Town of Bladensburg, Maryland

Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditor's Report

> For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

DRAFT AUDIT

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Table of Contents June 30, 2024

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and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 Bladensburg, Maryland, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override

of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, proportionate share of the net pension liability and related ratios, and required contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 inquiries of management about the methods of preparing 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January xx, 2025, on our consideration of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control over financial control over financial report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control over financial control over financial control over financial control over finance.

LSWG, P.A.

Rockville, Maryland January xx, 2025

DRAFT AUDIT

Town of Bladensburg, Maryland Statement of Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Governmental	
	I	Activities
Assets	_	
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$	235,301
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		500
Investments		4,224,086
Investments - restricted		1,811,404
Accounts receivable		127,503
Amounts due from other governments		310,554
Prepaid expenses		196,391
Right to use subscription assets - net of amortization		78,627
Right to use leased assets - net of amortization		155,856
Capital assets - net of depreciation		3,209,559
Total Assets		10,349,781
Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,466,132
Liabilities DACT ALIDIT		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		301,446
Accrued salary		124,441
Accrued compensated absences		915,850
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		70,502
Due in more than one year		3,016,634
Total Liabilities		4,428,873
Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,307,386
Net Position		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		3,243,312
Restricted		551,917
Unrestricted		2,284,425
Total Net Position	\$	6,079,654

Exhibit A-2

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND

Statement of Program Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

		I of the I	car		, 20	2-1						
				Indirect	-	Progra	m R	Revenue	R I	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government		
				Expense	(Charges for		perating Grants	G	overnmental		
		Expenses		Allocation		Services	an	d Contributions		Activities		Total
Functions/Programs Primary Government Governmental Activities:												
General government	\$	2,836,198	\$	11,761	\$	222,725	\$	1,507,302	\$	(1,117,932)	\$	(1,117,932)
Public safety		6,963,871				1,260,578		331,389		(5,371,904)		(5,371,904)
Public works		1,231,151				- 1		305,519		(925,632)		(925,632)
Interest		11,761		(11,761)						-		
Total Governmental Activities	_	11,042,981	_		_	1,483,303	_	2,144,210		(7,415,468)		(7,415,468)
Total Primary Government	\$	11,042,981	\$		\$	1,483,303	\$	2,144,210		(7,415,468)		(7,415,468)
General Revenues												
Taxes												
State shared taxes										673,744		673,744
Property taxes										5,107,657		5,107,657
Interest income										442,193		442,193
Miscellaneous										204,057	·	204,057
Total General Revenues										6,427,651		6,427,651
Change in Net Position										(987,817)		(987,817)
Net Position, Beginning of Year										7,067,471		7,067,471
Net Position, End of Year									\$	6,079,654	\$	6,079,654

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

June 30, 2024						
			Spee			Total
	General		Revenue		Go	overnmental
		Fund	Fu	nd		Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	235,301	\$	-	\$	235,301
Restricted cash		500		-		500
Investments		4,224,086		-		4,224,086
Investments - restricted		1,811,404		-		1,811,404
Accounts receivable		127,503		-		127,503
Amounts due from other governments		310,554		-		310,554
Prepaid expenses		196,391		-		196,391
Total Assets		6,905,739		-		6,905,739
Deferred Outflows				-		-
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		301,446		-		301,446
Accrued salaries		124,441		-		124,441
Accrued compensated absences - current portion		111,967		-		111,967
Total Liabilities		537,854		-		537,854
Deferred Inflows	-	876,806		-		876,806
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable		196,391		-		196,391
Restricted		551,917		-		551,917
Assigned		575,114		-		575,114
Committed		750,000		-		750,000
Unassigned		3,417,657		-		3,417,657
Total Fund Balances	\$	5,491,079	\$	-	\$	5,491,079
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net						
Position of the Governmental Activities	•					
Total Governmental Fund Balances					\$	5,491,079
Right to use leased assets used in governmental activities are not financial						
resources and therefore not reported in the funds.						155,856
Right to use subscription assets used in governmental activities are not						
financial resources and therefore not reported in the funds.						78,627
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and paya in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	ble					(3,891,019)
Deferred inflows for property taxes not deferred in the statement of net positi	ion					96,094
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pension contributions are not	.1011.					70,074
reported in the fund financial statements.						1,466,132
Deferred inflows of resources pertaining to net pension liability are not						
reported in the funds.						(526,674)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources						(520,074)
and therefore are not reported in the funds.						3,209,559
Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$	6,079,654
TTEL I USHUHI UI GUVEI IIIIEITAI ACUVILles					\$	0,079,034

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit A-4

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General <u>Fund</u>	Special Revenue <u>Fund</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 5,771,876	\$ -	\$ 5,771,876
Intergovernmental revenues	684,754	-	684,754
Grant revenues	1,507,302	-	1,507,302
Licenses and permits	100,906	-	100,906
Franchise fees	121,529	-	121,529
Service charges	1,259,250	-	1,259,250
Other revenues	638,269		638,269
Total Revenues	10,083,886	-	10,083,886
Expenditures			
General government	1,234,884	-	1,234,884
Public safety	7,507,272	1,741	7,509,013
Public works	1,366,731		1,366,731
American Rescue Plan Act	1,495,353		1,495,353
Grants - restricted	14,443	-	14,443
Debt service - interest	4,867	-	4,867
Debt service - principal	96,276	-	96,276
Total Expenditures	11,719,826	1,741	11,721,567
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,635,940)	(1,741)	(1,637,681)
Other Financing Sources			
Leases	56,084		56,084
Total Other Financing Sources	56,084		56,084
Net change in fund balance	(1,579,856)	(1,741)	(1,581,597)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	7,070,935	1,741	7,072,676
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 5,491,079</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 5,491,079

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit A-5

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ (1,581,597)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of program activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation	
exceeded or is less than capital outlays in the current period.	714,175
Changes in deferred inflows of resources relating to property taxes do not provide current financial resources and are not	
reported as revenue in the funds.	9,525
Right to use leased assets of \$45,761, which were capitalized net of amortization of \$62,778.	(17,017)
Right to use subscription assets of 26,181,which were capitalized net of amortiza of \$27,887.	tion (1,706)
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the	
governmental funds, but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	47,317
Difference between accrual and modified accrual in accounting for compensated absences.	(120,536)
Pension expense pertaining to net pension liability is not reported in the funds.	(37,978)
Net Change in Net Position	<u>\$ (987,817)</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Bladensburg (Town) was established in 1854 and incorporated in 1947 under the laws of the State of Maryland. The Town operates under a Mayor-Council form of government consisting of a Mayor and Town Council. The Town provides the following services as authorized by its charter: streets, recreation, public safety, public works and community promotion. 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 accounting and financial reporting requirements of GASB Statements No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for States and Local Governments. GASB Statement No. 34 added 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.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> – These include financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable) but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and infrastructure, including bridges and roads). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. The government-wide statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Program Activities.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Town. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Town are included on the Statement of Net Position. The net position of a government is broken into three categories -1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

<u>Budgetary Comparison Schedules</u> – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Town and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, which establishes standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. The definition of the financial reporting entity is based upon the concept that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. One of the objectives of financial reporting is to provide users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the accountability of the elected officials. The financial reporting entity consists of the Town of Bladensburg. There are no organizations for which the Town is financially accountable and there are no component units of the Town.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the Town as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories, as well as the fiduciary fund. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of program activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which primarily rely on fees and charges for support. The Town does not have any business-type activities at this time. The Town currently has no fiduciary funds reportable in the government-wide financial statements.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, and the accrual basis of accounting. Reimbursements are reported as a reduction to expenses. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied while grants are recognized when the grantor eligibility requirements are met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Town considers revenue to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation debt principal and interest payments which are reported as expenditures in the year due. However, principal and interest on long-term debt, which has not matured, are recognized when paid.

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

The Town reports unearned revenues on its governmental funds balance sheet. Unearned revenues arise from taxes levied in the current year which are for subsequent years' operations. For governmental fund financial statements unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received before the Town has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Town has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The Town reports the following governmental funds:

The General Fund – This is the Town's primary operating fund and it is major. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Special Revenue Fund – Used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for specific purposes. This fund is used to account for all financial resources pertaining to the Town's ATF program.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

1. Deposits and Investments

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

2. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses record payments to vendors that benefit future reporting periods. Prepaid expenses are similarly reported in government-wide and fund financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include furniture, buildings, improvements/infrastructure, vehicles and equipment, furniture and equipment, and computer software assets are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. 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:

Vehicles and equipment – 3 to 20 years Buildings – 25 to 50 years Furniture and equipment – 8 years Improvements/Infrastructure – 10 to 50 years Computer software – 3 to 7 years

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

4. Compensated Absences

Town employees are granted vacation in carrying amounts based on length of service. The Town policies regarding vacation time permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation leave. Also, the Town allows the employees upon termination to be paid for 50% of their sick leave to a maximum amount of \$12,000. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide statements. Those amounts estimated to be liquated with expendable financial resources for the general fund are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the general fund.

5. Property Taxes

Property taxes for the current year were assessed and collected by Prince George's 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 ad January 1st. The real property tax rate for the Town for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was \$.74 per \$100 of assessed value. The corporate and personal property tax rates for the Town for fiscal year June 30, 2024 was \$2.09 per \$100 of assessed value. Procedures for the collection of delinquent taxes by Prince George's County are provided for in the laws of Maryland. Delinquent taxes are considered fully collectible and therefore no allowance for uncollectible taxes is provided.

6. Leases

The Town recognizes has recorded right to use lease assets as a result of implementing Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87. The right to use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right to use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

6. Leases (continued)

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Town determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

• The Town uses an estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases. The Town's estimated incremental borrowing rate is the Federal prime rate plus 2% at the commencement of the lease.

Right to use leased assets are reported in assets and lease liabilities are reported as long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.

7. Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

The Town has recorded right of use subscription assets as a result of implementing GASB 96 – *Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*. The right of use subscription assets are initially measured at the subscription liability plus payments associated with the SBITA contract made to the SBITA vendor at the commencement of the subscription term plus capitalized initial implementation costs. The right of use subscription assets should be amortized over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT assets.

8. Net Position

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

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

8. Net Position (continued)

Restricted net position – This amount is restricted by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position – This amount is the net position that does not meet the definition of "Invested in capital assets, net of related debt" or "restricted net position".

9. 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. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

10. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Note 5 for deferred outflows related to GASB. 68.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town considers unearned property taxes and grant revenue collected but not spent to be deferred inflows of resources. See Note 5 for deferred inflows related to GASB No. 68 and Note 6 for deferred inflows related to grant revenue.

Note 2 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance and the government-wide statement of net position:

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

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

State statutes require all deposits be insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or fully collateralized.

Town administration is authorized to invest in those instruments authorized by Maryland Statutes.

At June 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$231,513 and the bank balances totaled \$343,873. Of the bank balances, the entire amount was either insured by Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or balances exceeding FDIC limits are collateralized at local banks.

Investments – Maryland Local Government Investment Pool

The Town's investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of custodial credit risk assumed by the Town at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or where securities are held by the Town or its agent, in the Town's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Town's name holds the securities. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments where the securities are held by the financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Town's name. The Town holds no such investment at this time. The investments the Town holds are investments in the Maryland Local Government's Investment Pool.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significantly unobservable inputs.

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2024:

MLGIP mutual funds of \$6,035,490 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2024 for the Town's individual major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables:	
Property taxes	\$ 58,067
Speed camera receivables	 69,436
Gross receivables	127,503
Less: allowance or uncollectible	 -
Total receivables - Net	\$ 127,503

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

C. Right to Use Assets

Lease Assets

The Town has recorded right to use leased assets for leased equipment. The related leases are discussed in the commitments subsection of this note. The right to use lease assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the related leases.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Right to Use Assets (continued)

Right to use activity for the year was as follows:

	B	eginning]	Ending
	Balance		Increases		Decreases		Balance	
Right to Use Assets								
Tasers	\$	136,745	\$	-	\$	-	\$	136,745
Body camera		101,859		-		-		101,859
Equipment		-		56,084		_		56,084
Total Right to Use Assets		238,604		56,084		-		294,688
Less accumulated amortization for:								
Tasers		60,775		30,388		-		91,163
Body camera		15,279		20,372		-		35,651
Equipment	_			12,018		-		12,018
Total Accumulated Amortization		76,054		62,778	Д	-		138,832
Right to Use Assets, Net	\$	162,550	\$	(6,694)	\$		\$	155,856

Subscription Assets

The Town has entered into a subscription based information technology arrangement (SBITA) involving body camera software. The total cost of the Town's subscription asset recorded is \$120,964, less accumulated amortization of \$42,337.

Future subscription payments under the SBITA agreement are as follows:

	Subscriptions							
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Princ	cipal	In	terest	<u>Total</u>			
2025	\$ 23	3,101	\$	3,081	\$	26,182		
2026	24	4,085		2,096		26,181		
2027	25	5,111		1,070		26,181		
2028		-		-		-		
2029		-		-		-		
Total	\$ 72	2,297	\$	6,247	\$	78,544		

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Due from Other Governments

> Due from other governments represent accrued revenue at June 30, 2024 consisting of the following:

Governmental Activities:

Primary Government		
General Fund:		
State	\$260,968	
County	49,586	
Total Primary Government	\$310,554	

Governmental Funds:	
Primary Government	
General Fund:	
State	\$260,968
County	49,586
Total Primary Government	<u>\$310,554</u>

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance	
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 17,448	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,448	
Total capital assets, not					
being depreciated					
Capital assets being depreciated					
Buildings	1,602,422	-	-	1,602,422	
Equipment	3,543,511	1,220,419	(30,585)	4,733,345	
Improvements	1,017,798	AU	(175,791)	842,007	
Total capital assets	6,163,731	1,220,419	(206,376)	7,177,774	
being depreciated					
Total capital assets	6,181,179	1,220,419	(206,376)	7,195,222	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Building	978,435	41,463	-	1,019,898	
Equipment	2,169,979	391,099	(21,516)	2,539,562	
Improvements	537,381	35,433	(146,611)	426,203	
Total accumulated depreciation	3,685,795	467,995	(168,127)	3,985,663	
Net capital assets	\$ 2,495,384	\$ 752,424	<u>\$ (38,249)</u>	\$ 3,209,559	

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 23,223
Public safety	319,981
Public works	 124,791
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 467,995

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Leases

The Town entered into agreements to lease certain equipment. The lease agreements qualify as other than short-term leases under GASB 87 and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception.

The first agreement was executed on January 1, 2021, to lease police equipment and requires 5 annual payments, the first payment is \$7,688 followed by 4 annual payments of \$17,300. The initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$62,422. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is \$16,416. The lease liability is measured at a discount rate of 5.25%. The right to use asset is discussed in more detail in the Right to Use Asset section C of this note.

The second agreement was executed on September 15, 2022, to lease certain police equipment and requires five annual payments of \$22,075. The initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$101,859. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is \$60,873. The lease liability was measured at a discount rate of 4.25%, which is the prime rate plus 2% at lease inception. The right to use asset is discussed in more detail in the right to use assets section C of this note.

The third agreement was executed on March 1, 2023 for a copier and requires monthly payments of \$1,101. The initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$56,084. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is \$44,813. The lease liability was measured at a discount rate of 4.19%. As a result of the lease, the Town has recorded a right to use asset with a net book value of \$44,066 on June 30, 2024. The right to use asset is discussed in more detail in the right to use assets section C of this note.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest	
June 30	Payments	Payments	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 47,401	\$ 5,179	\$ 52,580
2026	32,321	2,960	35,281
2027	33,714	1,567	35,281
2028	8,667	137	8,804
2029			
Total	\$ 122,103	\$ 9,843	\$ 131,946

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

F. Leases (continued)

The following summarizes the changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024.

	BalanceIncrease /June 30, 2023(Decrease)						Due within one year		
Bonds payable	\$	47,318	\$	(47,318)	\$	-	\$	-	
Lease liabilities		111,779		10,324		122,103		47,401	
Subscription liabilities		94,783		(22,486)		72,297		23,101	
Pension liability		2,463,599		4,291,378		2,892,736		-	
Accrued compensated									
absences		755,578		160,272	_	915,850		-	
Total DR	\$	3,473,057	\$	4,392,170	\$	4,002,986	\$	70,502	
F 1D 1									

G. 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 fund balance – 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 Bladensburg.

Assigned fund balance – includes amounts to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

G. Fund Balance (continued)

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

Fund balances for the Town's governmental funds consisted of the following as of June 30, 2024:

Nonspendable Fund Balance

As of June 30, 2024, the Town has \$196,391 of prepaid expenses included in non-spendable fund balance.

Committed Fund Balance

The Town Council has established a reserve fund in the amount of \$750,000 (emergency fund).

Assigned Fund Balance

The Town's fiscal year 2024-2025 adopted budget contains a \$575,114 projected use of the fund balance.

Restricted Fund Balance

At June 30, 2024, this balance represents unspent highway user revenues in the amount of \$551,719.

Unassigned Fund Balance

All remaining fund balance in the general fund is unassigned. At June 30, 2024, this amount was \$3,417,657.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The Town's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. First non-spendable fund balance is determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined, followed by committed fund balance and assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance cannot fall to a negative balance.

Note 4 – Commitment and Contingencies

A. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Town's general liability risks are financed through participation in the Local Government Insurance Trust Risk Pool. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town paid annual premiums of approximately \$145,512, respectively, to the pool for its general, auto, umbrella, punitive damages and property insurance coverage. There have been no assessments during the year ended June 30, 2024 and the amounts of settlements have not exceeded coverage for each of the past three years. The agreement with the pool provides that it will be self-sustaining through member premiums, and will reinsure through commercial insurance for employee health, life insurance and workers' compensation. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. No significant reduction in insurance coverage have occurred in any of the past three fiscal years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Grants

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

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Town is a defendant in lawsuits and other claims. The outcome of these claims and lawsuits cannot be reasonably estimated. Therefore, a reserve has not been established. Management believes that such lawsuits and claims will not have a material adverse impact on the Town's financial condition.

Note 5 – Retirement Plans

Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plan

The Town has previously implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* (GASB No. 68) which requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits.

The Town has also previously adopted GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – An Amendment of GASB No. 68.* GASB No. 71 requires that contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date be recognized as a deferred outflow of resources. The Town's fiscal year 2024 contribution of \$425,141 is therefore recognized as a pension-related deferred outflow of resources.

Plan description – On July 1, 2007, the Town entered into the State of Maryland Retirement and Pension System (System). The System was established by the State Personnel and Pensions Article of Annotated Code of Maryland. Responsibility for the System's administration and operation is vested in a 15 member Board of Trustees. The System provides retirement benefits to employees of participating governmental units. Pension benefits are calculated using both the highest three consecutive years' average final compensation (AFC) and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. In addition, the pension benefits attributable to service are subject to cost of living adjustments (COLA) that is based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and capped at 2.5% or 1% based on whether the market value investment return for the preceding calendar year was higher or lower than the investment return assumption used in the calculation. There is no indication that the plan is closed to new entrants. This system is handled by the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System, an agent that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for political subdivisions in the State of Maryland, and is, therefore, not reflected as a Town pension trust fund.

Under the terms of the Pension System, a member may retire after 30 years of service regardless of age, at age 65 with two years of service, at age 64 with three years of service, at age 63 with four years of service or at age 62 with at least five years of service. An employee may also take early retirement with reduced benefits at age 55 with 15 years of service.

A member is eligible for vesting after 5 years of service; however, the contribution must be left in the Pension System in order for benefits at age 62. Benefits under the Pension System are established under Titles 22 and 23, respectively, of the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Note 5 – Retirement Plans (continued)

Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plan (continued)

There are currently 52 active Town employees, 14 inactive Town employees and 16 retired Town employees in the System. Actual System contributions billed to the Town are used as a basis for determining each employer's proportionate share of the collective pension amounts reported in the Schedule of Employer Allocations. The contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 11.32%.

The Maryland Pension System issues a annual comprehensive financial report. The report can be obtained from the agency's offices.

State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland Attn: Melody Countess, CPA, CGMA 120 E. Baltimore Street, Suite 1660 Baltimore, Maryland 21202-1600

Net Pension Liability – the pension liability is determined using the individual entry age normal cost method. Under this method, actuarial present value of all future plan benefits that are expected to be paid to each active, terminated vested, and retired participant as of the measurement date is computed. For each active participant this is broken down between the portion that remains to be funded by future entry age normal costs based on a percentage of such participants expected future compensation, and the portion that is attributable to prior service. The latter is referred to as the entry age accrued liability.

Discount rate – a single discount rate of 6.80% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.80%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rates. Based on these assumptions, the System's net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Note 5 – Retirement Plans (continued)

Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plan (continued)

The net pension liability if the discount rate changes plus 1% or minus 1% from the discount rate used in the current projection is as follows:

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	<u>(5.80%)</u>	<u>(6.80%)</u>	<u>(7.80%)</u>
Town's net pension liability	\$ 4,289,342	\$ 2,892,736	\$ 1,733,795

Other information – the measurement period is July 1^{st} through June 30^{th} . The valuation date is June 30, 2023 as this was the latest period available. There are no changes to the benefit terms.

Key Actuarial Assumptions – The rate of return on investments is 6.80%. The inflation assumption was 2.25% for general and 2.75% for wage. Salary increases from 2.75% to 11.25%, including wage inflation. The fully generational – PB-2010/MP2018 for males and females mortality tables were used. The amortization method is the level percentage of payroll, closed.

The Town's annual required contribution was \$425,141 for the year ended June 30, 2024, which is the same as the annual pension cost. The contributions made for fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 was \$425,141.

Deferred inflows and outflows – With the implementation of GASB Statement 68, deferred inflows and outflows are reported on the Statement of Net Position. The deferred inflows consist of changes in pension investment activity in the amount of \$526,674, for the year ended June 30, 2024, and will be amortized to income over the next 5 years. The Town's deferred outflows include changes in pension assumptions of \$1,466,132, for 2024 and will be amortized to expense over the next 5 years. The 2024 pension contribution was \$425,141. The pension contribution will reduce the net pension liability in the next fiscal year, and the changes in pension assumptions will be amortized over 23 years beginning July 1, 2015.

Money Purchase Plan

The Town established a 401A money purchase retirement plan to benefit employees by providing funds for retirement. All full time employees hired were required to contribute to the plan. In 2007, when the Town entered into the State of Maryland Retirement and Pension System, contributions to the 401A money purchase plan were no longer made. The 401A money purchase plan has a forfeiture amount of approximately \$103,000 which can be used to fund future contributions.

Note 5 – Retirement Plans (continued)

457 Deferred Compensation Plan

The Town established a Governmental 457 deferred compensation plan available to all Town employees, which was established in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. This plan allows pretax deferrals from employees up to the maximum set by IRS regulations. Employees are fully vested in the pretax deferrals made to this plan.

Note 6 – Deferred Inflows

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into Federal law in March of 2021, and established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program. This program provides financial support to State and Local governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain impacts on their communities, residents, and businesses. These funds may be used to cover eligible program costs incurred during the period beginning on March 3, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2024, as long as the award funds incurred by December 31, 2024 are expended by December 31, 2026. Any funds not obligated or expended for eligible uses during this period must be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

The Town applied for and was awarded SLFRF funding passed through the State of Maryland in the amount of \$4,933,972 of which \$2,466,986 was received in August of 2021. On August 5, 2022, the Town received its second payment in the amount of \$2,466,986. Revenue recognition of these funds will be deferred until the related eligible expenditures are incurred.

Eligible expenditures incurred during the fiscal year was \$1,495,353. The remaining \$780,712 has been included in deferred inflows at June 30, 2024.

Deferred inflows consist of the following on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2024:

Grant funds received but not yet spent	\$	780,712
Actuarial assumptions and investment return	ı	
On the State retirement plan		526,674
Total Deferred inflows	<u>\$1</u>	,307,386

Deferred inflows consist of the following on the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds as of June 30, 2024:

Grant funds received but not yet spent	\$	780,712
Property taxes		96,094
Total Deferred inflows	<u>\$</u>	876,806

Note 7 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January xx, 2025, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant events to report.

DRAFT AUDIT



	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes				
Real Estate tax	\$ 4,179,813	\$ 4,179,813	\$ 4,189,678	\$ 9,865
Personal property tax	1,045,000	1,045,000	908,454	(136,546)
State Shared				
Income tax	600,000	600,000	663,911	63,911
Admissions and amusement tax	40,000	40,000	9,833	(30,167)
Total Taxes	5,864,813	5,864,813	5,771,876	(92,937)
Licenses and Permits				
County traders license	15,000	15,000	9,944	(5,056)
Local business license	80,000	80,000	90,962	10,962
Total Licenses and Permits	95,000	95,000	100,906	5,906
Intergovernmental - state				
Highway user revenue	285,200	285,200	283,033	(2,167)
Bond bill	150,000	150,000	45,474	(104,526)
State grant for police	300,000	300,000	331,389	31,389
Total Intergovernmental - State	735,200	735,200	659,896	(75,304)
Intergovernmental - county				
County disposal fee rebate	22,484	22,484	22,486	2
Financial - bank stock tax	2,372	2,372	2,372	
Total Intergovernmental - County	24,856	24,856	24,858	2
Total Intergovernmental	760,056	760,056	684,754	(75,302)
Grant Revenue				
American Rescue Plan Act revenue	2,288,134	2,288,134	1,495,352	(792,782)
Federal earmark	150,000	150,000	-	(150,000)
Other grants	10,000	10,000	4,500	(5,500)
Community legacy	165,000	290,000	7,450	(282,550)
Total Grant Revenue	\$ 2,613,134	\$ 2,738,134	\$ 1,507,302	<u>\$ (1,230,832</u>)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u> Actual <u>Original Final Amounts</u>					Variance with Final Budget Positive <u>(Negative)</u>		
Service Charges								
Local fines	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	31,057	\$	16,057
Copier fees		3,000		3,000		290		(2,710)
Automated traffic enforcement		1,000,000		1,293,418		1,227,903		(65,515)
Fingerprinting		1,000		1,000		-	_	(1,000)
Total Service Charges		1,019,000		1,312,418		1,259,250		(53,168)
Franchise Fees								
Cable franchise fees		110,000		110,000		121,529		11,529
Total Franchise Fees		110,000		110,000		121,529		11,529
Other Revenues								
Interest		80,000		80,000		442,193		362,193
Miscellaneous revenues		2,000		2,000		9,527		7,527
Insurance reimbursements		60,000		60,000		139,824		79,824
Bus shelter advertising		2,000		2,000		-		(2,000)
Vehicle deployment		7,000		7,000		7,225		225
Property rental		42,000		42,000		39,500		(2,500)
Total Other Revenues		193,000		193,000		638,269		445,269
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 1</u>	0,655,003	\$	11,073,421	\$	10,083,886	\$	(989,535)

		Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
General Government	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Negative)</u>	
Mayor, Council and Town Clerk	¢ 204.051	¢ 204.051	¢ 204550	¢ 00.402	
Compensation General administration	\$ 384,051 220,122	\$ 384,051 220,122	\$ 284,558 250,474	\$ 99,493 (21,252)	
	229,122	229,122	250,474	(21,352)	
Total Mayor, Council and					
Town Clerk	613,173	613,173	535,032	78,141	
Town Administration					
Compensation	193,783	193,783	190,155	3,628	
General administration	243,960	243,960	163,076	80,884	
Capital outlay	-	-	25,000	(25,000)	
Total Town Administration	437,743	437,743	378,231	59,512	
Finance DKAF	A	UD			
Compensation	250,164	250,164	260,572	(10,408)	
General administration	52,460	52,460	61,049	(8,589)	
Total Finance	302,624	302,624	321,621	(18,997)	
Total General Government	1,353,540	1,353,540	1,234,884	118,656	
Public Safety					
Police Department					
Compensation	4,489,320	4,781,319	5,163,380	(382,061)	
General administration	864,500	879,500	1,143,338	(263,838)	
Capital Outlay	308,000	979,418	1,200,554	(221,136)	
Total Police Department	5,661,820	6,640,237	7,507,272	(867,035)	
Total Public Safety	\$ 5,661,820	<u>\$ 6,640,237</u>	<u>\$ 7,507,272</u>	<u>\$ (867,035)</u>	

	Budgeted	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Amounts	(Negative)
Public Works				
Compensation	\$ 496,768	\$ 496,768	\$ 472,434	\$ 24,334
General administration	579,000	579,000	605,180	(26,180)
Capital outlay	208,000	208,000	289,117	(81,117)
Total Public Works	1,283,768	1,283,768	1,366,731	(82,963)
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)				
Compensation	642,134	742,134	668,291	73,843
Program expenses	1,146,000	971,000	733,189	237,811
Capital outlay	500,000	575,000	93,873	481,127
Total American Rescue Plan Act	2,288,134	2,288,134	1,495,353	792,781
Debt Service DRAF				
Interest			4,867	(4,867)
Principal Total Daht Samias	87,000	87,000	96,276	(9,276)
Total Debt Service	87,000	87,000	101,143	(14,143)
Grants - Restricted	175,000	300,000	14,443	285,557
Capital Projects - Federal/State funds	300,000	300,000		300,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 11,149,262	\$ 12,252,679	<u>\$ 11,719,826</u>	\$ 532,853

Town of Bladensburg, Maryland Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2024

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 June 12, 2023 the Town Council approved the original adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. On February 12, 2024, the Town Council approved the revised budget reflected in the financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

The budget is integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund presents actual expenditures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Note 2 – Material Violations

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for the period.

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios For the Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Town's portion of the net pension liability	0.0126%	0.0123%	0.0112%	0.0112%	0.0097%	0.0090%	0.0086%	0.0090%	0.0093%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,892,736	\$ 2,463,599	\$ 1,701,734	\$ 2,537,553	\$ 2,008,956	\$ 1,882,379	\$ 1,860,574	\$ 2,123,363	\$ 1,940,687
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,429,393	\$ 3,842,323	\$ 3,087,871	\$ 2,571,758	\$ 2,324,182	\$ 2,579,516	\$ 2,222,369	\$ 2,089,953	\$ 2,143,542
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	65.31%	64.12%	55.11%	98.67%	86.44%	72.97%	83.72%	101.60%	90.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.81%	76.27%	81.84%	70.72%	72.34%	71.18%	69.38%	65.79%	68.78%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to present information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, pension plans should present information for those years for which the information is available. Exhibit B-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Required Contributions For the Years Ended June 30,

Contractually required contribution	\$ 425,141	\$ 306,342	2022 \$ 281,014	\$ 249,949	\$ 240,723	2019 \$ 206,712	2018 \$ 187,712	2017 \$ 181,209	2016 \$ 181,553
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	(425,141)	(306,342)	(281,014)	(249,949)	(240,723)	(206,712)	(187,712)	(181,209)	(181,553)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ </u>
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,429,393	\$ 3,842,323	\$ 3,087,871	\$ 2,571,758	\$ 2,324,182	\$ 2,579,516	\$ 2,222,369	\$ 2,089,953	\$ 2,143,542
Contribution as a percentage of covered employee payroll	9.60%	7.97%	9.10%	9.72%	10.36%	8.01%	8.45%	8.67%	8.47%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to present information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, pension plans should present information for those years for which the information is available.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining information of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January xx, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about Town of Bladensburg, Maryland's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions

was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

LSWG, P.A.

Rockville, Maryland January xx, 2025

DRAFT AUDIT