Financial Statement, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditor's Report

For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chairperson and Council of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

LSWG, P.A.

Rockville, Maryland October 28, 2022



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Village of Martin's Additions, we offer the Village of Martin's Additions financial statements and this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village of Martin's Additions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the following information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Village of Martin's Additions exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year by \$4,525,364 (net position). Of this amount, \$3,597,480 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$520,338.
- As of the close of the fiscal year, the Village of Martin's Additions governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$3,779,308, an increase of \$543,124 in comparison with the prior year. Of the total fund balance, \$1,277,541 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance) and \$2,500,000 has been assigned for street improvements, capital projects and a reserve fund. The remaining \$1,767 is nonspendable as it represents prepaid expenses.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-wide financial statements. (Exhibits A-1, A-2 and A-3) The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village of Martin's Additions finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements of the Village of Martin's Additions are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Village of Martin's Additions include general government, public works, public safety, and recreation. The government-wide financial statements report only on the Village of Martin's Additions.

Fund financial statements. (Exhibits A-4 and A-5) 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 Village of Martin's Additions, 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 Village of Martin's Additions are 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 financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Village of Martin's Additions maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of which is considered to be a major fund.

The Village of Martin's Additions adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule (Exhibit B-1) has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this Budget.

Notes to the basic 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.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Village of Martin's Additions, assets exceeded liabilities by \$4,525,364 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately 21% of the Village of Martin's Additions total assets reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment). The Village of Martin's Additions uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Village of Martin's Additions Net Position

	Governmental
	<u>Activities</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 4,345,868
Noncurrent assets	1,002,025
Total assets	5,347,893
Deferred Outflows	_
Current liabilities	103,767
Noncurrent liabilities	247,081
Total liabilities	350,848
Deferred Inflows	471,681
Invested in capital assets	\$ 927,884
Unrestricted	3,597,480
Total net position	<u>\$ 4,525,364</u>

The unrestricted net position of \$3,597,480 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Village of Martin's Additions net position by \$520,338. Revenues increased by \$389,259 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022. The increase was largely a result of the increase in income taxes in fiscal year 2022 of \$334,156, in county tax duplication in FY2022 of \$28,871, and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant income of \$17,500.

Expenses increased \$47,658 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022. The overall increase in expenses was attributable to increases related to ARPA expenses of \$17,500 and community event expenses of \$29,206.

Village of Martin's Additions Changes in Net Position

Revenues:	Governmental <u>Activities</u>				
Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions	\$ 24,123 52,126				
General revenues: Taxes Other	1,126,274 70,467				
Total Revenues	1,272,990				
Expenses: General government Building & zoning Public works Public safety Recreation American Rescue Plan Act	307,401 49,240 304,789 39,899 33,823 17,500				
Total Expenses	752,652				
Increase in net position Net position, July 1, 2021 Net position, June 30, 2022	520,338 <u>4,005,026</u> <u>\$ 4,525,364</u>				

Taxes of \$1,126,274 comprised 88% of the total revenues of \$1,272,990. The taxes include both property and income taxes.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Village's governmental activities have invested \$27,394 in office equipment, \$1,381 in leasehold improvements and \$1,133,752 in infrastructure, as reflected in the following schedule. Total depreciation for the 2022 fiscal year was \$34,060 and accumulated depreciation for all assets was \$225,146. Net capital assets for the Village at the end of the fiscal year were \$937,381.

Governmental Activities - Capital Assets

•	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Non-Depreciable Assets	None
Other Capital Assets Infrastructure Equipment	\$ 1,133,752 27,394
Leasehold Improvements	1,381
Total Capital Assets	1,162,527
Accumulated Depreciation on Other Capital Assets	(225,146)
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 937,381</u>

Governmental Activities - Capital Assets

-	Governmental <u>Activities</u>						
Lease Asset – current portion Lease Asset – noncurrent portion	\$ 22,163 64,644						
Total Lease Assets	\$ 86,807						
Lease Liability – current portion Lease Liability – noncurrent portion	21,222 75,082						
Total Lease Liabilities	\$ 96,304						

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

The Village of Martin's Additions uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Village of Martin's Additions governmental funds is to provide information on near term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village of Martin's Additions financing requirements.

Total general fund revenue was \$1,263,160. This was a \$384,343 increase over fiscal year 2021. The increase was largely a result of a \$329,241 increase in income taxes in fiscal year 2022, an increase of \$32,033 in intergovernmental revenues, and ARPA grant income of \$17,500.

Total general fund expenditures were \$720,036. This was an increase of \$23,857 over the prior year. The increase is largely a result of the ARPA grant expenses of \$17,500 in fiscal year 2022.

Total fund balance increased \$543,124 for a total fund balance of \$3,779,308. Of this amount \$1,277,541 is unassigned and can be used for future plans of the Village, \$2,500,000 is assigned for future capital projects and a reserve and \$1,767 is nonspendable as expenses have been prepaid.

General fund budgetary highlights. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: (1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original Budget once exact information is available; (2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as County and State grants; and (3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services. During the fiscal year the Village made amendments that fall into category one above. A detailed analysis of these changes can be found in Exhibit B-1 of the financial statements.

There were a few significant budget versus actual variances. Income tax revenues received were \$423,988 more than budgeted. Also, County tax duplication was \$28,903 more than budgeted and ARPA grant income was \$17,500 more than budgeted. There were several actual expense amounts that were less than budgeted, largely in the designated funds which were budgeted at \$2,500,000 and total current year expenses were \$35,800.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Overall, fiscal year 2022 was a positive year. The Village provided all the services budgeted for and completed the year by adding \$543,124 to the fund balance. ARPA grant income of \$489,181 was received in August of 2021. Eligible expenditures of \$17,500 were incurred in fiscal year 2022. The second payment of \$489,547 was received in August of 2022.

The Village Council maintained a conservative approach in formulating the fiscal year 2023 budget to ensure that the Village has a healthy financial position into the future. In fiscal year 2023, the Village plans to utilize its capital projects fund and the American Rescue Plan funds to enhance the safety and usability of Village streets, address drainage issues, and tackle other projects eligible for American Rescue Plan funds.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Village of Martin's Additions finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Village Manager of the Village of Martin's Additions, 7013B Brookville Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 20815.

(Restated)

VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS, MARYLAND Statements of Net Position June 30,

	vernmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021			
Assets	 				
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 280,945	\$	291,332		
Investments	4,023,532		2,981,228		
Receivables, net	-		73		
Due from other governments	17,461		18,042		
Prepaid expenses	1,767		3,958		
Lease asset - current portion	 22,163		22,163		
Total Current Assets	4,345,868		3,316,796		
Noncurrent Assets					
Lease asset - net of current portion	64,644		86,807		
Capital assets, net	 937,381		967,091		
Total Noncurrent Assets	 1,002,025		1,053,898		
Total Assets	 5,347,893		4,370,694		
Deferred Outflows	 <u>-</u>				
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	48,716		29,449		
Refundable deposits	24,000		29,000		
Lease liability - current portion	21,222		19,258		
State tax credit liability - current portion	 9,829		9,829		
Total Current Liabilies	103,767		87,536		
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Lease liability - net of current portion	75,082		96,304		
State tax credit liability - net of current portion	 171,999		181,828		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	 247,081		278,132		
Total Liabilities	 350,848		365,668		
Deferred Inflows	 471,681				
Net Position					
Invested in capital assets	927,884		967,091		
Unrestricted	 3,597,480		3,037,935		
Total Net Position	\$ 4,525,364	\$	4,005,026		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS, MARYLAND Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

			Indirect		Prnors	ım Revo	enue	R (t (Expenses) evenue and Changes in let Position	
			Expense				Operating Grants		vernmental	
	E	Expenses	 Allocation		Services	-	Contributions		Activities	Total
Functions/Programs										
Governmental Activities										
General government	\$	300,371	\$ 7,030	\$	13,108	\$	1,040	\$	(286,223)	\$ (286,223)
Building and zoning		49,240	-		11,015		-		(38,225)	(38,225)
Public works		304,789	-		-		33,586		(271,203)	(271,203)
Public safety		39,899	-		-		-		(39,899)	(39,899)
Recreation		33,823	-		-		-		(33,823)	(33,823)
American Rescue Plan Act		17,500	-		-		17,500		-	-
Interest		7,030	 (7,030)						(7,030)	 (7,030)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	752,652	\$ 	\$	24,123	\$	52,126		(676,403)	(676,403)
General Revenues										
Property taxes									42,457	42,457
Income taxes									1,083,817	1,083,817
Intergovernmental									55,703	55,703
Interest									6,025	6,025
Miscellaneous									8,739	 8,739
Total General Revenues									1,196,741	 1,196,741
Change in Net Position									520,338	520,338
Net Position, Beginning of Year									4,005,026	4,005,026
Net Position, End of Year								\$	4,525,364	\$ 4,525,364

Statement of Program Activities - Restated For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

				Indirect		Progra	am]	Revenue	R	et (Expenses) Levenue and Changes in Net Position		
				Expense		Charges for	Operating Grants		- Governmental			
	<u> </u>	Expenses	Allocation			Services		and Contributions		Activities		Total
Functions/Programs												
Governmental Activities												
General government	\$	299,380	\$	11,001	\$	12,986	\$	6,435	\$	(279,959)	\$	(279,959)
Building and zoning		60,598		-		7,984		-		(52,614)		(52,614)
Public works		293,313		-		-		30,424		(262,889)		(262,889)
Public safety		36,084		-		-		-		(36,084)		(36,084)
Recreation		4,617		-		-		-		(4,617)		(4,617)
Interest		11,001		(11,001)				<u>-</u>		(11,001)		(11,001)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	704,993	\$		<u>\$</u>	20,970	\$	36,859		(647,164)		(647,164)
General Revenues												
Property taxes										41,233		41,233
Income taxes										749,661		749,661
Intergovernmental										26,832		26,832
Interest										8,176		8,176
Total General Revenues										825,902		825,902
Change in Net Position										178,738		178,738
Net Position, Beginning of Year										3,826,288		3,826,288
Net Position, End of Year									\$	4,005,026	\$	4,005,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

		2022 General	`	Restated) 2021 General
Assets		Fund		Fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	280,945	\$	291,332
Investments		4,023,532		2,981,228
Receivables, net		-		73
Due from other governments		17,461		18,042
Prepaid expenses		1,767		3,958
Total Assets	_	4,323,705		3,294,633
Deferred Outflows				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		48,716		29,449
Refundable deposits		24,000		29,000
Total Liabilities		72,716		58,449
Deferred Inflows		471,681		_
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable		1,767		3,958
Assigned		2,500,000		2,500,000
Unassigned		1,277,541		732,226
Total Fund Balances	\$	3,779,308	\$	3,236,184
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances				
To Net Position of the Governmental Activities				
Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	3,779,308	\$	3,236,184
Right to use lease assets used for governmental activities are				
not financial resources and therefore not reported in the funds		86,807		108,970
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement				
of Net Position are different because:				
Long-term liabilitities are not due and payable in the current				
period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(278,132)		(307,219)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial				
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		937,381		967,091
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	4,525,364	\$	4,005,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Years Ended June 30,

		2022 General Fund	(Restated) 2021 General Fund			
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$	42,457	\$	41,233		
Taxes - state shared		1,073,988		744,747		
Licenses and permits		24,123		20,970		
Intergovernmental		89,289		57,256		
Grants		17,500		-		
Miscellaneous		15,803		14,611		
Total Revenues		1,263,160		878,817		
Expenditures						
General government		312,629		332,827		
Public works		280,068		296,080		
Public safety		39,899		36,084		
Recreation		33,823		4,617		
ARPA expenditures		17,500		-		
Debt service	_	36,117		26,571		
Total Expenditures		720,036		696,179		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		543,124		182,638		
Other Financing Sources - Leases		-		131,132		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		3,236,184		2,922,414		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	3,779,308	\$	3,236,184		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Reconciliation of the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statements of Program Activities For the Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2022</u>	(F	Restated) <u>2021</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 543,124	\$	313,770
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Program Activities are different because:			
Debt service payments in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance does (does not) require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as			
an expense in the Government-wide financial statements	29,087		(110,648)
Amortization expense for right to use lease asset	(22,163)		(22,163)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Program Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation			
does (does not) exceed capital outlay in the current period.	 (29,710)		(2,222)
Net Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$ 520,338	\$	178,737

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland (the Village) was incorporated in 1985 under the laws of the State of Maryland. The Village operates under a Council form of government consisting of a Council Chairperson and Village Council. The Village Council has the authority to appoint a Village Manager who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Village government and for carrying out the policies determined and approved by the Village government. The Village provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (traffic), streets, sanitation, building permits and general administration services. The basic financial statements of the Village have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental and financial reporting principles. The Village has implemented accounting and financial reporting requirements of GASB Statements No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for States and Local Governments. GASB Statement No. 34 adds the following components to the financial statements:

<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis</u> – A narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities. This analysis is similar to analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports.

Government-Wide Financial Statements – These include financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable) but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and infrastructure, including bridges and roads). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. The government-wide statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Program Activities.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Village. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Village are included on the Statement of Net Position. The net position of a government is broken into three categories –1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

<u>Statement of Program Activities</u> – The Statement of Program Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants.)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

<u>Budgetary Comparison Schedules</u> – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Village and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No.14, The Financial Reporting Entity, which establishes standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. The definition of the financial reporting entity is based upon the concept that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. One of the objectives of financial reporting is to provide users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the accountability of the elected officials. The financial reporting entity consists of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland. There are no organizations for which the Village is financially accountable and there are no component units of the Village.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Village as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the Village as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories, as well as the fiduciary fund. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of program activities) report information on all of the activities of the Village. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which primarily rely on fees and charges for support. The Village has only one governmental fund, the general fund, to account for all activities of the government, and does not have any business type activities or fiduciary activities at this time.

The statement of program activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. 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 and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, and the accrual basis of accounting. Reimbursements are reported as reduction to expenses. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied while grants are recognized when the grantor eligibility requirements are met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Village considers revenue to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation debt principal and interest payments which are reported as expenditures in the year due.

Property taxes, franchise fees, utility taxes, licenses, intergovernmental revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Village reports unearned revenues on its governmental funds balance sheet. Unearned revenues arise from taxes levied in the current year which are for subsequent years' operations. For governmental fund financial statements unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received before the Village has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Village has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents, which are cash and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less, include cash on hand and demand deposit accounts.

2. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses record payments to vendors that benefit future reporting periods. Prepaid expenses are similarly reported in government-wide and fund financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include equipment, 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 \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2004 are not reported in the basic financial statements. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, \$1,133,752 and \$1,129,402, respectively, of infrastructure has been recorded in these financial statements.

Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Assets (continued)

3. Capital Assets (continued)

Property, plant and equipment of the Village are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Office equipment - 5 to 7 years Sidewalks and curbs – 40 years Leasehold improvements – 10 years

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes were assessed and collected by Montgomery County and subsequently remitted to the Village. Property taxes are assessed on July 1st and are due and payable one half by September 30th and one half by December 31st. All unpaid taxes levied July 1st become delinquent on October 1st and January 1st. The residential real property tax rates for the Village for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$.0050 per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The public utilities tax rates for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$1.45 per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The personal property tax rates for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$.50 per \$100 of assessed taxable value. Procedures for the collection of delinquent taxes by Montgomery County are provided for in the laws of Maryland.

5. Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide financial statements, outstanding debt is reported as a liability. Long-term debt for governmental activities is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. Long-term debt consists of an office lease and state tax liability.

6. Right to Use Asset

The Village has recorded a right to use asset as a result of implementing GASB 87 – Leases. The right to use asset is initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease in service. The right to use asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Assets (continued)

7. Net Position

Net positions represent the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on the government-wide financial statements. Net positions are classified in the following categories:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation as well as lease assets and reduced by any outstanding debt or lease liabilities that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

Restricted net position – This amount is restricted by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position – This amount is the net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position".

The Village applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

8. Use of 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 amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Village does not have any of this type of item.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Assets (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Village considered grant revenue collected but not spent to be deferred inflows of resources. See Note 6 for deferred inflows related to grant revenue.

Note 2 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance and the government-wide statement of net position:

The governmental fund balance sheets include a reconciliation between fund balance – total government funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statements of net position.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

State statutes require all deposits be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or fully collateralized.

The Village administration is authorized to invest in those instruments authorized by Maryland Statutes. Cash and cash equivalents, as presented on the balance sheets and statements of net position, includes deposits (cash).

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts of the Village's deposits were \$280,945 and \$291,332, respectively, and the bank balances totaled \$282,013 and \$288,807 respectively. At June 30, 2022, there were uninsured balance of \$1,251. At June 30, 2021, all amounts were covered by FDIC.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments - Maryland Local Government Investment Pool

The Village is a participant of the Maryland Local Government Investment Pool (MLGIP), which provides all local government units of the State a safe investment vehicle for the short-term investment of funds. The State Legislature created MLGIP with the passage of Article 95 22G, of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The MLGIP, under the administrative control of the State Treasurer, has been managed by a single Baltimore-based financial institution, PNC Bank. An MLGIP advisory committee of current participants was formed to review, on a quarterly basis, the activities of the Fund and to provide suggestions to enhance the pool. The MLGIP has an AAAm rating. The fair value of the pool is the same as the value of the pooled shares. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Village had \$4,023,532 and \$2,981,228, respectively invested in the Pool.

Investment Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover all or a portion of the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. There are three categories of custodial credit risk. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or where securities are held by the Village or its agents, in the Village's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Village's name holds the securities. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered where the securities are held by the financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, all of the Village investments are insured or registered, or for which the securities are held by the Village or its agent in the Village's name or are invested in the MLGIP.

Fair Value

The Village categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Village has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 and 2021:

 Maryland Local Government Investment Pool mutual funds of \$4,023,532 and \$2,981,228, respectively and are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, for the Village's major governmental fund, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	2022		2021	
Receivables				
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	\$	_	\$	73
Total Receivables, net	\$	-	\$	73

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue and consists of the following at June 30:

	<u>2022</u>			
General Fund:				
State	\$ 14,524	\$	14,206	
County	 2,937		3,836	
Total	\$ 17,461	\$	18,042	

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Right to Use Lease Asset

The Village has recorded a right to use lease asset for the leased office space. The related lease is discussed in the commitments section of Note 3E. The right to use lease asset is amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the related lease.

Right to use activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Right to Use Assets				
Office space	\$ 131,133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,133
Total Right to Use Asset	131,133			131,133
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Office space	(22,163)	(22,163)		(44,326)
Total Accumulated Amortization	(22,163)	(22,163)		(44,326)
Right to Use Assets, Net	\$ 108,970	\$ (22,163)	\$ -	\$ 86,807

Right to use activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Right to Use Assets				
Office space	\$ -	\$ 131,133	\$ -	\$ 131,133
Total Right to Use Asset	<u>-</u> _	131,133		131,133
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Office space		(22,163)		(22,163)
Total Accumulated Amortization	<u>-</u> _	(22,163)		(22,163)
Right to Use Assets, Net	<u>\$</u>	\$ 108,970	\$ -	\$ 108,970

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Other Assets	\$ 2,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,450
Equipment	24,944	-	-	24,944
Leasehold improvements	1,381	-	-	1,381
Infrastructure	1,129,402	4,350	_	1,133,752
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,158,177	4,350	-	1,162,527
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment	(18,415)	(4,989)	-	(23,404)
Leasehold improvements	(1,381)	-	-	(1,381)
Infrastructure	(171,290)	(29,071)		(200,361)
Total accumulated depreciation	(191,086)	(34,060)		(225,146)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	967,091	(29,710)		937,381
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 967,091	<u>\$ (29,710)</u>	<u> </u>	\$ 937,381

Depreciation expense was charged to function/programs of the primary government as follows for the years ended June 30:

Governmental activities	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
General government	\$ 4,989	\$ 4,990
Public works	29,071	28,367
Total Depreciation Expense	\$34,060	\$33,357

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Long-Term Debt

The Village has a lease for office space. The lease agreement qualifies as an "other than short-term lease" under GASB 87 and therefore has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of its inception.

The lease agreement was executed in 2006 and requires 240 monthly payments until May 1, 2026. Current monthly lease payments are \$2,191 with various increases throughout the lease. The lease liability is measured at a discount rate of 9.75%, which was the prime rate plus 2% at lease inception. The Village has recorded a right to use asset with a net book value of \$86,807 and \$108,970 on June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Village has an option to renew this lease for an additional ten year term.

Total rent expense for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$24,097 and \$31,457, respectively.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of the minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending	ng Principal		Iı	nterest	
June 30	Payments		Payments		Total
2023	\$	21,222	\$	8,458	\$ 29,680
2024		23,386		6,294	29,680
2025		25,771		3,909	29,680
2026		25,926		1,281	27,207
2027		-		-	-

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The following summarizes the changes in long-term liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Balance			crease/	I	Balance	Du	e within
	June 30, 2021		(D	ecrease)	<u>Jun</u>	e 30, 2022	or	ne year
Lease liability	\$	115,562	\$	(19,258)	\$	96,304	\$	21,222
State tax credit liability		191,657		(9,829)		181,828		9,829
	\$	307,219	\$	(29,087)	\$	278,132	\$	31,051
	Balance		Increase/		Balance			
	F	Balance	In	crease/	I	Balance	Du	e within
	_	Balance e 30, 2020		crease/ ecrease)	_	Balance e 30, 2021		e within ne year
Lease liability	_				Jun			
Lease liability State tax credit liability	Jun	e 30, 2020	<u>(D</u>	ecrease)	Jun	e 30, 2021	or	ne year

F. Fund Balance

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

Nonspendable – such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaid expenses, long-term loans and notes receivable and property held for resale. Prepaid expenses of \$1,767 and \$3,958 are classified as nonspendable at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Restricted fund balance – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers or through enabling legislation. The Village has no restricted fund balances.

Committed fund balance – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Village of Martin's Additions. The Village has no committed fund balances.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Fund Balance (continued)

Assigned fund balance – includes amounts to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The Village has the following assigned fund balances at June 30:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Streets	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Walkability	500,000	500,000
Other Capital projects	500,000	500,000
Reserve	 1,000,000	 1,000,000
Total Assigned Fund Balance	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000

Unassigned fund balance – is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The Village's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year.

First non-spendable fund balance is determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined, followed by committed fund balance and assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance cannot fall to a negative balance.

Note 4 – Commitment and Contingencies

A. Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Village's general liability risks are financed through participation in the Local Government Insurance Trust which is a self-insurance pool. The Village paid annual premiums of approximately \$2,553 and \$2,326 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively to the pool for its general, auto, worker's compensation, public official bond and property insurance coverage. Claims over the past three years have been significantly less than that amount.

Note 4 – Commitment and Contingencies (continued)

A. Risk Management (continued)

The agreement with the pool provides that it will be self-sustaining through member premiums, and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$1,000,000 in aggregate. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage, and no significant reductions in insurance coverage have occurred, in any of the past three years.

B. Employee's Pension Plan

In 2010, the Village adopted a 457 retirement plan. This plan allows employees to contribute to the plan. To be qualified an employee has to have six months of service with the Village and be at least 18 years of age. Employee contributions are 100% vested.

Note 5 – Wynne Case

Maryland's individual income tax is composed of a state and a local rate. Maryland residents are allowed a credit for taxes paid to other states, but the credit is allowed against only the state portion of the tax and not against the local tax portion. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled this practice to be unconstitutional because it results in double taxation of income earned outside of Maryland. As a result, the State of Maryland is requiring Maryland local governments to refund the estimated portion of income tax paid to the local governments in previous years, consisting of the local portion of the tax, that the state may have to re-pay taxpayers that file amended returns claiming a refund for the credit applicable to the local tax rate.

The Town's obligation for State taxes to be refunded to the State are recorded in the liabilities section of the Statements of Net Position. This amount will be repaid to the State over eighty quarters beginning May 2021 through a reduction in the income tax payments.

				Amount
				Due
	Beginning		Ending	Within
	Balance	Reductions	Balance	One Year
State of				
Maryland	\$191,657	\$ (9,829)	\$181,828	\$ 9,829

Note 6 - Deferred Inflows

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into Federal law in March of 2021, and established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program. This program provides financial support to State and Local governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain impacts on their communities, residents, and businesses. These funds may be used to cover eligible program costs incurred during the period beginning on March 3, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2024, as long as the award funds incurred by December 31, 2024 are expended by December 31, 2026. Any funds not obligated or expended for eligible uses during this period must be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

The Village applied for and was awarded SLFRF funding passed through the State of Maryland in the amount of \$978,728 of which \$489,181 was received in August of 2021. Eligible expenditures incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were \$17,500. The remaining \$471,681 has been included in deferred inflows at June 30, 2022.

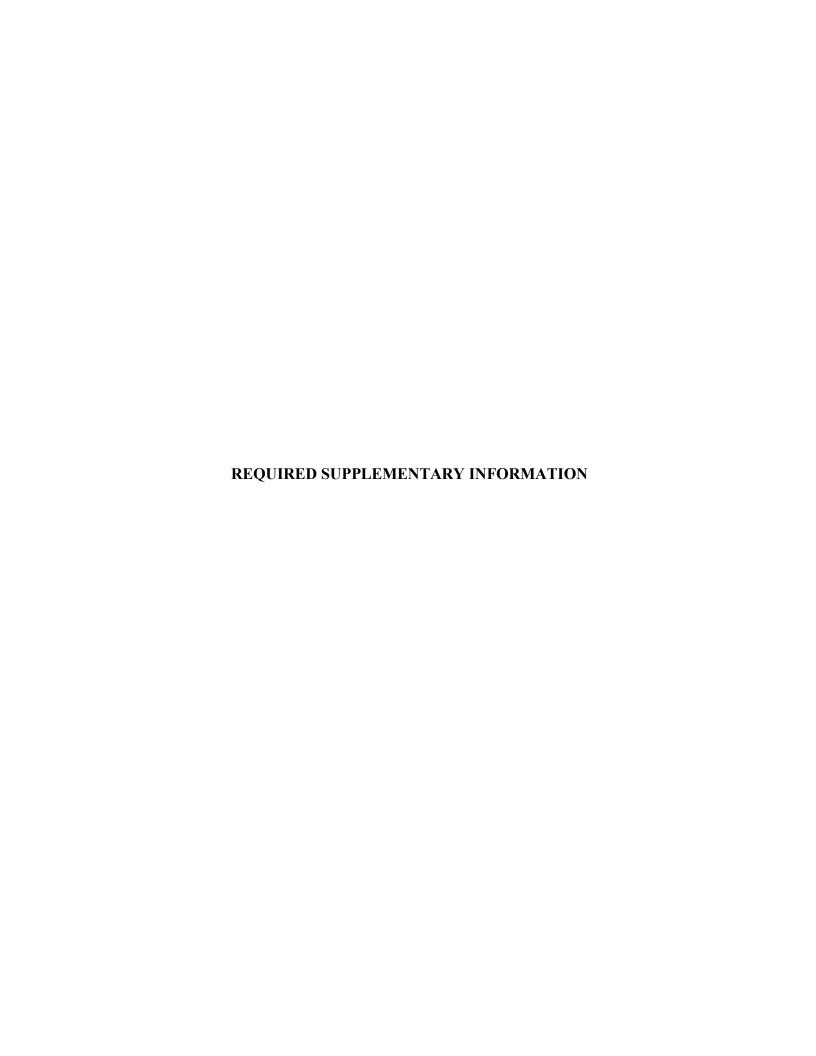
On August 8, 2022, the Village received its second payment in the amount of \$489,547. Revenue recognition of these funds will be deferred until the related eligible expenditures are incurred.

Note 7 – Change in Accounting Principle

The Village implemented Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No.87, *Leases*, effective July 1, 2021. The statement increases the usefulness of the financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financing of the right to use a lease asset. As a result, beginning fund balance on the statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance – governmental funds for the year ended June 30, 2021 was restated by \$131,132.

Note 7 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 28, 2022, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.



Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	A	udgeted Amount Driginal		Budgeted Amount Final	Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues								
Taxes								
Local								
Real property tax	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	17,303	\$	2,303
Utility property tax		15,000		15,000		20,938		5,938
Personal property, ordinary								
business tax		4,500		4,500	_	4,216		(284)
Total Taxes - Local - Net		34,500		34,500		42,457		7,957
State Shared								
Income tax		650,000		650,000		1,073,988		423,988
Total Taxes - State Shared		650,000		650,000		1,073,988		423,988
Total Taxes		684,500		684,500		1,116,445		431,945
Licenses and Permits								
Business license		-		-		145		145
Permit fees		12,000		12,000		11,015		(985)
Cable T.V. franchise fees		11,000	_	11,000	_	12,963		1,963
Total Licenses and Permits		23,000		23,000		24,123		1,123
Intergovernmental Revenues								
State highway user		30,000		30,000		33,586		3,586
County tax duplication		26,800	_	26,800	_	55,703		28,903
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	56,800	\$	56,800	\$	89,289	\$	32,489

(continued)

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Grants	Budgeted Amount Original	Budgeted Amount Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
American Rescue Plan Act	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,500	
Total Grants			17,500	17,500	
Miscellaneous					
Interest	20,000	20,000	6,025	(13,975)	
Holiday fund	9,000	9,000	1,040	(7,960)	
Other	_		8,738	8,738	
Total Miscellaneous	29,000	29,000	15,803	(13,197)	
Total Revenues	\$ 793,300	\$ 793,300	\$ 1,263,160	\$ 469,860	

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Expenditures General Government		Budgeted Amount Original		Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Financial Administration									
Administrative salaries	\$	115,000	\$	115,000	\$	129,607	\$	(14,607)	
Payroll taxes and benefits		16,500		16,500		10,811		5,689	
Accounting and auditing		22,680		22,680		13,145		9,535	
Dues and subscriptions		10,000		10,000		6,095		3,905	
Information technology		16,000		16,000		3,163		12,837	
Legal		55,000		55,000		45,637		9,363	
Office lease		32,000		32,000		-		32,000	
Office expenses		12,000		12,000		21,546		(9,546)	
Office furniture and equipment		2,000		2,000		1,677		323	
Telephone		3,000		3,000		3,083		(83)	
Storage rental		4,500		4,500		4,628		(128)	
Printing and mailing		4,500		4,500		2,318		2,182	
Insurance		8,000		8,000		6,461		1,539	
Website		2,050		2,050		2,050			
Total Financial Administration		303,230	_	303,230		250,221		53,009	
Other General Government									
Building review and permits		50,000		50,000		42,800		7,200	
Enforcement and oversight		18,000		18,000		6,440		11,560	
Municipal operations		18,000		18,000		4,780		13,220	
GIS update		5,000		5,000		795		4,205	
Holiday fund		9,000		9,000		7,593		1,407	
Total Other General Government		100,000		100,000		62,408		37,592	
Total General Government Expenditures	\$	403,230	\$	403,230	\$	312,629	\$	90,601	

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

	Budgeted Amount Original		Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Public Works								
Highways and Streets								
Street lighting - PEPCO	\$	4,800	\$	4,800	\$	1,952	\$	2,848
Tree maintenance and replacement		30,000		30,000		21,480		8,520
Tree planting initiatives		7,000		7,000		9,300		(2,300)
Street cleaning		35,000		35,000		34,911		89
Street maintenance - other		7,500		7,500		1,320		6,180
Right-of-way landscaping		10,000		10,000		6,364		3,636
Snow removal services		30,000		30,000	_	23,718		6,282
Total Highway and Streets	_	124,300		124,300		99,045		25,255
Designated Funds								
Designated - walkability		500,000		500,000		-		500,000
Designated - streets		500,000		500,000		35,800		464,200
Designated - capital projects		500,000		500,000		-		500,000
Designated - reserve		1,000,000		1,000,000				1,000,000
Total Designated Funds	_	2,500,000		2,500,000		35,800		2,464,200
Sanitation and Waste Removal								
Waste collection and recycling		130,000		130,000		140,163		(10,163)
Leaf bags		8,000		8,000		4,720		3,280
Recycling bins		1,000		1,000		340		660
Total Sanitation & Waste Removal		139,000		139,000		145,223		(6,223)
Total Public Works	\$	2,763,300	\$	2,763,300	\$	280,068	\$	2,483,232

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

	Budgeted Amount Original		Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Public Safety								
Police salaries	\$	41,802	\$	41,802	\$	31,200	\$	10,602
Police payroll taxes		3,262		3,262		2,559		703
Traffic engineering		10,000		10,000		6,140		3,860
Total Public Safety		55,064		55,064		39,899		15,165
Recreation								
Community events		35,000		35,000		33,823		1,177
Total Recreation		35,000		35,000		33,823		1,177
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)								
ARPA expenditures		_		_		17,500		(17,500)
Total ARPA expenditures				<u>-</u>		17,500		(17,500)
Debt Service				<u>-</u>		36,117		(36,117)
Total Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	3,256,594	\$	3,256,594	<u>\$</u>	720,036	\$	2,536,558

VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Budget Policies

The Village Council annually adopts a budget for the General Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. On May 13, 2021, the Village Council approved the original adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

The budget is integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compares the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund presents actual expenditures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Note 2 – Material Violations

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for the period.

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