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

For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016



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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 and the general fund of the Town of Brookeville, Maryland (the Town), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, 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, and the general fund of the Town of Brookeville, Maryland, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, 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 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.

Linton Shafer Warfield & Garrett, P.A.

Rockville, Maryland October 27, 2017

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, 2017. 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 \$1,125,856 (net position). Of this amount, \$604,572 (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 \$610,285 and the bank balances totaled \$614,329.
- Governmental fund revenues were \$145,457 and expenditures were \$139,463 for an increase in fund balance of \$5,994.
- The tax rate for assessable real property for fiscal year 2017 was \$0.20 and the personal property tax rate was \$0.45. Our Net Assessable Tax Base was \$24,208,258.
- Of revenues received, property taxes amounted to \$51,200. State shared taxes derived from income taxes amounted to \$54,255. Intergovernmental revenues through County revenue sharing and State Highway User taxes amounted to \$14,777. License and permit revenue amounted to \$1,773. Revenue from miscellaneous sources included rental income of the Brookeville Academy of \$19,990, \$1,642 received from interest, donations, and other sources.
- Capital assets with total cost of \$939,091 have been depreciated by \$417,807 for a net reported value of \$521,284.
- General Government expenditures totaled \$88,517 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 \$40,913 and includes trash collection, recycling, street lighting, public space maintenance, trees, and road and sidewalk maintenance. There were also expenditures of \$1,803 for parks and recreation.

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 \$1,125,856 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately 46% 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
Current and other assets	\$ 618,205
Capital assets	521,284
Total assets	1,139,489
Deferred Outflows	-
Current liabilities	13,633
Long-term liabilities	
Total liabilities	13,633
Deferred Inflows	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	521,284
Unrestricted	604,572
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,125,856</u>

The unrestricted net position \$604,572 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 \$259,397.

Town of Brookeville - Changes in Net Position

of Brookeville - Changes in Net Position Revenues:	Governmental <u>Activities</u>				
Program revenues:	A 01.7/2				
Charges for services	\$ 21,763				
Operating grants and contributions	8,486				
General revenues:					
Taxes	105,772				
State income tax recovery	274,029				
Other	10,772				
Total Revenues	420,822				
Expenses:	-0.544				
General government	59,644				
Building and zoning	54,832				
Public works	45,146				
Parks and recreation	1,803				
Total Expenses	<u>161,425</u>				
Increase in net position	259,397				
Net position, July 1, 2016	<u>866,459</u>				
Net position, June 30, 2017	<u>\$ 1,125,856</u>				

• Taxes of \$105,772 comprised 72% of the total revenues excluding the state income tax refunds. This balance is comprised of property and income taxes.

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 \$602,250.

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	
	<u>Budget</u>	Budget	<u>Actual</u>
Revenues			
Taxes	\$183,300	\$ 183,300	\$ 105,455
Licenses and permits	1,725	1,725	1,773
Intergovernmental	14,243	14,243	14,777
Grants	0	0	1,820
Miscellaneous	13,000	13,000	21,632
Total Revenues	212,268	212,268	145,457
Expenditures			
General government	146,127	146,127	88,517
Public Works	55,300	55,300	40,913
Parks and Recreation	2,500	2,500	1,803
Capital Improvement Proj	jects <u>108,200</u>	108,200	8,230
Total Expenditures	312,127	312,127	139,463
Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$(99,859)</u>	<u>\$(_99,859)</u>	<u>\$ 5,994</u>

The Town anticipates stable revenue from real estate taxes going forward, as the Town has decreased its real property tax rate in fiscal year 2018 to \$.15. State income tax revenue decreased significantly from the prior year. Uncertainty about this funding is a challenge for most municipals in Maryland.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the Town's governmental activities have invested \$521,284 in land, construction in progress, infrastructure, building and improvements and equipment, as reflected in the following schedule.

Governmental Activities - Capital Assets

	Governmenta <u>Activities</u>			
Non-Depreciable Assets				
Land	\$ 77,589			
Power Woods park land improvements	5,865			
Total Non depreciable capital assets	83,454			
Other Capital Assets				
Infrastructure	68,597			
Building and improvements	763,468			
Equipment	23,572			
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	<u>855,637</u>			
Total Capital Assets	939,091			
Accumulated Depreciation on	•			
Other Capital Assets	(417,807)			
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 521,284</u>			

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 2018 fiscal year.

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

Infrastructure repairs and improvements,

Significant maintenance for the Brookeville Academy and grounds.

The need for engineering studies and professional assessments associated with improvements to the Schoolhouse, Academy and its grounds. The Commissioners have budgeted funds in fiscal year 2017-2018 for these upgrades.

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,

	Governmental Activities <u>2017</u>	Governmental Activities 2016
Assets	.	.
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 610,285	\$ 598,168
Receivables, net	3,438	3,337
Due from other governments	3,449	3,223
Prepaid expenses	1,033	1,015
Capital assets, net	521,284	543,246
Total Assets	1,139,489	1,148,989
Deferred Outflows	_	_
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	9,252	4,731
Deposits	3,000	1,500
Payroll taxes withheld and accrued	611	481
State income tax reallocation liability	-	274,029
State income tax credit liability	770	1,789
Total Liabilities	13,633	282,530
Deferred Inflows	-	<u>.</u>
Net Position		
Invested in capital assets	521,284	543,246
Unrestricted	604,572	323,213
Total Net Position	\$ 1,125,856	\$ 866,459

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Program Revenue Net Position	Operating Charges for Grants and Governmental Expenses Services Contributions Activities Total	ies \$ 50,644 \$. \$. (59,644) \$ (59,644)	54,832 21,763 - (33,069)	45,146 - $8,486$ (35,000)	ental Activities \$ 161,425 \$ 21,763 \$ 8,486 (1	renues 51 517 51 517	54.255	ental 8,111 8	717	274,029 27	1,019	925	al General Revenues 390,573 390,573	259,397	n - Beginning of Year	\$ 1,125,856 \$ 1,125,856
		Functions/Programs Governmental Activities	General government Building and zoning	Public works	Total Governmental Activities	General Revenues	Property taxes	Income taxes Intergovernmental	Interest	State income tax recovery	State tax credit refunds	Miscellaneous	Total General Revenues	Changes in Net Position	Net Position - Beginning of Year	Mat Donition End of Veer

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

					Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in	nses) and ; in	
			Program	Program Revenue	Net Position	tion	
			Charge for	Operating Grants and	Covernmental	ental	
	Expenses		Services	Contributions	Activities	ies	<u>Total</u>
Functions/Programs							
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$ 74,811	811 \$	ı	· &	es S	(74,811) \$	(74,811)
Building and zoning	51,	51,375	11,702		<u></u>	(39,673)	(39,673)
Public works	48,	48,160	ı	9,514	<u></u>	(38,646)	(38,646)
Parks and recreation	1,61	1,532	- Line		weekens.	(1,532)	(1,532)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 175,878	878	11,702	\$ 9,514	(1:	(154,662)	(154,662)
General Revenues							
Property taxes						51,355	51,355
Income taxes					<u> </u>	156,159	156,159
Intergovernmental						6,838	6,838
Interest						1,065	1,065
State income tax payments					(2)	(274,029)	(274,029)
State tax credit refunds						2,364	2,364
Miscellaneous						100	100
Total General Revenues						(56,148)	(56,148)
Changes in Net Position					(2	(210,810)	(210,810)
Net Position - Beginning of Year					1,0	1,077,269	1,077,269
Net Position - End of Year					8	866,459 \$	866,459

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Fund June 30,

		<u>Genera</u>	ıl Fu	<u>ınd</u>
Assets		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	610,285	\$	598,168
Receivables, net		3,438		3,337
Due from other governments		3,449		3,223
Prepaid expenses		1,033		1,015
Total Assets		618,205	<u></u>	605,743
Deferred Outflows	,	74		-
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		9,252		4,731
Deposits		3,000		1,500
Payroll taxes withheld and accrued		611		481
Total Liabilities		12,863		6,712
Deferred Inflows		3,092		2,775
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable		1,033		1,015
Assigned		115,637		172,359
Unassigned		485,580		422,882
Total Fund Balance	\$	602,250	\$	596,256
Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balances To Net				
Position of the Governmental Activities				
Governmental Fund Balances	\$	602,250	\$	596,256
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 general fund.		3,092		2,775
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial				
resources and therefore are not reported in the fund.		521,284		543,246
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 fund.		(770)		(1,789)
State Income tax reallocation liability expensed in the government-wide				
financial statements not requiring the use of current financial				/mm / n = = /
resources and therefore not expended in the fund.				(274,029)
Net Position Governmental Activities	\$	1,125,856	\$	866,459

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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

	2017 General Fund			2016 General Fund
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$	51,200	\$	50,983
State shared taxes		54,255		156,159
Licenses and permits		1,773		1,887
Intergovernmental revenue		14,777		13,562
Grant revenue		1,820		2,790
Miscellaneous		21,632		10,980
Total Revenues		145,457		236,361
Expenditures				
General government		88,517		124,903
Public works		40,913		38,391
Parks and recreation		1,803		1,532
Capital improvement projects		8,230		
Total Expenditures		139,463		164,826
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		5,994		71,535
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		596,256		524,721
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	602,250	\$	596,256

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

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ 5,994	\$ 71,535
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	317	372
revenues in the governmental fund.	317	312
Governmental fund reports 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.	(21,962)	(11,052)
State income tax refunds expensed in the government-wide financial statements not requiring the use of current financial resources and		2.044
therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund.	1,019	2,364
State income tax allocation refunds expensed in the government-wide financial statements not requiring the use of current financial resources		
and therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund.	 274,029	 (274,029)
Net Change in Net Position - Government-wide	\$ 259,397	\$ (210,810)

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 establishing 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.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> – 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.

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, 2017 and 2016 there is \$68,597 and \$68,597, respectively 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 – 15-40 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, 2017and 2016 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, 2017 and 2016 was .20, 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, 2017 and 2016 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:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – 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 – general fund 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, 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits were \$610,285 and \$598,168, respectively, and the bank balances totaled \$614,329 and \$603,218 respectively. Of the bank balances at June 30, 2017 and 2016, \$500,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance, respectively. The cash balances at June 30, 2017 are covered by collateral held by the bank's trust department in the Town's name. At June 30, 2016 the uninsured cash balances were \$101,740. 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, 2017 and 2016 for the Town's individual major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables		<u> 2017</u>	<u> 2016</u>
Property Taxes	\$	3,092	\$ 2,775
Other)***	346	 562
Gross Receivables		3,438	3,337
Less: allowance for uncollectibles		<u></u>	
Total Receivables - Net	\$	3,438	\$ 3,337

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, 2017 and 2016 the Town had \$3,092 and \$2,775, 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, 2017 and 2016 consisting of the following:

	<u> 2017</u>			2016
Primary Government				
General Fund				
State	\$	2,753	\$	1,609
County		696		1,614
Total Primary Government	\$	3,449	\$	3,223

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	Decreases	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	68,597	<u></u>	-	68,597
Buildings and improvements	763,468	-	-	763,468
Equipment	23,572		_	23,572
Total capital assets being depreciated	855,637		_	855,637
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(25,836)	(1,774)	-	(27,610)
Buildings and improvements	(348,217)	(19,761)	-	(367,978)
Equipment	(21,792)	(427)		(22,219)
Total accumulated depreciation	(395,845)	(21,962)	-	(417,807)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	459,792	(21,962)		43,7,830
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 543,246	<u>\$ (21,962)</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ 521,284</u>

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

Governmental activities	<u> 2017</u>	2016
General government	\$ 17,729	\$ 17,628
Public works	4,233	4,192
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	<u>\$ 21,962</u>	\$ <u>21,820</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 \$1,033 and \$1,015 are classified as nonspendable at June 30, 2017 and 2016, 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.

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, 2017 and 2016 there was a cumulative \$115,637 and \$172,359 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, 2017 and 2016:

	<u>2017</u>	<u> 2016</u>
Academy - replace roof	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Academy -lantern and post repairs/replacement	2,000	2,000
Academy -signage	1,500	1,500
Academy - upgrade grounds	10,000	9,000
Academy - upgrade interior	10,000	35,000
Academy - equipment	6,700	***
Schoolhouse - site grading	8,000	-
Fund Balance to be used for next years budget	 27,437	 99,859
	\$ 115,637	\$ 172,359

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, 2017 and 2016, the Town paid annual premiums of approximately \$2,113 and \$3,041, 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 was 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 \$770 and \$1,789 for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 respectively is recorded in the liabilities section of the Statements of Net Position. This amount will be repaid to the State over twenty quarters beginning May 1, 2019.

Note 7 – State Income Tax Reallocation Liability

A recent independent audit of the State tax returns assigned to Montgomery County and the municipal corporations/jurisdictions within its borders was performed to review location coding assignments for tax years 2010-2014. The results of the audit found the Town received \$274,029 of State Income tax payments it was not entitled to. A liability for this amount has been reported in the liabilities section of the Statement of Net Position. In 2017, the State legislature approved a bill to forgive this liability, therefore there is a recovery of the State income tax refunds included on the Statement of Program Activities.

Note 8 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 27, 2017, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	A	Budgeted Budgeted Amounts Amounts Original Final		Actual mounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Taxes							
Local							
Real property tax	\$	50,500	\$	50,500	\$ 48,417	\$	(2,083)
Personal and ordinary business							
and public utilities		2,800	, ,	2,800	 3,102		302
Total Taxes - Local		53,300		53,300	51,519		(1,781)
Additions and abatements - prior years					(319)		(319)
Total Taxes - Local - Net		53,300		53,300	 51,200		(2,100)
State Shared							
Income taxes		130,000		130,000	54,255		(75,745)
Total Taxes - State Shared		130,000		130,000	 54,255		(75,745)
Total Taxes		183,300		183,300	 105,455		(77,845)
Licenses and Permits							
Building permits		200		200	50		(150)
Licenses		25		25	28		3
Cable franchise tax		1,500		1,500	 1,695		195
Total Licenses and Permits		1,725		1,725	1,773		48
Intergovernmental Revenues							
Municipal Tax Duplication		6,800		6,800	8,067		1,267
State highway user tax		7,400		7,400	6,666		(734)
Financial corporation -bank shares		43		43	44		1
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	<u>\$</u>	14,243	\$	14,243	\$ 14,777	\$	534

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Grants				
Other	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,820
Total Grants			1,820	1,820
{				
Miscellaneous				
Interest	1,000	1,000	717	(283)
Rental income	12,000	12,000	19,990	7,990
Miscellaneous		H	925	925
Total Miscellaneous	13,000	13,000	21,632	8,632
Total Revenues	\$ 212,268	\$ 212,268	\$ 145,457	\$ (66,811)

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

For the year Ended June 30, 2017							×7	.*
	Budgeted Amounts Original		Budgeted Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
General Government								
Financial Administration								
Audit	\$	6,200	\$	6,200	\$	6,200	\$	-
Accounting		1,000		1,000		550		450
Academy manager salary		7,900		7,900		7,900		-
Payroll taxes		4,400		4,400		2,069		2,331
Clerk salary		11,200		11,200		11,200		-
Treasurer salary		7,350		7,350		7,350		-
Event manager salary		-		-		1,375		(1,375)
Meetings and training		2,500		2,500		524		1,976
Dues and fees		750		750		916		(166)
Insurance		2,350		2,350		2,113		237
Professional services		40,000		40,000		14,344		25,656
Office supplies		2,000		2,000		1,869		131
Bank fees		100		100		30		70
Technology/website		5,650		5,650		1,864		3,786
Planning commission expenses		10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Equipment permits		165		165		212		(47)
Donations		500		500		250		250
Wynne tax payments		1,737		1,737		-		1,737
Miscellaneous						451		(451)
Total Financial Administration		103,802		103,802		59,217		44,585
Town Building								
Advertising		4,200		4,200		3,531		669
Cleaning		3,600		3,600		4,566		(966)
· Flooring		3,000		3,000		·		3,000
Grounds		2,000		2,000		840		1,160
Maintenance - building		5,500		5,500		4,500		1,000
Maintenance - other		4,675		4,675		2,547		2,128
Elevator		2,000		2,000		319		1,681
HVAC and Fire Alarm		2,850		2,850		950		1,900
Parking		1,000		1,000		1,000		
Utilities		13,500		13,500		11,047		2,453
Total Town Building		42,325		42,325	<u> </u>	29,300		13,025
Total General Government	\$. \$	146,127	\$	88,517	\$	57,610
Total General Government	Ψ	170,147	Ψ.	170,14/	Ψ	00,517	Ψ	37,010

Continued

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	\mathbf{A} 1	idgeted mounts riginal	unts Amount				Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Public Works								
Solid waste and recycling	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	8,841	\$	1,159
Schoolhouse - other		500		500		-		500
Schoolhouse maintenance		16,500		16,500		16,512		(12)
Grounds improvement		1,500		1,500		-		1,500
Public area maintenance		2,000		2,000		1,547		453
Road and sidewalk maintenance		11,000		11,000		7,281		3,719
Leaf removal		3,500		3,500		1,650		1,850
Snow removal		3,000		3,000		250		2,750
Street light		2,000		2,000		469		1,531
Solid waste tax		250		250		238		12
Tree rebate		50		50		25		25
Tree service		5,000		5,000		4,100		900
Total Public Works		55,300		55,300		40,913		14,387
Parks and Recreation								
Party		2,500		2,500		1,803		697
Total Parks and Recreation		2,500		2,500		1,803		697
Capital Improvement Projects								
Academy - replace roof		50,000		50,000		-		50,000
Academy - lantern and posts repairs/								
replacement		2,000		2,000		-		2,000
Academy - signage		1,500		1,500				1,500
Academy - upgrade grounds		10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Academy - upgrade interior		10,000		10,000		_		10,000
Academy - furniture		20,000		20,000		8,230		11,770
Academy - equipment		6,700		6,700		-		6,700
Schoolhouse - site grading		8,000		8,000		<u> </u>		8,000
Total Capital Improvement Projects		108,200		108,200		8,230	,	99,970
Total Expenditures	\$	312,127	\$	312,127	\$	139,463	\$	172,664

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2017

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 May 16, 2016, the Town Commissioners approved the original and final adopted budget reflected in the financial statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 2017.

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, 2017. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for the period.