

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW
HAMPSHIRE**

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Select Board
Town of Stoddard, New Hampshire

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Stoddard, New Hampshire (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Veroff & Austin

Veroff & Austin PLLC
Laconia, New Hampshire
January 31, 2023
NH Registration #07774D

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Stoddard, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

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. The basic financial statements present two (2) different views of the Town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town.

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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference 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 Government'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 welfare, culture and recreation, community development, interest on long-term debt, and capital outlay. The Town has no business-type 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. The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances both provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds Balance sheet and in the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance for the general fund, which is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining schedules in the combining and individual fund schedules section of this report.

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund and certain non-major governmental (special revenue) funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with budgets.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Town government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Town's programs.

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 and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$2,711,361 (i.e., net position), an increase of \$1,035,698 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,270,599, an increase of \$918,940 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the governmental funds was \$1,862,694, an increase of \$860,825 in comparison to the prior year.
- Cash and cash equivalents for governmental funds totaled \$2,342,938 as of June 30, 2022, an increase of \$979,278 as compared to a total of \$1,363,660 as of June 30, 2021.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 2,492,843	\$ 1,432,463
Capital assets	627,668	324,006
Total assets	3,120,511	1,756,469
Current liabilities	109,150	80,806
Noncurrent liabilities	300,000	-
Total liabilities	409,150	80,806
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	327,668	324,006
Restricted	139,620	79,443
Unrestricted	2,571,741	1,272,214
Total net position	\$ 2,711,361	\$ 1,675,663

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Revenues:		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 9,046	\$ 1,318
Operating grants and contributions	138,138	35,480
General revenues		
Property and other taxes	1,662,663	1,226,708
Licenses and permits	361,312	358,942
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	112,827	115,984
Investment income	1,832	10,705
Miscellaneous	43,177	2,863
Total revenues	2,328,995	1,752,000
Expenses:		
General government	469,225	436,576
Public safety	251,171	168,979
Highways and streets	244,351	190,190
Health and welfare	4,959	11,123
Sanitation	241,385	184,833
Culture and recreation	34,251	44,976
Conservation and development	47,955	17,852
Total expenses	1,293,297	1,054,529
Change in net position	1,035,698	697,471
Net position – beginning of year	1,675,663	978,192
Net position – end of year	\$ 2,711,361	\$ 1,675,663

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position.

The portion of net position reflecting our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding (none as of June 30, 2022), amounted to \$327,668 at the fiscal year end. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

An additional portion of net position totaling \$139,630 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$2,571,741 reflects a surplus at year end.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$1,035,698. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Excess (deficiency) of revenues and transfers in over (under) expenditures and transfers out:	
General fund operations	\$ 823,921
Special revenue funds	60,721
Capital projects funds	(2,843)
Permanent funds	237
Subtotal	<u>918,940</u>
Depreciation in excess of debt service principal pay down	(46,338)
Long-term borrowings	(180,000)
Change in unavailable revenue	(36,904)
Capital asset acquisitions	<u>380,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,035,698</u>

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, the 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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,862,694; committed fund balance (capital reserves) was \$188,187, while total fund balance was \$2,270,599. 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>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Unassigned fund balance (General)	\$ 1,862,694	\$ 1,001,869	\$ 860,825
Committed fund balance (Capital Reserves)	188,187	191,030	(2,843)
Other fund balance (special revenue; permanent)	219,718	158,760	60,958
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 2,270,599</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,659</u>	<u>\$ 918,940</u>
Unassigned fund balance as a % of total governmental fund expenditures	143.62%	77.24%	
Committed fund balance (capital reserves) as a % of total governmental fund expenditures	14.51%	14.73%	
Total fund balance as % of governmental fund expenditures	175.07%	104.22%	

The general fund balance increased by \$860,825 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenues in excess of adjusted budget	\$ 713,588
Expenditures less than adjusted budget	377,237
Long-term borrowings less than adjusted budget	(180,000)
Transfers in in excess of budget	<u>(50,000)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 860,825</u>

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Actual revenues were \$713,588, or 50%, higher than final budgeted revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, primarily as a result of higher than anticipated federal (CARES Act) and state grants, auto registrations, property taxes, building and other permits. These favorable changes were partially offset by a significant decline in investment earnings as a result of the reduction in interest rates. Below is a brief summary of the most significant revenue variances:

- The Town received a Coronavirus Relief Fund grant, provided for by the CARES Act and passed through the State of New Hampshire for COVID-19 related expenditures totaling \$64,908.
- Vehicle registration revenues were higher than projections by \$130,320.
- Interest received on outstanding and delinquent taxes was greater than budgeted for by \$10,187.
- Unexpected state grant income of \$37,926 was received.

Overall current year expenditures were less than final budgeted expenditures by \$377,237 for the fiscal year. General Fund expenditures in excess of the budget were due to several factors including capital outlay in the current year for the King's Highway bridge and purchase of a fire rescue vehicle. Below is a brief summary of the most significant expense variances.

- Actual costs to operate the waste management transfer station were less than amounts budgeted for by \$15,682.
- The costs of providing police services to the Town's residents was less than amounts budgeted for by \$31,481 principally as a result of less demands on first responders as COVID-19 pandemic related issues subsided.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental activities at year-end amounted to \$327,628 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$3,622 from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, system improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways and bridges.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year primarily consisted of King's Highway bridge improvements as well as the purchase of a new fire rescue truck.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had outstanding debt of \$300,000 related to the purchase of a new fire rescue truck and for improvements to the King's Highway bridge.

Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 7 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Town's financial position remains strong. The Town has sufficient cash flow to meet its current obligations. Stoddard continues to see growth in its industrial, commercial, and residential tax bases despite the current challenging environment. These factors should continue to support a healthy local economy and provide diverse employment opportunities. Development over the past several years, along with expected future development, also increase demands on the Town's infrastructure and services. Despite these demands, the Town believes it is well positioned in terms of its capital reserves and manageable outstanding debt obligations to be able to meet its needs for the foreseeable future. The Town is also prepared in the event of prolonged economic downturn to maintain service levels and reduce operating expenditures if necessary, in the event that projected revenue estimates cannot be met.

The Town's voters adopted the 2022-2023 budget, and the 2022 property tax rate (Fiscal Year 2023) was set in December. Unanticipated budgetary increases in projected expenditures are partially offset by an increase in the amount of the Town's unassigned fund balance used to offset required taxes.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town'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:

Attention: Office of the Town Administrator
Town of Stoddard
1450 Route 123 North
Stoddard, New Hampshire 03464

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXHIBIT A
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,342,938
Taxes receivable (net)	149,905
Capital assets:	
Buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	627,668
Total assets	<u>3,120,511</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	107,648
Intergovernmental payable	1,502
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	48,844
Due in more than one year	251,156
Total liabilities	<u>409,150</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	327,668
Restricted	139,620
Unrestricted	2,571,741
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ 2,711,361</u></u>

EXHIBIT B
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ending June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$ 469,225	\$ 1,122	\$ 102,834	\$ (365,269)
Public safety	251,171	7,924	-	(243,247)
Highways and streets	244,351	-	35,304	(209,047)
Sanitation	241,385	-	-	(241,385)
Health and welfare	4,959	-	-	(4,959)
Culture and recreation	34,251	-	-	(34,251)
Conservation and development	47,955	-	-	(47,955)
Total governmental activities	<u>1,293,297</u>	<u>9,046</u>	<u>138,138</u>	<u>(1,146,113)</u>
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property				\$ 1,642,935
Other				6,541
Penalties, interest and late fees				13,187
Motor vehicle permit fees				330,320
Licenses and other fees				30,992
Grants and contributions				
not restricted to specific programs				112,827
Unrestricted investment earnings				1,832
Miscellaneous				43,177
Total general revenues				<u>2,181,811</u>
Change in net position				1,035,698
Net position - beginning of year				1,675,663
Net position - end of year				<u>\$ 2,711,361</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT C-1
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects Funds	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,958,530	\$ 188,187	\$ 196,220	\$ 2,342,937
Taxes receivable	149,905	-	-	149,905
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-	23,498	23,498
Total assets	<u>2,108,435</u>	<u>188,187</u>	<u>219,718</u>	<u>2,516,340</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	107,647	-	-	107,647
Intergovernmental payable	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total liabilities	<u>132,647</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,647</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	113,094	-	-	113,094
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>113,094</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,094</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	-	-	80,098	80,098
Restricted	-	-	139,620	139,620
Committed	-	188,187	-	188,187
Unassigned	1,862,694	-	-	1,862,694
Total fund balances	<u>1,862,694</u>	<u>188,187</u>	<u>219,718</u>	<u>2,270,599</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,108,435</u>	<u>\$ 188,187</u>	<u>\$ 219,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,516,340</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT C-2
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
June 30, 2022

Total fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-1)		\$ 2,270,599
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not considered financial resources for fund perspective reporting and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		
Cost	\$ 3,600,447	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,972,779)</u>	
		627,668
Revenues that will be collected after year-end and are not available to pay for the current period's expenditures are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds		113,094
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported as liabilities in the government funds. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:		
Notes payable		<u>(300,000)</u>
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit A)		<u><u>\$ 2,711,361</u></u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT C-3
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year ending June 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects Funds	Other Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,549,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,549,570
Licenses and permits	361,312	-	-	361,312
Intergovernmental grants and other contributions	233,565	-	17,400	250,965
Charges for services	9,046	-	-	9,046
Investment earnings	1,213	354	265	1,832
Miscellaneous	10,171	-	58,005	68,176
Total revenues	<u>2,164,877</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>75,670</u>	<u>2,240,901</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	423,378	-	-	423,378
Public safety	181,963	-	-	181,963
Highways and streets	230,612	-	-	230,612
Sanitation	241,385	-	-	241,385
Health and welfare	4,959	-	-	4,959
Culture and recreation	44,539	-	14,712	59,251
Conservation and development	47,955	-	-	47,955
Debt service:				
Principal	30,000	-	-	30,000
Interest	6,874	-	-	6,874
Capital outlay	37,387	58,197	-	95,584
Total expenditures	<u>1,249,052</u>	<u>58,197</u>	<u>14,712</u>	<u>1,321,961</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	915,825	(57,843)	60,958	918,940
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in (out)	<u>(55,000)</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(55,000)</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	860,825	(2,843)	60,958	918,940
Fund Balance, beginning of year	<u>1,001,869</u>	<u>191,030</u>	<u>158,760</u>	<u>1,351,659</u>
Fund Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,862,694</u>	<u>\$ 188,187</u>	<u>\$ 219,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,270,599</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT C-4
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT
OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ending June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances of governmental funds (Exhibit C-3)	\$	918,940
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capitalized capital outlay in the current period.		
Capitalized capital outlay	380,000	
Depreciation expense	<u>(76,338)</u>	
		303,662
Revenue in the statement of activities that does not provide current financial resources is not reported in the governmental funds		
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	<u>(36,904)</u>	
		(36,904)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds while the repayment of principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.		
Long-term borrowings		(180,000)
Principal repayment of debt		<u>30,000</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit B)	\$	<u><u>1,035,698</u></u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT D
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL FUND
Year ending June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Original/Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES			
Taxes	\$ 1,117,574	\$ 1,549,570	\$ 431,996
Licenses and permits	216,865	361,312	144,447
Intergovernmental grants and other contributions	102,350	233,565	131,215
Charges for services	2,500	9,046	6,546
Investment earnings	12,000	1,213	(10,787)
Miscellaneous	-	10,171	10,171
Total revenues	<u>1,451,289</u>	<u>2,164,877</u>	<u>713,588</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	507,573	423,378	84,195
Public safety	228,825	181,963	46,862
Highways and streets	265,600	230,612	34,988
Sanitation	225,703	241,385	(15,682)
Health and welfare	17,091	4,959	12,132
Culture and recreation	45,790	44,539	1,251
Conservation and development	18,706	47,955	(29,249)
Debt service:			
Principal	70,000	30,000	40,000
Interest	7,001	6,874	127
Capital outlay	<u>240,000</u>	<u>37,387</u>	<u>202,613</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,626,289</u>	<u>1,249,052</u>	<u>377,237</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(175,000)	915,825	1,090,825
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	50,000	-	(50,000)
Transfers out	(55,000)	(55,000)	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	<u>180,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(180,000)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>175,000</u>	<u>(55,000)</u>	<u>(230,000)</u>
Net change in fund balances	\$ <u>-</u>	860,825	\$ <u>860,825</u>
Unassigned fund balance, beginning of year		<u>1,001,869</u>	
Unassigned fund balance, end of year		<u>\$ 1,862,694</u>	

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT E-1
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	<u>Custodial</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>357,194</u>
Total assets	<u>357,194</u>
NET POSITION	
Held in trust for specific purposes	\$ <u><u>357,194</u></u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

EXHIBIT E-2
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
Year ending June 30, 2022

	<u>Custodial</u>
ADDITIONS	
New funds	\$ 21,500
Investment income	<u>688</u>
Total revenue	<u>22,188</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Trust distributions	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	22,188
NET POSITION, beginning of year	<u>335,006</u>
NET POSITION, end of year	<u><u>\$ 357,194</u></u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

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**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Stoddard, New Hampshire (the Town), have been prepared in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governmental units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources.

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

1-A Reporting Entity

The Town of Stoddard is a municipal corporation governed by an elected three-member Select Board. In evaluating how to define the Town for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth by the GASB. The Town has no component units to include in its reporting entity.

1-B Basis of Accounting, and Measurement Focus

The accounts of the Town are organized on the fund basis, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The Town's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of governmental activities for the Town accompanied by a total column. Fiduciary activities of the Town are not included in these statements.

These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the Town are reported in three categories: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions.

Certain eliminations have been made to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the major governmental fund and nonmajor funds aggregated. An accompanying statement is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances and changes in fund balances as presented in these statements to the net position and changes in net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The Town has presented all major funds that met those qualifications.

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 generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, with the exception of reimbursement-based grants, which use a period of one year. Property taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. 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.

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – is the Town’s primary operating fund. The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources include property taxes, State grants and motor vehicle permit fees. The primary expenditures are for general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, culture and recreation, debt service and capital outlay. Under GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* guidance, the other special revenue funds and expendable trust funds are consolidated in the general fund.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

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

Capital Projects Funds – are used to account for the financial resources and activities relating to specific construction projects.

Permanent Fund – is used to record activity of legal trusts for which the interest on the corpus provides funds for the Town’s cemetery operations and Sweetwater funds held in trust.

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

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – Include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Net Position. These funds are accounted for on a spending or “economic resources” measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary funds explained above.

The Town reports the following fiduciary funds:

Custodial Fund – is custodial in nature and does not involve the measurement of operating results. A custodial fund is used to account for assets held on behalf of the Stoddard School District and Granite Lake Village District.

1-C Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

1-D Statement of Cash Flows

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

1-E Receivables

Receivables recorded in the financial statements represent amounts due to the Town at June 30. They are aggregated into a single accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts) line for certain funds and aggregated columns. They consist primarily of taxes, billing for charges, and other user fees.

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

1-F Capital Assets

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

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by the fund's measurement focus.

General capital assets are assets of the Town as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in a governmental fund and capitalized as assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets of the proprietary fund are capitalized in the fund and the cost basis for proprietary fund capital assets is the same as that used for general capital assets.

Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. When the cost of the capital assets cannot be determined from available records, estimated historical cost is used. Donated capital assets received are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Capital Asset Classes:	
Buildings and systems	20-50
Improvements other than buildings	7-50
Infrastructure	50
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	5-20

1-G Inter-fund Transfers

Inter-fund transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. In governmental funds, transfers are reported as other financing uses in the funds making the transfers and other financing sources in the funds receiving the transfers. In the government-wide financial statements, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

1-H Property Taxes

Property tax billings occur semi-annually and are based on the assessed inventory values as of April 1 of each year. Warrants for the year were issued in November and May and are due in December and July. Interest accrues at a rate of 8% on bills outstanding after the due date and 14% on tax liens outstanding.

Property tax receivables are recognized on the levy or lien date, which is the date the tax warrant is issued. Current year property tax receivables represent taxes levied but not remitted to the Town at June 30, 2022 and unpaid taxes. The succeeding year property tax receivable represent taxes certified by the Town to be collected in the next fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget for the next fiscal year. Although the succeeding year property tax receivables have been recorded, the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources in both the government-wide and fund financial statements and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which it is levied.

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

The Town net assessed valuation as of April 1, 2021 utilized in the setting of the tax rate was as follows:

For the New Hampshire education tax	\$ 297,225,550
For all other taxes	\$ 288,443,150

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

The tax rates and amounts assessed for the year ended June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	Per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	Property Taxes Assessed
Municipal portion	\$3.83	\$ 1,124,630
School portion:		
State of New Hampshire	\$1.87	539,234
Local	\$7.30	2,169,652
County portion	\$3.57	1,060,489
Aten Road Village	2.56	20,534
Granite Lake Village	.42	16,446
Total	<u>\$19.55</u>	<u>\$ 4,930,985</u>

1-I Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent the gross amount of expenditures or expenses incurred as a result of normal operations, but for which no actual payment has yet been issued to vendors/providers as of June 30, 2022.

1-J Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources, a separate financial statement element, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Although certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund financial statements represent the amount of assets that have been recognized, but the related revenue has not been recognized since the assets are not collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year.

1-K Net Position/Fund Balances

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

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets.

Restricted net position – Results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by a third party (statutory, bond covenant, or granting agency) or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Town typically uses restricted assets first, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively defer the use until a future project.

Unrestricted net position – Consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often subject to constraints imposed by management which can be removed or modified.

Fund Balance Classifications – GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make sure the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances are more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Non-spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (such as prepaid items, inventory or tax deeded property subject to resale); or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

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

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

Unassigned – Amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

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

1-L Use of Estimates

The financial statements and related disclosures are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the period reported. These estimates include assessing the collectability of accounts receivable and the useful lives and impairment of capital assets, among others. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically by management and the effects of revisions are reflected in the financial statements in the period they are determined to be necessary. Actual results could differ from estimates.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2-A Budgetary Information

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

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

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

State statutes require municipalities to present a balanced budget but provide for the use of beginning unassigned fund balance to achieve that end. For the June 30, 2022 fiscal year, \$100,000 of the beginning general fund unassigned fund balance was applied for this purpose.

2-B Budgetary Reconciliation to GAAP Basis

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

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

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Town's deposits and certificates of deposit are entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held by the Town's agent in the Town's name. The FDIC currently insures the first \$250,000 of the Town's deposits at each financial institution, per case custodian. Deposit balances over \$250,000 are insured by the collateral. As of year-end, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$2,700,132 and the bank balances totaled \$1,902,728. Petty cash totaled \$400.

Cash and cash equivalents reconciliation:

Cash per Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A)	\$ 2,342,938
Cash per Statement of Net Position-Fiduciary Funds (Exhibit E-1)	357,194
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 2,700,132</u>

NOTE 5 – TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable represent the amount of current and prior year taxes which have not been collected as of June 30, 2022. The amount has been reduced by an allowance for an estimated uncollectible amount of \$0. Taxes receivable by year are as follows:

Property:	
Levy of 2021	\$ 79,490
Unredeemed (under tax lien):	
Levy of 2020 and prior	70,416
Net taxes receivable	<u>\$ 149,905</u>

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance, Beginning	Additions	Disposals	Balance, Ending
Governmental Activities:				
At cost:				
Capital assets:				
Buildings and building improvements	\$ 1,969,611	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 2,119,611
Vehicles	582,641	230,000	-	812,641
Machinery, equipment and furnishings	668,195	-	-	668,195
Total other capital assets	<u>3,220,447</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600,447</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	(1,776,757)	(14,134)	-	(1,790,891)
Vehicles	(458,657)	(60,716)	-	(519,373)
Machinery, equipment and furnishings	(399,727)	(1,488)	-	(662,515)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,896,441)</u>	<u>(76,338)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,972,779)</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 324,006</u>	<u>\$ 303,662</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 627,668</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 265
Public safety	62,334
Highways and streets	13,739
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 76,338</u>

NOTE 8 – DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows of resources are as follows:

	Government Activities	Governmental Funds
Unavailable tax revenue	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 113,094</u>

**TOWN OF STODDARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES
TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 9 – NET POSITION

Governmental activities net position reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2022 includes the following:

	Governmental Activities
Net investment in capital assets:	
Net property, buildings, and equipment	\$ 627,668
Less related long-term debt	(300,000)
Total net investment in capital assets	<u>327,668</u>
Committed net position:	
Capital projects funds	188,187
Restricted net position:	
Library purposes	25,590
Conservation commission	73,573
Permanent funds	40,457
Total restricted	<u>139,620</u>
Unrestricted	<u>2,571,741</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,711,361</u>

NOTE 10 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at June 30, 2022 include the following:

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Non-spendable:			
Non-expendable portion of permanent funds	\$ -	\$ 80,098	\$ 80,098
Total non-spendable	<u>-</u>	<u>80,098</u>	<u>80,098</u>
Restricted:			
Library	-	25,590	25,590
Conservation	-	73,573	73,573
Expendable portion permanent funds	-	40,457	40,457
Total restricted	<u>-</u>	<u>139,620</u>	<u>139,620</u>
Committed:			
Capital reserve funds	-	188,187	188,187
Unassigned:			
General	<u>1,862,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,862,694</u>
Total fund balance	<u>\$ 1,862,694</u>	<u>\$ 407,905</u>	<u>\$ 2,270,599</u>

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are issued. Recognized subsequent events are events or transactions that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. Non-recognized subsequent events are events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the balance sheet date but arose after the date. Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 31, 2023, the date the June 30, 2022 financial statements were available to be issued, and no events occurred that require recognition or disclosure.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Library	Conservation Commission	Permanent Funds	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,590	\$ 50,075	\$ 120,555	\$ 196,220
Intergovernmental receivable	-	23,498	-	23,498
Total assets	<u>25,590</u>	<u>73,573</u>	<u>120,555</u>	<u>219,718</u>
LIABILITIES				
Intergovernmental payable	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	-	-	80,098	80,098
Restricted	<u>25,590</u>	<u>73,573</u>	<u>40,457</u>	<u>139,620</u>
Total fund balances	<u>25,590</u>	<u>73,573</u>	<u>120,555</u>	<u>219,718</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 25,590</u>	<u>\$ 73,573</u>	<u>\$ 120,555</u>	<u>\$ 219,718</u>

SCHEDULE 2
TOWN OF STODDARD, NH
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR FUNDS
Year ending June 30, 2022

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>		<u>Permanent</u>	
	<u>Library</u>	<u>Conservation Commission</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental grants and other contributions	\$ 17,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,400
Investment income	12	16	237	265
Miscellaneous	-	58,005	-	58,005
Total revenues	<u>17,412</u>	<u>58,021</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>75,670</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	<u>14,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,712</u>
Total expenditures	<u>14,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,712</u>
Net change in fund balances	2,700	58,021	237	60,958
Fund Balance, beginning of year	<u>22,890</u>	<u>15,552</u>	<u>120,318</u>	<u>158,760</u>
Fund Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 25,590</u>	<u>\$ 73,573</u>	<u>\$ 120,555</u>	<u>\$ 219,718</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report and Accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.