POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **AS OF JUNE 30, 2013**

TOGETHER WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AND

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Costello Company, LLC
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COSTELLO COMPANY, LLC

Charles T. Costello, CPA

Certified Public Accountant and Consultants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Poquonnock Bridge Fire District Groton, Connecticut

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I 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, I 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.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinions

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 2A through 2F 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. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated April 25, 2014, on my consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on my 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 my 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Costa Compey: UC

Hebron, Connecticut April 25, 2014



POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT

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POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

As management of the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District (the District) we offer readers of the financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities of the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District exceeded its assets at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,553,232. Of this amount, unrestricted net assets have a deficit of \$3,319,208.
- The government's total net assets decreased by \$1,508,966. This decrease is mostly attributable to the reporting of post-employment benefit obligations.
- As of the close to the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,548,465.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the 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 the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. All of the resources the District has at its disposal are shown, including major assets such as buildings, vehicles and equipment. A thorough accounting of the cost of government is rendered because the statements present all costs, not just how much was collected and disbursed. They provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.

The *statement of net assets* presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as useful indicator of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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; uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave are examples.

The governmental activities of the District include public safety and general government services. Property taxes finance most of these activities. The District reports substantially all of its activities as general government, as it is a political subdivision of the Town of Groton providing emergency services.

The government-wide financials statements (statement of net assets and statement of activities) can be found on pages 3-4 of this report.

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. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District are categorized as governmental 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 financial 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.

The District maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund which is considered to be a major fund. The Capital Reserve Fund is also considered to be a major fund. There are three other Special Revenue Funds. Individual fund data for these non-major governmental funds is provided elsewhere in this report.

The District adopted an annual appropriated budget for its general fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements (balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance) can be found on pages 5-6 of this report.

Notes to the 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. Included in the notes is the information concerning the District's funding of its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 7A-7L of this report.

Other Information

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds and proprietary funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on page 9A and 9B of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, liabilities exceed assets by \$1,553,232 at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

By far the largest portion of the District's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's 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. The largest portion of the liabilities is the unfunded other postemployment benefits to which the District is committed.

Net Assets ASSETS	June 30, 2013 Governmental Activities	June 30, 2012 Governmental Activities
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,875,483	\$ 2,090,319
Capital Assets, net	1,765,976	1,831,734
TOTAL ASSETS	3,641,459	3,922,053
TO THE MODEL IS	3,011,133	3,722,000
LIABILITIES		
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	5,042,630	3,767,570
Other Liabilities	152,061	198,749
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,194,691	3,966,319
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	1,765,976	1,831,734
Unrestricted	(3,319,208)	(1,876,000)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ (1,553,232)	\$ (44,266)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the District's net assets by \$1,508,966. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

- The annual requirement to fund post-employment benefits for retirees amounted to \$1,330,328.
- Actual expenditures were higher than budgeted.

Changes in Net Assets	Year Ended June 30, 2013 Governmental Activities	Year Ended June 30, 2012 Governmental Activities
REVENUES		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ -
Operating grants and contributions	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	111,971	128,441
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	4,119,309	4,437,836
Grants and contributions not restricted		
to specific programs	190,488	308,172
Other	15,381	4,148
TOTAL REVENUES	4,437,149	4,878,597
EXPENSES:		
General Government	5,946,115	5,560,769
Capital Outlay	-	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt		
TOTAL EXPENSES:	5,946,115	5,560,769
Ingresses (Degresses) in not aggets	(1 500 066)	(692 172)
Increase (Decrease) in net assets	(1,508,966)	(682,172)
Net Assets, beginning of year	(44,266)	637,906
Net Assets, end of year	\$ (1,553,232)	\$ (44,266)

Major revenue factors included:

 Property tax revenues recorded for fiscal year 2013 reflect a tax rate of 5.90 mills and growth in the total assessed value of all taxable property. Actual property tax revenues were approximately \$112,500 over budget.

For Governmental Activities, the majority of the District's expenditures related to the general government's public safety as a fire district.

Major expenditure factors included an increase in the required accounting for the liability for post-employment benefits of approximately \$1,330,000.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's 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 current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,548,465, a decrease of \$128,153 in comparison with the prior year.

General Fund

The fund balance of the District's General Fund decreased by \$148,394 during the current fiscal year. A Key factor in this decrease is as follows:

• The final budget of the District for the fiscal year ending 2013 included a planned draw down of fund balance in the amount of \$384,308 to pay for current year budgeted expenses in excess of the current year budgeted revenue.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final budget contained no additional appropriations approved during the year.

During the year, actual revenues on a budgetary basis were \$4,536,593 which exceeded budgetary estimates by \$238,808. Actual tax revenues exceeded the budget by \$112,592. Intergovernmental funds received were \$126,909 more than the budgeted amount.

Actual expenditures on a budgetary basis and other financing uses totaled \$4,684,987. This was more than actual revenues on a budgetary basis by \$148,394.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2013 amounts to \$1,765,976, net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, related improvements, machinery and equipment, and vehicles.

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

• Acquisition of a vehicle in the amount of \$49,897.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 7 of this report.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, continued

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had no debt outstanding.

The overall statutory debt limit for the District is equal to seven times annual receipts from taxation or about \$29.2 million. As of June 30, 2013, the Town recorded no long-term debt related to Governmental Activities, well below its statutory debt limits.

Additional information on the District's long-term debt can be found in Note 8 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The management of the District considered the following in preparing the FY 2014 budget:

- Continued low interest rates.
- Increase in pension costs due to the economic crisis.
- Hard-to-control increases in health and liability insurance.

During the fiscal year, the total fund balance of the general fund decreased to \$770,514.

Union Contract Litigation

The District is presently contesting the validity of a 10 year collective bargaining agreement with the firefighter's union, adopted in July, 2012. The State Labor Relations Board (SBLR) issued a ruling upholding the union's complaint that the contract is valid. The District subsequently filed an appeal in Connecticut Superior Court, which has yet to be decided. The Town of Groton intervened in the appeal, contesting mandatory COLA increases for retirees under the parties pension plan. The District was granted a stay of the SBLR's order that the successor agreement be "immediately implemented", until the appeal is decided. Accordingly, the District is presently operating under the former collective bargaining agreement with regard to wages, pension, and other benefits and conditions of employment.

Request for Information

The financial report from which this management discussion is drawn is designed to provide a general overview of the District finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. The financial statements themselves are available at the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District offices. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this discussion or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

District Office Poquonnock Bridge Fire District 373 Long Hill Road Groton, CT 06340

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2013

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables, net Capital Assets, net TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,655,508 219,975 1,765,976 3,641,459
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses Long-Term Liabilities Compensated Absences	152,061 561,156
Net Other Post-Employment Obligation TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,481,474 5,194,691
NET ASSETS	
Investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted	1,765,976 (3,319,208)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$(1,553,232)_

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	_	Expenses	Program Revenue - Grant and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Functions/Programs				
Primary Government:				
General Government	\$_	5,946,115	111,971	(5,834,144)
Total Primary Government	\$_	5,946,115	111,971	(5,834,144)
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes				4,119,309
Grants and Contributions not restricted to specific	orogr	rams		190,488
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	_			2,991
Miscellaneous				12,390
Total General Revenues				4,325,178
Change in Net Assets				(1,508,966)
Net Assets (deficit) - Beginning				(44,266)
Net Assets- Ending			Ş	(1,553,232)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2013

	_	General	Capital Reserve Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governamental Funds
ASSETS Cash & Cash Equivalents	ć	977 063	719.004	E0 4E3	1 655 500
Due from other funds	\$	877,962	718,094	59,452 405	1,655,508 405
Receivables, net of uncollectibles		219,975	-		219,975
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u></u>	1,097,937	718,094	59,857	1,875,888
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$	152,061	-	-	152,061
Due to Other Funds		405	=	-	405
Deferred Revenues	<u></u>	174,957		-	174,957
Total Liabilities	_	327,423		-	327,423
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted				59,857	59,857
Committed		-	718,094	-	718,094
Assigned		7,657			7,657
Unassigned	_	762,857			762,857
Total Fund Balances	_	770,514	718,094	59,857	1,548,465
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE	\$_	1,097,937	718,094	59,857	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stat Capital assets used in governmental activities are not f Other long-term assets are not available to pay for cur	financial resource	s and therefor	re are not reported	l in the funds	1,765,976 174,957
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the cu	rrent period and	therefore are	not reported in the	funds	(5,042,630)
Net assets of governmental activities (Exhibit A)				;	\$ (1,553,232)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

REVENUE	General	Capital Reserve Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governament al Funds
Tax Revenue	¢ 4 210 601	\$ -	\$ -	¢ 4 210 601
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,219,691 302,459	> -	\$ -	\$ 4,219,691 302,459
Investment Income	2,053	876	62	2,991
Other	12,390	870	02	12,390
TOTAL REVENUE	4,536,593	876	62	4,537,531
TO THE NEVEROL	-4,550,555	670		4,557,551
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	4,608,587	_	7,200	4,615,787
Capital Outlay	.,000,007	49,897	7,200	49,897
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,608,587	49,897	7,200	4,665,684
10 1112 2711 2710 11120	1,000,007	10,007	7,200	1,003,004
EXCESS (deficiency) of REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(71,994)	(49,021)	(7,138)	(128,153)
OTHER FINANCIAL SOURCES (USES)				
Operating Transfers In (Out)	(76,400)	62,000	14,400	
Operating Transfers III (Out)	(70,400)	02,000	14,400	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(148,394)	12,979	7,262	(128,153)
NET CHANGE IN FOND BALANCES	(148,334)	12,979	7,202	(120,133)
FUND BALANCES JUNE 30, 2012	918,908	705,115	52,595	1,676,618
FUND BALANCES JUNE 30, 2013	\$ 770,514	\$ 718,094	¢ E0.9E7	¢ 1 E/19 //CE
FOND BALANCES JONE 30, 2013	\$ 770,314	\$ 718,094	\$ 59,857	\$ 1,548,465
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the state Net Change in fund balances - total governmental funds	ment of activitie	s (Exhibit B) are differer	nt because:	(128,153)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expendituations assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital	s and reported a	s depreciation expense.		(65,758)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not prov funds.	ide current finar	cial resources are not re	eported in the	(39,995)
Some expenses in the statement of activities do not requare not reported as expenditures in governmental funds		urrent financial resource	es and therefore	(1,275,060)
Change in net assets (Exhibit B)			:	\$ (1,508,966)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Poquonnock Bridge Fire District (the District) is located in Groton, Connecticut. The Executive Committee is the governing body for the legislative power and is responsible for the administration of the District. The District provides fire services to the Town of Groton, and is a separate taxing authority.

For financial reporting purposes, the District includes all funds, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities that are controlled by or dependent on the District. Control by or dependence on the District was determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, outstanding debt which represents a general obligation of the District, obligation of the District to finance any deficits that may occur or receipt of significant subsidies from the District.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the reporting entity include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria provided in Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14 have been considered and there are no agencies or entities which should be presented with the District.

Government-Wide Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. 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 District has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are 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.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the 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.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Property taxes, when levied for, licenses, 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. In determining when to recognize intergovernmental revenues (grants and entitlements), the legal and contractual requirements of the individual programs are used as guidance. Revenues are recognized when the eligibility requirements have been met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District, or specifically identified.

The government 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 Capital Reserve Fund is used to fund future capital improvements and major equipment acquisitions.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed on property as of October 1. Real estate and personal property taxes are billed in the following July and are payable on July 1, real property bills \$250 and over are payable at July 1 and January 2. Motor vehicle taxes are billed July 1 and are due in a single payment on July 1. Liens are effective on the assessment date and are continued by filing on July 1, following the due date.

Property taxes that have been levied and are due on or before year-end are recognized as revenue if they have been collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes receivable not collected within sixty days after year-end are reflected as deferred revenue. An allowance based on historical collection experience is provided for uncollectible taxes.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Cash and Investments

The District considers all highly liquid investments and those with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments are recorded at fair value based on quoted market price.

Effective July 1, 2004, the District adopted Statement Number 40 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The required implementation date for GASB Statement 40 is for periods beginning after June 15, 2004.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 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 value at the date of donation. GASB No. 34 requires the District to report and depreciate new infrastructure assets effective July 1, 2003. Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, underground pipe (other than related to utilities), traffic signals, etc. Neither their historical cost nor related depreciation has historically been reported in the financial statements. The District has implemented the general provisions of GASB No. 34 with the exception of the retroactive reporting of infrastructure assets.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the District is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	40-50
Building Improvements	20
Public Domain Infrastructure	50
System Infrastructure	30
Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment	5-20

Capital outlay is considered an expenditure in the governmental fund financial statements.

Compensated Absences

Employees are paid a prescribed formula for absences due to sickness or vacation.

Long-Term Obligation

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing resources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other sources while discounts on debt are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as an assignment of fund balance as they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Fund Equity and Net Assets

In the government-wide financial statements, net assets are classified in the following categories:

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt – This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduces this category.

Unrestricted Net Assets – This category represents the net assets of the District which are not restricted for any project or other purpose by third parties.

Effective July 1, 2010, the District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement #54 (GASB 54), which defines the different types of fund balances that the District must use for its governmental funds. GASB 54 requires the fund balances to be properly reported within one of the following categories for financial reporting purposes.

Nonspendable – fund balance amounts associated with inventories, prepaids, and long-term receivables and payables.

Restricted – fund balance amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external source providers or enabling legislation.

Committed – fund balance amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned – fund balance amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed fund balances.

Unassigned – fund balance amounts remaining for the General Fund that are spendable.

The District's committed fund balance reporting is required when funds have been committed at a District Meeting. The District's assigned fund balance reporting is required when funds have been assigned by the District's Executive Committee. The District's policy is to apply expenditures against the applicable fund balances in the following order: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Certain Differences between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$5,042,630 difference are as follows:

Compensated Absences	\$ 561,156
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Obligation	 4,481,474
Net Adjustment to Reduce Fund Balance – Total Governmental Funds	
to Arrive at Net Assets - Governmental Activities	\$ 5,042,630

Explanation of Certain Differences between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "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." The details of this \$65,758 difference are as follows:

Capital Outlay	\$ 49,897
Depreciation Expense	(115,655)
Net Adjustment to Increase Net Changes in Fund Balances –	
total Governmental Funds to arrive at changes in Net Assets	
of Governmental Activities	\$ (65,758)

3. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The District Chief reviews the budget estimates with the Deputy Chief and related personnel. Not later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the end of the fiscal year, the District Chief presents to the Executive Committee a proposed budget. The Executive Committee reviews the budget estimates and makes further revisions. The Executive Committee then prepares a budget to be presented to the annual District budget meeting.

The District charter provides the manner in which it is to be utilized by District meeting in acting upon the budget. The Executive Committee is authorized to approve transfers between budgeted line item s and between funds. Unexpected appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless specifically continued in force to the subsequent period. There were no additional appropriations made during the year ended June 30, 2013.

The General Fund budget is prepared on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances are recognized as a valid and proper charge against a budget appropriation in the year in which the purchase order, contract of other commitment is issued, and accordingly encumbrances outstanding at year end are reflected in budgetary reports as expenditures in the current year.

Legal Level of Control

No officer of the District shall expend or enter into any contract by which the District shall become liable for any sum which, with any contract then in force, shall exceed the appropriation for the department, except in case of necessity connected with the repair of highways, bridges, sidewalks, and water and sewer systems and the care of the Town poor, and then not more than \$1,000.

3. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING, continued

Formal budgetary integration of these budgets is employed as a management control device in the General Fund. Formal budgetary integration is not employed in other funds because budgetary control is alternately achieved by constraints imposed by the project authorization or grant awards related to these funds.

All encumbered appropriations lapse at year-end except for those in a Capital Projects Fund. Appropriations for these funds are continued until completion of the applicable projects, which often last more than one fiscal year but cannot exceed five (5) years.

The District's budgeting system requires accounting for certain transactions to be on a basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP basis). The major differences between the budget and GAAP basis are as follows:

- Taxes collected 60 days subsequent to June 30 are recognized as revenue for GAAP purposes during the current year compared to recognition in the year received for budgetary purposes. In addition, allowance for uncollectible amounts is utilized for GAAP purposes.
- Encumbrances are recognized as a valid and proper charge against a budget appropriation in the year in which the purchase order is issued and, accordingly, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reflected in budgetary reports as expenditures in the current year.

4. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The deposit of public funds is controlled by Connecticut General Statutes (Section 7-402). Deposits can be made in a "qualified public depository" as defined by statute, or, in amounts not exceeding the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit in an "out of state bank", as defined by statutes, which is not a "qualified public depository".

The Connecticut General Statutes (Section 7-400) permit municipalities to invest in: (a) obligations of the United States and its agencies; (b) highly rated obligations of any state of the United States or of any political subdivision, authority or agency thereof; and (c) shares or other interests in custodial arrangements or pools maintaining constant net asset values and in highly rated no-load open end money market and mutual funds (with constant or fluctuating net assets values) whose portfolios are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations.

Other provisions of the statues cover specific municipal funds with particular investment authority. The provisions of the statutes regarding the investment of municipal pension funds do not specify permitted investments. Therefore, investment of such funds is generally controlled by the laws applicable to fiduciaries and the provisions of the applicable plan.

The Statutes (Sections 3-24f and 3-27f) also provide for investment in shares of the State Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF) and the State Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund (TEPF). These investment pools are under the control of the State Treasurer, with oversight provided by the Treasurer's Cash Management Advisory Board, and are regulated under the State Statutes and subject to annual audit by the Auditors of Public Accounts. Investment yields are accounted for on an amortized-cost basis with an investment portfolio that is designed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles. Investors accrue interest daily based on actual earnings, less expenses and transfers to the designated surplus reserve, and the fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

4. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS, continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following is a summary of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2013:

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Demand Accounts	\$ 1,655,508
Certificates of Deposit	
Total Deposits	1,655,508
Less: Certificates of Deposits Classified as Investments	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,655,508

Deposits

At June 30, 2013, the carrying amount of the District deposits was \$1,655,508 and the bank balance was \$1,700,814.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. Of the June 30, 2013 bank balance, \$1,258,602 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. Connecticut General Statutes require that each depository maintain segregated collateral (not required to be based on a security agreement between the depository and the municipality and, therefore, not perfected in accordance with Federal law) in an amount equal to a defined percentage of its public deposited based upon the depository's risk based capital ratio. The balance of deposits of \$442,212 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and purchased within 90 days of maturity. At June 30, 2013, the District did not have any cash equivalents.

Investments

As of June 30, 2013, the District did not have any investments.

Interest Rate Risk - The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk – Investments - As indicated above, State Statutes limit the investment options of municipalities. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The provisions of the statutes regarding the investment of municipal pension funds do not specify permitted investments. Therefore, the investment of such funds is generally controlled by laws applicable to fiduciaries and the provisions of the applicable plan.

4. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS, continued

Custodial Credit Risk - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (the institution that pledges collateral or repurchase agreement securities to the District or that sells investments to or buys them for the District), the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2013, the District did not have any uninsured and unregistered securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent that were not in the District's name.

5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of year-end are as follows:

Receivables:
Property Taxes

September 219,975

6. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES / PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund Receivables and Payables at June 30, 2013 were as follows:

	Due Fron	<u>Due To</u>	<u>Due To</u>		
General Fund	\$	- \$ 405			
Non-Major Governmental Funds	405	<u> </u>			
Total	\$ 405	\$ <u>405</u>			

All interfund balances result from the time lag between dates payments occur between funds for various activities.

Interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out		
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 76,400		
Capital Reserve Fund	62,000	-		
Pension Obligation Fund	14,400			
Total	<u>\$ 76,400</u>	<u>\$</u>		

Transfers are used to account for unrestricted revenues collected mainly in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budget authorizations.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:	Datanec	Increases	Decreases	Datanec
Capital Assets, not being depreciated	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Land	150,000	Ψ -	Ψ - -	150,000
Construction in Progress	150,000	_	_	150,000
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	150,000			150,000
Total Capital Associs, not being depreciated	150,000			150,000
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and Improvements	2,216,933	-	_	2,216,933
Machinery and Equipment	428,922	-	-	428,922
Vehicles	1,606,806	49,897	-	1,656,703
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	4,252,661	49,897	-	4,302,558
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	975,820	44,777	_	1,020,597
Machinery and Equipment	277,700	18,257	-	295,957
Vehicles	1,317,407	52,621	-	1,370,028
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,570,927	115,655	-	2,686,582
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	1,681,734	(65,758)		1,615,976
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,831,734	(65,758)	\$ -	\$ 1,765,976

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government Services \$\frac{115,655}{200}\$

Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities \$\frac{115,655}{200}\$

8. LONG TERM DEBT

The District had no outstanding debt as of June 30, 2013. The District is limited in the amount of its outstanding debt by state statute. The limitation is lower of a multiple, ranging from 2.25 to 4.50, of a base related to total tax collections or seven times annual receipts from taxation. Under this limitation, the District has excess debt capacity of approximately \$10,000,000 at June 30, 2013.

9. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences are shown as long-term liabilities and are broken down as follows:

Beginning Balance July 1, 2012	\$	616,424
Decrease		(55,268)
Ending Balance June 30, 2013	<u>\$_</u>	561,156

10. PENSION PLAN

The employees of the District are covered by the pension plan of the Town of Groton. The employees contribute 6.5% of regular hourly earnings, plus up to \$3,500 of overtime earnings. The District contributes an actuarially determined amount, which amounted to \$429,034 for the year ended June 30, 2013. Details of the plan are available and maintained by the Town of Groton, Connecticut.

As of October 1, 1990, certain volunteer firemen of the District, who meet certain eligibility requirements, are covered by a non-qualifying retirement plan.

All amounts contributed to the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the volunteer or other beneficiary) solely the property and rights of the District (without being restricted to the provisions of benefits under the plan), subject only to the claims of the District's general creditors. Participants' rights under the plan are equal to those of general creditors of the District in an amount equal to the fair market value of the account for each participant. The District believes that it is unlikely that it will use the assets to satisfy the claims of the general creditors in the future.

A summary of the plan is as follows:

Eligibility: Active, under age 70, normal state of health, one year of service.

Benefits: Minimum of two years in plan; at age sixty, monthly benefits of \$300 for twenty

years. At death, balance goes to beneficiary of participant.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, volunteers were receiving retirement benefits of \$300 per month. The payment of these non-qualifying retirement benefits amounted to \$14,400.

11. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The District administers one single-employer, post-retirement healthcare plan, for the District's Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). The plan provides medical benefits and life insurance to eligible retirees and their spouses.

Benefit Provisions

a. Benefit Provisions

The District's plan provides for medical and life insurance benefits for all eligible District retirees. Benefits and contributions are established by contract and may be amended by union negotiations. Administration costs are financed from current operations.

b. Employer Contributions

The District's contributions are actuarially determined on an annual basis using the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method.

c. Employee Contributions

There are no employee contributions to the plan.

11. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2012 was as follows:

		Actuarially				Over (Under)
Actuarial	Actuarial	Accrued Liability	Over (Under)	Funded		Funded AAL as
Valuation	Value of	(AAL) Projected	Funded	(AAL)	Covered	a Percent of
Date	Assets	Unit Credit	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Covered Payroll
June 30, 2012	\$ -	\$ 15,378,340	\$ (15,378,340)	0.0%	\$ 2,322,002	-662.29%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time, relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. The year ended June 30, 2013 is the fourth year the District is reporting in accordance with GASB No. 45.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

The data presented in the schedules of funding progress and schedules of contributions were determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information for all plans as of the latest valuation date is as follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2012 Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll

Remaining Amortization Period 30 years open Asset Valuation Method Market Value

Actuarial Assumptions

Investment rate of return 3.5%

Healthcare inflation rate Ranging from 9.0% Year 1 to 4.70% Year 10,

consistent with the Getzen model

11. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (NOO)

The changes in the NOO were as follows:

Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$ 1,330,328
Interest on the net OPEB obligation	-
Adjustment to the annual required contribution	 -
Annual OPEB cost	1,330,328
Contributions made	236,036
Benefit Payments	(236,036)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	 1,330,328
OPEB obligation, beginning of year	3,151,146
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 4,481,474

Trend Information

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage	
Year	OPEB	of AOC	Net OPEB
Ending	Cost (AOC)	Contributed	Obligation
6/30/2010	\$ 1,050,382	0%	\$ 1,050,382
6/30/2011	1,050,382	0%	2,100,764
6/30/2012	1,050,382	0%	3,151,146
6/30/2013	1,330,328	0%	4,481,474

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God. The town purchases commercial insurance for all risks of loss. During the past three years, deductibles paid by the District were not significant.

13. LITIGATION

Legal counsel indicates that there are no material or substantial claims against the District nor is there pending litigation, other than the union contract litigation which is described in the Management Discussion and Analysis on page 2F. Since the outcome of the union contract litigation can not be determined, management has not accrued for the potential additional expense to the District. If the District fails to win its appeal of the union contract, the additional expense to the District, including the payment of back cost of living adjustments (COLA), could have a material affect of the District's operations.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through April 25, 2014, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	A CTI I A I	VARIANCE- FAVORABLE	
REVENUES	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	(UNFAVORABLE)	
Property Taxes:					
Receipts from taxation	\$ 4,107,099	\$ 4,107,099	\$ 4,162,348	\$ 55,249	
Interest and Lien Fees	-	-	57,343	57,343	
Total Tax Collector	4,107,099	4,107,099	4,219,691	112,592	
Investment Income					
Interest on Temporary Cash Investments	2,600	2,600	2,053	(547)	
Intergovernmental Revenues:					
State of Connecticut - Miscellanous Grant	21,000	21,000	35,938	14,938	
FEMA	-	-	111,971	111,971	
Groton - Lieu of Taxes	154,550	154,550	154,550		
Total State of Connecticut	175,550	175,550	302,459	126,909	
Other Revenues:					
Miscellaneous	4,500	4,500	7,120	2,620	
Old Mystic Fire Alarm Reimbursement	8,036	8,036	5,270	(2,766)	
	12,536	12,536	12,390	(146)	
Total Revenues	\$ 4,297,785	\$ 4,297,785	\$ 4,536,593	\$ 238,808	

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE- FAVORABLE
EXPENDITURES	BUDGET	BUDGET	AMOUNT	(UNFAVORABLE)
Personnel Services:				
Salaries	\$ 2,154,970	\$ 2,154,970	\$ 2,050,427	\$ 104,543
Administrative Salaires	263,004	263,004	262,695	309
Pensions	432,831	432,831	429,034	3,797
Insurance - Life & Health	1,131,861	1,131,861	1,133,377	(1,516)
Benefits - Heart & Hypertension	53,313	53,313	51,967	1,346
Physical Health & Safety	13,010	13,010	10,895	2,115
Salaries - Elected Officials	1,200	1,200	1,200	
Total Personnel Services	4,050,189	4,050,189	3,939,595	110,594
Operating Expenses:				
Insurance - Property & Liability	31,325	31,325	31,434	(109)
Apparatus Maintenance	86,800	86,800	65,835	20,965
Consumable Supplies	17,770	17,770	14,161	3,609
Alarm System Maintenance	10,889	10,889	5,798	5,091
Building Maintenance	97,150	97,150	102,290	(5,140)
Staff Expenses	1,200	1,200	889	311
Training Expense	21,400	21,400	10,347	11,053
Clothing	28,300	28,300	27,361	939
Fire Prevention	5,490	5,490	2,316	3,174
New Equipment	9,405	9,405	120,155	(110,750)
Hydrant Rentals	62,737	62,737	124,634	(61,897)
Office Equipment & Supplies	5,800	5,800	5,980	(180)
IT Communications	20,436	20,436	19,142	1,294
District Administrative Services	64,100	64,100	137,488	(73,388)
Dues and Publications	1,179	1,179	1,162	17
Contingency	91,523	91,523		91,523
Total Operating Expenses	555,504	555,504	668,992	(113,488)
Total General Government	4,605,693	4,605,693	4,608,587	(2,894)
Transfer to the Capital Reserve Fund	62,000	62,000	62,000	-
Transfer Pension Obligation	14,400	14,400	14,400	-
Total Expenditures	4,682,093	4,682,093	4,684,987	(2,894)
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$ (384,308)	\$ (384,308)	\$ (148,394)	\$ (148,394)

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2013

		Special Revenue					
	_	Obligation	ASG Grant				
		Fund	Fund	Total			
ASSETS	-						
Cash	\$	59,452	-	59,452			
Due from other funds		-	405	405			
Total Assets	_	59,452	405	59,857			
	_						
LIABILITIES							
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$_	59,452	405	59,857			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	Special Revenue					
	Obligation Fund		ASG Grant Fund			
						Total
REVENUES		_				
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Investment income		62		-		62
Other Revenue			-	-		
TOTAL REVENUES		62				62
EXPENDITURES						
General Government		7,200		-		7,200
Capital Outlay		-		-		-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		7,200		-		7,200
EXCESS (deficieny) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		(7,138)		-		(7,138)
OTHER FINANCIAL SOURCES (USES)						
Operating Transfers In (Out)		14,400		-		14,400
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		7,262		-		7,262
FUND BALANCES,						
Beginning of year		52,190		405		52,595
	\$	59,452	\$	405	\$	59,857

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT REPORT OF TAX COLLECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

						Adjusted					Amount of
Grand					Transfers	Amount of			Liens &		Taxes
List	Due Date	Uncollected Taxes	Current year	Net Lawful	to	Taxes	Taxes	Interest	Fees	Total	Collectible June
<u>Year</u>	<u>of Tax</u>	June 30, 2012	Levy	Corrections	Suspense	<u>Collectible</u>	Collected	Collected	Collected	<u>Collections</u>	30, 2013
2011	7/1/2012		\$ 4,232,823	\$ (36,703)	\$ 41,936	\$ 4,154,184	\$ 4,053,165	\$ 19,099	\$ 504	\$ 4,072,768	\$ 101,019
2010	7/1/2011	118,885		(8,434)	17,789	92,662	46,989	14,316	1,055	62,360	45,673
2009	7/1/2010	52,321		(2,278)	3,478	46,565	19,458	11,211	744	31,413	27,107
2008	7/1/2009	27,607		(40)	1,520	26,047	5,719	4,828	360	10,907	20,328
2007	7/1/2008	18,508		(228)	3,384	14,896	1,922	2,739	192	4,853	12,974
2006	7/1/2007	10,061		(45)	2,614	7,402	119	867	48	1,034	7,283
2005	7/1/2006	4,712		-	247	4,465	165	792	48	1,005	4,300
2004	7/1/2005	653		-	239	414	-	75		75	414
2003	7/1/2004	434		-	125	309	-	53	21	74	309
2002	7/1/2003	368		37	118	287	37	56		93	250
2001	7/1/2002	241		-	-	241	-	10		10	241
2000	7/1/2001	77		-	-	77	-	39		39	77
1999	7/1/2000	-		-	-	-	-	13		13	-
1998	7/1/1999	-		-	-	-	-	51		51	-
1997	7/1/1998					-	-	222		222	
		\$ 233,867		\$ (47,691)	\$ 71,450	\$ 4,347,549	\$ 4,127,574	\$ 54,371	\$ 2,972	4,184,917	\$ 219,975

Suspense Collections	8,024
Overpayments	647
60 day collections 6/30/12	(18,915)
60 day collections 6/30/13	45,018
•	\$ 4,219,691

COSTELLO COMPANY, LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Directors Poquonnock Bridge Fire District Groton, Connecticut

I have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Poquonnock Bridge Fire District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated April 25, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not indentified. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. I did indentify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs (2013-1, 2013-2 and 2013-3) that I consider to be significant deficiencies.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Directors, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

(Sho Compay: UC

Hebron, Connecticut April 25, 2014

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

FINDING # 2013-1

Condition

The District has no Accounting and Procedures manual.

Criteria

Transactions are entered into the District's accounting system by administrative personnel, but if a question arises on how to record certain transactions, there is no source document to refer to.

Condition

Internal controls over financial reporting require that transactions to be recorded in a consistent basis.

Questioned Cost

There were no questioned costs.

Context

This finding was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Effect

If the current administrative employee (bookkeeper) could not report to work, there is no reference document that someone could review to perform accounting function. In addition, having a manual will help current staff record transactions on a consistent basis.

Cause

Did not know a manual was needed.

Recommendation

I recommend that the District produce an Accounting and Procedures manual.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Management agrees with this finding and will start compiling information for the manual.

FINDING # 2013-2

Condition

Accounting Limitations - Current accounting personnel can not prepare the District's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Criteria

Internal controls over financial reporting require that someone within the District can produce a full set of financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Questioned Cost

There were no questioned costs.

Context

This finding was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Effect

Internally prepared financial statements are not prepared in accordance with current accounting principles and could differ significantly from those principles.

Cause

Management did not know accounting personnel was required to have full knowledge of accounting principles.

Recommendation

I recommend that the District consider the need to have someone with the proper accounting background reviewing its financial statements.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Managment will review the recommendation.

FINDING # 2013-3

Condition

Bank Reconciliations – there is no indication that the bank reconciliations were reviewed and approved by District management.

Criteria

Based on the small size of the District's administrative staff, proper internal controls would include a review of the monthly bank reconciliations from someone not part of the day –to-day accounting function.

Questioned Cost

There were no questioned costs.

Context

The finding was for all bank reconciliations.

Effect

Errors or omissions could happen and not be detected.

Cause

The district was not aware of this issue, based on prior audits.

Recommendation

I recommend all bank reconciliations be reviewed by management and that such review is documented on the bank reconciliation.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Management will establish a policy to review all bank reconciliations.

POQUONNOCK BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DEBT LIMITATION CONNECTICUT STATUTES, SECTIONS 7-374(B) JUNE 30, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

TAX BASE: (including interest and lien fees)			\$ _	4,184,917
DEDT HARITATION.		GENERAL		PENSION
DEBT LIMITATION: 2 1/4 times base	\$	9,416,063		DEFICIT 12 FF4 7F1
3 times base TOTAL LIMITATIONS	-	9,416,063	_\$ _	12,554,751 12,554,751
INDEBTEDNESS:		<u>.</u>	<u>. </u>	_
DEBT LIMITATION IN EXCESS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$_	9,416,063	\$ = \$ =	12,554,751
The total net indebtedness above amounts to:			\$=	21,970,814
In no event shall total indebtedness exceed seven times the base for debt limitation computation:			\$_	29,294,419