Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

> For the Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010



TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Table of Contents June 30, 2011 and 2010

DESCRIPTION	XHIBIT
Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	
Basic Financial Statements	
Government-Wide Financial Statements: Statements of Net Assets Statement of Program Activities	A-1 A-2
Fund Financial Statements: Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheets Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Reconciliation of the Statements of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statements of Activity	
Notes to Financial Statements	A-6
Required Supplemental Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	B-1
Notes to Required Supplemental Information	B-2



JENNIFER P. CLINGAN, CPA
EDWARD T. GARRETI, CPA
MEREDITH C. HARSHMAN, CPA
PAUL D. HEMME, CPA
KEVIN R. HESSLER, CPA
LISA D. LANDAVERDE, CPA
DONALD C. LINTON, CPA, CFP, PFS
JOSEPH M. MCCATHRAN, CPA
BRIAN E. RIPPEON, CPA
BARBARA CLINE-ROMAN, CPA
RONALD W. SHAFER, CPA
DOUGLAS C. WARFIELD, CPA, CVA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Mayor and Council
Town of Chevy Chase, 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 Chevy Chase, Maryland (the Town), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as Exhibits A-1 to A-6 listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Chevy Chase, Maryland's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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 Chevy Chase Maryland as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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.

September 28, 2011

As management of the Town of Chevy Chase, (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. The MD&A is best understood if read in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the 2011 fiscal year by \$5,069,286 (net assets). Of the total net assets, \$4,517,444 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors and \$551,842 is invested in capital assets.

As of June 30, 2011, the Town's governmental funds reported and ending fund balance of \$4,560,369, a decrease of \$242,054 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 84% of this total amount, \$3,828,508 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance). Of the remaining balance of \$731,861, \$20,861 is nonspendable as it is prepaid expense. \$711,000 is committed for fiscal year 2011-2012 budget. The unassigned fund balance of \$3,828,508 is 138% of the total fiscal year 2011 general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The Statement of Net Assets, Exhibit A-1, presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities, Exhibit A-2, presents information showing how the Town's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of 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 and earned but unused vacation leave).

Government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges

(business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, streets and roads, sanitation and waste removal, and parks and recreation. The Town does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements include only the Town of Chevy Chase because the Town has no component unit relationships with any other agency. The government-wide financial statements can be found in Exhibits A-1 and A-2 of this report.

Fund financial statements. 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, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The Town of Chevy Chase has only a governmental fund, the General Fund.

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 available, spendable resources, as well as on balances of those 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 so doing, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and 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 adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in Exhibits A-3 to A-5.

Proprietary funds. The Town does not have a proprietary-type fund (enterprise fund.) *Enterprise* funds are used to report the same functions presented *as business-type activities* in the governmental-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Town's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Town has no fiduciary funds.

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. The summary and notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. They are part of the basic financial statements and can be found on pages 1 to 14 of Exhibit A-6.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes this report also presents certain *supplementary information* in Exhibits B-1 and B-2.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's overall financial condition and position. In the case of the Town, assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,069,286 at the close of the current fiscal year. The Town of Chevy Chase's net assets are divided into two categories - invested in capital assets, net of related debt, and unrestricted net assets. The smaller portion of the Town's net assets (11%) reflects its investment in capital assets net of depreciation (e.g., land, improvements, buildings, machinery, equipment and vehicles). The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Unrestricted net assets of the government have a balance of \$4,517,444 (89% of total net assets), which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 the Town reported the following assets and liabilities:

Town of Chevy Chase's Net Assets

	2011	2010
Assets Current and other assets	\$4,707,440	\$ 4,976,703
Capital assets	551,842	581,312
Total assets	_5,259,282_	5,558,015
Liabilities	189,996	210,291
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets	551,842	581,312
Unrestricted and undesignated	4,517,444	4,766,412
Total net assets	<u>\$5,069,286</u>	<u>\$ 5,347,724</u>

The following table indicates the changes in net assets for governmental activities:

Town of Chevy Chase's Change in Net Assets

		2011		2010
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$	89,084	\$	61,348
Operating grants and contributions		10,397		326,409
General revenues:				
Property and income, taxes				
levied for general purposes	2	2,293,576		2,205,190
Miscellaneous		124,028		136,141
Unrestricted investment earnings		4,368	-	11,475
Total revenues	2	<u>,521,453</u>		2,740,563
Expenses				
General government	1	,444,441		1,535,624
Public safety		357,965		371,065
Parks and recreation		325,968		289,454
Public works		<u>671,517</u>	1	,800,112
Total expenses	2	2,799,891		3,996,255
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(2	78,438)	(1	,255,692)
Net assets, beginning of year	_5,	<u>347,724</u>		<u>6,603,416</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 5</u>	,069,286	<u>\$</u>	<u>5,347,724</u>

Governmental activities: General revenues for the governmental activities were \$2,421,972 while total expenses, net of charges for services, grants and contributions, were \$2,799,891. The decrease in net assets for governmental activities was (\$278,438), which is considerably less than the decrease that was experienced last fiscal year (\$1,255,692), and can largely be attributed to the following:

Expenditures decreased by \$1,196,364 as compared to last fiscal year, while revenues decreased by \$219,110 as compared to last years' decrease of \$2,130,628.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town's governmental fund is to provide information on current inflows, outflows, and balances of available, spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's 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-end.

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Town of Chevy Chase. At June 30, 2011, the Town's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,560.369, a decrease of \$242,054 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount of \$3,828,508 constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the total fund balance to total fund expenditures. The total fund balance represents 145% of total General Fund expenditures including capital projects for Town office improvements.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Total expenditures were \$1,066,188 under budget. General government expenditures were \$114,723 under final budget, and capital project expenditures accounted for \$874,373 of the positive budget variance. Investments for streets and roads totaled \$214,724 and were \$860,276 under budget.

Total revenues were \$82,330 more than budget to include a \$33,421 funds in excess of what was expected for miscellaneous revenue and \$24,114 funds in excess of what was budgeted for income tax revenue.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2011, was \$551,842 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, vehicles and furniture and equipment.

The following table of the Town's capital assets is listed below. Additional information can be found in Note 3 on page 11 of Exhibit A-6.

Town of Chevy Chase's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

		2011		2010
Building and improvements	\$	273,364	\$	298,339
Vehicles		88,195		47,174
Furniture and Equipment		55,267		75,208
Streets and roads, Parks and Grounds		135,016		160,591
Total	<u>\$</u>	551,842	<u>\$</u>	581,312

Major capital asset events during the year ending June 30, 2011 included the following: Expenditures for vehicles were \$64,129.

Expenditures for street and sidewalk work were \$214,724.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

While the State of Maryland realized significant growth in real property assessments, this trend did not have a major impact on the Town's property tax revenues until fiscal year 2009. The delay of the impact was due to the triennial assessment system, which assesses the Town every third year, along with a cap of 10% on residential properties. For fiscal year 2012, the budget for real and personal property taxes is at approximately the same level as fiscal year 2011. Town residents approved adopting a property tax rate of .0105 cent, as recommended by the Town Council, which is the same as the Constant Yield Tax Rate for FY2012.

Income tax revenues for fiscal year 2012 are budgeted at \$1,850,000 which represents a decrease from the FY2011 budget, due to economic uncertainties.

The fiscal year 2012 revenues for Highway User Revenue are budgeted 183% higher than those estimated for fiscal year 2011 based on estimates provided by the Maryland State Highway Administration and the fact that the Maryland General Assembly made a decision to increase the Administration's budget for municipal Highway User Revenue funding for FY12 by a multiple of six.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2012 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Chevy Chase's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Town Manager, Town of Chevy Chase, 4301 Willow Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 or send an e-mail to asilverstone@townofchevychase.org.

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Statements of Net Assets June 30,

	Governmental Activities <u>2011</u>	Governmental Activities 2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,088,810	\$ 859,199
Investments	3,546,576	4,042,722
Receivables, net	1,222	1,360
Due from other governments	49,971	48,374
Prepaid expenses	20,861	25,048
Capital assets, net	551,842	581,312
Total Assets	\$ 5,259,282	\$ 5,558,015
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 55,400	\$ 88,920
Performance bonds	67,086	66,043
Accrued salaries	17,394	14,585
Accrued compensated absences	50,116	40,743
Total Liabilities	189,996	210,291
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets	551,842	581,312
Unrestricted	4,517,444	4,766,412
Total Net Assets	5,069,286	5,347,724
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 5,259,282	\$ 5,558,015

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2011 (with comparative totals for 2010)

				Net (Expenses) Revenue and		
				Changes in		
		Progr	Program Revenue	Net Assets		
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental	2011	2010
	Expenses	Services	and Contributions	s Activities	Total	Total
Functions/Programs						
Governmental Activities						
General government	\$ 1,422,242	\$ 49,991	\$ 1	\$ (1,372,251)	\$ (1,372,251)	\$ (1,472,916)
Building and zoning	22,199	21,250		(949)	(949)	(11,896)
Public works	671,517	1,010	10,397	(660,110)	(660,110)	(1,482,693)
Public safety	357,965	16,833		(341,132)	(341,132)	(361,539)
Parks and recreation	325,968		:	(325,968)	(325,968)	(279,454)
Total Governmental Activities \$ 2,799,	\$ 2,799,891	\$ 89,084	4 \$ 10,397	(2,700,410)	(2,700,410)	(3,608,498)
General Revenues						
Property taxes				119,462	119,462	110,215
Income taxes				2,174,114	2,174,114	2,094,975
Intergovernmental				105,057	105,057	137,696
Interest				4,368	4,368	11,475
Loss on disposals on fixed assets	ssets			(9,539)	(9,539)	(3,290)
Miscellaneous				28,510	28,510	1,735
Total General Revenues				2,421,972	2,421,972	2,352,806
Changes in Net Assets				(278,438)	(278,438)	(1,255,692)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year				5,347,724	5,347,724	6,603,416
Net Assets, End of Year				\$ 5,069,286	\$ 5,069,286	\$ 5,347,724

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

June 30,				
		General Fund <u>2011</u>		General Fund <u>2010</u>
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,088,810	\$	859,199
Investments		3,546,576		4,042,722
Receivables, net		1,222		1,360
Due from other governments		49,971		48,374
Prepaid expenses		20,861		25,048
Total Assets	\$	4,707,440	\$	4,976,703
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	55,400	\$	88,920
Performance bonds		67,086	-	66,043
Accrued salaries		17,394		14,585
Accrued compensated absences - current		5,969		3,372
Deferred property tax		1,222		1,360
Total Liabilities		147,071	_	174,280
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable				
Prepaid expenses		20,861		25,048
Committed		*		
Fund balance for fiscal year 2011-2012 budget		711,000		1,390,572
Unassigned		3,828,508		3,386,803
Total Fund Balances		4,560,369		4,802,423
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	4,707,440	\$	4,976,703
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net				
Assets of the Governmental Activities				
Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	4,560,369	¢	4,802,423
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net	Φ	4,500,509	Φ	4,002,423
assets are different because:				
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide				
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		1,222		1,360
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources				
and therefore are not reported in the funds.		551,842		581,312
Compensated absences that are not available to pay for current-period				
expenditures deferred in the funds.	_	(44,147)	_	(37,371)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	5,069,286	\$	5,347,724
			-	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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

For the Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

		2011 General Fund	2010 General Fund		
Revenues					
General property taxes	\$	119,600	\$	111,170	
State shared taxes		2,174,114		2,094,975	
Permits, fee and licenses		71,241		50,812	
Intergovernmental revenue		115,454		191,137	
Miscellaneous	********	56,921		23,746	
Total Revenues		2,537,330		2,471,840	
Expenditures					
General government		1,398,349		1,484,996	
Public safety		357,965		371,065	
Public works	<u> </u>	1,023,070		2,061,466	
Total Expenditures		2,779,384		3,917,527	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(242,054)		(1,445,687)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		4,802,423	_	6,248,110	
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	4,560,369	<u>\$</u>	4,802,423	

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

		<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(242,054)	\$(1,445,687)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	es		
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that (do) do not prov current financial resources (are) are not reported as revenues in the fun		(138)	(955)
Sale of property is reported as a gain or loss on sale in the Statement of Activities but is shown as proceeds from sale and expenses are expensed in the governmental funds.		(15,739)	(3,290)
WSSC and playground revenues are reported in the Statement of Revenue Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets but are not shown in the governmental activities revenue as they are revenues for fiscal year 2009-2010.	es,	-	272,969
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of 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.	nt	(13,731)	(65,528)
Compensated absences in the Statement of Program Activities do (do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are (are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(6,776)	(13,201)
Net Changes in Net Assets	\$	(278,438)	<u>\$(1,255,692)</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Chevy Chase (Town) was established as a municipality and incorporated in 1918 under the laws of the State of Maryland. The Town operates under a Council-Manager form of government consisting of a Town Manager and Town Council. The Town provides the following services as authorized by its charter: streets, sanitation, building inspection, public safety 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 new 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 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 Assets and the Statement of Program Activities.

<u>Statement of Net Assets</u> – The Statement of Net Assets displays the financial position of the Town. Governments report all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and report depreciation expense – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The net assets of a government are broken into three categories – 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

<u>Budgetary Comparison Schedules</u> – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The 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 Chevy Chase. 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. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities and changes in net assets) report information on all of the 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 one governmental fund, the general fund, to account for all activities of the government, and does not have any business-type activities at this time.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

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

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund – This is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. No other funds are currently required.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

2. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property improvements, furniture, equipment, infrastructure and vehicles 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 \$500 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, 2004 are not reported in the basic financial statements. Total infrastructure for June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$0 and \$13,200, respectively. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Infrastructure – 10 years Property improvements – 16-40 years Furniture and equipment – 5 - 10 years Vehicles – 10 years

3. Compensated Absences

Town employees are granted vacation in varying amounts based on length of service. Carryover is limited to two hundred and forty (240) hours. Unused vacation pay, if any, is paid with the employee's termination or retirement. Those amounts estimated to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources from the general fund are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the general fund.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes for the current year 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 rate for the Town for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was .0001 and .0001, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The public utilities, corporate and personal property tax rates for the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was .001 and .001, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. Procedures for the collection of delinquent taxes by Montgomery County are provided for in the laws of Maryland.

5. Fund Equity

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

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categorized as invested in capital (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – This category groups all capital assets into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted net assets – This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments. There are no restricted net assets as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Unrestricted net assets – This category presents the net assets of the Town not included elsewhere.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (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. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the determination of the actuarially accrued liability for unpaid claims which is prepared based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates, etc. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

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 assets:

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

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Temporary Investments

Deposits

State statutes require all deposits be insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or fully collateralized. Cash and cash equivalents as presented on the balance sheet and statement of net assets include, deposits (cash) and money market accounts.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Temporary Investments (continued)

Deposits (continued)

At June 30, 2011 and 2010 the carrying amount of the Town's cash and deposits totaled \$1,088,810 and \$859,199 and the bank balances totaled \$1,115,906 and \$887,877, respectively. Of the bank balances at June 30 2011 and 2010, \$261,752 and \$261,747 was covered by federally depository insurance, respectively, and the remaining balance was covered by collateral held by the bank's trust department in the Town's name.

Investments

The Town investments are pooled in the Montgomery County Pooled Investment Fund. These funds are part of collateralized investment pools. The Fund is managed by Montgomery County, with oversight by the Investment Committee and in compliance with the Annotated Code of Maryland. The average maturity of the portfolio is generally less than six months. Deposits are fully insured or collateralized. Investment income during the year is allocated to pool participants based upon their average equity in the pool. The carrying amount and fair value of the Fund at June 30, 2011 and 2010 is \$3,546,576 and \$4,042,722, respectively.

Credit Risk

Town investment policy does not permit investments in commercial paper or corporate bonds, except under state law in the state investment pool. The Town invests in the Montgomery County Pooled Investment Fund (the Fund). The Fund seeks to maintain a constant yield value of \$1.00 per unit. Unit value is computed using the amortized cost method. In addition, the net asset value of the pool, marked to market, is calculated and maintained on a weekly basis to ensure a \$1.00 per unit constant value.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover all or a portion of the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 for the Town's individual major and non-major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

		<u>2011</u>		<u>2010</u>
Receivables:				
Property taxes	\$	1,222	\$	1,360
Other	·			=
Gross Receivables		1,222		1,360
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	•	P4		, м
Total Receivables - Net	\$	1,222	\$	1,360

Governmental funds report deferred 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.

C. Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2011 and 2010 consisting of the following:

	20	<u>11</u>	<u> 2010</u>
Primary Government			
Federal			
General Fund	\$		\$ 25,300
Total Federal		-	 25,300
State			
General Fund	4	18,995	10,460
Total State		18,995	 10,460
County			
General Fund		976	12,614
Total County		976	 12,614
Total Primary Government	\$ 4	19,971	\$ 48,374

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. 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.

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.

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 Mayor and council of the Town of Chevy Chase.

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.

Committed Fund Balance

The Town's Committed Fund Balance is fund balance reporting because of motions that passed at Town Council meetings.

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. Fund Balance (continued)

The Town's fiscal year 2011-2012 adopted budget contains a projected use of \$711,000 of fund balance for the projected operating deficit, as reported in the 2011-2012 adopted budget summary dated April 13, 2011 and revised on July 13, 2011. Consequently, \$711,000 of next years projected operating fund balance is committed fund balance.

Fund Balance For Next Year's Operations	\$ 711,000
Total Committed Fund Balance	\$ 711,000

Assigned Fund Balance

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

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 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	<u>7/1/2010</u>	Increase	Decreases	6/30/2011
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Building improvements	\$ 466,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,195
Vehicles	110,542	64,129	(60,068)	114,603
Furniture and equipment	211,084	-	(16,219)	194,865
Streets and roads	255,748			255,748
Total capital assets being				
depreciated	1,043,569	64,129	(76,287)	1,031,411
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building improvements	(167,856)	(24,975)	-	(192,831)
Vehicles	(63,368)	(9,164)	46,124	(26,408)
Furniture and equipment	(135,876)	(18,146)	14,424	(139,598)
Streets and roads	(95,157)	(25,575)		(120,732)
Total accumulated depreciation	(462,257)	(77,860)	60,548	(479,569)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	581,312	(13,731)	(15,739)	551,842
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 581,312	<u>\$ (13,731)</u>	<u>\$ (15,739</u>)	\$ 551,842

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

Governmental activities

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
General government	\$ 39,316	\$ 40,899
Public works	36,373	39,130
Public safety	-	-
Recreation	2,171	 2,171
Total depreciation expenses, governmental activities	\$ 77,860	\$ 82,200

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

G. Long-Term Debt

Changes in Long-Term Debt are as follows:

	Balance				Balance		
	<u>June</u>	30, 2010	Ad	<u>lditions</u>	Reductions	June	30, 2011
Accrued compensated absences	\$	37,371	\$	6,776	\$ -	\$	44,147
	\$	37,371	\$_	6,776	\$ -	\$	44,147

Note 4 – 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 Local Government Insurance Trust. Premiums for coverages are charged to the Town's general fund, with no provision made for claim liability in addition to premiums unless an assessment is made by the Trust. 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 health, life, short-term disability and 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.

B. Retirement Plans

The Town participates in three retirement plans. The first plan is the Employees Retirement System of Montgomery County (the Plan), which is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit plan which covers all full time employees of the Town hired prior to June 30, 1996. At June 30, 2011 and 2010 three employees participated in the plan.

Note 4 – Commitment and Contingencies (continued)

B. Retirement Plans (continued)

The policy of the Town is to make contributions at the rate required by the Plan, which was 24.9% and 22.41% of eligible employee's salaries for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, employees had 4% withheld from their wages. The amounts withheld are forwarded to the plan.

The second plan, for those employees hired after June 30, 1996, is the Montgomery County Retirement Savings Plan, which is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined contribution plan. As of June 30, 2011, there were five employees enrolled in the plan. For the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the required contribution was 8% respectively, plus a 0.1% administrative fee. For the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the administrative fee was waived by the County. The employees also have 3% withheld from wages and forwarded to the new plan.

The third plan is the Guaranteed Retirement Income Plan (GRIP). Those eligible for the GRIP are full time employees hired between December 31, 2008 and July 1, 2009 enrolled in the Retirement Savings Plan (RSP) who are not public safety employees and full and part time employees hired on or after October 1, 1994 who participate in the RSP and who are not public safety employees. Employer contributions are 8% of employee's regular pay, and employees may contribute 4% of regular pay up to Social Security Wage Base, and 8% of pay in excess of Social Security Wage Base. At June 30, 2011 there was one employee participating in the plan. Pension expense for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$86,851 and \$82,830, respectively.

Note 5 - Leases

The Town rents office space from Montgomery County under a 35 year lease that began in 1986. During the time period that general obligation bonds were outstanding, no rent was due under the lease. Once the bonds had completely matured, in 2002, the Town began paying rent. As of July 1, 2003, rent was \$795 per month, with annual inflationary adjustments.

During the 2004 fiscal year, the Town entered into an agreement with Montgomery County (the County), which assigned additional space in the County owned Leland Center where the Town offices are located. In consideration of the transfer of office space to the Town, the Town agreed to construct an addition to the Leland Center for use by the County.

The Town agreed to bear the entire cost of the construction of the addition and the incorporation of the additional space into the Town offices. The County agreed to suspend the lease payments for the remaining 16 years of the lease.

The project was completed in 2005 and rent payments ceased.

Note 5 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 28, 2011, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.



Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Budgeted	l Amounts	_	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
Taxes					
Local					
Real property tax	<u>\$ 112,000</u>	\$ 112,000	\$ 119,600	\$ 7,600	
Total Taxes - Local	112,000	112,000	119,600	7,600	
State Shared					
Income taxes	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,174,114	24,114	
Total Taxes - State Shared	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,174,114	24,114	
Total Taxes	2,262,000	2,262,000	2,293,714	31,714	
Licenses and Permits					
Variance application fee	4,000	4,000	5,400	1,400	
Permit fees	10,000	10,000	15,850	5,850	
Cable franchise tax	33,000	33,000	49,991	<u> 16,991</u>	
Total Licenses and Permits	47,000	47,000	71,241	24,241	
Intergovernmental Revenues					
County revenue sharing	116,600	116,600	104,547	(12,053)	
State highway user tax	5,400	5,400	10,397	4,997	
Financial corporation -bank shares	500	500	510	10	
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	122,500	122,500	115,454	(7,046)	
Miscellaneous					
Special trash pickup	1,000	1,000	1,010	10	
Miscellaneous revenues	1,500	1,500	34,710	33,210	
Parking fines and meters	10,000	10,000	10,102	102	
Municipal citations	1,000	1,000	6,731	5,731	
Interest	10,000	10,000	4,368	(5,632)	
Total Miscellaneous	23,500	23,500	56,921	33,421	
Total Revenues	\$ 2,455,000	\$ 2,455,000	\$ 2,537,330	\$ 82,330	

Continued

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Budgeted	d Amounts	- Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Expenditures	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
General Government Administration:					
Salaries and benefits	\$ 858,072	\$ 858,072	\$ 852,394	\$ 5,678	
Services and supplies	378,000	378,000	363,667	14,333	
Civic affairs and constituent services:					
Services and supplies	277,000	277,000	182,288	94,712	
Total General Government	1,513,072	1,513,072	1,398,349	114,723	
Public Safety					
Parking control, building inspections,					
services and supplies	355,000	355,000	357,965	(2,965)	
Total Public Safety	355,000	355,000	357,965	(2,965)	
Public Works					
Sanitation and waste removal:					
Household trash	199,000	199,000	196,698	2,302	
Yard trash	33,500	33,500	31,042	2,458	
Leaf collection	91,000	91,000	72,000	19,000	
Recycling	56,000	56,000	52,508	3,492	
Streets and roads	189,000	189,000	132,301	56,699	
Parks, grounds and trees	288,000	288,000	291,894	(3,894)	
Total Public Works	856,500	856,500	776,443	80,057	
Total Expenditures Before Capital					
Projects Expenditures	2,724,572	2,724,572	2,532,757	191,815	
Capital Project Expenditures					
General government	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	
Streets and roads	1,075,000	1,075,000	214,724	860,276	
Parks, grounds and trees	45,000	45,000	31,903	13,097	
Total Capital Project Expenditures	1,121,000	1,121,000	246,627	874,373	
Total Expenditures After Capital					
Project Expenditures	\$ 3,845,572	\$ 3,845,572	\$ 2,779,384	\$ 1,066,188	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2011

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Budget Policies

The Town Council annually adopts a budget for the General Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. On April 7, 2010 the Town Council approved the original adopted budget and on January 12, 2011 approved the revised budget reflected in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

The budgets are 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 years ended June 30, 2011. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for that period.