TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

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

For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014



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June 30, 2015 and 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Commissioners of the Town of Brookeville, Maryland

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Brookeville, Maryland (the Town), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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 Town of Brookeville, Maryland, as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 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 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 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.

October 29, 2015

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Town of Brookeville's Annual Financial Report represents the Town Commissioners' discussion and analysis of the Town's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2015. It should be read in conjunction with the Town's financial statement that follows this section.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Town of Brookeville exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year by \$1,077,269 (net position). Of this amount, \$522,971 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The carrying amount of the Town's cash deposits was \$511,279 and the bank balances totaled \$515,728.
- Governmental fund revenues were \$374,239 and expenditures were \$335,450 for an increase in fund balance of \$38,789.
- The tax rate for assessable real property for fiscal year 2015 was \$0.15 and the personal property tax rate was \$0.45. Our Net Assessable Tax Base was \$23,839,133. There were no changes to the tax rates from the previous fiscal year. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 the tax rate for real property will be \$.20.
- Of revenues received, property taxes amounted to \$38,966. State shared taxes derived from income taxes amounted to \$193,789. Intergovernmental revenues through County revenue sharing and State Highway User taxes amounted to \$12,699. License and permit revenue amounted to \$1,675. In 2014-2015 grant revenue for the War of 1812 Bi-centennial commemoration amounted to \$93,616, a temporary surge in revenue. Revenue from miscellaneous sources included rental income of the Brookeville Academy of \$9,515, \$911 received from interest, donations, and other sources and \$23,068 received from the Bi-centennial events held in FY 2015 which include the Madison supper, house tours and the symposium (again, a temporary surge in revenue).
- Capital assets with total cost of \$928,323 have been depreciated by \$374,025 for a net reported value of \$554,298.
- General Government expenditures totaled \$66,357 and includes financial administration expenditures such as personnel, insurance, planning commission, legal, and Town Building expenditures such as utilities, maintenance and operation of the Town's community center and office. Public Works expenditures totaled \$78,771 and includes trash collection, recycling, street lighting, public space maintenance, trees, and road and sidewalk maintenance. There were also expenditures of \$190,322 for parks and recreation, primarily for the War of 1812 Bi-centennial commemoration.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Brookeville's basic financial statements. The Town of Brookeville's 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 required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town of Brookeville's 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 Town of Brookeville 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 Town of Brookeville are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Town of Brookeville include general government and public works. The government-wide financial statements report only on the Town of Brookeville.

Fund financial statements. (Exhibits A-4 to A-6) 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 Town of Brookeville, 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 Town of Brookeville 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 Town of Brookeville maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement which is considered to be a major fund.

The Town of Brookeville adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund (as Required Supplemental Information) 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 Town of Brookeville, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,074,091 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately 52% of the Town of Brookeville's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and equipment). The Town of Brookeville uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Town of Brookeville - Net Position

Governmental
\$ 536,265
554,298
1,090,563
н
13,294
13,294
**
554,298
522,971
<u>\$ 1,077,269</u>

The unrestricted net position \$522,971 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities resulted in a net increase of the Town of Brookeville's net position by \$18,780.

Town of Brookeville - Changes in Net Position

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Revenues:	
Program revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 24,618
Operating grants and contributions	109,117
General revenues:	,
Taxes	233,506
Other	3,597
Total Revenues	370,838
Expenses:	
General government	39,722
Building and zoning	34,617
Public works	87,397
Parks and recreation	<u>190,322</u>
Total Expenses	352,058
Increase in net position	18,780
Net position, July 1, 2014	1,058,489
Net position, June 30, 2015	\$ 1,077,269

• Taxes of \$233,506 comprised 64% of the total revenues. This balance is comprised of property and income taxes. The War of 1812 Bi-centennial commemoration revenue (grants and event registrations) of \$116,684 comprised 32% of the total revenues.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

(Exhibits A-4 and A-5)

The Town of Brookeville uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town of Brookeville governmental funds is to provide information on near term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town of Brookeville financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Brookeville governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$524,721.

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.

General Fund	Original	Final	
	Budget	Budget	<u>Actual</u>
Revenues			í
Taxes	\$123,400	\$ 123,400	\$ 232,755
Licenses and permits	1,375	1,375	1,675
Intergovernmental	12,659	12,659	12,699
Grants	60,000	60,000	93,616
Miscellaneous	<u>27,125</u>	<u>27,125</u>	33,494
Total Revenues	_224,559	224,559	<u>374,239</u>
Expenditures			
General government	160,310	160,310	66,357
Public Works	59,450	59,450	78,771
Parks and Recreation	<u>17,200</u>	<u> 17,200</u>	<u>190,322</u>
Total Expenditures	236,960	<u>236,960</u>	335,450
Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$(12,401)</u>	<u>\$(12,401)</u>	<u>\$ 38,789</u>

The Town anticipates stable revenue from real estate taxes going forward, as the Town has increased its real property tax rate in fiscal year 2016 to \$.20. State income tax revenue increased 91% from the prior year. Rental revenues from the Brookeville Academy Community Center declined as compared to the previous year. Grant revenue supports a large percentage of the War of 1812 Bi-centennial commemoration expenses. State highway user funds continued to be volatile though the amount is gradually increasing toward the five-figure sum that this revenue stream provided in the mid-2000's. Uncertainty about this funding is a challenge for most municipals in Maryland.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the Town's governmental activities have invested \$554,298 in land, construction in progress, infrastructure, building and improvements and equipment, as reflected in the following schedule.

Governmental Activities - Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities		
Non-Depreciable Assets			
Land	\$	77,589	
Power Woods park land improvements		5,865	
Total Non depreciable capital assets		83,454	
Other Capital Assets			
Infrastructure		58,847	
Building and improvements		763,468	
Equipment		22,554	
Total Capital Assets being depreciated		844,869	
Total Capital Assets		928,323	
Accumulated Depreciation on			
Other Capital Assets		(374,025)	
Net Capital Assets	\$	554,298	

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The major economic factors that will affect the Town of Brookeville are the size of the State income tax share that the Town will receive in the 2016 fiscal year, and the amount of State highway user funds returned to the Town in 2015-2016. No construction of new homes is anticipated in Brookeville during fiscal year 2016.

The Town has budgeted for beyond-average expenditures associated with:

Infrastructure repairs and improvements,

Significant maintenance for the Brookeville Academy and deferred maintenance of the Town's Schoolhouse, severely affect by mold, roof and gutter problems, and a need for better grading to stop water damage.

The need for engineering studies and professional assessments associated with improvements to the Schoolhouse, Academy and its grounds, roadway and sidewalk repairs. The Commissioners have budgeted funds in fiscal year 2015-2016 for upgrades to the Academy and repairs to east Market Street. Major work is also anticipated for Water and North Streets, most likely coming in the fiscal year 2016-2017 budget and supplemented by grants.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Brookeville's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town of Brookeville, 5 high Street, Brookeville, Maryland, 20833.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Statements of Net Position June 30,

	vernmental Activities <u>2015</u>	G	overnmental Activities <u>2014</u>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 511,279	\$	503,956
Receivables, net	2,403		1,706
Due from other governments	19,666		10,227
Prepaid expenses	2,917		3,620
Capital assets, net	554,298		570,905
Total Assets	 1,090,563		1,090,414
Deferred Outflows	 		_
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	5,448		1,965
Deposits	3,250		2,250
Payroll taxes withheld and accrued	443		454
Unearned grant revenue	_		27,256
State income tax credit liability	 4,153		-
Total Liabilities	 13,294		31,925
Deferred Inflows	 P-P		<u>-</u>
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	554,298		570,905
Unrestricted	 522,971		487,584
Total Net Position	\$ 1,077,269	\$	1,058,489

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Net (Expenses)

			Program Revenue	n Rever	ıue	Res CP.	Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
				Ope	Operating				
		Cha	Charges for	Gra	Grants and	Gov	Governmental		
	Expenses		Services	Cont	Contributions	∀ i	Activities	Total	
Functions/Programs						İ			
Governmental Activities									
General government	\$ 39,722	22 \$	**	€9	1	€9	(39 777)	(30 777)	
Building and zoning	34,617	17	11,190	•	1	,			
Public works	87,397	74	,		5.861		(81 536)	(81 536)	
Parks and recreation	190,322	22	13,428		103,256		(73.638)	(81,550)	
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 350.058	8	24 619	9	100 117		(500,010)	(9:0,6:0)	
		_	24,010	9	103,117		(718,373)	(218,323)	
General Revenues									
Property taxes							39.717	39,717	
Income taxes							103 780	103 780	
Intergovernmental							6020	701,07	
Interest							0,030	0,030	
State income tox and it will als							8/8	878	
State income tax credit reminds							(4,153)	(4,153)	
Miscellaneous							34	34	
Total General Revenues							237,103	237,103	
Changes in Net Position							18,780	18,780	
Net Position - Beginning of Year							1,058,489	1,058,489	
Net Position - End of Year						€9	1,077,269	\$ 1,077,269	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2014 Net (Expenses)

				Revenue and	
				Changes in	
		Progran	Program Revenue	Net Position	
			Operating		
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Total
Functions/Programs					
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 41,266	€>	€9	\$ (41.266) \$	(41.266)
Building and zoning	46,018	16,594	ι		(29,424)
Public works	38,515		5.536	(32.979)	(32,979)
Parks and recreation	138,280	49,834	88,369	(22)	(77)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 264,079	\$ 66,428	\$ 93,905	(103,746)	(103,746)
General Revenues					
Property taxes				38,911	38.911
Income taxes				101,272	101.272
Intergovernmental				6,838	6,838
Interest				196	196
Miscellaneous				279	279
Total General Revenues				148,267	148,267
Changes in Net Position				44,521	44,521
Net Position - Beginning of Year				1,013,968	1,013,968
Net Position - End of Year				\$ 1,058,489 \$	1,058,489

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

	<u>Gene</u>	ral F	<u>und</u>
Assets	<u>2015</u>		2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 511,279	\$	503,956
Receivables, net	2,403		1,706
Due from other governments	19,666		10,227
Prepaid expenses	 2,917	<u> </u>	3,620
Total Assets	 536,265	_	519,509
Deferred Outflows	 		-
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	5,448		1,965
Deposits	3,250		2,250
Payroll taxes withheld and accrued	443		454
Unearned grant revenue			27,256
Total Liabilities	 9,141		31,925
Deferred Inflows	 2,403		1,652
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	2,917		3,620
Assigned	136,554		42,026
Unassigned	 385,250		440,286
Total Fund Balance	\$ 524,721	\$	485,932
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net			
Position of the Governmental Activities			
Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 524,721	\$	485,932
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.	2,403		1,652
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	554,298		570,905
State Income tax liability expensed in the government-wide financial	,		
statements not requiring the use of current financial resources			
and therefore not expended in the funds.	 (4,153)		
Net Position Governmental Activities	\$ 1,077,269	\$ 1	,058,489

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30.

For the Year Ended Ju	ne 30,
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	 2015 General Fund	2014 General Fund		
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$ 38,966	\$	38,548	
State shared taxes	193,789		101,272	
Licenses and permits	1,675		1,669	
Intergovernmental revenue	12,699		12,374	
Grant revenue	93,616		88,369	
Miscellaneous	 33,494		66,006	
Total Revenues	 374,239		308,238	
Expenditures				
General government	66,357		75,299	
Public works	78,771		29,444	
Parks and recreation	 190,322		138,280	
Total Expenditures	 335,450		243,023	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	38,789		65,215	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 485,932	·····	420,717	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 524,721	\$	485,932	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

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

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 38,789	\$	65,215
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) do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	751		364
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 exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(16,607)		(21,058)
State income tax refund expensed in the government-wide financial statements not requiring the use of current financial resouces and therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund.	 (4,153)		
Net Change in Net Position	\$ 18,780	\$	44,521

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Brookeville (Town) was incorporated in 1808 under the laws of the State of Maryland. The Town operates under a Commission form of government consisting of a President and Town Commissioners. The Town provides the following services as authorized by its charter: highways and streets, planning and zoning, sanitation, and general administration services. The basic financial statements of the Town 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 Town implemented the 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.

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Town. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Town 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 Town 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 Town of Brookeville. There are no organizations for which the Town is financially accountable and there are no component units of the Town.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the Town 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 non-fiduciary activities of the Town. 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 Town has only one governmental fund, the general fund, to account for all activities of the government, and does not have any business-type or fiduciary fund 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 and similar items are recognized when the grantor eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. For this purpose, the Town 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, and interest income 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 year. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Town 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 Town 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 Town has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund – This is the Town's only 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)

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

1. Deposits and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents, which are cash, money market accounts and a certificate of deposit, include cash on hand and demand deposit accounts. The Town reporting entity considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

2. Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure assets 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 of five years or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2005 are not reported in the basic financial statements. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, there is \$58,847 of infrastructure recorded on the books. 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. Property, plant and equipment of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure – 40 years
Buildings – 40 years
Improvements – 40 years
Office and other equipment 5 to 10 years

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

4. 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 Town does not have any of this type of item.

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 Town recognizes unearned property taxes as a deferred inflow.

5. Property Taxes

Property taxes for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were assessed and collected by Montgomery County and subsequently remitted to the Town. 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 real property tax rates for the Town for fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was .15, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The public utilities, corporate and personal property tax rates for the Town for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was .45, 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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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. 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. Net Position

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

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

Restricted net position – This amount is restricted by creditors, grantors, contributors, 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".

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 a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental 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 Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or fully collateralized.

Town 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 position include deposits (cash), a money market account and certificate of deposit.

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits were \$511,279 and \$503,956, respectively, and the bank balances totaled \$515,728 and \$510,980 respectively. Accounts at each institution are insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. At June 30, 2015, uninsured cash balances were \$14,945. The Town has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on deposits.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 for the Town's individual major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables	<u>2015</u>			<u> 2014</u>
Property Taxes	\$	2,403	\$	1,706
Gross Receivables		2,403		1,706
Less: allowance for uncollectibles				+
Total Receivables - Net	\$	2,403	<u>\$</u>	1,706

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. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Town had \$2,403 and \$1,652, respectively in unearned revenue.

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2015 and 2014 consisting of the following:

		<u>2015</u>	<u> 2014</u>		
Primary Government					
General Fund					
State	\$	19,159	\$	8,499	
County		507		1,728	
Total Primary Government	<u>\$</u>	19,666	\$	10,227	

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

Capital Assets D.

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 77,589	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,589
Power Woods Park land improvement	5,865			5,865
Total capital assets, not being				•
depreciated	83,454			83,454
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Infrastructure	58,847		_	58,847
Buildings and improvements	759,968	3,500	-	763,468
Equipment	21,439	1,115		22,554
Total capital assets being depreciated	840,254	4,615		844,869
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(22,572)	(1,530)	-	(24,102)
Buildings and improvements	(308,792)	(19,664)	-	(328,456)
Equipment	(21,439)	(28)		(21,467)
Total accumulated depreciation	(352,803)	(21,222)	-	(374,025)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	487,451	(16,607)		470,844
Governmental activities capital				_
assets, net	<u>\$ 570,905</u>	<u>\$ (16,607)</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ 554,298</u>

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

Governmental activities General government Public works	2015 \$ 17,233 3,989	2014 \$ 17,069 3,989
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	\$ 21,222	\$ <u>21,058</u>

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. 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 \$2,917 and \$3,620 are classified as nonspendable at June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Restricted fund balance – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers or through enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the President and Commissioners of the Town.

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.

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

Assigned Fund Balance

The Town's Assigned Fund Balance is fund balance reporting occurring by the President and Commissioners under the direction of the Town Manager.

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. Fund Balance (continued)

The Town utilizes encumbrance based accounting. As of June 30, 2015, there was a cumulative \$136,554 of non-restricted encumbrances, which is general fund assigned fund balance. The following is a schedule of the assigned fund balances as of June 30, 2015:

Fire alarm replacement	\$ 15,000
Cedar roof replacement	25,000
Fund Balance to be used for next years budget	 96,554
	\$ 136,554

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The Town'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 - Grants

The Town receives financial assistance from local governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any unallowed disbursements resulting from such audits could become a liability of the Town. In the opinion of Town management, no material refunds will be required as a result of unallowed disbursements (if any), by the grantor agencies.

Grant revenue is recognized as funds are expended. Any amount received in excess of expenditures is recorded as unearned grant revenue and will be recognized as revenue in the year it is earned.

Note 5 - Commitment and Contingencies

A. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of or damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters for which the Town carries insurance through Montgomery County Self Insurance Pool together with the County Government's component units, and at least one other local municipality. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Town paid annual premiums of approximately \$2,383 and \$2,199, respectively, to the pool for its general, auto, and property insurance coverage. Claims over the past three years have been significantly less than that amount. The agreement with the pool provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums, and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$1,000,000.

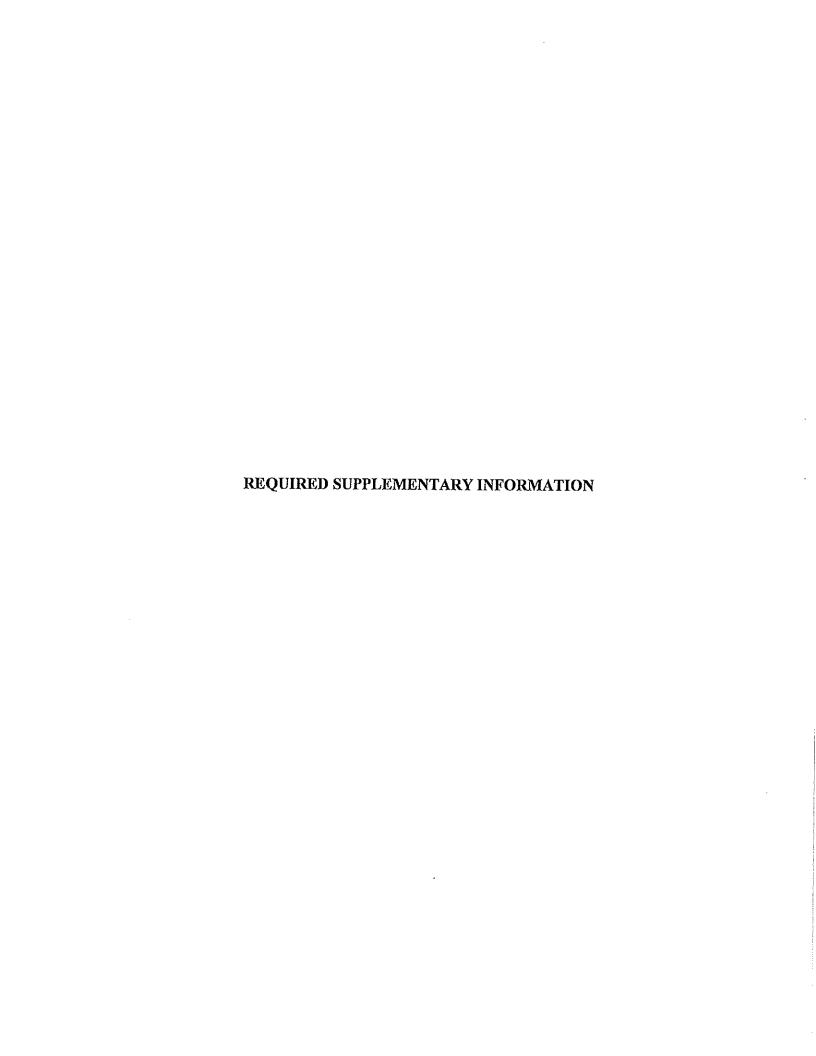
The Town continues to carry commercial insurance for workers compensation. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage, and no significant reductions in insurance coverage have occurred in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 6 – 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 estimated obligation for State taxes to be refunded to the State of \$4,153 is recorded in the liabilities section of the Statements of Net Position. This amount will be repaid to the State over nine quarters beginning July 1, 2016.

Note 7 - Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 29, 2015, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.



TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For Year Ended June 30, 2015

Taxes	Budgeted Budgeted Amounts Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Local				
Real property tax	\$ 29,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 35,759	\$ 6,759
Personal and ordinary business				
and public utilities	2,400	2,400	3,958	1,558
Total Taxes - Local	31,400	31,400	39,717	8,317
Additions and abatements - prior years	*		(751)	(751)
Total Taxes - Local - Net	31,400	31,400	38,966	7,566
State Shared				
Income taxes	92,000	92,000	193,789	101,789
Total Taxes - State Shared	92,000	92,000	193,789	101,789
Total Taxes	123,400	123,400	232,755	109,355
Licenses and Permits				
Building permits	250	250	64	(186)
Cable franchise tax	1,125	1,125	1,611	486
Total Licenses and Permits	1,375	1,375	1,675	300
Intergovernmental Revenues				
Municipal Tax Duplication	6,794	6,794	6,794	-
State highway user tax	5,822	5,822	5,861	39
Financial corporation -bank shares	43	43	44	<u> </u>
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 12,659	\$ 12,659	\$ 12,699	\$ 40

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted Budgeted Amounts Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Grants					
State					
State of Maryland War of 1812					
bicentennial commission State of Maryland department of	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 46,366	\$ (13,634)	
planning	-	. <u>-</u>	8,860	8,860	
Maryland Heritage Areas Authority County	-	. <u>.</u>	10,000	10,000	
Montgomery County grants	-	_	19,580	19,580	
Montgomery Heritage Tourism Alliance	-		6,226	6,226	
Montgomery County tourism grant		-	625	625	
Other	<u>-</u>		1,959	1,959	
Total Grants	60,000	60,000	93,616	33,616	
Miscellaneous					
Interest	500	500	878	378	
Rental income	7,500	7,500	9,515	2,015	
Madison Supper income	-	-	3,388	3,388	
Commemoration donations	2,000	2,000	9,640	7,640	
Commemoration sales	17,000	17,000	10,040	(6,960)	
Miscellaneous	125	125	33	(92)	
Total Miscellaneous	27,125	27,125	33,494	6,369	
Total Revenues	\$ 224,559	\$ 224,559	\$ 374,239	\$ 149,680	

Variance with

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Required Supplemental Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts Original		Budgeted Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
General Government	<u>-</u>	-						
Financial Administration								
Audit	\$	5,900	\$	5,900	\$	5,920	\$	(20)
Accounting		200		200		-		200
Business manager salaries		7,105		7,105		9,189		(2,084)
Payroll taxes		4,400		4,400		1,901		2,499
Clerk salaries		8,825		8,825		7,804		1,021
Treasurer salaries		6,600		6,600		6,600		-
Meetings		1,200		1,200		622		578
Dues and fees		700		700		786		(86)
Insurance		2,480		2,480		2,383		97
Legal		1,000		1,000		1,275		(275)
Office supplies		1,300		1,300		1,815		(515)
Equipment		1,000		1,000		-		1,000
Technology/website		500		500		137		363
Planning commission		1,500		1,500		-		1,500
Donations		500		500		350		150
Miscellaneous		4,000		4,000		2,027		1,973
Total Financial Administration		47,210		47,210		40,809		6,401
Town Building								
Advertising		250		250		-		250
Custodian		3,500		3,500		3,960		(460)
Grounds		1,500		1,500		-		1,500
Maintenance - building		1,600		1,600		-		1,600
Maintenance - other		2,500		2,500		-		2,500
Elevator		1,000		1,000		1,267		(267)
HVAC and Fire Alarm		3,350		3,350		3,569		(219)
Parking		750		750		-		750
Capital expenses		82,000		82,000		3,710		78,290
Utilities		16,650		16,650		13,042		3,608
Total Town Building		113,100		113,100		25,548		87,552
Total General Government	\$	160,310	\$	160,310	\$	66,357	\$	93,953

Variance with

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For Year Ended June 30, 2015

	A	Budgeted Amounts Original		Budgeted Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Public Works									
Solid waste and recycling	\$	13,800	\$	13,800	\$	13,914	\$	(114)	
Schoolhouse		250		250		5,565		(5,315)	
Schoolhouse repairs		500		500		-		500	
Grounds improvement		5,000		5,000		1,271		3,729	
Public area maintenance		15,000		15,000		4,184		10,816	
Road and sidewalk maintenance		20,000		20,000		48,424		(28,424)	
Snow removal		2,000		2,000		3,240		(1,240)	
Street light		500		500		1,925		(1,425)	
Solid waste tax		250		250		248		2	
Tree rebate		150		150				150	
Tree service		2,000		2,000				2,000	
Total Public Works	•	59,450	_	59,450		78,771		(19,321)	
Parks and Recreation									
Party		2,200		2,200		1,403		797	
War of 1812 Bi-centennial		15,000		15,000		188,919		(173,919)	
Total Parks and Recreation		17,200	•	17,200		190,322		(173,122)	
Total Expenditures	\$	236,960	\$	236,960	\$	335,450	\$	(98,490)	

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2015

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Budget Policies

The Town Commissioners annually adopt a budget for the General Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. On June 8, 2014, the Town Commissioners approved the original adopted budget reflected in the financial statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

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, 2015. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for the period.