TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT with Independent Auditors Report

For the Year Ending January 31, 2012

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT Year Ended January 31, 2012 Table of Contents

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KEEL J. HOOD

Certified Public Accountant 2 Burns Street - Fairfield, Maine 04937 - (207)453-2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

February 6, 2012

Board of Selectmen Town of Unity Unity, Maine

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of Town of Unity, Maine, as of and for the year ended January 31, 2012, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Unity, Maine's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my 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 of Unity, Maine as of January 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated February 6, 2012 on my consideration of the Town of Unity's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

The Town of Unity has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Statement of Net Assets January 31, 2012

ASSETS Current Assets:	Governmental Activities
Cash Cash certificates of deposit Investments Receivables	\$ 448,262 229,947 8,720
Taxes Liens	174,288 57,356
Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets:	918,573
Capital assets net	6,657,344
Total Assets LIABILITIES Current Liabilities:	7,575,917
Accounts payable Notes payable, current portion	4,758 12,636
Total Current Liabilities Noncurrent Liabilities:	17,394
Notes payable, noncurrent portion Total Liabilities	564,950 582,344
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	6,079,758 913,815
Total net assets	\$ 6,993,573

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Statement of Activities For the Year Ended January 31, 2012

Drogram	Revenues
LIUGIAIII	Revenues

	riogram Revenues				
Function/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating grants and	Capital grants and	Net (Expense)
Governmental activities:	\$	bervices	contributions	contributions	Revenues
General government	132,338	17,923			
Protection	150,766				(114,415)
Public works	0.7 (mag-1.4 mm) • (quo mm) • (quo mm)	10,952			(139,814)
Health and sanitation	982,586	277	118,871		(863,438)
Leisure services	138,596	65,393	378		(72,825)
	13,636		8,751		(4,885)
Special assessments	1,128,631				(1,128,631)
Cemeteries	15,856	1,350			
Social services	31,848	* 000 0	4,427		(14,506)
Unclassified	30,449		- 10 P		(27,421)
	50,115		19,187		(11,262)
Total governmental activities	2 624 806				
Same Same accivities	2,624,706	95,895	151,614	0	(2,377,197)

· · ·	ctivities
net (expense) / revenue	302720105
General revenues:	
Property taxes	
Excise taxes	1,400,740
Interest and costs on taxes	226,350
Intergovernmental:	15,479
State revenue sharing	
Homestead exemption	110,763
Tree growth	23,809
US Wildlife	14,964
Veterans reimbursement	76
BETE reimbursement	721
Miscellaneous	394
Unrestricted interest	3,192
Cable franchise fees	7,038
	9,763
Total general revenues	
Jenoral Levendes	1,813,289
Change in Net Assets	
	(563,908)
Net Assets - beginning	
	7,557,481
Net Assets - ending \$	
	6,993,573

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Balance Sheet Governmental Funds January 31, 2012

ASSETS Cash Cash certificate of deposit Investments Receivables Taxes Liens		\$	General Fund 448,262 229,947 8,720 174,288 57,356	\$	Total Governmental Funds 448,262 229,947 8,720 174,288 57,356
	Total Assets	=	918,573	 	918,573
Accounts payable Deferred property taxes		-	4,758 191,000		4,758 191,000
Tota	l Liabilities	-	195,758		195,758
FUND BALANCES Fund Balances Committed for capital pur	chases		238,668	_	238,668
Assigned revenues			70,198		70,198
Assigned expenditures			52,594		52,594
· Unassigned			361,355		361,355
Tota Total Liabilities and	l Fund Equity		722,815	. <u>-</u>	722,815
rodd Habrites an	a rana Equity	\$ =	918,573	\$	
Amounts reported for government statement of net assets are	ental activiti e different be	es ca	in the use:		
Capital assets used in go not financial resource: reported in the funds.	overnmental ac s and, therefo	ti	vities are , are not		6,657,344
Other long-term assets a: current-periods expend: deferred in the funds.	re not availab itures and the	le re:	to pay for fore are		191,000
Long-term liabilities, in not due and payable in					
therefore are not repor	rted in the fu	nds	3.		
Bonds payable					(577,586)

Net assets of governmental activities \$ 6,993,573

Statement 4

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended January 31, 2012

				Total
		General <u>Fund</u>		Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$	1,642,569	\$	1,642,569
Licenses and permits		6,302		6,302
Intergovernmental		301,963		301,963
Interest		7,038		7,038
Charges for services		89,592		89,592
Miscellaneous		13,333		13,333
	One of			
Total Revenues		2,060,797		2,060,797
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government		132,338		132,338
Protection		136,844		136,844
Public works		486,287		486,287
Health and sanitation		138,596		138,596
Leisure services		13,636		13,636
Special assessments		1,128,631		1,128,631
Cemeteries		15,856		15,856
Social services		31,848		31,848
Unclassified		30,449		30,449
Total Expenditures		2,114,485		2,114,485
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures		(53,688)		(53,688)
		(00)	-	(33,000)
Net Change in fund balances		(53,688)		(53,688)
Fund Balances - beginning		776,503		776,503
Fund Balances - ending	\$	722,815	\$	722,815

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Of Governmental Funds

to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the

Statement of Activities are different because:

(53,688)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. While governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:

Depreciation expense

(522,855)

Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets:

Note principal payments

12,635

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ (563,908)

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Fund January 31, 2012

> Private Purpose Trust Fund

ASSETS

Cash certificate of deposits

Investments

6,606 105,079

Total Assets

111,685

NET ASSETS

Held in Trust

111,685

Total Net Assets \$ 111,685

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets For the Year Ended January 31, 2012

111,685

	Private
	Purpose
	Trust Fund
Additions:	
Investment income	\$ 2,783
Donations	250
Donacions	643
Total Additions	3,426
Deductions:	
Administration	1,466
Scholarships	-
	377
Total Deductions	1,843
Change in Net Assets	1,583
Net Assets - beginning of year	110,102
J many or your	

Net Assets - end of year

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Notes to Combined Financial Statements January 31, 2012

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The Town of Unity was incorporated in 1804 under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The Town operates under the Board of Selectmen/Town Meeting form of government.

The Town's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Although the Town has the option to apply FASB pronouncements issued after that date to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, the Town has chosen not to do so. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the reporting entity, financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit is made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP which defines the reporting entity as the primary government and those component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either a) the ability to impose will by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. Application of this criterion and determination of type of presentation involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. Based upon the application of these criteria, there were no potential component units required to be included in this report.

B. Government-wide 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 Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Town has elected not to allocate indirect costs among the programs, functions and segments. 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 is excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the 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 revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. 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.

Licenses, permits, fees, excise taxes and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Interest income and charges for services are recorded as revenues when earned, since they are measurable and available.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, interest, and charges for services. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the Town and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

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

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds.

Private-purpose trust funds are used to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

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 government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

D. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment are reported in the governmental activities 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 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical costs or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 50 years.

E. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, if material, 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, if material, are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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 sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

F. Fund Equity

Reserved fund balance indicates that a portion of the fund balance is legally or otherwise segregated for a specific future use, and is indicated by the title of each reserve listed in the balance sheet. Unreserved-designated fund balances indicate amounts which either are required to be carried forward by law or contractual agreement, or which the Town has voted to carry forward.

G. Use of Estimates

Committed fund balance indicates that a portion of the fund balance is constrained for a specific future use, and is indicated by the title of each purpose listed in the balance sheet. Committed fund balances are voted on at Town Meetings. Assigned fund balances indicate amounts which either are intended to be carried forward by law or contractual agreement, or which the Board of Selectmen has voted to carry forward. Unassigned is the remaining amount which is available for general use.

Budgetary Accounting

A budget is formally adopted for the General Fund, only, through the passage of a Town warrant, and is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

In the General Fund, the level of control (level at which expenditures may not exceed budget and applied revenues) is the accounts within each department. Unexpended appropriations and

2. Budgetary Accounting, continued

unexpended revenues are lapsed at the close of the year. Once adopted, the budget can only be amended by the townspeople at a special Town meeting.

3. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

A. <u>Deposits</u>

At year end, the Town's carrying amount of deposits was \$684,816. The bank balances for all funds totaled \$728,994. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure the District's deposits might not be recovered. As of January 31, 2012, all of the Town's deposits were insured or collateralized.

B. <u>Investment</u>

At	January 31, Investment Typ		Town's investment Fund Type	balances Rating	were as follows: Fair Value
	UBS Financial	Services Inc.			
	PACE Program		General Fund	N/A \$	8,720 8%
	PACE Program		Trust Fund	N/A	99,484 87%
	NStar		Trust Fund	N/A	3,774 3.32%
	First Energy		Trust Fund	N/A	1,4311.26%
	Navistar		Trust Fund	N/A	390 0.34%
				\$	113,799

The Town does not have a formal investment policy. The UBS Financial Services Inc. PACE Program is managed by the town's financial institution in the Town's name. The other investments are held by the Town.

4. Property Tax

Property taxes for the year were committed on August 15, 2011, on the assessed value listed as of April 1, 2011, for all taxable real and personal property located in the Town. Payment of taxes was due at the date of commitment with interest at 7.00% on all tax bills unpaid as of November 30, 2011.

Assessed values are periodically established by the Town's Assessor at 100% of assumed market value. The assessed value for the list of April 1, 2011 upon which the levy for the year ended January 31, 2012, was based, was \$127,960,600. This assessed value was 100% of the estimated market value.

Tax liens are placed on real property within twelve months following the tax commitment date if taxes are delinquent. The Town has the authority to foreclose on property eighteen months after the filing of the lien if tax liens and associated costs remain unpaid.

Property taxes levied during the year were recorded as receivables at the time the levy was made. The receivables collected during the year and in the first sixty days following the end of the fiscal year have been recorded as revenues. The remaining receivables have been recorded as deferred revenues.

5. <u>Operating Property</u>

Operating and nonoperating property are recorded at cost or, in the case of contributed property, at the fair market value at the date of acquisition. Depreciation is computed on the straight line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance February 1 2011		Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance January 31 <u>2012</u>
Assets not being deprecia	ted				
Land \$	140,963	\$		\$	\$ 140,963
Assets being depreciated					
Land improvements	94,688				94,688
Buildings	915,336				915,336
Equipment	41,350				41,350
Vehicles	226,645				226,645
Infrastructure	19,645,812				19,645,812
	21,064,794		0	\$ 0	\$ 21,064,794
Less accumulated deprecia	tion	-		 	
Land improvements	7,066		1,817		8,883
Buildings	151,934		24,226		176,160
Equipment	41,350				41,350
Vehicles	216,979		5,667		222,646
Infrastructure	13,467,264		491,145		13,958,409
	13,884,593	-	522,855	0	14,407,448
Capital Assets, net \$	7,180,201	\$	(522,855)	\$ 0	\$ 6,657,346
Depreciation Expense:		-			
Public safety	\$	2	26,558		
Public works		49	96,297		
	\$	52	22,855		

6. <u>Long-term Debt</u>

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the Town for the year ended January 31, 2012:

Long-term debt payable at February 1, 2011	\$ 590,222
Debt proceeds	
Debt Retired	(12,636)
Long-term debt payable at January 31, 2012	\$ 577,586
Interest Paid	25,821

Long-term debt payable at January 31, 2012 is comprised of the following:

	Final Interest Maturit <u>Rate</u> <u>Date</u>			Balance End of <u>Year</u>
Long-term Debt Account Group				
Firehouse	4.375%	2037	\$	577,586
			\$_	577,586

The annual requirement to amortize all long-term debt outstanding as of January 31, 2012 are as follows:

Year		Principal	Interest		
		<u>Payable</u>	Payable		
2013		13,189	25,268		
2014		13,766	24,691		
2015		14,368	24,089		
2016		14,996	23,460		
2017		15,653	22,804		
2018-2022		89,154	103,131		
2023-2027		110,439	81,846		
2028-2032		136,806	55,479		
2033-2037		169,215	22,814		
	Total \$	577,586 \$	383,582		

In accordance with 30-A MRSA, Section 5702, as amended, no municipality shall incur debt for specified purposes in excess of 15 percent of the state valuation of such municipality. At January 31, 2012, the Town was in compliance with these regulations.

7. <u>Assigned Revenues</u>

The Town has set aside certain balances for accumulation until expenditure in future years. These accounts were as follows at January 31, 2012:

Revenue Sale of	\$	63,463 6,735
Total	\$	70,198

8. <u>Unassigned General Fund Fund Equity</u>

The unassigned General Fund fund equity reflected a change for the current year as follows:

Balance - February 1, 2011		\$	429,354
Increase (Decrease):			
Actual over (under) budgeted revenues	50,875		
Actual under (over) budgeted expenditures	(34,594)		
Utilization per town vote	(84,280)		
Net Increase (Decrease)			(67,999)
Balance - January 31, 2012		\$	361,355

10. <u>Capital Reserves</u>

At January 31, 2012 the Capital Reserve fund equity consisted of the Following.

Mills property	\$	2,193
Recreation		1,418
Fire truck		229,947
Land sales		5,110
Total	\$ _	238,668

9. <u>Assigned Expenditures</u>

Historically, the selectmen vote to carry certain departmental unexpended balances and/or overdrafts forward to the following year for

expenditure. This is usually in lieu of additional appropriations in any particular account. At January 31, 2012, the following operating account balances were carried forward:

Comprehensive planning c	ommittee	\$ 516
Officials salaries		7,263
Constable		1,552
Sand and salt shed		1,096
Summer road		17,593
Small community grant		15,000
Cemetery		9,437
Efficiency grant		137
	Totals	\$ 52,594

11. Risk Management

The Town of Unity is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town maintains insurance coverage for part of its risk management. Expenditures and claims are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In determining claims, events that might create claims, but for which none have been reported, are considered. The Town's management estimates that the amount of actual or potential claims against the Town as of January 31, 2012, will not materially affect the financial condition of the Town.

12. <u>Commitments</u>

The Town of Unity has entered into a contract for the disposal of solid waste and recyclables. The contract is for five years with provision for an additional five years. The annual cost per year is \$44,592. The amount paid in the current fiscal year for these services was \$47,883.

The Town has entered into a contract for winter road maintenance. The contract for three years was extended for an additional two years. The annual cost per year is \$125,800. The amount paid in the current year for these services was \$125,800.

TOWN OF UNITY, MAINE Budget Comparison Schedule General Fund

General Fund For the year ended January 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with final budget positive			
Revenues:	\$	<u>Original</u>	\$	<u>Final</u>	\$	<u>Actual</u>	(negative)	
Taxes		1,651,553		1,651,553	т.	1,642,569	(8,984))
Licenses and permits				50-00 (A) On 50-00 (A) See On 50-		6,302	6,302	
Intergovernmental		168,874		280,558		301,963	21,405	
Interest						7,038	7,038	
Charges for services		24,038		64,990		89,592	24,602	
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000		13,333	12,333	
	_					e .	•	
Total revenues		1,845,465		1,998,101		2,060,797	62,696	-
Expenditures: Current: General government Protection Public works Health and sanitation Leisure services Special assessments Unclassified Cemeteries Social services		120,991 154,090 385,500 114,628 4,725 1,161,212 11,399 24,200 26,190		120,991 164,090 469,819 155,580 13,476 1,151,212 30,586 24,200 30,617		132,338 136,844 486,287 138,596 13,636 1,128,631 30,449 15,856 31,848	(11,347) 27,246 (16,468) 16,984 (160) 22,581 137 8,344 (1,231))
Total expenditures	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	2,002,935		2,160,571		2,114,485	46,086	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under expenditures		(157,470)						
	-	(137,470)		(162,470)		(53,688)	108,782	_
Fund Balance - beginning of year Fund Balance - ending of year	,	776,503		776,503		776,503	0	
rand barance - ending of year	\$=	619,033	= ^{\$} _	614,033	.\$ <u></u>	722,815	\$ 108,782	

KEEL J. HOOD

Certified Public Accountant 2 Burns Street - Fairfield, Maine 04937 - (207)453-2006

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

February 6, 2012

Board of Selectmen Town of Unity, Maine

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Unity, Maine as of and for the year ended January 31, 2012, which collectively comprise Town of Unity, Maine's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated February 6, 2012. I conducted my audits 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.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audits, I considered Town of Unity, Maine's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Unity, Maine's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Unity, Maine's internal control over financial reporting.

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.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Unity, Maine's financial statements are free of 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 audits, 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.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Selectmen, management and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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