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Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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June 30, 2013 and 2012

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland (the Village), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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 inquires 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 out 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.

October 23, 2013

Lenton Shafer Warfield? Harrett

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Village of Martin's Additions, we offer the Village of Martin's Additions financial statements, this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village of Martin's Additions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. 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 \$1,843,276 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,645,882 (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 \$278,303.
- As of the close of the fiscal year, the Village of Martin's Additions governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,645,849, an increase of \$285,226 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 51% of this total amount, \$844,082, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance). Of the remaining balance of \$801,767, \$1,737 is nonspendable as it is a security deposit for the office lease and \$800,000 is assigned for street and sidewalk improvements and for street lighting projects.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are 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 and A-2) 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-3 to 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 statement 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 \$1,843,276 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately 10% of the Village of Martin's Additions net 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

Current and other assets Capital assets Total assets	Governmental \$ 1,706,177
Deferred Outflows	
Other liabilities Total liabilities	60,295 60,295
Deferred Inflows	
Net Position	\$ 1,843,276
Invested in capital assets Unrestricted Total net position	\$ 197,394 1,645,882 \$ 1,843,276

The unrestricted net position of \$1,645,882 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 \$278,303. Governmental Activities remained relatively consistent from FY2012 with net expense being \$22,905 less in FY2013 as compared to FY2012. Total General Revenues decreased by \$48,451 from FY2012 to FY2013. The largest decrease was a \$56,062 decrease in income taxes.

Village of Martin's Additions Changes in Net Position

	\$ 29,269
Program revenues: Charges for services Operating grants and contributions	11,757
General revenues:	
Taxes	650,780
Other	30,821
Total Revenues	<u>722,627</u>
Expenses:	
General government	226,998
Building & Zoning	55.222
Public works	158,121
Public safety	-
Recreation	3,983
Total Expenses	444,324
Increase in net position	278,303
Net position, July 1, 2012	<u>1,564,973</u>
Net position, June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 1,843,276</u>

Taxes of \$650,780 comprised 90% of the total revenues of \$722,627. This balance is comprised of property and income taxes.

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 revenue was \$722,965. This was a \$39,463 decrease from FY2012. This decrease was mainly the result of a decrease in income tax revenue by \$56,062.

Total expenditures for fiscal year 2013 were \$437,739. This was a \$42,772 decrease from FY2012. This decrease was mainly associated with sidewalk repairs and tree replacements that were performed in FY2012 that were not expended in FY2013.

Total fund balance for FY2013 increased by \$285,226. The ending fund balance was \$1,645,849. Of this amount \$844,082 is Unassigned and can be used for future plans for the Village.

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 all three of these categories. A detailed analysis of these changes can be found in Exhibit B-1 of the financial statements.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2013, the Village's governmental activities have invested \$12,221 in office equipment, \$1,381 in leasehold improvements and \$229,144 in infrastructure, as reflected in the following schedule. Total depreciation for the 2013 fiscal year was \$6,585 and accumulated depreciation for all assets was \$45,342. The net capital asset for the Village at the end of the fiscal year was \$197,394.

Governmental Activities - Capital Assets

al Activities - Capital Assets	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Non-Depreciable Assets	None
Other Capital Assets Infrastructure Equipment Leasehold Improvements Total Capital Assets	229,144 12,221 1,381 242,746
Accumulated Depreciation on Other Capital Assets Net Capital Assets	(45,352) \$_197,394

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Overall, fiscal year 2013 was a positive year. The Village's fund balance increased \$285,226 for an ending fund balance of \$1,645,849. The Village Council maintained a conservative approach in formulating the FY2014 budget to make sure that the Village maintains a healthy financial position into the future.

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 of 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.

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

	vernmental Activities <u>2013</u>	Governmenta Activities 2012			
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 268,167	\$	285,716		
Investments	1,429,273		1,076,332		
Receivables, net	118		532		
Due from other governments	6,852		40,755		
Prepaid expenses	1,767		9,051		
Capital assets, net	 197,394		203,979		
Total Assets	 1,903,571		1,616,365		
Deferred Outflows	 		<u>-</u>		
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	40,295		38,369		
Refundable deposits	 20,000		13,023		
Total Liabilities	 60,295		51,392		
Deferred Inflows	 <u>-</u>		-		
Net Position					
Invested in capital assets	197,394		203,979		
Unrestricted	 1,645,882		1,360,994		
Total Net Position	\$ 1,843,276	\$	1,564,973		

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, 2013 (with comparative totals for 2012)

							Net (Rev Ch	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in				
				Progra	Program Revenue	63	Net	Net Position				
			Cha	Charges for	Operating Grants	Grants	Gov	Governmental	7	2013	2012	
	田	Expenses	Š	Services	and Contributions	ibutions	¥	Activities		Total	Total	
Functions/Programs												
Governmental Activities												
General government	↔	226,998	∽	1	S	6,735	∽	(220,263) \$	_	(220,263) \$	(227,054)	54)
Building and zoning		55,222		29,269		ı		(25,953)		(25,953)	(34,563)	63)
Public works		158,121				5,022		(153,099)	$\overline{}$	(153,099)	(161,915)	15)
Public safety				•		ı		•		1	5	90
Recreation		3,983		1		-		(3,983)		(3,983)	(2,761)	<u>(19</u>
Total Governmental Activities \$	₩	444,324	∞	29,269	8	11,757		(403,298)	<u> </u>	(403,298)	(426,203)	03)
General Revenues												
Property taxes								153,827		153,827	151,330	30
Income taxes								496,953		496,953	553,015	15
Intergovernmental								26,832		26,832	24,012	12
Interest								3,989		3,989	1,695	95
Total General Revenues								681,601		681,601	730,052	52
Change in Net Position								278,303		278,303	303,849	49
Net Position, Beginning of Year	ar						ļ	1,564,973		1,564,973	1,261,124	24
Net Position, End of Year							~	1,843,276	\$	\$ 1,843,276	\$ 1,564,973	73

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

oune 20,				
		2013		2012
		General		General
Assets		Fund		Fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	268,167	\$	285,716
Investments		1,429,273		1,076,332
Receivables, net		118		532
Due from other governments		6,852		40,755
Prepaid expenses		1,767		9,051
Total Assets	_	1,706,177		1,412,386
Deferred Outflows				<u> </u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		40,295		38,369
Refundable deposits		20,000		13,023
Total Liabilities		60,295		51,392
Deferred Inflows		33		371
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable		1,767		9,051
Assigned		800,000		600,000
Unassigned		844,082		751,572
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	1,645,849	<u>\$</u>	1,360,623
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances				
To Net Position of the Governmental Activities				
Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	1,645,849	\$	1,360,623
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement				
of Net Position are different because:				
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Program Activities				
that do not provide current financial resources are not				
reported as revenues in the funds.		33		371
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial				
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		197,394		203,979
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	1,843,276	<u>\$</u>	1,564,973

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,

		2013 General Fund	2012 General Fund		
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$	154,165	\$ 151,065		
Taxes - state shared		496,953	553,015		
Licenses and permits		29,269	16,782		
Intergovernmental		31,854	32,909		
Miscellaneous		10,724	8,657		
Total Revenues		722,965	762,428		
Expenditures					
General government		281,364	286,407		
Public works		152,392	191,343		
Recreation		3,983	2,761		
Total Expenditures		437,739	480,511		
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		285,226	281,917		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		1,360,623	1,078,706		
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$</u>	1,645,849	\$ 1,360,623		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS, MARYLAND 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>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$	285,226	\$ 281,917
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Program Activities are different because:			
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Program Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(338)	265
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.		(6,585)	 21,667
Net Change in Net Position	<u>\$_</u>	278,303	\$ 303,849

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Village of Martin's Additions (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 established governmental and financial reporting principles. The Village 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 are 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. 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 activities and changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary 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 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, 2013 and 2012, there was \$229,144 of infrastructure recorded on the books, respectively.

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:

Equipment:

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

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes for the current year 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, 2013 and 2012 was .0466 and .0460, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The public utilities tax rates for fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$1.45, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The commercial property tax rates for fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was .10, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The personal property tax rates for fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was .50, respectively, 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. 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:

Net investment in capital assets – This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduces by outstanding debt that is attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

5. Net Position (continued)

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".

6. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the determination of the actuarially accrued liability for unpaid claims which is prepared based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates, etc. 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.

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial 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.

In addition to liabilities, the state of financial 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.

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 sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance – total government funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement 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.

Village administration is authorized to invest in those instruments authorized by Maryland Statutes. Cash and cash equivalents as presented on the balance sheet and statement of net assets includes deposits (cash).

At June 30, 2013 and 2012, the carrying amounts of the Village's deposits were \$268,167 and \$285,716, respectively, and the bank balances totaled \$273,695 and \$309,238 respectively, all of which are insured by Federal Deposit Insurance.

Investments

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 fair value of the pool is the same as the value of the pooled shares. At June 30, 2013 and 2012, the Village had \$1,429,273 and \$1,076,332, respectively invested in the Pool.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

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, 2013 and 2012, 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. At June 30, 2013 and 2012 the Village's investments were invested in the MLGIP.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for the Village's individual major and non-major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables:	<u>2</u>	<u>013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Property taxes	\$	33	\$ 371
Other		85	 161
Gross Receivables		118	532
Less: allowance for uncollectibles			
Total Receivables - Net	\$	118	\$ 532

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)

B. Receivables (continued)

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2013 and 2012 consisting of the following:

		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>		
State					
General Fund	<u>\$</u>	4,212	\$	38,977	
Total State		4,212		38,977	
County					
General Fund		2,640		1,778	
Total County		2,640		1,778	
Total Primary Government	\$	6,852	\$	40,755	

C. Capital Assets

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

	В	eginning					Ending
	<u>I</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>In</u>	creases	Decreases		Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated	•						
Equipment	\$	12,221	\$	-	\$ -	\$	12,221
Leasehold improvements		1,381		-	-		1,381
Infrastructure		229,144					229,144
Total capital assets being depreciated		242,746		-	-		242,746
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Equipment		(9,827)		(718)	-		(10,545)
Leasehold improvements		(828)		(138)	-		(966)
Infrastructure		(28,112)		(5,729)		_	(33,841)
Total accumulated depreciation		(38,767)		(6,585)			(45,352)
Total capital assets, being							
depreciated, net		203,979		(6,585)			197,394
Governmental activities capital							
assets, net	\$	203,979	\$	(6,585)	<u>\$</u>	\$	197,394

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Capital Assets (continued)

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

Governmental activities	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
General government	\$ 856	\$ 856
Public works	<u>5,729</u>	<u>6,219</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 6,585</u>	<u>\$ 7,075</u>

D. 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 \$9,051 are classified as nonspendable at June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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.

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.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Fund Balance (continued)

The Village has the following assigned fund balances at June 30:

	<u>2013</u>	<u> 2012</u>
Street/sidewalk improvements	\$300,000	\$600,000
Street lighting	_500,000	
Total Assigned fund balance	<u>\$800,000</u>	<u>\$600,000</u>

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 \$750 and \$1,074 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, 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.

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 \$500,000 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.

Note 4 – Commitment and Contingencies (continued)

B. Office Lease Commitment

In 2006, the Village entered into a lease for office space under an agreement that expires May 1, 2026. Base rent per the agreement is \$1,767 per month with various increases throughout the lease. The lease has the option to renew for an additional 10 year period. Total rent expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$27,777 and \$27,361, respectively.

The minimum lease payments are as follows:

For the Fiscal Year Ending

2014	\$ 23,748
2015	23,748
2016	24,383
2017	26,288
2018	26,288

C. Employee's Pension Plan

In 2010, the Village adopted a 457 retirement plan. This plan allows employees to contribute to the plan and the Village contributes 6% of each qualified employee's salary. To be qualified an employee has to have six months of service with the Village and be at least 18 years of age. After the qualification requirements have been met, each employee becomes fully vested after 5 years. Employee contributions are 100% vested. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the Village contributed \$4,359 and \$4,098, respectively, to the plan.

Note 5 – New GASB Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several new pronouncements that the Town has reviewed for application to their accounting and reporting.

GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. This standard provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The Town has implemented this reporting for the year ended June 30, 2013. The components of net position were renamed to reflect the requirements of this statement.

Note 5 – New GASB Pronouncements (continued)

GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. This statement improves financial reporting by clarifying the appropriate use of the financial statement elements deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to ensure consistency in financial reporting. The Town has implemented this statement for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Note 6 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 23, 2013, the date that the financials statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.



Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budgeted Amount <u>Original</u>		Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues								
Taxes	•							
Local								
Real property tax	\$	134,000	\$	134,000	\$	137,749	\$	3,749
Utilitity tax		12,600		12,600		12,150		(450)
Personal property, ordinary								
business tax		3,000		3,000	_	4,210		1,210
Total Taxes - Local		149,600		149,600		154,109		4,509
Prior year additions/abatements					_	56		56
Total Taxes - Local - Net		149,600		149,600		154,165		4,565
State Shared								
Income tax		400,000		441,055		496,953		55,898
Total Taxes - State Shared	_	400,000		441,055		496,953		55,898
Total Taxes		549,600		590,655		651,118		60,463
Licenses and Permits								
Permit fees		20,000		20,000		21,763		1,763
Cable T.V. franchise tax		7,000		7,000		7,506		506
Total Licenses and Permits		27,000		27,000		29,269		2,269
Intergovernmental Revenues								
State highway user		5,500		5,500		5,022		(478)
County revenue sharing		26,800		26,800		26,832		32
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	32,300	<u>\$</u>	32,300	<u>\$</u>	31,854	<u>\$</u>	(446)

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	F	Budgeted Budgeted Amount Amount Original Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Miscellaneous								
Other	\$	100	\$	100	\$	-	\$	(100)
Interest		5,000		5,000		3,989		(1,011)
Holiday fund		6,000		6,000		6,735		735
Total Miscellaneous		11,100		11,100		10,724		(376)
Total Revenues	\$	620,000	<u>\$</u>	661,055	<u>\$</u>	722,965	\$	61,910

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Expenditures	<u> </u>		Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
General Government								
Financial Administration								
Administrative salaries	\$	94,000	\$	94,000	\$	79,682	\$	14,318
Payroll taxes and benefits		16,000		16,000		15,048		952
Accounting and auditing		30,700		30,700		30,600		100
Legal		40,000		40,000		27,219		12,781
Dues and subscriptions		7,000		10,000		5,312		4,688
Office lease		28,000		28,000		27,777		223
Office expenses		14,000		14,070		14,070		-
Office furniture and equipment		3,000		10,000		-		10,000
Telephone		4,000		4,000		3,032		968
Storage rental		2,000		2,100		2,022		78
Survey upkeep		4,000		8,150		8,145		5
Printing and mailing		12,000		12,000		5,450		6,550
Insurance		1,500		1,500		750		750
Website		500		500		300		200
Total Financial Administration		256,700		271,020	_	219,407		51,613
Other General Government								
Building review and permits		12,500		33,050		33,042		8
Enforcement and oversight		37,500		36,950		22,180		14,770
Holiday fund		6,000		6,735		6,735		
Total Other General Government		56,000		76,735		61,957		14,778
Total General Government								
Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	312,700	\$	347,755	\$	281,364	\$	66,391

(continued)

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Budgeted Amount <u>Original</u>	Budgeted Amount Final		Actual Amounts		F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Public Works								
Highways and Streets								
Street lighting	\$	17,000	\$	17,000	\$	13,661	\$	3,339
Tree maintenance		30,000		35,000		34,263		737
Tree replacement		5,000		6,000		-		6,000
Street cleaning- fall/spring		12,000		12,000		5,600		6,400
Street maintenance- other		40,000		40,000		7,158		32,842
Right-of-way maintenance		3,000		3,000		1,977		1,023
Snow removal - plowing		15,000		15,000		4,665		10,335
Snow removal - shoveling		10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Street/sidewalk improvements		300,000		300,000		-		300,000
Lighting improvements		500,000		500,000				500,000
Total Highway and Streets		932,000		938,000		67,324		870,676
Sanitation and Waste Removal								
Waste collection and recycling		85,000		85,000		79,028		5,972
Leaf bags		7,000		7,000		6,040		960
Total Sanitation and Waste Removal		92,000	_	92,000		85,068		6,932
Total Public Works Expenditures	_	1,024,000		1,030,000		152,392		877,608
Recreation								
Community events		6,000		6,000		3,983		2,017
Total Recreation		6,000		6,000	_	3,983		2,017
Total Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	1,342,700	<u>\$</u>	1,383,755	<u>\$</u>	437,739	<u>\$</u>	946,016

VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2013

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 3, 2012, the Village Council approved the original adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. On September 19, 2013, the Village Council approved the revised budget reflected in the financial statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.

The budget is integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare 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, 2013. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for the period.

October 23, 2013

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

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland (the Village) for the year ended June 30, 2013. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our engagement letter to you dated June 25, 2013. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Village are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As discussed in Note 5, and in detail below to the financial statements, the Village has implemented two new Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements; GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, and GASB Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.

We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 23, 2013.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Implementation of New GASB Statements:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued two new accounting and reporting standards that became effective during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 that have been adopted by the Village. Those two new standards are:

GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.

GASB Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.

These pronouncements present two new financial statement elements – "deferred inflows" and "deferred outflows" on the Village's statements of net position included as Exhibit A-1 of the Village's financial statements. GASB No. 63 also includes a change in terminology by reporting *net position* instead of net assets in the Government-Wide financial statements. The use of "fund balance" is still appropriate in the fund financial statements included as Exhibits A-3 and A-4.

The objective of these two pronouncements is to provide guidance on presenting deferral transactions separately from transactions that affect only the current period. Deferral transactions are those that occurred in the current or prior period but are actually related to future periods, but are not considered assets or liabilities. For instance, State and local governments are increasingly involved in transactions in the current year that lead to the consumption of assets or acquisition of liabilities related to future periods. By presenting deferrals separately from assets and liabilities, the statement of net position will provide users of governmental financial statements with information about transactions that have already occurred but should be recognized as revenues or expenses in future periods. In other words, it will provide users with information about how past transactions that are not assets or liabilities will continue to impact a government's financial statements in the future periods. The separate reporting of the deferred amounts gives the reader information about the extent to which the government is better or worse off as a result of transactions that have already occurred but affect future operations.

Examples of deferred outflows and deferred inflows include items not normally present in your operations include transactions such as: deferred debits or credits from refunding debt, costs to acquire or proceeds from sales of future revenues, deferred gain or loss from sale-leaseback transactions, and fair value changes of a future transaction in connection with a government's hedging derivative instrument. A more common example would be grant amounts received in advance of meeting timing requirements. For instance, grant funds received in the current year to fund an activity for the current and subsequent year would be reported as a deferred inflow until the two-year timing requirement for its use is met. Grant amounts received in advance of meeting requirements other than timing will continue to be reported as liabilities. Property taxes received in advance of next year's budget would also be categorized as deferred inflows rather than as a liability.

As a result of these new pronouncements, taxes billed but not collected within sixty (60) days of \$33 are now reported on the governmental funds balance sheet as "deferred inflows" rather than as unearned revenue in the liability section.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Chairperson, Council and management of the Village of Martin's Additions, Maryland and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Liuton Shafer Warfield & Garrett