01/14	\$ -	\$ 4,564,043	\$ 4,564,043	0.0%	\$ 9,671,981	47.2%
07/01/11	\$ -	\$ 3,831,948	\$ 3,831,948	0.0%	\$ 9,114,124	42.0%
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 2,092,115	\$ 2,092,115	0.0%	\$ 7,373,216	28.4%

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

<u>New Hampshire Retirement System:</u>	<u>2015</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement date	<u>0.36323047%</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability for the most recent measurement	\$ <u>13,634,167</u>
Covered-employee payroll for the most recent measurement date	\$ <u>7,807,102</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	<u>174.64%</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>66.32%</u>

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available

See Independent Auditors' Report.

TOWN OF HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**JUNE 30, 2015
(Unaudited)**

<u>New Hampshire Retirement System:</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution for the current fiscal year	\$ 1,163,415
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(1,163,415)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u><u>-</u></u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ <u>7,849,449</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>14.82%</u>

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available

See Independent Auditors' Report.