Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009



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June 30, 2010 and 2009

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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, 2010 and 2009, 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, 2010 and 2009, 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.

Lenton Shafer Warfield & Dantt

October 6, 2010

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, 2010. 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 2010 fiscal year by \$5,347,724 (net assets). Of the total net assets, \$4,766,412 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors and \$581,312 is invested in capital assets.

As of June 30, 2010, the Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,802,423.

As of June 30, 2010, unreserved, undesignated fund balance for the General Fund (primary operating fund) was \$4,777,375 or 120% of total fiscal year 2010 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 12 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 \$5,347,724 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 \$4,766,412 (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, 2010 and 2009 the Town reported the following assets and liabilities:

Town of Chevy Chase's Net Assets

	2010	2009
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets Total assets	\$ 4,976,703 <u>581,312</u> <u>5,558,015</u>	\$ 6,769,627 650,130 7,419,757
Liabilities	210,291	816,341
Net Assets Invested in capital assets Unrestricted and undesignated	581,312 4,766,412	650,130 5,953,286
Total net assets	<u>\$ 5,347,724</u>	<u>\$ 6,603,416</u>

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

Town of Chevy Chase's Change in Net Assets

	2010	2009	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 61,348	\$ 104,563	
Operating grants and contributions	326,409	131,585	
General revenues:			
Property and income, taxes			
levied for general purposes	2,205,190	4,423,371	
Miscellaneous	136,141	141,218	
Unrestricted investment earnings	<u>11,475</u>	70,454	
Total revenues	2,740,563	4,871,191	
Expenses			
General government	1,535,624	1,620,658	
Public safety	371,065	299,130	
Parks and recreation	289,454	383,903	
Public works	1,800,112	1,048,232	
Total expenses	3,996,255	3,351,923	
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(1,255,692)	1,519,268	
Net assets, beginning of year	6,603,416	5,084,148	
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 5,347,724</u>	<u>\$ 6,603,416</u>	

Governmental activities: General revenues for the governmental activities were \$2,352,806, while total expenses, net of charges for services, grants and contributions, were \$3,996,255. The decrease in net assets for governmental activities was (\$1,255,692) and can largely be attributed to the following:

Income tax revenues decreased by (\$2,120,573) or about 50%, during the year.

Expenditures increased by \$644,332 or about 19% during the year.

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, unreserved 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, 2010, the Town's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,802,423, a decrease of \$1,445,687 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount of \$4,777,375 constitutes undesignated 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 123% of total General Fund expenditures including capital projects for Town office improvements.

The key factor in the fund balance decrease is the decrease in income tax revenue.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Total expenditures were \$1,782,045 under budget. General government expenditures were \$156,048 under final budget, and capital project expenditures were \$1,413,102 under budget. Capital project expenditures for streets and roads were \$1,115,129, and were \$384,871 under budget. Capital projects for parks, grounds and trees were \$1,026,703 under budget.

Total revenues were \$269,160 less than budget to include a shortfall of \$205,025 in income taxes and \$64,135 of other revenues.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2010, was \$581,312 (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 10 of Exhibit A-6.

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

	2010	2009
Building and improvements Vehicles Furniture and Equipment Streets and roads, Parks and Grounds	\$ 298,33 47,17 75,20 	4 58,228 8 96,172
Total	<u>\$ 581,31</u>	<u>2</u> <u>\$ 650,130</u>

Major capital asset events during the year ending June 30, 2010 included the following:

Expenditures for street and sidewalk work were \$13,200.

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 2011, the budget for real and personal property taxes is at approximately the same level as fiscal year 2010. Town residents approved adopting a property tax rate of .01 cent, as recommended by the Town Council, which was the same as FY2010. The Constant Yield Tax Rate for FY2011 was .0093.

Income tax revenues for fiscal year 2011 are budgeted at \$2,150,000 which represents a decrease over the FY2010 budget, due to economic uncertainties.

The fiscal year 2011 revenues for Highway User Revenue are budgeted 90% less than those estimated for fiscal year 2010, based on estimates provided by the Maryland State Highway Administration. Severe cuts were made as part of a State of Maryland budget amendment.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2011 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>2010</u>		vernmental Activities 2009
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	859,199	\$	829,020
Investments		4,042,722		5,881,510
Receivables, net		1,360		2,315
Due from other governments		48,374		33,923
Prepaid expenses		25,048		22,859
Capital assets, net		581,312		650,130
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	5,558,015	\$	7,419,757
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	88,920	\$	375,986
Performance bonds		66,043		126,943
Accrued salaries		14,585		10,162
Accrued compensated absences		40,743		30,281
Deferred revenue		₩ <u></u>		272,969
Total Liabilities		210,291		816,341
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets		581,312		650,130
Unrestricted		4,766,412		5,953,286
Total Net Assets		5,347,724	-	6,603,416
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$</u>	5,558,015	\$	7,419,757

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

Statement of Program Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010 (with comparative totals for 2009)

						Net (Expenses)		
						Revenue and		
						Changes in		
			Program Revenue	n Rever	ıne	Net Assets		
		Charg	Charges for	Operat	Operating Grants	Governmental	2010	2009
	Expenses	Ser	Services	and Co	and Contributions	Activities	Total	Total
Functions/Programs								
Governmental Activities								
General government	\$ 1,509,953	⇔	37,037	€>	1	\$ (1,472,916)	(1,472,916) \$ $(1,472,916)$ \$ $(1,566,917)$	\$ (1,566,917)
Building and zoning	25,671		13,775		ı	(11,896)	(11,896)	(11,939)
Public works	1,800,112		1,010		316,409	(1,482,693)	(1,482,693)	(864,262)
Public safety	371,065		9,526		1	(361,539)	(361,539)	(288,754)
Parks and recreation	289,454		ı		10,000	(279,454)	(279,454)	(383,903)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,996,255	€>	61,348	8	326,409	(3,608,498)	(3,608,498)	(3,115,775)
General Revenues								
Property taxes						110,215	110,215	207,823
Income taxes						2,094,975	2,094,975	4,215,548
Intergovernmental						137,696	137,696	137,697
Interest						11,475	11,475	70,454
Loss on disposals on fixed assets	ets					(3,290)	(3,290)	i
Miscellaneous						1,735	1,735	3,521
Total General Revenues						2,352,806	2,352,806	4,635,043
Changes in Net Assets						(1,255,692)	(1,255,692)	1,519,268
Net Assets, Beginning of Year						6,603,416	6,603,416	5,084,148
Net Assets, End of Year						\$ 5,347,724	\$ 5,347,724	\$ 6,603,416

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

		General Fund <u>2010</u>		General Fund <u>2009</u>
Assets	á	050 100	Ф	,
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	859,199	\$	829,020
Investments		4,042,722		5,881,510 2,315
Receivables, net		1,360		
Due from other governments		48,374		33,923
Prepaid expenses	_	25,048	_	22,859
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	4,976,703	<u>\$</u>	6,769,627
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	88,920	\$	375,986
Performance bonds		66,043		126,943
Accrued salaries		14,585		10,162
Accrued compensated absences - current		3,372		6,111
Deferred property tax		1,360	_	2,315
Total Liabilities		174,280	_	521,517
Fund Balances				
Unreserved, undesignated		4,777,375		6,225,251
Reserved for prepaid expenses	_	25,048		22,859
Total Fund Balances		4,802,423		6,248,110
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	4,976,703	<u>\$</u>	6,769,627
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets of the Governmental Activities Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	4,802,423	\$	6,248,110
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net 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.		1,360		2,315
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. WSSC and playground revenue in the statement of revenues, expenditures		581,312		650,130
and changes in fund balance are for future periods and therefore not reported as income in program activities Compensated absences that are not available to pay for current-period		-		(272,969)
expenditures deferred in the funds.		(37,371)		(24,170)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	5,347,724	\$	6,603,416

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, 2010 and 2009

	2010 General Fund		2009 General Fund	
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$	111,170	\$	206,622
State shared taxes		2,094,975		4,215,548
Permits, fee and licenses		50,812		41,802
Intergovernmental revenue		191,137		320,657
Miscellaneous		23,746		358,663
Total Revenues	_	2,471,840		5,143,292
Expenditures				
General government		1,484,996		1,584,634
Public safety		371,065		298,375
Public works		2,061,466	_	1,455,138
Total Expenditures		3,917,527	•	3,338,147
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,445,687)		1,805,145
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_	6,248,110		4,442,965
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	4,802,423	\$	6,248,110

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>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$(1,445,687)	\$ 1,805,145
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that (do) do not provide current financial resources (are) are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(955)	1,201
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.	(3,290)	(332)
WSSC and playground revenues are reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets but are not shown in the governmental activities revenue as they are revenues for fiscal year 2009-2010	272,969	(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.	(65,528)	(11,546)
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.	(13,201)	(2,231)
Net Changes in Net Assets	\$(1,255,692)	\$ 1,519,268

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. As a result, an entirely new financial reporting format is presented. 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 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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

<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.)

<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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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.

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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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, 2010 and 2009 was \$13,200 and \$61,487, 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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

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.

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, 2010 and 2009 was .001 and .021, 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, 2010 and 2009 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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

5. Fund Equity (continued)

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, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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

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.

At June 30, 2010 and 2009 the carrying amount of the Town's cash and deposits totaled \$859,199 and \$829,020 and the bank balances totaled \$887,877 and \$911,643, respectively. Of the bank balances at June 30 2010 and 2009, \$261,747 and \$261,741 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, 2010 and 2009 is \$4,042,722 and \$5,881,510, 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.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Temporary Investments (continued)

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. For the Town's \$250,000 in repurchase agreements, \$250,000 in underlying securities were held by M&T Bank in the Town's name. At June 30, 2010 and 2009, all of the Town's investments were insured or registered, or for which the securities were held by the Town or its agent in the Town's name or were invested in the Fund.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2010 and 2009 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> 2010</u>		<u>2009</u>
Receivables:			
Property taxes	\$ 1,360	\$	2,315
Other	_		_
Gross Receivables	1,360		2,315
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	 _		
Total Receivables - Net	\$ 1,360	<u>\$</u>	2,315

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.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2010 and 2009 consisting of the following:

		<u>2010</u>	<u> 2009</u>
Primary Government			
Federal			
General Fund	\$	25,300	\$ -
Total Federal		25,300	
State			
General Fund	\$	10,460	\$ 25,254
Total State		10,460	 25,254
County			
General Fund		12,614	 8,669
Total County		12,614	 8,669
Total Primary Government	<u>\$</u>	48,374	\$ 33,923

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

Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserve for prepaid expenses – these funds have been reserved for reported expenses in the general fund to comply with accounting standards.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	<u>7/1/2009</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>6/30/2010</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Building improvements	\$ 466,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,195
Vehicles	110,542	-	-	110,542
Furniture and equipment	218,747	3,472	(11,135)	211,084
Streets and roads	242,548	13,200		255,748
Total capital assets being				
depreciated	1,038,032	16,672	(11,135)	1,043,569
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building improvements	(142,881)	(24,975)	-	(167,856)
Vehicles	(52,314)	(11,054)	-	(63,368)
Furniture and equipment	(122,575)	(21,146)	7,845	(135,876)
Streets and roads	(70,132)	(25,025)	-	(95,157)
Total accumulated depreciation	(387,902)	(82,200)	7,845	(462,257)
Total capital assets, being	, , ,			
depreciated, net	650,130	(65,528)	(3,290)	581,312
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 650,130	\$ (65,528)	\$ (3,290)	<u>\$ 581,312</u>

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

Governmental activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u> 2009</u>
General government	\$ 40,899	\$ 40,870
Public works	39,130	36,312
Public safety	-	755
Recreation	 2,171	 2,171
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	\$ 82,200	\$ 80,108

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Long-Term Debt

Changes in Long-Term Debt are as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2009		Additions Reductions		ns	Balance June 30, 2010		
Accrued compensated abences	\$	24,170	\$	13,201	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	37,371
	\$	24,170	\$	13,201	\$	_	\$	37,371

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 two retirement plans. The old plan, 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, 2010 and 2009 three employees participated in the plan.

Note 4 - Commitment and Contingencies (continued)

The policy of the Town is to make contributions at the rate required by the Plan, which was 22.41% and 21.34% of eligible employee's salaries for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In addition, employees had 4% withheld from their wages. The amounts withheld are forwarded to the plan.

The new 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, 2010, there were five employees enrolled in the plan. For the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the required contribution was 8% respectively, plus a 0.1% administrative fee. For the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the administrative fee was waived by the County. The employees also have 3% withheld from wages and forwarded to the new plan. Pension expense for the years ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$82,830 and \$75,035, 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 October 6, 2010, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
Taxes					
Local					
Real property tax	\$ 102,000	<u>\$ 102,000</u>	<u>\$ 111,170</u>	\$ 9,170	
Total Taxes - Local	102,000	102,000	111,170	9,170	
State Shared					
Income taxes	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,094,975	(205,025)	
Total Taxes - State Shared	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,094,975	(205,025)	
Total Taxes	2,402,000	2,402,000	2,206,145	(195,855)	
Licenses and Permits					
Variance application fee	3,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	
Permit fees	10,000	10,000	9,775	(225)	
Cable franchise tax	24,000	24,000	37,037	13,037	
Total Licenses and Permits	37,000	37,000	50,812	13,812	
Intergovernmental Revenues					
County revenue sharing	137,000	137,000	137,187	187	
State highway user tax	121,000	121,000	15,460	(105,540)	
Financial corporation -bank shares	500	500	510	10	
FEMA reimbursement			37,980	37,980	
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	258,500	258,500	191,137	(67,363)	
Miscellaneous					
Special trash pickup	1,000	1,000	1,010	10	
Miscellaneous revenues	500	500	1,735	1,235	
Parking fines and meters	6,000	6,000	9,126	3,126	
Municipal citations	1,000	1,000	400	(600)	
Interest	35,000	35,000	11,475	(23,525)	
Total Miscellaneous	43,500	43,500	23,746	(19,754)	
Total Revenues	\$ 2,741,000	\$ 2,741,000	\$ 2,471,840	\$ (269,160)	

Continued

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

	Budgeted Amounts		- Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures	Original Final		Amounts		
General Government Administration:					
Salaries and benefits Services and supplies	\$ 863,072 486,000	•	\$ 878,994 397,175	\$ (15,922) 88,825	
Civic affairs and constituent services: Services and supplies	288,500	288,500	205,355	83,145	
Total General Government	1,637,572	1,637,572	1,481,524	<u>156,048</u>	
Public Safety Parking control, building inspections, services and supplies	409,000	409,000	371,065	37,935	
Total Public Safety	409,000	409,000	371,065	37,935	
Public Works Sanitation and waste removal:					
Household trash	199,500	199,500	199,119	381	
Yard trash	33,500	33,500	28,384	5,116	
Leaf collection	88,000	88,000	87,696	304	
Recycling	58,000	58,000	55,504	2,496	
Streets and roads	277,500	277,500	288,351	(10,851)	
Parks, grounds and trees	441,500	441,500	263,986	<u>177,514</u>	
Total Public Works	1,098,000	1,098,000	923,040	174,960	
Total Expenditures Before Capital					
Projects Expenditures	3,144,572	3,144,572	2,775,629	368,943	
Capital Project Expenditures					
General Government	5,000	5,000	3,472	1,528	
Streets and roads	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,115,129	384,871	
Parks, grounds and trees	1,050,000	1,050,000	23,297	1,026,703	
Total Capital Project Expenditures	2,555,000	2,555,000	1,141,898	1,413,102	
Total Expenditures After Capital					
Project Expenditures	\$ 5,699,572	\$ 5,699,572	\$ 3,917,527	\$ 1,782,045	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2010

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 22, 2009 the Town Council approved the original adopted budget and on June 10, 2009 approved the revised budget reflected in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.

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, 2010. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for that period.