

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

of

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Commissioners

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Peter Shapiro, Vice-Chair of the Commission
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Tina E. Patterson
A. Shuanise Washington
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Gavin Cohen, Secretary-Treasurer
Adrian R. Gardner, General Counsel

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Bill Tyler, Prince George's County Director of Parks and Recreation

Gwen Wright, Montgomery County Director of Planning
Mike Riley, Montgomery County Director of Parks

Asuntha Chiang-Smith, Department of Human Resources and Management
Gavin Cohen, Department of Finance
Adrian R. Gardner, Legal Department

Prepared by the Department of Finance

Gavin Cohen, Secretary-Treasurer

Finance Directors

Abbey Rodman, Corporate Accounting
Stacey Pearson, Corporate Purchasing
Chip S. Bennett, Corporate Business Services
and Finance Administration

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PART I - INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal.....	2
Certificate of Achievement.....	5
Commission Background and Organization.....	6
Organization Chart.....	7
Program Highlights.....	9

PART IIA - FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of Independent Public Accountants.....	20
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A. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS..... 23

B. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Exhibits

Government-Wide Financial Statements

1	Statement of Net Position.....	41
2	Statement of Activities.....	42

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

3	Balance Sheet.....	43
4	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.....	44
5	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	45
6	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – General Fund.....	46

Proprietary Funds Financial Statements

7	Statement of Net Position.....	47
8	Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	48
9	Statement of Cash Flows.....	49

Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements

10	Statement of Net Position.....	50
11	Statement of Changes in Net Position.....	51

Notes to Financial Statements..... 53

C. REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Defined Benefit Pension Plan.....	103
Other Post-Employment Benefits.....	105

PART IIB - FINANCIAL SECTION, continued**D. COMBINING STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**Schedules

	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	
1	Combining Balance Sheet.....	108
2	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.....	109
3	Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non – GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Special Revenue Funds.....	110
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>	
4	Schedule of Net Position.....	112
5	Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	113
6	Schedule of Cash Flows.....	114
	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>	
7	Combining Statement of Net Position.....	116
8	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	117
9	Combining Statement of Cash Flows.....	118
	<u>Fiduciary Fund Types</u>	
10	Combining Statements of Net Position.....	120
11	Combining Statements of Changes in Net Position.....	121

PART III - STATISTICAL SECTIONTables

T-1	Net Position by Category Entity-wide Basis - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	124
T-2	Change in Net Position Entity-wide Basis – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	125
T-3	Government Wide Revenues Entity-wide Basis – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	126
T-4	Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	127
T-5	Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	128
T-6	Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	129
T-7	Property Tax Rates – Direct and Overlapping Governments – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	130
T-8	Principal Taxpayers – Current Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago.....	131
T-9	Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	132
T-10	Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	133
T-11	Ratio of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	134
T-12	Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt.....	135
T-13	Computation of Legal Debt Margin – Park Acquisition and Development Bonds – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	136
T-14	Demographic Statistics – Last Ten Fiscal Years.	137
T-15	Total Government Employees by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	138
T-16	Operating Indicators by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	140
T-17	Capital Asset Statistics by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	142
T-18	Principal Employers – Current Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago.....	143
T-19	Supplemental Enterprise Information.....	144
	Acknowledgments.....	145
	Photo Index.....	146



PART I

Introductory Section



Vansville Community Center and community garden.



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

6611 Kenilworth Avenue • Riverdale, Maryland 20737

December 29, 2022

Commissioners:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Report) of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (“the Commission”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is hereby submitted. This Report was prepared by the Commission’s Finance Department, in accordance with the Land Use Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Sections 15-115 and 15-116. Responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented, including all disclosures, rests with the Commission. I assert that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and changes in financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities and various funds of the Commission in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Commission’s financial activities have been included.

To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the Commission has established an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the Commission are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires business judgment by management.

State statutes require an annual audit be conducted by independent Certified Public Accountants. The Commission selected the accounting firm SB & Company, LLC to perform the audit. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent public accountants concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the Commission’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are fairly presented in conformance with GAAP. The independent public accountants report is presented as the first component of the Financial Section of this Report.

This year the Commission is not required to undergo a Single Audit in conformity with the provisions of the Title 2 United States Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*. The Commission is required to file a Uniform Financial Report with the Maryland State Department of Legislative Services by January 1 of each year.

Management’s discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor’s report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

The Commission

The Commission is a body corporate of the State of Maryland established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1927. The Commission is a bi-county agency serving both Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties. It is empowered to acquire, develop, maintain and administer a regional system of parks in the defined Metropolitan District in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, and to prepare and administer a general plan for the physical development of a defined Regional District for the two Counties. The Commission also manages the recreation programs for Prince George’s County.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the Commission's financial planning and control. The Commission maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Montgomery County and Prince George's County governments. Activities of the General Fund, which include a transfer for debt service expenditures, are included in the annual appropriated budget. Project length financial plans are adopted for the Capital Projects Funds. The level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established within each individual account in the General Fund. Budget-to-actual presentations for all five accounts of the General Fund are presented in Note 6 in the basic financial statements.

The Commission maintains an Inspector General's Office (OIG) that reports to the Commission's Audit Committee. The OIG staff perform internal audits throughout the Commission's offices and facilities. All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the Commission's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The Commission's financial condition is positive as a result of a stable primary revenue source, property taxes, and the Commission's conservative fiscal management policies. The assessable base increased in both Prince George's County and Montgomery County in FY 2022. Collections, including interest and penalties as a percent of the levy, are consistently above 99%. The Commission prepares financial projections to help guide current year expenditures based upon anticipated revenue sources. In addition, the Commission maintains a comprehensive fund balance policy to provide a cushion against unforeseen expenditures or revenue shortfalls in each fund. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's General Fund budget basis ending fund balance was \$231.6 million which was within policy guidelines.

Along with the Commission's internal financial management policies, spending affordability guidelines continue to be provided by Montgomery County Government for the Commission's Montgomery County operations, and by a Spending Affordability Committee for the Commission's Prince George's County operations.

Montgomery and Prince George's Counties are adjacent to Washington, D.C. and both counties have an economic base that is centered on vital government bureaus, major corporations and higher educational institutions. Maryland remains the wealthiest state in the nation, according to the latest 2021 U. S. Census data. The State's median household income for 2021 was \$91,431, an increase of \$4,693 from the previous year.

Like other jurisdictions across the nation both counties are impacted by the current fiscal environment. As of June 30, 2022, the nation's unemployment rate was 3.6 percent, whereas Montgomery and Prince George's rates were 3.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. These counties have maintained a combined population base of approximately 2.0 million people and have approximately 1.1 million employed as of fiscal year 2022.

More detailed information on the financial outlook is provided in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section of this Report.

Long-term Financial Planning

The Commission prepares a six-year projection of results for its Prince George's County operations, which is reviewed with the Prince George's County Spending Affordability Committee. A high-level long-term plan is prepared for its Montgomery County operations by Montgomery County government, with Commission input.

The Commission's fund balance policy requires a minimum of 3%, Montgomery County, and 5% for Prince Georgia's County FY2022 expenditures be maintained for contingencies

There are significant unassigned fund balances in Prince George's County (\$98.1 million) which are planned to be used over the six-year period to maintain stable tax rates for the Commission in that county.

Major Initiatives

The Commission enjoyed an excellent program year in fiscal year 2022. The major accomplishments of the Commission are set forth in the Program Highlights section of this Report.

Other Information

Awards. The Government Finance Officers' Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Commission for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The Commission has received this award continuously since fiscal year 1973. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the Commission must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Report. This Report satisfied both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another Certificate.

In addition, the Commission also received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for its annual budget for fiscal year 2022. The Commission has received this award continuously since fiscal year 1987. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the Commission's budget document was judged to be proficient in several categories including policy documentation, financial planning and organization.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire staff of the Finance Department. Each member of the Department and other staff throughout the Commission, as reflected on the Acknowledgments page of the Report, has my sincere appreciation for the contributions made in the preparation of this Report. I would also like to thank and express my appreciation to the Commissioners for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the Commission in a responsible manner.

Respectfully submitted,



Gavin Cohen (Dec 30, 2022 09:08 EST)

Gavin Cohen,
Secretary-Treasurer



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Maryland-National Capital Park
and Planning Commission**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Commission Background and Organization

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a body corporate of the State of Maryland, established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1927. The laws governing the Commission were codified in 1959, recodified in 1975 to be Article 66D of the Annotated Code of Maryland and again in 1983, to be Article 28. As of October 1, 2012, Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland is recodified under Division II, Land Use Article, Maryland Annotated Code.

The Commission is a bi-county agency, empowered to acquire, develop, maintain and administer a regional system of parks in a defined Metropolitan District within the Maryland Counties (Montgomery and Prince George's) adjacent to the District of Columbia. The Commission is also empowered to prepare and administer a general plan for the physical development of a larger Regional District in the same area.

As development and urbanization of the area have progressed, the two Districts have been enlarged by the General Assembly. They now embrace all of Maryland's Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, except for certain incorporated municipalities in each County and, for the Metropolitan District only, Election Districts No. 4 and No. 8 in Prince George's County.

Responsibility for public recreation in Prince George's County and the County Recreation Department was transferred to the Commission in July 1970 as a result of legislative action. This legislation provided that taxes to support recreation be imposed County-wide and that the County Council may require the Commission to institute new recreation programs. The County Executive appoints a Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, which works closely with the Commission in setting policy.

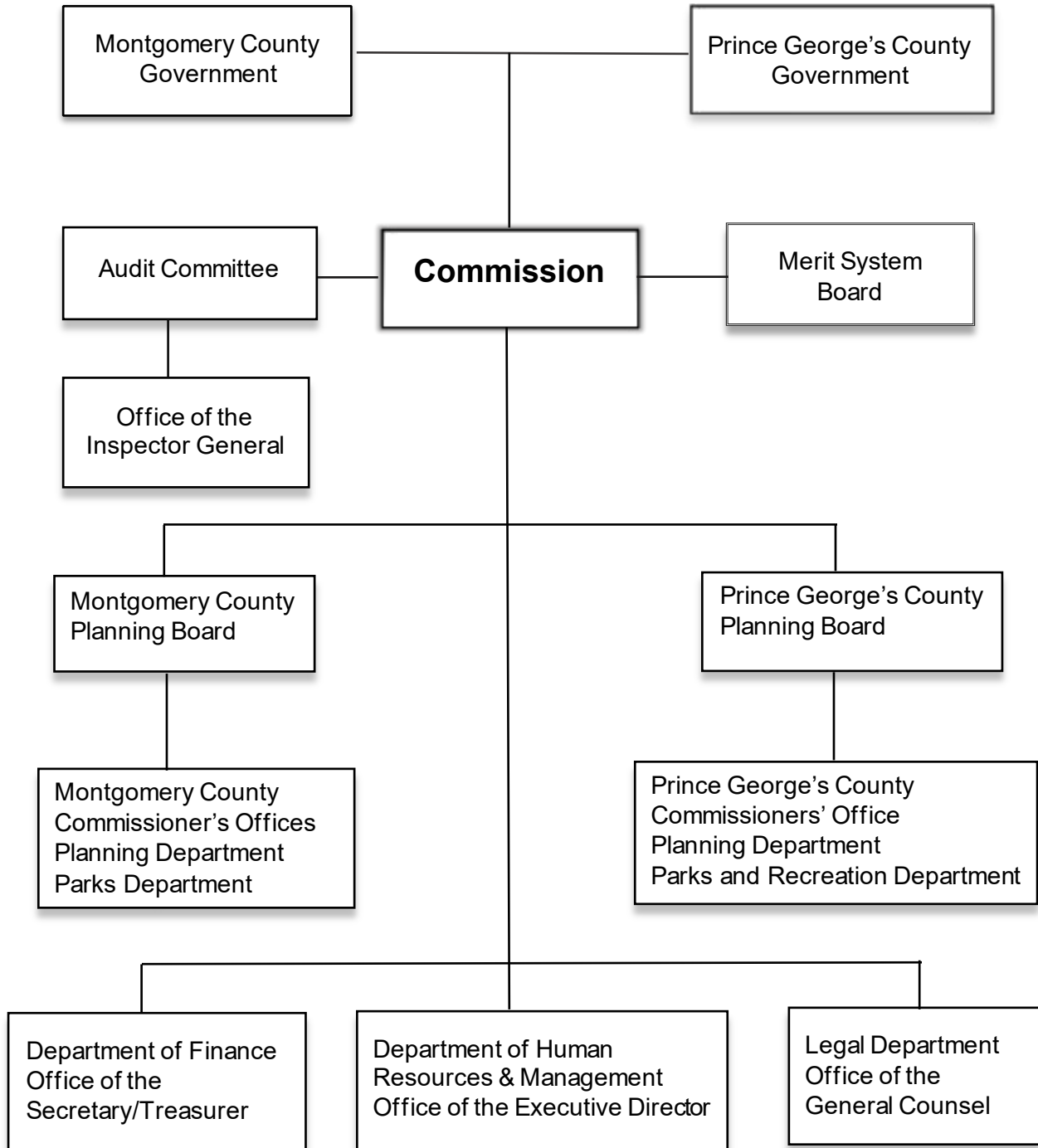
The Commission consists of ten members, five appointed by Montgomery County and five by Prince George's County. In Montgomery County, all five of the Commissioners are appointed by the County Council and confirmed by the County Executive. Montgomery County Commissioners may not be appointed for more than two consecutive terms. In Prince George's County, all five of the Commissioners are appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council. Each County designates one of its' Commissioners for the position of Chairman of their respective Planning Board. The Commission elects one of such designees as its Chairman and the other as its Vice-Chairman. Under the Commission's rules of procedure, the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Commission rotate annually between the two designees. Terms of office are staggered and no more than three members from each County may belong to the same political party.

The Commission coordinates and acts on matters of interest to both Counties. Two regional offices are maintained, one in each County. The Commission meets once each month regularly, the site of the meetings alternating between the two regional offices. The members of the Commission from each County serve as separate Planning Boards to facilitate, review and administer the matters affecting only their respective County. To carry out their functions, the County Planning Boards meet at least once a week. The County Councils set priorities for the Planning Boards' park and planning operations through their annual determination and periodic review of the Commission's operating and capital improvement budgets and work programs.

The Commission administers a park system that currently contains over 66,000 acres. It is composed of stream-valley parks, large regional parks, neighborhood parks and park-school recreational areas. At June 30, its staff consisted of over 2,200 career employees - planners, park and recreation administrators, park police and administrative staff. In addition, it employs approximately over 3,600 seasonal workers, primarily for its numerous park and recreation programs.

The operating and administrative functions of the Commission are financed primarily by property taxes levied for the Commission by the two Counties. The Commission has the authority to sell general obligation bonds to fund approved park acquisition and development projects.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION ORGANIZATION CHART





Fiscal Year 2022 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

SUMMARY

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission provides award-winning services and programs to our bi-county region of over 2 million residents within diverse communities. The Commission continued its mission to manage physical growth, plan communities, protect and act as stewards of our bi-county region's natural, cultural, and historic resources, and provide experiences through parks and recreational services and programs. This fiscal year, the Commission focused on providing innovative ways to support, engage, and enrich its communities while maintaining safe and healthy environments. The Planning Departments continued to provide planning functions that support and contribute to the bi-county regions economic development, including providing planning services, review of development applications, and continued critical work on planning projects, such as, increasing amenities in equity focus areas, implementing new zoning ordinances, and developing efficient transportation systems. The Park Departments renovated athletic fields, continued to provide more outdoor space for recreation and exercise, and updated Montgomery County's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Master Plan which presents strategies to provide parks and recreation with an increasingly urban and diverse community, to deliver the "right parks in the right places" and bring those spaces to life through events and public programming. The Prince George's Department of Parks and Recreation offered alternative options to include outdoor and virtual recreation and classes, partnerships to address play space inequity, and began implementing its Synergy realignment strategy to better serve the Prince George's County Community. The realignment reflects industry best practices, improves operational efficiency, properly aligns functions, modernizes processes and procedures, and eliminates redundancies. Under this new alignment, services and programs will operate under the following functions: Parks and Facilities Management, Recreation and Leisure Services, and Administration and Development.

Montgomery County Department of Parks

Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Master Plan. This Plan was updated during fiscal year 2022 and provides guidance for the future development and management of the park system. The parks and open spaces are important to serving the active, social and leisure needs of the community residents. The plan focuses on providing equitable, active, central community spaces that meet the public's recreational needs and protect the natural and cultural resources of parkland for future generations. The 2022 PROS Master Plan presents strategies to provide parks and recreation for an increasingly urban and diverse community and delivers the "right parks in the right places" and brings those spaces to life through events and public programming. This Plan correlates with the ongoing development of Montgomery County Planning's "THRIVE Montgomery 2050" General Plan for Montgomery County which showcases how great places with equitable access to opportunities produce strong communities and people. By continuing the message from the General Plan and PROS, parks will focus on becoming "active, urban, and social." The focus is most obvious within athletic fields, natural surface trails, and the improvements to existing parks.

Renovation of Athletic Fields. Several athletic fields underwent renovations to include White Oak Recreational field, Oakview and Kemp Mill Elementary schools and Wheaton Regional Park field #2. Renovations were done to create safe green spaces for recreation and exercise, installation of irrigation systems, replacement of the warning track and accessibility improvements.

Natural Surface Trails. During the fall months of 2021, 7.1 miles of new natural surface, multi-use trails were opened to connect the Good Hope, Spencerville, and Burtonsville neighborhoods to the Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Park and the paved Paint Branch Trail. As part of a series of projects to improve park access and park facilities in the Long Branch area, the Long Branch Trail was resurfaced.

Activation of Parks and Programs. The Montgomery County Planning Board approved funding to increase amenities in equity focus areas by creating social spaces where residents can gather. One of the prioritized parks was Acorn Urban Park and the closed adjacent street where site furnishings were added to activate the space. The new furnishings included a game table, a ping pong table, groups of picnic tables, benches, a bag tossing game, planters, and street painting. Another activated park was Flower Avenue Urban Park. The activated space included refurbishing the existing retaining walls, new lighting, and adding a colorful band of pavement to connect the park with the community. Additional site furnishings that were added included brightly colored tables and chairs, game tables, benches, and a bench swing. A new fun space was created for residents to enjoy a splash of color, increased opportunities for sitting and picnicking, and updated aging features. Other events that occurred involving the new programming were comedy shows, Chess in the Park, Sunset Yoga,

five Fun Runs and Walks, multiple Yappy Hour events, and Salsa in the Park. All the events were well attended and safe. The various programs attracted over 8,500 attendees.

Roots to Rocks. This is a new program to encourage mountain biking within our equity focus areas. The goal of the program is to reduce participation barriers for people of color by bringing a brand-new bike fleet and instructors to multiple events throughout the year, and by building a High School Trail Volunteer Program and a Leadership Development Program. R-T-R Graduates from the High School Leadership Program received a free mountain bike and helmet. The Montgomery Parks Foundation jump started the program with a donation.

Open Parkways Program. This program was launched in response to the global pandemic to provide more outdoor space for recreation and exercise. Due to its continued popularity, the program remained active during FY 22. The program allows for recreational use of Beach Drive, Sligo Creek Parkway, and Little Falls Parkway by closing these roads at selected times to vehicular traffic.

Urban Wood Sale. The Horticulture, Forestry and Environmental Education Division held its first ever Urban Wood Sale in November. The event allowed the public to purchase lumber that was produced from our sawmill at Pope Farm and raised public awareness about urban wood recycling. The urban wood recycling program uses hazardous trees removed from parkland and turns them into useful wood products. The event sold out in 8 hours and over 10,000 board feet of wood was purchased.

Other Improvement Projects. The Department was busy during FY22 with improvements (exterior and interior) to multiple parks and community gardens. Renovations were completed for playgrounds, bike trails, buildings, picnic shelters, parking lots, basketball and soccer courts and ADA accessibility. Piedmont Woods Local Park is a newly developer-built park in Clarksburg that provides a playground, dog park, two tennis courts, one basketball court, two picnic shelters and natural surface walking trails.

Notable Grand Openings. Montgomery Parks actively worked to increase the number of Pickleball courts after concluding a Pickleball Study. Pickleball implementation accelerated rapidly with 32 new pickleball courts added, including six new dedicated courts at Bauer Drive Local Park. Two existing tennis courts were converted, and two new courts were dedicated at Seven Locks Local Park. Josiah Henson Museum and Park is a 3,000 sq. ft. renovated museum opened to the public during the pandemic. Montgomery Parks hosted a large community celebration in September 2021. An estimated 400 people gathered to tour the new museum. The celebration commemorated the heroes of the Underground Railroad and their work emancipating countless enslaved people. Henson's inspirational life story includes escaping to Canada to ensure his own freedom and then leading 118 people from enslavement to freedom as a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

Montgomery County Department of Planning

Keeping Montgomery County thriving for the next 30 years. The Montgomery County Planning Department worked with the County Council's Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee to make refinements to Thrive Montgomery 2050, the update to the county's General Plan, which was adopted by the County Council in October 2022. This followed a two-year robust outreach and equitable engagement phase, including a comprehensive virtual engagement strategy in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The plan is focused on three outcomes – economic health, community equity, and environmental resilience – which will guide plans, policies, and studies for Montgomery Planning once approved and adopted.

Corridor Forward: The I-270 Transit Plan approved. The Corridor Forward Plan proposes a near-term transit network and a long-term transit vision to expand transit access for communities along the I-270 corridor. The approval of the Corridor Forward Plan signals that the county's strong transit future is possible and represents collaboration between Montgomery Planning and the Montgomery County Department of Transportation in moving forward to achieving the county's economic, equity, and climate goals.

Silver Spring Downtown and Adjacent Communities Plan approved. This Plan will strengthen and celebrate what has made Silver Spring successful while setting forth a vision for its emerging areas. The Plan envisions: (1) an affordable and attractive place to live for people of all ages and backgrounds, (2) a downtown that is home to small independent businesses, (3) educational institutions, cutting-edge tech companies, hubs for science and research, and arts organizations that draw patrons from around the region, and (4) an urban area characterized by green, climate-resilient, walkable streets that are safe and comfortable for everyone—pedestrians, bikers, transit riders, and drivers with new and renovated parks and open spaces that will promote a healthier downtown community.

Potomac Overlook Historic District approved. An amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation was approved in April 2022 by the County Council covering 19 houses located approximately 2.5 miles to the southwest of downtown Bethesda and overlooking the Potomac River. The Potomac Overlook designation reflects the importance of site development and land planning in creating communities respectful of the natural surroundings, topography, and tree canopy. The contemporary-styled dwellings are recognized as outstanding examples of situated modernism. The Potomac Overlook is the first Mid-Century Modern historic district in Montgomery County and the first historic district designated in the county since 2011.

Pedestrian Master Plan work continues. A safe, comfortable, and convenient walking experience is a fundamental right for Montgomery County residents, employees, and visitors—and accessibility for persons with disabilities must be paramount. The Pedestrian Master Plan’s draft Design, Policy, and Programming Recommendations were released in summer 2022 for public comment. The plan’s four goals include: increase walking rates and pedestrian satisfaction; create a comfortable, connected, convenient pedestrian network; enhance pedestrian safety; and build an equitable and just pedestrian network. The recommendations build on years of analysis and community feedback to establish a path toward making Montgomery County safer, more navigable, and more comfortable for pedestrians of all ages and abilities.

Equity Agenda in Master Planning continues. Committing to systemically dismantle institutional racism in planning and land use work through the Equity Agenda in Planning continued in 2022. Building on the initial work that began in 2018, the Department launched the Equity in Master Planning Framework in 2020 to create internal policies and trainings for staff to develop an approach and guidelines for considering racial equity and social justice goals in the master planning process. It also includes an action plan to meet the requirements of Montgomery County’s Racial Equity and Social Justice Act, passed in 2019. Over the past fiscal year, some of this work has included: the Attainable Housing Strategies initiative, Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Project, Fairland and Briggs Chaney Master Plan, Great Seneca Science Corridor Phase 1, Great Seneca Plan: Connecting Life and Science, Corridor Forward: The I-270 Transit Plan, Silver Spring Downtown and Adjacent Communities Plan, Takoma Park Minor Master Plan Amendment, the renaming of Montrose Parkway to Josiah Henson Parkway, and the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan.

Wheaton Headquarters (WHQ) receives NAIOP’s Best Sustainable Project Award. The M-NCPPC Wheaton Headquarters won the Best Sustainable Project award at NAIOP’s 2021 Awards of Excellence. These awards honored outstanding achievement in commercial real estate development across DC and Maryland. NAIOP, a commercial real estate development association, selected the Wheaton building for this award based on its “environmentally responsible design and innovative building strategies.” The 14-story building, owned by M-NCPPC, includes green features such as geothermal heating and cooling, photovoltaic solar panels, green roofs, high efficiency electrical and plumbing fixtures, and gray water reuse. Last year, it became the first government-owned office building in Maryland to achieve LEED Platinum status, the U.S. Green Building Council’s highest environmental certification.

Providing FY22 regulatory reviews and permits. For FY22, Montgomery Planning received 219 regulatory plans for review, including 78 site and sketch plans.

Prince George’s Department of Parks and Recreation

Making Play work in Our Community. To address aging playground infrastructure, the Prince George’s Department of Parks and Recreation has partnered with KABOOM, a national nonprofit committed to ending play space inequity. This fiscal year, two new kid-designed, community-built play spaces at Bladensburg and Suitland community centers were completed. These playgrounds were built in partnership with the Community and corporate sponsors. The Department held grand re-openings for the new state-of-the-art Tucker Road Community Center and the recording studio at Southern Regional Technology and Recreation Complex.

Innovative Programming and Services. COVID-19 changed how the community saw and used recreation. The Department listened and offered alternative options to include outdoor and virtual recreation. Virtual programs/classes (parallel, a hybrid model with in-person and at-home participation simultaneously) and outdoor activities were offered. As the return to pre-COVID activities, summer playground sites, which were operated in Prince George’s County Public Schools, and summer camps held at community centers were operational this year. Additionally, the Department embraced and supported the community’s increasing digital needs by implementing a 150% bandwidth increase for all department locations.

Service to the Community. The Department’s facilities were used as distribution centers for COVID test kits and face coverings in support of the County’s work to manage the COVID-19 pandemic. Over 39,000 COVID home test kits and masks were distributed at community centers to Prince George’s County residents. The Department continued to provide locations for early voting polls and secure voting ballot boxes. The Department provided 5,000 grab-n-go meals for youth and 2,000 meals for seniors. The Department also introduced a new innovative partnership called Feed the Fridge at its Glassmanor Community Center to address the rise in food insecurity. The second “Feed the Fridge” in Prince George’s County, stocks outdoor refrigerators with nutritious meals supplied by local restaurants. Park Police engaged the community in a new initiative, “Come Out and Play”, and held block parties, movie nights, arts and crafts, and roller skating at parks throughout the County. Additionally, Park Police continued its training, expertise and assistance in search and rescue, collaborating with the County on Vision Zero and supporting local and regional jurisdictions during times of civil unrest. In Prince George’s, crimes on park property increased slightly from 138 in 2020 to 154 in 2021.

Conservation and Sustainability. The Department remains committed to conservation and sustainability. The Department’s Facility Services division initiated review and revision of the current sustainability plan to incorporate the “One Planet Living Action Planning” format. This plan has ten focus areas: 1) Health and Happiness – encouraging active, social, meaningful lives to promote good health and wellbeing; 2) Equity and Local Economy – creating safe, equitable places to live and work which support local prosperity and international fair trade; 3) Land and Nature – protecting and restoring land for the benefit of people and wildlife; 4) Sustainable Water – using water efficiently, protecting local water resources and reducing flooding and drought; 5) Local and Sustainable Food – promoting sustainable humane farming and healthy diets high in local, seasonal organic food and vegetable protein; 6) Travel and Transport – reducing the need to travel, instead encouraging walking, cycling and low carbon transport; 7) Materials and Products – using materials from sustainable sources and promoting products which help people reduce consumption; 8) Zero Waste – reducing consumption, re-using and recycling to achieve zero waste and zero pollution and 10) Zero Carbon Energy – making buildings and manufacturing energy efficient and supplying all energy with renewables.

Fiscal Stability and Work. The Department was introduced to a new cost recovery model to help in establishing efficient programming for our county residents. This effort will help us align with the 2040 Master Plan that calls for a 35% cost recovery percentage.

Prince George’s County Department of Planning

Implementing New Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances. The Countywide Sectional Map Amendment (CMA) resumed from its pandemic pause and culminated in a Joint Public Hearing held in September 2021. In November 2021, the Prince George’s County Council adopted the CMA and several legislative and subdivision amendments that updated the new Zoning Ordinance, Landscape Manual, and Subdivision Regulations initially approved in 2018, and set an effective date. In addition to ongoing dedicated and focused education of staff, Commission partners, decision-makers, the development community, municipal and community stakeholders, and members of the public, ongoing and active monitoring of the new codes is now the key focus of the Planning Department as the new regulations and procedures to review and approve development applications are implemented.

New Headquarters Office to Streamline Services and Support Downtown Largo. The Prince George’s County Planning Department continues planning and preparations for a new M-NCPPC Prince George’s County Headquarters. This Headquarters will serve as the primary administrative offices for the Prince George’s County Planning Board, the Prince George’s County Planning Department, and the Prince George’s County Department of Parks and Recreation. The new location will bring 600 government employees and all planning and parks administration Commission functions under “one roof” to create new opportunities for collaboration and greater efficiencies.

Planning for Quality Communities. Community Planning’s accomplishments during the year included approval of four Planning Assistance to Municipalities and Communities (PAMC) projects with six active PAMC projects in total. The section is also undertaking a Missing Middle Housing Study to explore strategies to achieve a greater diversity of attainable, market-rate housing options to meet the needs of the County’s growing and diverse population. The Planning Department continued to assist communities with preparing Sustainable Communities Designation applications for the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development’s Sustainable Communities Program. The Department is preparing updates to three sector and master plans, two sectional map amendments, and preparing numerous studies to enhance communities and the public realm such as the Cultural Arts Study and the Largo Wayfinding and Branding Study. The first of three Placemaking Pilots, Placemaking Suitland, was delivered in Suitland during 2022.

Providing Planning Support for Public Facilities and Services. The Planning Department supported the County's analysis of water and sewer category changes by reviewing and providing comments on applications received for the quarterly cycles during the fiscal year. The Department continues to review and monitor the adequacy of public facilities through the development review process. The Planning Department continues to provide review services for public agency and public utility projects and provides a forum for public participation through the Mandatory Referral review process. A pupil yield study was also completed and was the first study completed after the return of students to in-person learning who were previously receiving lessons virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Developing Efficient Transportation Systems. The Planning Department continued its work on replacing the current traffic forecasting model with a new model that meets national best practice standards, ensured transportation adequacy and sufficient circulation for ongoing development review cases, and assisted the Maryland Department of Transportation and Prince George's County. Additionally, the Transportation Section initiated an update to the Countywide Master Plan of Transportation, which develops a functional comprehensive plan to guide the development of transportation planning policy and infrastructure in the County. The Transportation Planning Section (TPS) continued its efforts to support and enhance the development review process through the initiation of an update to the Transportation Review Guidelines (TRG), which encompasses regional and national best practices in evaluating multi-modal transportation impacts associated with site development. The staff continued to advance the County's goals in strengthening the presence of active transportation policies through several ongoing transportation projects and coordination efforts. The section initiated a Pedestrian and Bicyclist Behavioral study which assesses how equity, safety, and infrastructure affects residents' behavior in using active transportation options.

Preserving and Protecting Historic Properties. The Planning Department continued to support the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) through the review of Historic Area Work Permits, preservation tax credits, requests for historic site evaluations, and non-capital grants for preservation outreach, property documentation, and other non-bricks-and-mortar projects. The Department also supported the Planning Board and the HPC through the review of development referrals affecting historic properties and archeological resources, and the review and issuance of capital grants to rehabilitate historic structures.

Supporting Economic Growth. The update of Prince George's County's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategic Action Plan was completed. The Strategic Plan will guide the County's future land use decisions to attract investments, build its commercial tax base, fund critical services, grow its high-quality job base, and improve the quality of life of existing and future residents. The Plan will assist Prince George's County by focusing on leveraging existing economic assets and key industry clusters that have the greatest potential to contribute to economic growth and development in the County.

Advancing Information Technology. The Information Management Division continued to support remote users and also transitioned users to a hybrid environment once the Commission returned to the office. Maintaining this hybrid environment involved the acquisition of new equipment, expansion of the virtual private network (VPN), and the continued implementation of remote collaboration tools (Microsoft Teams and GoToMeeting). Additional security enhancements included implementing geofencing, improving the security of the wireless network, supporting vulnerability analysis, and taking steps to increase the security environment. The GIS section continued to partner with the County and State to incorporate high resolution street level imagery and updated impervious surface and base map data into its environment. Approximately 28,000 GIS data downloads were supported. There were over 205,000 page-views of the PGAtlas application and another 46,500-page views of other ArcGIS Online mapping applications in addition to several hundred custom mapping requests.

Census Activities. The Department created a new Research Section. As part of this Section's work program, 2020 Census and 2021 census data was analyzed and published and redistricting support was provided. Other major reports included an Annual Growth Report, a Population, Housing, and Economic Survey of the County and support for creating Scorecards for completed Master and Sector Plans.

Promoting Responsible Development. The Department received over 400 applications for zoning map amendments, special exceptions, conceptual and detailed site plans, departures, alternative compliance and preliminary plans, and final plats of subdivision which were analyzed for conformance with County plans, policies and development regulations. Additionally, the Department processed 12,512 applications for permit review and the Planning Information Services processed a total of 5,532 telephone inquiries, 23,614 written inquiries and 186 office visitors. Staff are reviewing applications for conformance to either the prior Zoning and Subdivision Regulations or the current Zoning and Subdivision Regulations.

Department of Human Resources and Management

The Department of Human Resources and Management (DHRM) provides programs that support the talented and diverse workforce as they serve county residents and the Commission's patrons. The Department is led by the Executive Director and includes the Corporate Budget, Corporate Human Resources, and Corporate Policy and Management Operations Divisions. The Office of the Chief Information Officer reports to the Executive Director. In addition to serving as the head of the Department, the Executive Director carries out corporate governance for the Commission (including implementation of the Merit System) and serves as the public representative for the Commission. The Department's expertise includes ensuring fair and transparent workplace practices, public accountability standards, fiscally responsible budgeting, and the protection of Commission employees, patrons, and assets.

Program and Service Improvements. As detailed below, there were several new initiatives and notable updates to the Commission-wide programs and policies to strengthen internal controls, contain costs, address organizational development concerns, confront the COVID-19 pandemic, promote a workplace of excellence, and enhance public accountability. Additionally, two new Commission-wide programs were initiated during FY22 and housed under DHRM: the Supplier Diversity Program seeks to ensure that all vendors, including local small, as well as minority disabled and female-owned firms have the same opportunities to succeed in pursuing business with the Commission as any other potential vendor; and, the Performance Management Program seeks to enable the Commission to make data-driven decisions in program and service delivery to maximize efficient internal operations and positive community impact.

Workforce Development. The Department is continuing its comprehensive position classification and compensation study to ensure the Commission attracts and retains a highly skilled workforce; promoting diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) through workplace policies/ initiatives and the employee-led Diversity Council; and, providing training for career development, compliance with Commission policies/regulatory requirements, and workplace safety/wellbeing. Other examples of workforce development include the Commission wide Communicate with Confidence Program and the Apprenticeship Program, both of which are administered by DHRM. The repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic have created significant challenges in personnel staffing; however, the Commission has been successful in rapidly implementing remote recruitment and new employee onboarding capabilities to address health and safety concerns. The Department also has been working on enhancing the ability to face future challenges by working in partnership with Montgomery College to develop a Commission-wide Succession Plan and pilot program. The objective is to identify and develop a Commission-wide pipeline of new leaders and trained professionals, as well as establish a training curriculum to develop necessary knowledge, skills and abilities requisite to lead a diverse and resilient workforce. The organization is in the process of reviewing applicants to permanently manage this program to ensure the continuity of succession planning across the Commission. Additionally, a new DEI Specialist is currently being recruited to ensure every facet of the Commission reflects our DEI mission, and that equity and fairness are reflected in all processes and procedures.

Workplace Safety. The Commission-wide Risk Management and Workplace Safety Office is responsible for ensuring Commission facilities and programs are safe for employees and patrons, protecting Commission assets, and ensuring compliance with federal and state safety regulations. These goals are met through an array of self-insurance and commercial insurance products, proactive risk assessments, development and delivery of a safety training program, coordination of emergency preparedness (e.g., Continuity of Operations Plan and Emergency Action Plan), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MOSHA) compliance reviews, administration of liability and workers' compensation claims programs, and management of Commission-wide safety programs. Throughout 2022, the Office continued monitoring, tracking, and updating COVID-19 protocols to address new developments in the pandemic, educate the workforce, and mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Labor Relations. The Labor Relations team administered labor agreements, memorandums of understanding and union grievances, and successfully conducted collective bargaining negotiations with two unions representing approximately 800 positions. Negotiations included reaching an agreement with the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) on economics and bargained a 1-year reopener contract agreement with the Municipal and County Government Employees Organization/UFCWU Local 1994 (MCGEO) Union. Additionally several bargaining sessions were held with the FOP and MCGEO over certain working conditions related to the COVID pandemic for the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. These sessions also successfully resulted in agreements.

Employee Benefits. The Employee Benefits team manages group health insurance and benefit plans for all full-time and part-time career employees, retirees, term-contract employees, and seasonal/intermittent employees who average 30+ hours per week. Benefit plans remained competitive and cost effective, with emphasis on access and quality care. The Commission's robust health and wellness program continued to be strengthened to support employees in prioritizing their

health to reduce overall health care costs. The Benefits Office presented employees with various, enhanced behavioral health programs to assist with depression and anxiety brought on by the pandemic, and expanded employee self-service, hearing aid benefits, parental leave, and commuter benefits.

Fiscal Responsibility. The Corporate Budget Office provides salary projections, long-range fiscal planning, labor cost modeling, and cost allocations. The Office also streamlines budget activities across the Commission to strengthen tracking, cost containment, oversight, and increase transparency. For the 37th consecutive year, the Office earned the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the Government Finance Officers' Association (GFOA) for the annual Budget publications.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) develops the Information Technology architecture and recommends information technology policies for the Commission which are authorized by the Information Technology Council. The Information Technology Council and the Chief Information Officer provide the Commission governance for enterprise-wide project efforts. Additionally, the OCIO provides IT expertise to ensure that the Commission's complex IT infrastructure is modern and secure for its workforce and its patrons. The OCIO is responsible for the Commission's cyber security. The CIO provides solutions that bring about effectiveness to the business operations and services to the Commission. The CIO also serves as a resource to the departments to efficiently streamline IT infrastructure investment and Commission wide application services. The CIO is responsible for the strategic planning of the enterprise-wide IT systems in collaboration with the departments to meet business needs. The CIO continues to take appropriate steps to advance Enterprise IT (EIT) infrastructure governance and in the development of the structure of how these steps relate to the IT responsibilities of the departments. Protecting Commission's intellectual property and data is a top priority for the CIO during these unprecedented times where cybersecurity attacks have increased and become more sophisticated.

Protecting the Commission networks and data from cyberattacks. The Commission Security Team responded swiftly to address the worldwide Kronos time-keeping system security incident. Kronos (UKG company) is the time-keeping system used by the Commission. For nearly three weeks, Kronos was devastated by the ransomware attack. Within 24 hours, the OCIO required all employees across the Commission to change their passwords. All Commission systems were completely disconnected from UKG/Kronos as the company investigated what went wrong, the level of compromise and when systems would be restored. Commission systems were checked and were determined to be secure: no address, phone numbers, passwords or any other Personal Identifiable Information (PII) had been compromised.

Continued success in Improved Office 365 (O365) Security. Improved security to safeguard increased use of email for documents requiring electronic signatures, etc., enabled email encryption and other security protections. Established security rules or data management controls for sharing unencrypted personal information, (e.g., credit card information). Established policies to prevent emails from being automatically bulk forwarded to personal email accounts.

Digital Transformation Initiative continued. Digitized hundreds of documents, from their original source of pdf, word, excel, email, paper, and fax, associated with internal and external business processes for the DHRM (e.g., contract approvals and routing sheets, personnel action forms, telework approval forms, expense reports, etc.). Digitation improves the ability to safeguard sensitive information when attachments are electronically shared. Additionally, 50, high-volume forms were identified to complete that includes creating a single, easy-to-find, electronic repository.

The OCIO consistently reviews and implements recommendations made by the Office of The Inspector General. The OIG's Commission Wide IT (CWIT) audit findings and recommendations were attentively acted upon by the CIO. The CIO, with input from IT council members, worked to implement recommendations to better position IT Council to provide strategic governance to CWIT. Additionally, the OCIO will continue to work with the Information Technology Council to set project priorities and to ensure that projects are aligned with the Commissions goals and objectives.

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance provides fiscal management and oversight of all Commission financial activities. Services include providing financial guidance to operating departments; financial reporting and policy development; processing of payroll, disbursements; central purchasing; investment management; Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Kronos support, and debt issuance.

Corporate Financial Management. The Department provides financial guidance to operating departments on proposed and existing public, private partnerships, funding approaches for various projects, and long-term fiscal strategy. During FY2022, the Department coordinated the sale of a \$25,100,000 million bond issue for Prince George's County General

Obligation Park Acquisition and Development Project Bonds. The proceeds will be used to finance certain capital park acquisition and development projects in the county.

Automating/Streamlining Efforts. The Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system program efforts continue with a focus on improved reporting, automating accounts payable processing, automating seasonal staff timekeeping, contract management, and strategic sourcing. The Seasonal Payroll Automation Project successfully transitioned nearly all Prince George's Parks & Recreation seasonal staff from paper to electronic timecards and a scheduling solution is in full swing to provide managers with the tools needed to manage many complex seasonal work programs. This has had a dramatic impact on improved efficiency both for the Prince George's Parks & Recreation and the Department of Finance. This solution is expected to be fully implemented by December 2022.

Outreach to Minority, Female and Disabled Vendors. The Department's Purchasing Division continues to expand its outreach efforts in trade and procurement events. These events reflect the increasing diversity of the two Counties. The Commission achieved an MFD utilization rate of 16.6% which equated to \$22 million of procurement with MFD firms. This work program was transferred to the Department of Human Resources and Management (DHRM) under their new Supplier Diversity Program as of July 1, 2022.

Financial Reporting. For the 49th consecutive year, the Commission received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for the FY 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), prepared by the Finance Department.

Office of General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC or Legal Department) provides a comprehensive program of legal services to the Commission, supporting almost every facet of the Commission's work program. The OGC guides the Commission's internal corporate operations; advises staff and the Planning Boards as they navigate their important quasi-judicial and regulatory responsibilities; advocates on the Commission's behalf in litigation before the state and federal courts; and participates in cross-functional teams assembled periodically to develop creative solutions to new challenges facing the Commission.

Protecting the Public Interest in Litigation. During FY 2022, the OGC registered 23 new litigation cases and closed 26 cases – ending the year with 27 cases pending in state and federal courts. The cases closed during the year covered a variety of conventional disputes, including 4 ordinary tort claims, 5 employment claims, 7 workers compensation appeals, 10 administrative land use appeals, 3 contract disputes, and 2 miscellaneous matters. The Commission litigation team consistently delivered successful results and handled a number of complex matters including construction, employment, and unique workers compensation and liability matters, and continued to move cases forward, all while adapting to the court and other litigation process changes and limitations associated with hybrid office and court protocols. The OGC provided advice for a myriad of novel legal and compliance issues arising in response to the novel coronavirus and the Commission's vaccine mandate.

Proactive Legal Support for Commission Policy Makers. The Land Use Legal Team in Montgomery County assisted in drafting of new LATR Guidelines (Local Area Transportation Review) and associated policies that define, for the first time, a methodology for assessing the appropriate exactions and payments for development projects, based on a reasonable nexus and proportionality standard. The Board's Rules of Procedure, last reviewed in 2007, were revised and updated to reflect a more transparent and efficient process, and in coordination with the Communications Department, the Board's website and public materials were made more accessible. The Land Use Legal Team in Prince George's County also assisted with an update of the Planning Board's Rules of Procedure, last updated in 2008. The Team assisted with a number of complex development projects, navigating a complex regulatory regime that is in transition from one Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations dating from the 1960s, to a new updated version taking effect in 2022. Based on an opinion from the Open Meetings Act Compliance Board, both Land Use teams worked with the Planning Divisions to help educate committees and groups that should be aware of the requirements of the Open Meetings Act. They provided guidance on the Commission's Lobbying Disclosure Policy in order to align it with current State Law and upgrade the registration interface to allow for easier submission of registrations and reports.

Building Quality of Life – One Transaction at a Time. Commission attorneys represented staff and the Planning Boards in the negotiation and development of dozens of complex agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOU), and policies related to the Commission's park and recreation functions. Examples of important projects initiated or completed during FY 22 included: acquisition of property on East-West Highway to create a new South Silver Spring Recreational Park for a diverse, underserved and growing community; an Electric Charging Vehicle License Agreement with PEPCO which allows

installment of 17 charging stations in Montgomery County Parks; acquisition of approximately 473 acres to expand Broad Run Stream Valley Park; fee simple acquisitions for Keppler Road, Lake Arbor Golf Course and the Bischoff properties in Prince George's County; an MOU with Prince George's County to contribute funds toward construction of the new Ripkin Field; a maintenance MOU with Anne Arundel County for the pedestrian/biker bridge over the Patuxent River; negotiations for the acquisition of property in Largo, Maryland for a new site for the Prince George's County Planning Department; an MOU to participate in the first "Feed the Fridge" Program in the Prince George's County Department of Parks and Recreation; ongoing legal support to update the Commission's MPA Practice and Procedures; ongoing legal support to update the Commission's MBE and purchasing policies; and ongoing legal support as the Commission continues to manage COVID19 related issues (i.e. property management; partial openings; vaccine mandates and template forms to address evolving situations).

Legislative Support. The Legal Team helped to amend the Prince George's County Recreation Blue Ribbon Workgroup local bill (the "Recreation Bill"). As it was initially conceived, among other things, this local bill would have authorized the creation of a Prince George's County Recreation authority that was "not affiliated with the Commission [MNCPPC]," and a "blue ribbon" workgroup to study "which functions of... [the MNCPPC] could be assumed by a [new] recreation authority." In addition to engaging directly with a number of legislators to lobby the bill, OGC also deployed tactical support from several Commission leaders and operatives from the Commission's contract lobbying firms. OGC also worked as a real-time clearing house for retirees and other community advocates who sought information to participate in the legislative process. Efforts of the OGC made in Annapolis to secure amendments to the Recreation Bill thereby paved the way for adoption of the MNCPPC amendments into a consolidated/omnibus set of amendments which effectively removed the authorization for the creation of a new entity, leaving in-tact the study portions of the bill. Now, MNCPPC leaders are preparing to participate in the study process.

Office of the Inspector General

The primary focus of the Commission's Office of the Inspector General is to provide the Board and Department Heads with objective information to assist them in determining whether Commission operations are adequately controlled and whether the required high degree of public accountability is maintained over public funds and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Commission. To accomplish this, in fiscal year 2022, more than 21 audits, investigations, and reviews were performed, resulting in the issuance of 35 audit recommendations, designed to ensure the reliability and integrity of financial records, compliance with established policy and procedures, accountability and protection of Commission assets and the achievement of program objectives.

Merit System Board

The Merit System Board is the Commission's impartial Board responsible for overseeing the Commission's Merit System, upholding employee rights guaranteed under the Merit System, recommending employment and compensation policies, and serving as the final administrative appellate body for employment matters pertaining to non-represented career employees.

Employees' Retirement System

The Employee's Retirement System (ERS), administered by an 11-member Board of Trustees, in accordance with the Trust Agreement between the Board and the Commission, is a contributory defined benefit pension system with five plans, qualified under the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a). The administrative operations are the responsibility of the ERS Staff and Board-appointed Administrator, who reports directly to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. ERS Trust Fund assets closed the year with a fair market value of \$1.06 billion. For the one year ending June 30, 2022 the ERS posted -1.7% net of fee return, and for the three and five years ended June 30, 2022, the ERS posted net of fee return of 6.5% and 6.9%, respectively.

The Board of Trustees actions for the year included approval of a reduction in the investment return assumption from 6.75% to 6.70% effective June 30, 2022, selection of Grosvenor's Customized Infrastructure Strategies III, L.P. to manage an infrastructure strategy with the primary goals to include diversification, inflation protection and return enhancement; approved a bank loan manager search; and adopted a revised asset allocation as a result of an Asset Liability Study, as recommended by Wilshire Advisors, LLC. Phase 1, implementation of a new pension system was completed in FY2021. Phase 2, a document imaging solution with viewing, scanning, and storing capabilities of all member records was completed

in FY2022. Phase 3, Member Direct, a self-service portal for members to view account information and perform benefit estimate calculations is in progress and expected to rollout in FY2023.

Additional initiatives and accomplishments for fiscal year 2022 included awarding a new Actuarial Consulting Services Agreement to Cheiron, Inc. for three years; approving a Plan Document Restatement dated August 1, 2021 to provide clarification and be in compliance under the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act; and approving revised actuarial equivalence factors for optional forms of benefit to be effective January 1, 2023.

The ERS has continued comprehensive communications to all members via an Annual Report, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), Annual Statements, website, and a temporary transition to virtual counseling for participants.

PART IIA

Financial Section

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Pumpkin Roll at Kensington House.



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Board of Commissioners
The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Riverdale, Maryland

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (the Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commission, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund 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 (GAAS). 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 Commission 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

The Commission's 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 Commission'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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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 Commission'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 Commission'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, the schedules of required supplementary information for the defined benefit pension plans, and the schedules of required supplementary information for the Other Post-Employment Benefits, as referenced in the table of contents 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



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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 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and budgetary schedule listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and budgetary schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and budgetary schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Owings Mills, Maryland
December 29, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "SB & Company, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As the management of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission ("the Commission"), we offer readers of the Commission's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

The Commission is a body corporate of the State of Maryland established by the General Assembly in 1927. The Commission is a bi-county agency. It is empowered to acquire, develop, maintain and administer a regional system of parks in a defined Metropolitan District of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and to prepare and administer a general plan for the physical development of a defined Regional District for the two Counties. The Commission also conducts the recreation program for Prince George's County.

The major source of funding for the Commission's primary services are five property taxes levied on an individual County basis:

- Montgomery County:
 - Administration tax - general administration and planning
 - Park tax - park operations and debt service for park acquisition and development bonds
- Prince George's County:
 - Administration tax - general administration and planning
 - Park tax - park operations and debt service for park acquisition and development bonds
 - Recreation tax - the recreation program

Five separate accounts are maintained within the General Fund to account for the Commission's primary services. Revenues and expenditures that can be specifically identified with a county are recorded in the appropriate account. Expenses that apply to both counties are allocated to the appropriate accounts. Debt is issued on a county basis, not for the Commission as a whole. General obligation debt is guaranteed by the Commission and by the county government for which the proceeds will be expended. Due to this unique arrangement, certain financial information provided in this discussion and analysis, as well as in the summaries presented in Note 6 of the Notes to the Financial Statements, have been provided by county to reflect the financing constraints within each county. Other funds and accounts are maintained on a Commission-wide or on a separate county basis as necessary and appropriate.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Commission exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 by \$1,323.6 million (net position). Of this amount, \$242.1 million is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Commission's ongoing obligations.
- The Commission's net position grew by \$34.5 million during fiscal year 2022. This is the result of an increase in cash and other current assets of \$74.8 million, a decrease in capital assets of \$2.3 million, and an increase in the deferred outflow of resources (mainly due to OPEB deferrals) of \$86.6 million. These are offset by an increase in liabilities of \$227.1 million (mainly due to pension and other post-employment benefits) and a decrease in the deferred inflow of resources (mainly due to pension deferrals) of \$102.5 million.
- As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$520.7 million, an increase of \$69.7 million. Of this amount, \$85.6 million is unassigned, \$278.3 million is assigned, \$140.5 million is committed, \$14.8 million is restricted, and \$1.6 million of fund balance is nonspendable.
- The Commission's General Fund balance at June 30, 2022, is \$308.7 million, an increase of \$20.8 million during the year. The unassigned fund balance of \$105.0 million is approximately 23.0% of fiscal year 2022 expenditures and transfers out.
- The Montgomery County Capital Projects Fund balance as of June 30, 2022 is \$13.7 million, a decrease of \$2.7 million primarily due to the spend down of bonds previously issued.
- The Prince George's County Capital Projects Fund balance as of June 30, 2022, is \$180.2 million, an increase of \$49.6 million primarily due to transfers from other funds.
- The assets plus deferred outflows of the enterprise funds exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$180.5 million, a decrease of \$2.7 million. The Wheaton Headquarters Fund had a decrease of \$4.4 million, the Prince George's

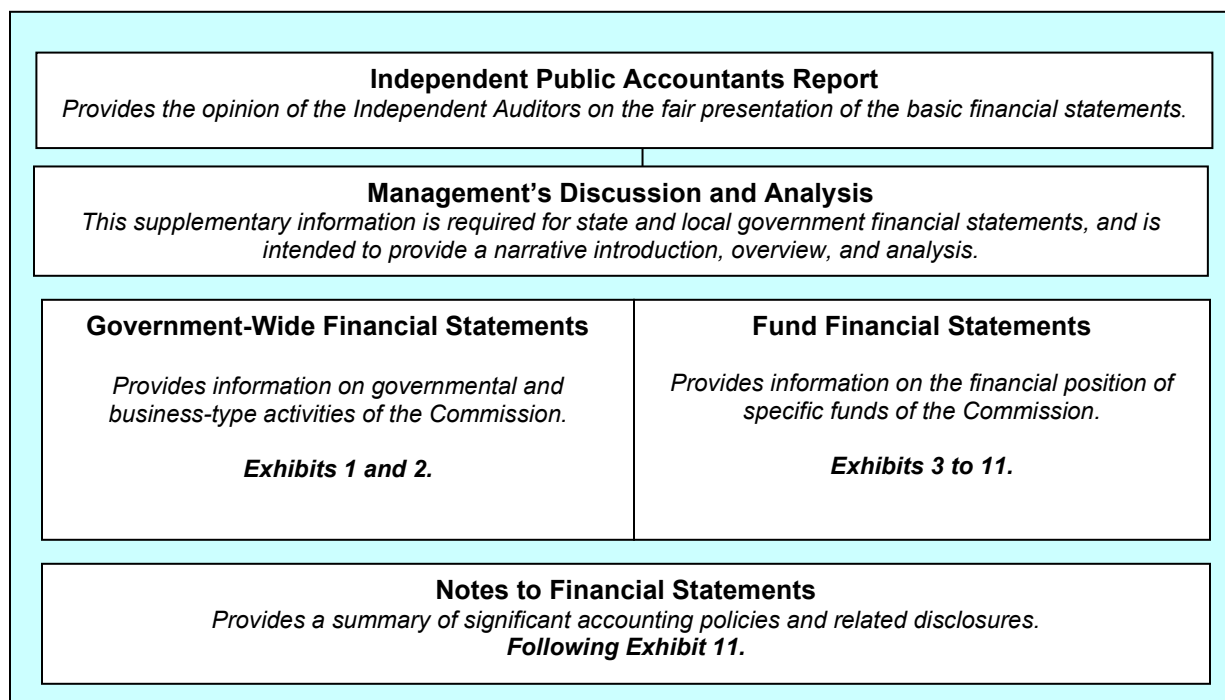
Enterprise Fund had a decrease in net position of \$1.6 million and the Montgomery Enterprise Fund had an increase of \$3.3 million in net position.

- The Commission’s bonds and notes payable increased by \$16.3 million. Prince George’s County issued \$25.1 million in bonds with a \$3.9 million premium. The new issue combined with bond payments of \$11.8 million (Montgomery County - \$5.1 million and Prince George’s County - \$6.7 million) and amortization of \$0.9 million bond premium (Montgomery County - \$0.3 million and Prince George’s County - \$0.6 million) resulted in the increase of the bonds and notes payable.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Organization and Flow of Financial Section Information



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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Commission’s assets and liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Commission’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of 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 and unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Commission 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 Commission include General Government, County Planning and Zoning, Park Operations and Maintenance, Recreation Programs and Interest on Long-term Debt. The business-type activities of the Commission are Wheaton Headquarters as well as Recreational and Cultural Facilities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found as Exhibits 1 and 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 Commission, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Commission can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. For both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, reconciliations are provided to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Commission maintains eleven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Capital Project Funds for each county, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other eight governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements, Schedules 1 and 2 in the Combining and Individual Statements section of this report.

The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, which is actually adopted as five "accounts" corresponding to the five different property tax levies. A budgetary comparison statement for the total General Fund has been provided as Exhibit 6, and summaries for each account are included in Note 6 of the Notes to the Financial Statements, to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found as Exhibits 3 - 6 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The Commission maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Commission uses enterprise funds to account for Wheaton Headquarters located in Montgomery County as well as certain Recreational and Cultural Facilities in both Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Commission's various functions. The Commission uses internal service funds to account for Montgomery County's Capital Equipment and Risk Management, Largo Headquarters located in Prince George's County, Prince George's County's Capital Equipment and Risk Management, Central Administrative Services Capital Equipment, Executive Office Building, Employee Benefits, and Commission-wide Initiatives. As these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for Wheaton Headquarters as well as each county's Recreational and Cultural Facilities, both of which are considered to be major funds of the Commission. Conversely, all internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements, Schedules 7 - 9 in the Combining and Individual Statements Section of this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found as Exhibits 7 - 9 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The Commission uses fiduciary funds to account for the Employees' Retirement System Pension Trust, Postemployment Benefit Trust, and Private Purpose Trusts for each county. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Commission's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary financial statements can be found as Exhibits 10 and 11 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The Commission has also included financial statements for each county's portion of the governmental funds financial statements to reflect the relationship between the financing sources and responsibility for debt. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found following Exhibit 11 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Commission's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found immediately following the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Commission, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$1,323.6 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A summary of the Commission's net position follows:

Summary of Net Position (in millions)
June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2021-2022
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
<u>Assets</u>							
Current and Other Assets	\$ 691.5	\$ 621.1	\$ 17.1	\$ 12.7	\$ 708.6	\$ 633.8	11.8%
Capital Assets	1,099.8	1,096.4	182.9	188.6	1,282.7	1,285.0	-0.2%
Total Assets	<u>1,791.3</u>	<u>1,717.5</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>201.3</u>	<u>1,991.3</u>	<u>1,918.8</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
Deferred Outflows	<u>165.1</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>171.8</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>101.6%</u>
<u>Liabilities/Deferred Inflows</u>							
Current Portion of Long-term							
Liabilities	29.5	24.0	0.3	0.2	29.8	24.2	23.1%
Long-term Liabilities	705.4	492.0	21.8	13.9	727.2	505.9	43.7%
Other Liabilities	52.0	52.4	3.1	2.5	55.1	54.9	0.4%
Total Liabilities	<u>786.9</u>	<u>568.4</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>812.1</u>	<u>585.0</u>	<u>38.8%</u>
Deferred Inflows	<u>26.4</u>	<u>125.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>129.9</u>	<u>-78.9%</u>
<u>Net Position</u>							
Net Investment in Capital							
Assets	898.6	939.8	182.9	188.6	1,081.5	1,128.4	-4.2%
Unrestricted	244.5	166.1	(2.4)	(5.4)	242.1	160.7	50.7%
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,143.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,105.9</u>	<u>\$ 180.5</u>	<u>\$ 183.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,323.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,289.1</u>	<u>2.7%</u>

Current and other assets increased by 3.8% mainly due to a higher cash balance at June 30. Capital Assets decreased slightly due to asset retirements. The Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities increased 23.1% mostly due to an increase in compensated absences and higher bond payments. Deferred Outflows increased by 101.6% and Deferred Inflows decreased by 78.9% mainly due to pension and other post-employment benefit variances as determined by the actuaries. Long-term liabilities increased by 43.7% due to increases in pension and other post-employment benefits as determined by the actuaries. Changes in net position are discussed later.

By far, the largest portion of the Commission's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment and intangibles and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Commission uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Commission's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it

should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The remaining balance of \$242.1 million of net position is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Commission's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. Changes in this balance are discussed later.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Commission is able to report positive balances in both categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

A summary of changes in net position follows:

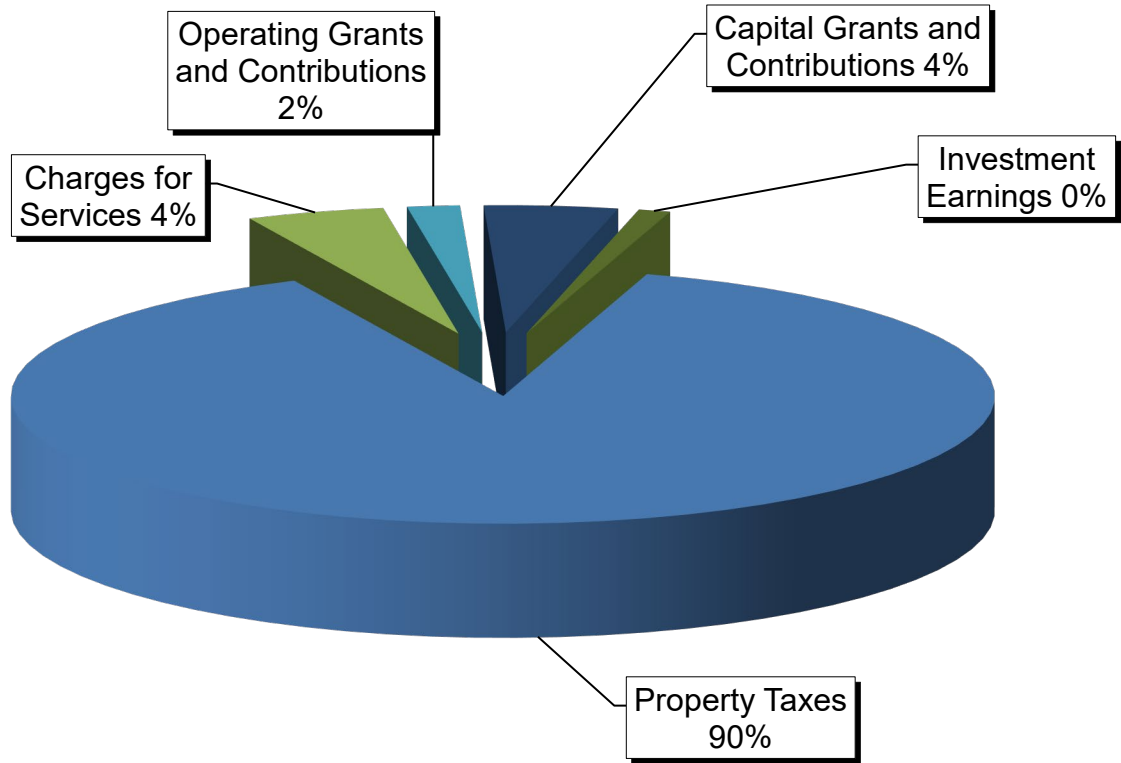
Summary of Changes in Net Position (in millions)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2021-2022
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 23.6	\$ 17.4	\$ 22.2	\$ 12.2	\$ 45.8	\$ 29.6	54.7%
Operating Grants and Contributions	9.0	10.7	0.1	0.3	9.1	11.0	-17.3%
Capital Grants and Contributions	22.9	17.4	-	133.6	22.9	151.0	-84.8%
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes	459.7	459.8	-	-	459.7	459.8	0.0%
Investment Earnings	(5.4)	0.3	(0.3)	-	(5.7)	0.3	-2000.0%
Total Revenues	<u>509.8</u>	<u>505.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>146.1</u>	<u>531.8</u>	<u>651.7</u>	<u>-18.4%</u>
Expenses:							
General Government	25.1	21.7	-	-	25.1	21.7	15.7%
County Planning and Zoning	65.5	58.8	-	-	65.5	58.8	11.4%
Park Operations and Maintenance	326.4	243.5	-	-	326.4	243.5	34.0%
Recreation Programs	37.9	57.2	-	-	37.9	57.2	-33.7%
Wheaton Headquarters	-	-	6.8	3.6	6.8	3.6	-
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	-	-	30.2	22.7	30.2	22.7	33.0%
Interest on Long-term Debt	5.4	4.7	-	-	5.4	4.7	14.9%
Total Expenses	<u>460.3</u>	<u>385.9</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>497.3</u>	<u>412.2</u>	<u>20.6%</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Transfers	49.5	119.7	(15.0)	119.8	34.5	239.5	<u>-85.6%</u>
Transfers	(12.3)	(13.4)	12.3	13.4	-	-	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	37.2	106.3	(2.7)	133.2	34.5	239.5	
Net Position - beginning	<u>1,105.9</u>	<u>999.6</u>	<u>183.2</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>1,289.1</u>	<u>1,049.6</u>	
Net Position - ending	<u>\$1,143.1</u>	<u>\$1,105.9</u>	<u>\$ 180.5</u>	<u>\$ 183.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,323.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,289.1</u>	

During the current fiscal year, the Commission's net position grew by \$34.5 million. Charges for services were increased 54.7% due to re-opening many facilities/programs to the public. Revenue from capital grants and contributions decreased during FY22. Investment earnings took a loss with the mark-to-market adjustment. Expenses were increased due to re-opening of various sites, however, revenue overall exceeded the increase.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Commission's net position by \$37.2 million, thereby accounting for all of the growth in the net position of the Commission. This increase is primarily attributable to capital and operating grant receipts of \$22.9 million and property tax revenue of \$459.7 million which exceeded ongoing expenses of \$460.3 million and transfers to business-type activities of \$12.3 million. Normal operating expenses rose due to facility re-openings following the lifting of coronavirus restrictions of the prior fiscal year.

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities



As the above diagram shows, property taxes make up 90% of Commission governmental revenues.

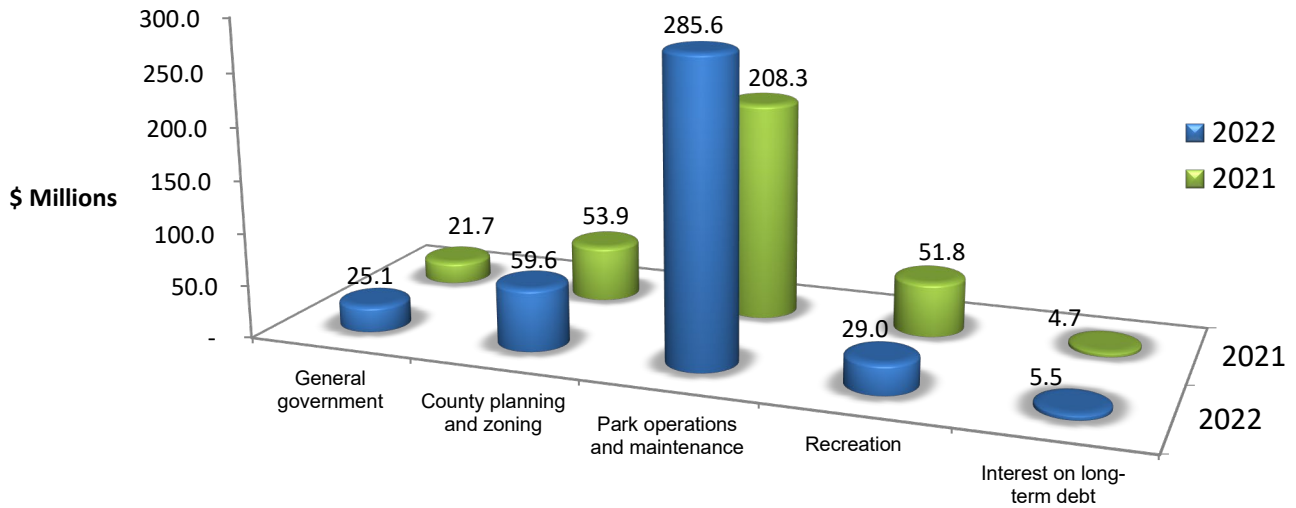
As is reflected in the following chart, the Commission's governmental activities are largely supported by general revenues and in particular property taxes. Charges for services and operating grants cover 7.1% of governmental activities expenses.

The overall total cost of services and net cost of services increased by 19.3% FY 2022 compared to FY 2021 and the net cost of services increased by 18.9% for FY 2022 compared to FY 2021.

Net Cost of Governmental Activities (000's)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	2022		2021		Percentage Change 2021 - 2022	
	Total Cost Of Services	Net Cost Of Services	Total Cost Of Services	Net Cost Of Services	Total Cost Of Services	Net Cost Of Services
General Government	\$ 25,058	\$ 25,058	\$ 21,725	\$ 21,725	15.3%	15.3%
County Planning and Zoning	65,458	59,682	58,764	53,889	11.4%	10.7%
Park Operations and Maintenance	326,365	285,583	243,477	208,295	34.0%	37.1%
Recreation Programs	37,921	28,968	57,196	51,757	-33.7%	-44.0%
Interest on Long-term Debt	5,470	5,470	4,747	4,747	15.2%	15.2%
Total	\$ 460,272	\$ 404,761	\$ 385,909	\$ 340,413	19.3%	18.9%

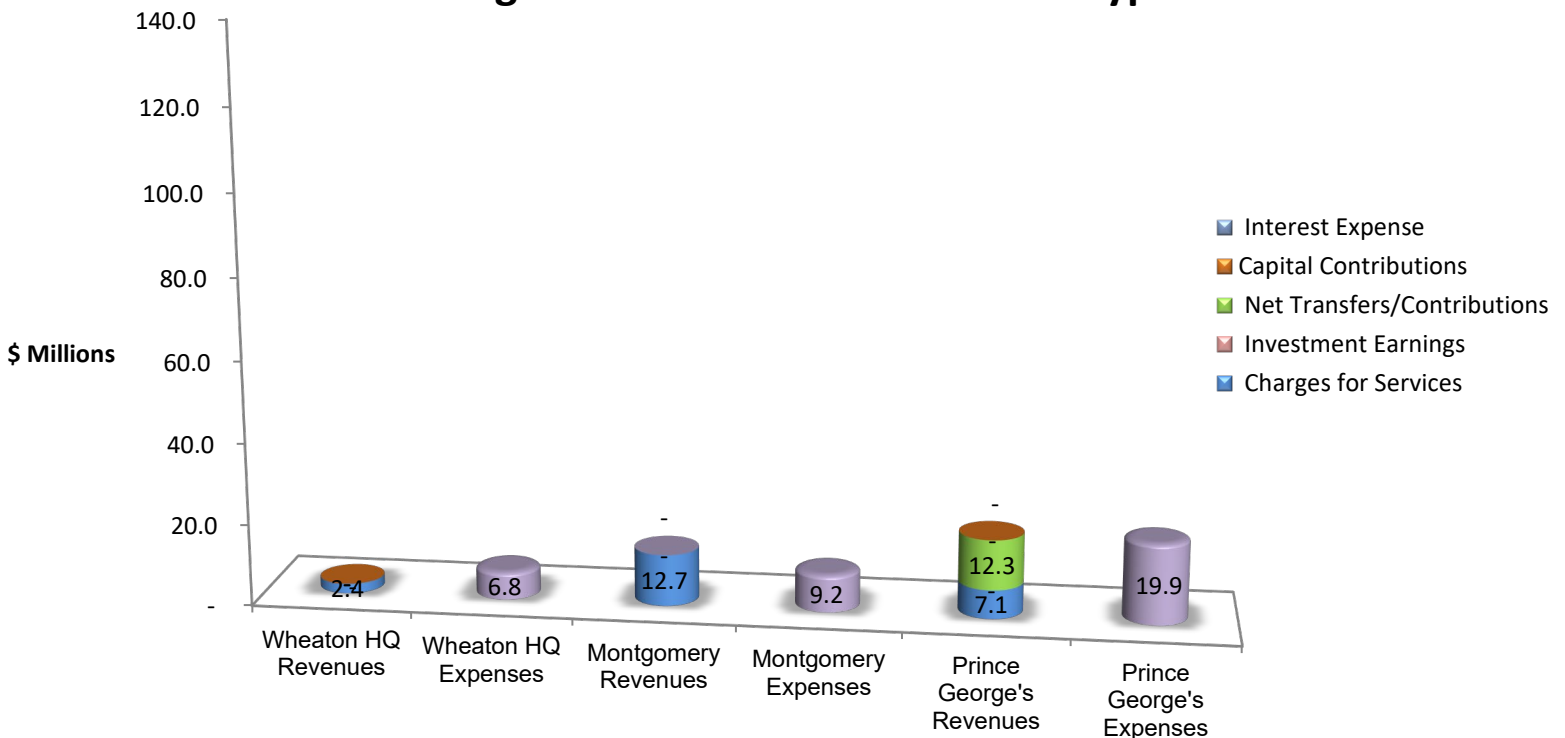
Net Cost by Function - General Government



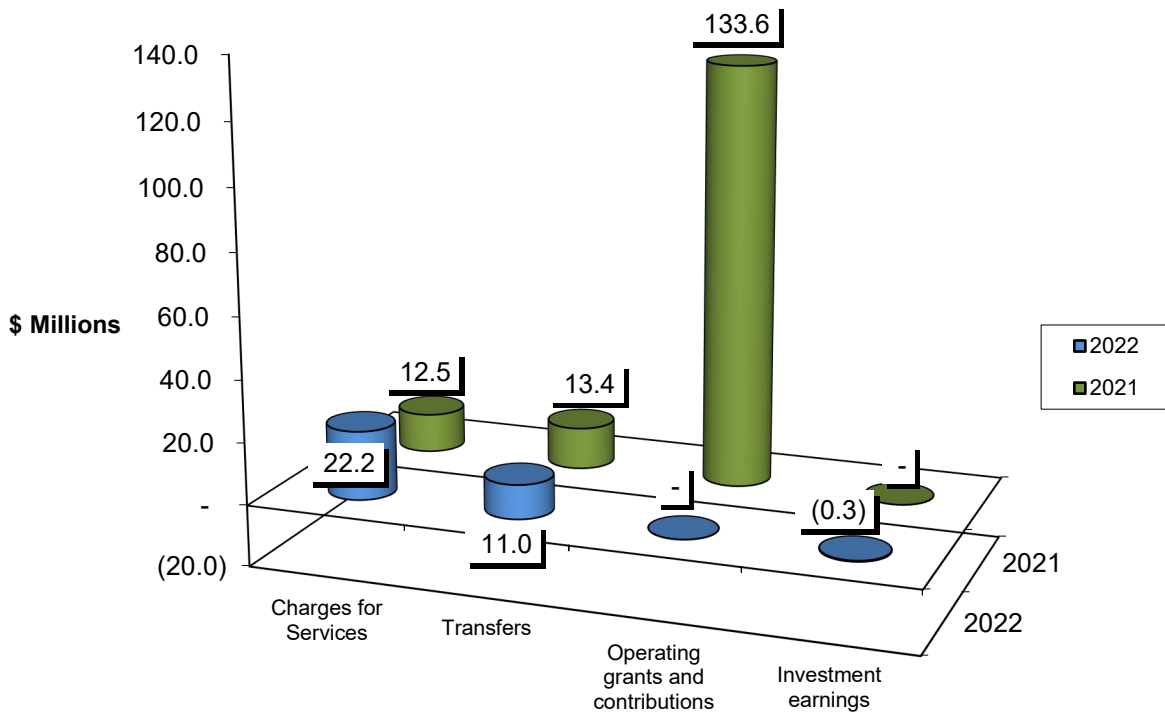
Business-type Activities. The net position of the Commission's business-type activities decreased by \$2.7 million.

- Expenses of operating the recreational and cultural activities exceeded charges for services, current operating grants and interest income by \$9.3 million. Wheaton Headquarters operating loss of \$4.4 million is primarily due to depreciation on the building, Montgomery County Recreational had an operating gain of \$3.5 million, and Prince George's County Recreational had an operating loss of \$12.8 million prior to the transfer from the Recreation account.
- Governmental activities contributed \$11.0 million to support the enterprise activities. The funding is for the Prince George's County business-type activities.

Changes in Net Position - Business-type Activities



Revenues by Source - Business-type Activities



More detail regarding these funds is provided later in the Proprietary Funds discussion.

Charges for Services was the major revenue source for FY22 as we returned to more normal operations. Support from governmental operations (transfers) also made up a significant source for the operations for Prince George’s County.

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

Financial Analysis of the Commission’s Funds

Governmental funds. The focus of the Commission’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Commission’s financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Commission’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$520.7 million, an increase of \$69.7 million in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 16.4% of this total amount, or \$85.6 million, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending in future years and provides reserves for unforeseen expenditure needs. The remaining fund balances are non-spendable, restricted, committed or assigned to indicate that they are not available for new spending. \$1.6 million is nonspendable, \$140.5 million has been committed for contracts and purchase orders, \$14.8 million is restricted and \$278.3 million is assigned to fund fiscal year 2022 expenditures.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Commission. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$105.0 million, while total fund balance was \$308.7 million. As a measure of the General Fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 23.0% of the total general fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 67.7% of the same amount.

The fund balance of the Commission's General Fund increased by \$20.8 million during the current fiscal year. Key factors that generated this increase are as follows:

- Normal operations for service were gradually phased in over the year so revenues were increased over the prior year and expenditures were impacted by many staff vacancies.
- Savings from the staff vacancies were used to replace equipment and renovate some facilities.

The capital project fund for Montgomery County had a total fund balance of \$13.7 million and Prince George's County had a fund balance of \$180.2 million, both of which represent authorized and funded projects that are not completed. The net change in fund balances during the current year for these funds was a decrease of \$2.7 million in Montgomery County, and an increase of \$49.6 million in Prince George's County. The increase for Prince George's County was primarily due to the transfer of \$28.6 million from the Prince George's County Park Account and \$10.0 million transferred from the Prince George's County Recreation account. Construction and land acquisition grants realized \$5.8 million in Montgomery County. This is all offset by expenditures for the fiscal year which were \$25.8 million in Montgomery County and \$20.6 million in Prince George's County.

Proprietary Funds. The Commission has determined that certain recreational and cultural facilities should be predominantly self-supporting through user fees. Enterprise fund accounting and reporting is used to emphasize the self-supporting nature of these activities and to provide improved cost accounting information. Enterprise Fund accounting, which is a commercial accounting accrual basis, more accurately reflects whether individual facilities return the full cost of the program.

The Commission has established the Wheaton Headquarters Fund as well as one enterprise fund for each county to account for their various facilities. Separate cost centers are maintained in each county for the major types of facilities including a historical airport, four ice rinks, three golf courses, four enclosed tennis facilities, three conference centers, an equestrian center, a multipurpose arena, a trap and skeet center, certain regional park facilities, and a sports and learning complex. Four golf courses in Montgomery County have been leased to the Montgomery County Revenue Authority since April 2006.

The Commission's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The unrestricted net position for the Wheaton Headquarters fund was \$0.2 million which includes a balance held for Montgomery County government and the Commission for future capital needs. The unrestricted net position of the Montgomery County fund at the end of the year amounted to \$4.9 million and the unrestricted net position for the Prince George's County fund amounted to \$(7.4) million. The total changes in net position for the funds were a \$(4.4) million decrease in Wheaton Headquarters, a \$3.3 million increase in the Montgomery County fund and a decrease of \$(1.6) million in the Prince George's County fund.

Summary comparative results of the financial operations of the Enterprise Funds follow:

Financial Operations of the Enterprise Funds (000's)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Wheaton Headquarters		Montgomery County		Prince George's County	
	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2021</u>	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2021</u>	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2021</u>
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,402	\$ 1,325	\$ 12,659	\$ 6,854	\$ 7,170	\$ 4,339
Operating Expenses, Excluding Depreciation	2,317	1,325	8,739	7,425	18,203	13,016
Operating Income/(Loss), Excl Depreciation	85	-	3,920	(571)	(11,033)	(8,677)
Depreciation	4,454	2,227	447	487	1,731	1,845
Operating Income (Loss)	(4,369)	(2,227)	3,473	(1,058)	(12,764)	(10,522)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(4)	-	(216)	39	(1,188)	12
Transfers/Contributions	-	133,598	-	-	12,342	13,400
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ (4,373)</u>	<u>\$ 131,371</u>	<u>\$ 3,257</u>	<u>\$ (1,019)</u>	<u>\$ (1,610)</u>	<u>\$ 2,890</u>

Comparative Montgomery County key data are as follows:

Montgomery County Enterprise Fund Key Data (000's)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Operating Revenues			Operating Income (Loss) Excluding Depreciation		
	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY2022</u>	<u>FY2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Event Centers	\$ 526	\$ 194	\$ 332	\$ (25)	\$ (153)	\$ 128
Golf Courses	381	79	302	381	85	296
Ice Rinks	5,168	2,593	2,575	1,428	(610)	2,038
Indoor Tennis	1,917	1,259	658	411	26	385
Park Facilities	4,667	2,729	1,938	1,725	81	1,644
Total	<u>\$ 12,659</u>	<u>\$ 6,854</u>	<u>\$ 5,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,920</u>	<u>\$ (571)</u>	<u>\$ 4,491</u>

The Montgomery County Enterprise Fund revenues increased by \$5,805,000 and operating income, excluding depreciation increased by \$4,491,000. Operating revenues and operating income for Event Centers, Ice Rinks, Indoor Tennis and Park Facilities all increased over the prior year due to gradually re-opening of the facilities. The Golf Courses received a higher lease payment than in prior years.

Comparative Prince George's County key data are as follows:

Prince George's County Enterprise Fund Key Data (000's)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Operating Revenues			Operating Income (Loss) Excluding Depreciation		
	FY2022	FY2021	Change	FY2022	FY2021	Change
Airport	\$ 382	\$ 260	\$ 122	\$ (230)	\$ (456)	\$ 226
Equestrian Center/ShowplaceArena	1,031	123	908	(2,248)	(1,945)	(303)
Golf Courses	2,393	2,287	106	(1,260)	(656)	(604)
Ice Rinks	462	32	430	(773)	(511)	(262)
Tennis Bubbles/Administration	271	230	41	(987)	(904)	(83)
Trap and Skeet Center	1,048	655	393	(62)	(154)	92
Sports and Learning Complex	1,487	752	735	(4,745)	(4,051)	(694)
Bladensburg Marina	96	-	96	(728)	-	(728)
Total	<u>\$ 7,170</u>	<u>\$ 4,339</u>	<u>\$ 2,831</u>	<u>\$ (11,033)</u>	<u>\$ (8,677)</u>	<u>\$ (2,356)</u>

The Prince George's County Enterprise Fund revenues increased by \$2,831,000 and the operating loss, excluding depreciation, increased by \$2,356,000. Although operating revenues were higher for all of the segments, operating income was still negative in all segments. Most had a similar loss to the prior year. The gradual re-opening of facilities is reflected in the operating revenues.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Commission's park, recreation, planning and general administrative functions are financed primarily by five legally designated property taxes that must be levied on a separate County basis. These functions are accounted for in accounts within the General Fund, each of which has its own budget, and is presented separately in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

A summary of the Montgomery County budget to actual variances follows:

Montgomery County Budget to Actual Variances (000's)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Administration Account	Park Account
Unfavorable property tax collections	\$ (348.3)	\$ (1,156.1)
Favorable charges for services	150.7	304.4
Unfavorable intergovernmental revenue	(96.9)	(256.0)
Unfavorable investment revenue	(178.6)	(273.7)
Favorable/(unfavorable) other revenue	0.9	(9.2)
Total unfavorable revenue variance	<u>(472.2)</u>	<u>(1,390.6)</u>
Expenditure savings	1,302.2	1,706.1
Unfavorable other financing sources (uses)	-	(114.3)
Total favorable budgetary variance	<u>\$ 830.0</u>	<u>\$ 201.2</u>

Property tax collections were under budget due to the actual assessable base being lower than the estimate provided by the county government. Charges for Services exceeded the budget for the Administration Account due to higher than projected development fees. Charges for Services exceeded the budget in the Park Account due to increased service provided upon re-opening facilities to the public. Intergovernmental Revenue was down in both accounts due to fluctuation in grant availability. Investment Revenue fluctuates as the interest revenue is allocated based upon several factors including the mark-to-market adjustment was a major factor in the interest allocation at year-end. Other Revenues was a little higher than anticipated for the Administration Account and a little lower for the Park Account due to collections of donations, fines and other miscellaneous revenue. Expenditure savings for both funds was primarily a result of delays in filling vacant positions. The unfavorable result in other financing uses was due to lower than anticipated interest earned and transferred from the CIP Fund to the Park Account and a transfer of savings to a Special Revenue Fund for use on historic structures.

The results summarized above, in conjunction with fund balances carried forward, resulted in ending fund balances for Montgomery County as indicated in the following table:

Montgomery County Budgetary Fund Balances (000's)
June 30, 2022

	Administration Account	Park Account
Fund balance, budget basis		
Assigned	\$ 528.3	\$ 629.9
Unassigned, reserved Property Mgmt	-	689.0
Unassigned, reserved for contingencies	1,109.9	3,522.7
Unassigned, available for appropriation	711.6	817.0
Total Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 2,349.8	\$ 5,658.6

A summary of the Prince George's County budget to actual variances follows:

Prince George's County Budget to Actual Variances (000's)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Administration Account	Park Account	Recreation Account
Favorable property tax collections	\$ 702.1	\$ 2,175.5	\$ 933.4
Favorable/(unfavorable) Intergovernmental	(5.0)	(36.9)	304.2
Favorable/(unfavorable) charges for services	192.8	(361.3)	(3,205.6)
Unfavorable investment revenue	(1,507.0)	(3,315.5)	(1,847.0)
Favorable/(unfavorable) other revenue	4.2	(218.4)	282.6
Total favorable/(unfavorable) revenue variance	(612.9)	(1,756.6)	(3,532.4)
Expenditure savings/(loss)	8,366.3	(301.0)	9,621.3
Favorable other financing sources	-	131.0	-
Total favorable/(unfavorable) budgetary variance	\$ 7,753.4	\$ (1,926.6)	\$ 6,088.9

Property tax collections in the Administration, Park and Recreation Accounts were higher than budgeted due to a higher than anticipated assessable base growth. Intergovernmental revenue decreased in the Administration Account and Park Accounts to do less revenue from a PILOT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) agreement for Special Tax collections. The Recreation Account had more revenue than anticipated due to the availability of grants. Charges for services increased in the Administration Account as a result of higher than anticipated revenues generated from Zoning and Urban Design application fees. Charges for Services decreased both the Park Account and the Recreation Account primarily due loss of revenue before re-opening. The unfavorable variance in investment revenue in the Administration, Park and Recreation Accounts was due to the mark-to-market adjustment at year-end. Other Revenue in the Administration and Recreation Accounts was higher than budgeted due to increased miscellaneous revenue. Other Revenue in the Park Account was lower than budgeted due to miscellaneous contributions, donations, and other miscellaneous revenue not materializing. The expenditure savings in the Administration and Recreation Accounts were mostly the result of vacant positions. Expenditures for the Park Account slightly exceeded budget due to capital expenditures and maintenance items that were not planned. Additional savings in the Park Account other financing sources are the result of lower than budgeted debt service costs resulting from delaying a bond sale.

The results summarized above, in conjunction with fund balances carried forward, resulted in ending fund balances for Prince George's County as indicated in the following table:

Prince George's County Budgetary Fund Balances (000's)
June 30, 2022

	Administration Account	Park Account	Recreation Account
Fund balance, budget basis			
Assigned	\$ -	\$ 63,454.2	\$ 61,980.4
Unassigned, reserved for contingencies	3,244.2	7,046.3	6,575.9
Unassigned, available for appropriation	30,936.5	48,689.4	1,654.9
Total Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 34,180.7	\$ 119,189.9	\$ 70,211.2

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Commission's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022 amounts to \$1,282.7 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, right-to-use leased assets, machinery, equipment and intangibles, park facilities, and roads. The total decrease in the Commission's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 0.2% (a 0.3% increase for governmental activities and a 3.0% decrease for business-type activities). \$5.9 million in land acquisitions took place in the governmental activities (Montgomery County - \$4.5 million and Prince George's County - \$1.5 million).

Proceeds of general obligation park acquisition and development bonds are accounted for in Capital Projects Funds until the projects are completed. Completed projects and construction in progress at year-end are shown as capital assets in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. During fiscal year 2022 \$107.4 million in projects were completed and capitalized in the governmental activities.

Expenditures on Montgomery County projects totaled \$25.8 million in fiscal year 2022, \$4.5 million for land acquisition and \$21.2 million for development. Land acquisition purchases included an addition to Black Hill Regional Park, Olney Manor Recreation Park, Veteran's Park Civic Green, an addition to Muddy Branch SVP, and Reddy Branch SVP. Major Park Development expenditures included: \$1.8 million for various ADA improvement projects, \$1.1 million for Silver Spring Intermediate Neighborhood Park, \$1.0 million for Ballfield Initiative projects, and \$0.9 million was expended for playgrounds with play equipment upgrades.

Prince George's County projects totaled \$20.6 million in fiscal year 2022, of which \$1.4 million was for land acquisition and \$19.1 million was for development. Major park development expenditures included Park Police Headquarters improvements with costs to date of \$12.9 million, of which \$1.6 million was in fiscal year 2022, Southern Regional Tech Rec Aquatic Center with construction costs to date of \$17.1 million of which \$1.9 million was in fiscal year 2022 for the construction of an aquatic center, \$1.7 million for Prince George's Stadium, \$1.1 million related to play equipment replacement, and \$1.0 million for Walker Mill Regional Park Turf Field.

Commission's Capital Assets

Commission's Capital Assets (net of depreciation) (\$000's) June 30, 2022 and 2021

	June 30, 2022			June 30, 2021			Percent Change Total
	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total	
Land	\$ 429,799	\$ 19,364	\$ 449,163	\$ 417,903	\$ 18,044	\$ 435,947	3.0%
Buildings and improvements	166,655	151,319	317,974	87,985	158,503	246,488	29.0%
Infrastructure	86,478	128	86,606	100,042	137	100,179	-13.5%
Machinery, equip. & intangibles	42,701	2,306	45,007	38,434	2,421	40,855	10.2%
Construction in progress	374,169	9,778	383,947	452,088	9,525	461,613	-16.8%
Total	<u>\$ 1,099,802</u>	<u>\$ 182,895</u>	<u>\$ 1,282,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,452</u>	<u>\$ 188,630</u>	<u>\$ 1,285,082</u>	<u>-0.2%</u>

Additional information on the Commission's capital assets can be found in Note 4B of the Notes to the Financial Statements in this report.

Long-term debt. Debt Service Funds are used to account for the payments on the Commission's general obligation debt, which includes Park Acquisition and Development Bonds (Park Bonds) and Advance Land Acquisition Bonds (ALA Bonds). The outstanding issues totaling \$173.5 million and the related debt service requirements to maturity are set forth in Note 4E of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Commission's general obligation bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by the Commission and the county for which issued. Debt service principal and interest expenditures for Park Bonds and ALA Bonds totaled \$16.7 million (Montgomery - \$6.2 million; Prince George's - \$10.5 million) for the fiscal year. Of the outstanding debt, Park Bonds totaled \$172.0 million (Montgomery County - \$57.2 million and Prince George's County - \$114.8 million) at June 30, 2022. Park Bonds debt service expenditures totaled \$16.6 million (Montgomery - \$6.0 million, Prince George's - \$10.6 million) for the fiscal year. The Commission's Metropolitan District (Park) tax includes a mandatory tax for debt service for Park Bonds of 3.6 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for real property (9 cents for personal property) in Montgomery County and 4 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for real property (10 cents for personal property) in Prince George's County. Debt service payments approximated 0.33 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for real property and 0.83 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for personal property for Montgomery County and 0.91 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for real property and 2.28 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for personal property for Prince George's County. The remainder of the proceeds of the mandatory taxes was used for park operation and maintenance expenditures in the respective counties.

The Commission's outstanding general obligation bonds have the following ratings:

Commission General Obligation Bond Ratings			
June 30, 2022			
	Moody's Investor Services Inc.	Standard & Poor's Rating Services	Fitch Ratings
Montgomery County	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Prince George's County	Aaa	AAA	AAA

Details of the Commission's outstanding debt (net of unamortized discounts and premiums) as of June 30, 2022, are as follows (\$000's):

**Commission's Outstanding Debt
June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Change
	2022	2021	
General obligation bonds	\$ 186,186	\$ 169,922	9.6%
Total	\$ 186,186	\$ 169,922	9.6%

**Montgomery County Outstanding Debt
June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Change
	2022	2021	
General obligation bonds	\$ 61,093	\$ 66,455	-8.1%
Sub-Total	\$ 61,093	\$ 66,455	-8.1%

**Prince George's County Outstanding Debt
June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Change
	2022	2021	
General obligation bonds	\$ 125,093	\$ 103,467	20.9%
Sub-Total	\$ 125,093	\$ 103,467	20.9%

The Commission's bonds and notes payable increased by \$16.3 million for the fiscal year due to scheduled principal payments which were offset by \$29.0 million bonds issued by Prince George's County. State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt the Commission may issue to the amount that can be redeemed within 30 years from date of issue by the taxes authorized for payment of the bonds. The legal debt margin for the Commission is \$1,913.7 million of debt service for Montgomery County and \$1,245.8 million of debt service for Prince George's County, which is in excess of the Commission's required debt service of \$69.4 million and \$145.1 million, respectively, over the 30-year period.

Additional information on the Commission's long-term debt can be found in Note 4E of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Commission continues to maintain a solid financial position and stable future outlook supported by the stability of its major revenue source, property taxes which represented 90.0% of the Governmental Funds revenues in FY 2022. Strong fiscal policies including fund balance reserves, interim financial reporting to monitor revenues and expenditures, and long-term fiscal plans enabled the Commission to respond to the strategies incorporated by the two County Governments in setting the FY 2023 tax rates and adopting the FY 2023 Budget.

During the early months of FY 2022, the Commission continued to have program revenue losses due to closures required by the coronavirus pandemic. These closures subsided by the end of the year as we were back to nearly full program offerings. The revenue losses were offset by reduction in costs, use of fund balance, and retained earnings in the Enterprise Funds in the near term.

Property tax revenues have remained steady. Commission staff will work with the County budget offices to understand how changing work patterns and consumer behavior may affect commercial property valuations over time. The most recent assessable base estimates released by the State Department of Assessments reflect an overall growth in value as of December 2022.

The Commission's property tax rates in the two counties are set based on different fiscal strategies. In Montgomery County, the Commission's property tax rates are set in conjunction with the Montgomery County Government property tax rates. In FY 2023 the Commission's total Montgomery County real property tax rate was increased by 0.72 cents and the personal property tax rate was increased by 1.80 cents and the taxable real property assessable base is projected to increase by 2.64%. Commission property tax revenue in Montgomery County is budgeted to increase by 13.14% and budgeted expenditures are budgeted to increase 6.96% in the tax supported funds.

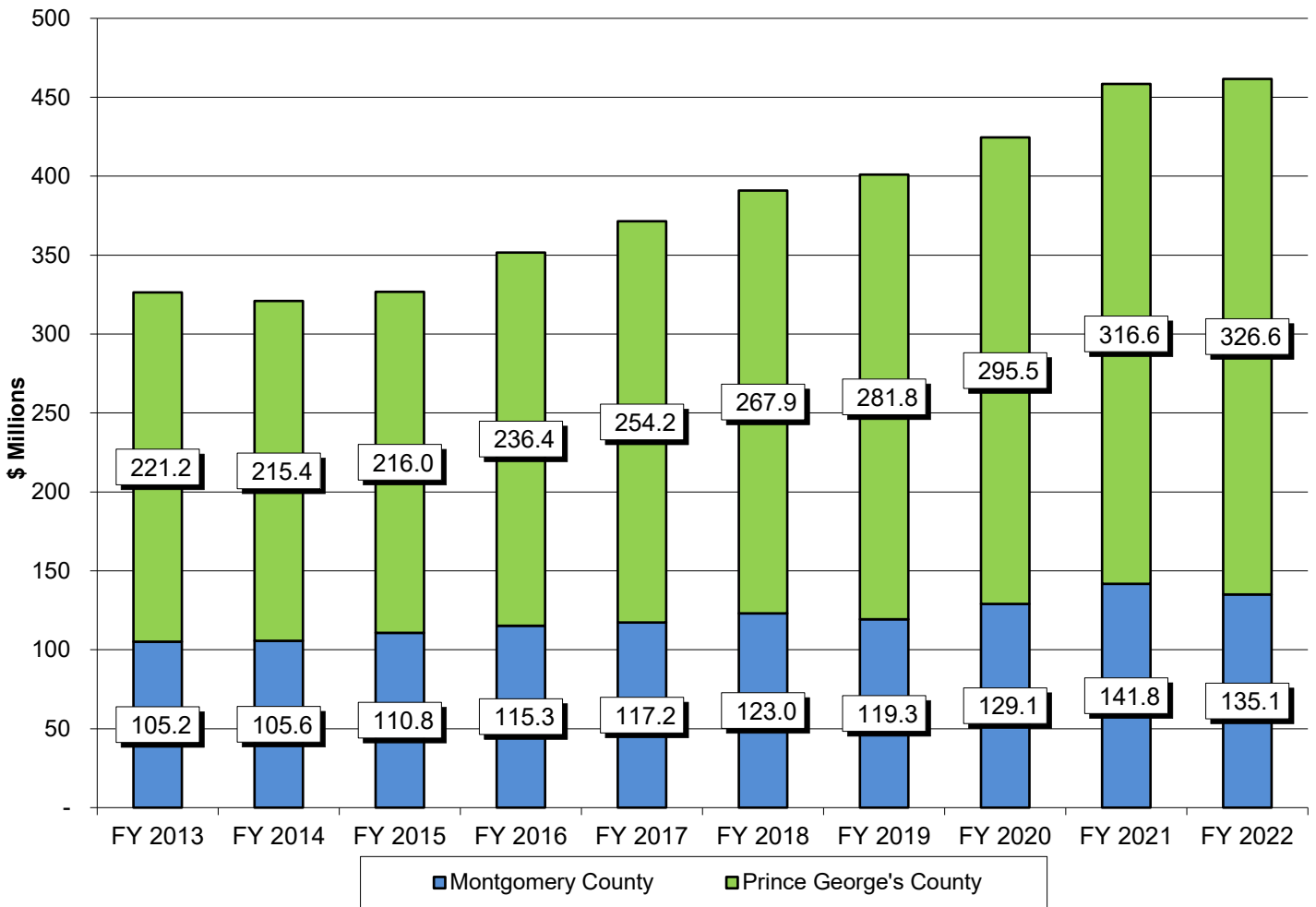
In Prince George's County, there was no change to the real property and the personal property tax rates in FY 2023. In FY 2023, the real property assessable base is projected to increase by 5.49%. With the strong assessable base growth in prior

years, property tax revenues increased at a greater rate than expenditures, enabling the Commission to budget a large amount of current revenue to fund the capital improvement program keeping debt levels relatively low and providing capacity to assist the Prince George’s County Government in funding programs they deliver to the community which are eligible to be funded by Commission property tax revenues. These expenditures are referred to as project charges. The project charges increased from \$8.1 million in FY 2021 to \$8.4 million in FY 2022, and for FY 2023, they are budgeted at \$9.0 million.

One-third of the property in the state of Maryland is inspected and revalued by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation each year so that all real property is inspected and revalued once every three years. The three-year cycle results in a smoothing effect on property tax revenues. In times of slowing or decreasing growth, the assessable base declines at a slower rate which affords the Commission time to adjust its service delivery and spending levels in response to what is economically affordable. When the economy is recovering, the assessments growth rate will lag somewhat.

Property tax revenues over the past 10 years are displayed in the chart below.

Property Tax Revenues



At year-end, the Commission had a budget basis fund balance in the General Fund of \$231.6 million. Of this amount, \$126.6 million is assigned fund balance and \$105.0 million is unassigned as of June 30, 2022. Of the unassigned portion, \$98.1 million is from Prince George’s County operations and will be utilized in future years to build out an aggressive capital improvement program and maintain a stable tax rate in accordance with its long-term fiscal plan.

The Commission’s Montgomery County activities are subject to spending affordability guidelines of Montgomery County Government. In Prince George’s County, a Spending Affordability Committee makes recommendations during the budgetary process to the County Executive and the County Council concerning spending affordability of the Commission’s Prince George’s County operations.

The spending affordability processes along with close monitoring of financial results and projections during the fiscal year add to the solid foundation of financial management and assist the Commission in meeting the challenge of providing enhanced public services at an economical cost.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those with an interest in the Commission's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, Office of Secretary-Treasurer, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 6611 Kenilworth Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland 20737. This report can also be found on the Commission's website, <https://www.mncppc.org> (Search ACFR).



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 1

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 640,972,981	\$ 16,088,054	\$ 657,061,035
Receivables - Taxes, net of allowance for uncollectibles	4,173,449	-	4,173,449
Receivables - Other	4,186,097	329,590	4,515,687
Due from County Governments	7,626,974	-	7,626,974
Due from Other Governments	14,704,231	19,977	14,724,208
Inventories	1,578,277	639,605	2,217,882
Deposits and Other	3,446,291	-	3,446,291
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments:			
Unspent Debt Proceeds	14,831,587	-	14,831,587
Capital Assets:			
Land and Construction in Progress	803,968,525	29,141,539	833,110,064
Other Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	295,833,216	153,753,201	449,586,417
Total Assets	<u>1,791,321,628</u>	<u>199,971,966</u>	<u>1,991,293,594</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	2,034,685	-	2,034,685
Pension Deferrals	63,895,173	2,330,461	66,225,634
OPEB Deferrals	99,147,299	4,387,147	103,534,446
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>165,077,157</u>	<u>6,717,608</u>	<u>171,794,765</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	34,727,976	2,024,979	36,752,955
Accrued Interest Payable	1,494,501	-	1,494,501
Deposits and Fees Collected in-Advance	15,822,521	1,085,282	16,907,803
Claims Payable:			
Due within One Year	5,872,709	-	5,872,709
Due in more than One Year	10,206,266	-	10,206,266
Compensated Absences:			
Due within One Year	8,293,819	282,011	8,575,830
Due in more than One Year	23,574,093	1,029,107	24,603,200
Bonds and Notes Payable:			
Due within One Year	13,206,364	-	13,206,364
Due in more than One Year	172,980,064	-	172,980,064
Leases Payable:			
Due within One Year	2,108,179	-	2,108,179
Due in more than One Year	7,215,589	-	7,215,589
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability			
Due in more than One Year	370,619,183	16,283,067	386,902,250
Net Pension Liability			
Due in more than One Year	120,775,667	4,462,664	125,238,331
Total Liabilities	<u>786,896,931</u>	<u>25,167,110</u>	<u>812,064,041</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Pension Deferrals	13,504,555	475,841	13,980,396
OPEB Deferrals	12,886,365	561,960	13,448,325
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	<u>26,390,920</u>	<u>1,037,801</u>	<u>27,428,721</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	898,630,437	182,894,740	1,081,525,177
Unrestricted	244,480,497	(2,410,077)	242,070,420
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,143,110,934</u>	<u>\$ 180,484,663</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,595,597</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 2

**Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$ 25,057,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(25,057,947)	-	(25,057,947)
County Planning and Zoning	65,457,762	4,517,871	1,257,639	-	(59,682,252)	-	(59,682,252)
Park Operations and Maintenance	326,365,381	11,363,106	6,550,076	22,868,833	(285,583,366)	-	(285,583,366)
Recreation Programs	37,921,462	7,748,950	1,204,854	-	(28,967,658)	-	(28,967,658)
Interest on Long-term Debt	5,469,669	-	-	-	(5,469,669)	-	(5,469,669)
Total Governmental Activities	460,272,221	23,629,927	9,012,569	22,868,833	(404,760,892)	-	(404,760,892)
Business-type Activities:							
Wheaton Headquarters	6,770,922	2,402,532	-	-	-	(4,368,390)	(4,368,390)
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	30,214,300	19,827,982	842	-	-	(10,385,476)	(10,385,476)
Total Business-type Activities	36,985,222	22,230,514	842	-	-	(14,753,866)	(14,753,866)
Total Primary Government	\$ 497,257,443	\$ 45,860,441	\$ 9,013,411	\$ 22,868,833	\$ (404,760,892)	\$ (14,753,866)	\$ (419,514,758)
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes					459,661,741	-	459,661,741
Unrestricted Investment Earnings/(Loss) Transfers					(5,387,507)	(314,673)	(5,702,180)
Net General Revenues and Transfers					(12,342,680)	12,342,680	-
Change in Net Position					441,931,554	12,028,007	453,959,561
Net Position - Beginning					37,170,662	(2,725,859)	34,444,803
Net Position - Ending					1,105,940,272	183,210,522	1,289,150,794
Net Position - Ending					\$ 1,143,110,934	\$ 180,484,663	\$ 1,323,595,597

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 3

**Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022**

	General	Montgomery County Capital Projects	Prince George's County Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 332,155,268	\$ -	\$ 176,866,643	\$ 15,513,303	\$ 524,535,214
Receivables - Taxes (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	4,152,962	-	-	20,487	4,173,449
Receivables - Other (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	199,070	-	2,750,000	19,269	2,968,339
Due from Other Funds	5,331,450	-	-	-	5,331,450
Due from County Governments	57,978	5,807,844	-	1,261,152	7,126,974
Due from Other Governments	1,220,195	9,321,968	4,162,068	-	14,704,231
Inventories	-	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277
Restricted Cash - Unspent Debt Proceeds	-	8,094,392	6,737,195	-	14,831,587
Other	1,494,195	-	-	192,576	1,686,771
Total Assets	\$ 344,611,118	\$ 23,224,204	\$ 190,515,906	\$ 18,585,064	\$ 576,936,292
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 10,999,822	\$ 3,437,294	\$ 2,949,812	\$ 37,938	\$ 17,424,866
Accrued Liabilities	13,064,218	-	-	180,441	13,244,659
Retainage Payable	-	738,040	570,647	-	1,308,687
Due to Other Funds	-	5,331,450	-	-	5,331,450
Deposits and Fees Collected in-Advance	8,798,786	-	6,754,924	261,311	15,815,021
Total Liabilities	32,862,826	9,506,784	10,275,383	479,690	53,124,683
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	3,068,101	-	-	-	3,068,101
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,068,101	-	-	-	3,068,101
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable to:					
Recreation	-	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277
Restricted for:					
Parks	-	8,094,392	6,737,195	-	14,831,587
Committed to:					
Planning	26,630,240	-	-	120,004	26,750,244
Parks	34,574,989	25,032,911	36,644,535	1,366,084	97,618,519
Recreation	15,884,777	-	-	237,684	16,122,461
Assigned to:					
Planning	528,390	-	-	4,243,575	4,771,965
Parks	64,084,038	-	136,858,793	4,510,349	205,453,180
Recreation	61,980,423	-	-	6,049,401	68,029,824
Unassigned:	104,997,334	(19,409,883)	-	-	85,587,451
Total Fund Balances	308,680,191	13,717,420	180,240,523	18,105,374	520,743,508
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 344,611,118	\$ 23,224,204	\$ 190,515,906	\$ 18,585,064	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,073,924,551
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, OPEB and refunding of debt are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	163,463,376
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	1,287,160
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of capital equipment financing, risk management, group insurance and the Executive Office Building. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	120,617,796
Some of the Commission's taxes will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred revenue in the funds.	3,068,101
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(26,118,332)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability and net other post employment benefits liability are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(713,875,226)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,143,110,934

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 4

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Montgomery County Capital Projects	Prince George's County Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$ 459,614,580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,109,796	\$ 461,724,376
Intergovernmental -					
Federal	116,345	-	37,500	-	153,845
State	389,291	5,774,249	74,848	-	6,238,388
County	5,189,621	10,489,929	-	2,552,555	18,232,105
Charges for Services	8,569,192	-	-	5,400,655	13,969,847
Rentals and Concessions	4,746,713	-	-	815,270	5,561,983
Investment Income/(Loss)	(2,911,720)	802	(1,373,021)	(143,960)	(4,427,899)
Contributions	162,855	6,353,777	-	601,902	7,118,534
Miscellaneous	664,031	-	2,760,827	673,239	4,098,097
Total Revenues	<u>476,540,908</u>	<u>22,618,757</u>	<u>1,500,154</u>	<u>12,009,457</u>	<u>512,669,276</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current -					
General Government	23,678,939	-	-	-	23,678,939
Planning and Zoning	59,861,583	-	-	3,745,024	63,606,607
Park Operations and Maintenance	235,446,288	-	-	2,519,271	237,965,559
Recreation	65,825,496	-	-	2,248,270	68,073,766
Contributions	-	-	-	1,978,360	1,978,360
Debt Service -					
Principal	2,051,065	-	-	11,193,629	13,244,694
Interest	292,282	-	-	5,530,390	5,822,672
Other Debt Service Costs	-	-	-	227,309	227,309
Capital Outlay -					
Park Acquisition	-	4,471,080	1,449,027	-	5,920,107
Park Development	-	21,332,041	19,148,860	-	40,480,901
Total Expenditures	<u>387,155,653</u>	<u>25,803,121</u>	<u>20,597,887</u>	<u>27,442,253</u>	<u>460,998,914</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>89,385,255</u>	<u>(3,184,364)</u>	<u>(19,097,733)</u>	<u>(15,432,796)</u>	<u>51,670,362</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
General Obligation Bonds Issued	-	-	25,100,000	-	25,100,000
Premiums on Bonds Issued	-	-	3,680,974	225,000	3,905,974
Transfers In	225,802	450,000	39,953,021	17,186,778	57,815,601
Transfers Out	(68,837,479)	(802)	-	-	(68,838,281)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(68,611,677)</u>	<u>449,198</u>	<u>68,733,995</u>	<u>17,411,778</u>	<u>17,983,294</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	20,773,578	(2,735,166)	49,636,262	1,978,982	69,653,656
Fund Balances - Beginning	<u>287,906,613</u>	<u>16,452,586</u>	<u>130,604,261</u>	<u>16,126,392</u>	<u>451,089,852</u>
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 308,680,191</u>	<u>\$ 13,717,420</u>	<u>\$ 180,240,523</u>	<u>\$ 18,105,374</u>	<u>\$ 520,743,508</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 5

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:

Net change in fund balances -- total governmental funds (Exhibit 4) \$ 69,653,656

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 and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capitalized expenditures exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capitalized Expenditures	42,664,864	
Depreciation Expense	<u>(49,437,896)</u>	
Net adjustment		(6,773,032)

The net effect of various transactions involving capital assets is to increase Net Assets on the Statement of Activities.

Loss on Disposal	(1,674,635)	
Donations	<u>138,530</u>	
Net adjustment		(1,536,105)

Tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This is the amount by which the unavailable revenue changed from last fiscal year. (2,062,635)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

General Obligation Debt incurred	(29,005,974)	
Repayments of Principal	<u>13,244,694</u>	
Net adjustment		(15,761,280)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This amount is the net other post employment liability, pension liability, compensated absences and other expenses. (12,829,139)

Accrued interest expense reported in the Statement of Activities does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The amount is the impact of the net change in the liabilities from the prior year. 602,012

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of capital equipment financings, employee benefits, risk management and Executive Office Building costs, to individual funds. The change in net position of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.

Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)	<u>5,877,185</u>	
	<u>\$ 37,170,662</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 6

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 457,308,023	\$ 457,308,023	\$ 459,614,580	\$ 2,306,557
Intergovernmental	5,786,014	5,786,014	5,695,257	(90,757)
Charges for Services	10,828,533	10,828,533	8,569,192	(2,259,341)
Rentals and Concessions	5,406,383	5,406,383	4,746,713	(659,670)
Investment Income/(Loss)	4,210,000	4,210,000	(2,911,720)	(7,121,720)
Miscellaneous	766,820	766,820	826,886	60,066
Total Revenues	484,305,773	484,305,773	476,540,908	(7,764,865)
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Current -				
General Government	23,929,967	24,206,249	23,482,209	724,040
County Planning and Zoning	69,004,656	68,728,374	59,783,908	8,944,466
Park Operation and Maintenance	243,780,441	244,073,040	242,667,963	1,405,077
Recreation Programs	77,463,978	77,463,978	67,842,636	9,621,342
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	414,179,042	414,471,641	393,776,716	20,694,925
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	70,126,731	69,834,132	82,764,192	12,930,060
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	1,250,000	1,250,000	225,802	(1,024,198)
Transfers Out	(70,171,015)	(69,878,416)	(68,837,479)	1,040,937
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(68,921,015)	(68,628,416)	(68,611,677)	16,739
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over Expenditures/Encumbrances and Other Financing Uses - Budget Basis	\$ 1,205,716	\$ 1,205,716	14,152,515	\$ 12,946,799
Fund Balances - Budget Basis, Beginning			217,437,670	
Fund Balances - Budget Basis, Ending			\$ 231,590,185	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 7

**Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2022**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental
	Recreational and Cultural Activities				Activities-
	Wheaton Headquarters	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Totals	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 558,894	\$ 11,798,404	\$ 3,730,756	\$ 16,088,054	\$ 116,437,767
Accounts Receivable	-	800	328,790	329,590	1,217,758
Due from County Government	-	-	-	-	500,000
Due from Other Government	3,762	16,215	-	19,977	-
Deposits and Other	-	-	-	-	472,360
Inventories	-	126,386	513,219	639,605	-
Total Current Assets	<u>562,656</u>	<u>11,941,805</u>	<u>4,572,765</u>	<u>17,077,226</u>	<u>118,627,885</u>
Noncurrent Assets:					
Capital Assets:					
Land	-	11,584,468	7,779,131	19,363,599	13,635,783
Buildings and Improvements	133,627,454	27,285,274	69,767,777	230,680,505	3,315,090
Infrastructure	-	33,685	146,461	180,146	15,657
Machinery, Equipment and Intangibles	-	3,014,774	5,422,117	8,436,891	49,329,873
Construction in Progress	-	9,777,940	-	9,777,940	2,657,193
	<u>133,627,454</u>	<u>51,696,141</u>	<u>83,115,486</u>	<u>268,439,081</u>	<u>68,953,596</u>
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	(6,681,373)	(28,036,922)	(50,826,046)	(85,544,341)	(43,076,406)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	<u>126,946,081</u>	<u>23,659,219</u>	<u>32,289,440</u>	<u>182,894,740</u>	<u>25,877,190</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>126,946,081</u>	<u>23,659,219</u>	<u>32,289,440</u>	<u>182,894,740</u>	<u>25,877,190</u>
Total Assets	<u>127,508,737</u>	<u>35,601,024</u>	<u>36,862,205</u>	<u>199,971,966</u>	<u>144,505,075</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension Deferrals	-	842,907	1,487,554	2,330,461	705,365
OPEB Deferrals	-	1,540,475	2,846,672	4,387,147	908,416
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>2,383,382</u>	<u>4,334,226</u>	<u>6,717,608</u>	<u>1,613,781</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	120,749	311,518	674,248	1,106,515	2,609,070
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	5,872,709
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	-	345,730	572,734	918,464	140,694
Compensated Absences	-	70,172	211,839	282,011	50,222
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	10,000
Revenue Collected in Advance	-	725,523	86,278	811,801	7,500
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	-	-	-	-	600,000
Due to Other Government	273,481	-	-	273,481	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>394,230</u>	<u>1,452,943</u>	<u>1,545,099</u>	<u>3,392,272</u>	<u>9,290,195</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	10,206,266
Bonds Payable	-	-	-	-	664,400
Compensated Absences	-	320,693	708,414	1,029,107	424,069
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	-	5,702,970	10,580,097	16,283,067	3,343,001
Net Pension Liability	-	1,628,335	2,834,329	4,462,664	1,300,541
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>7,651,998</u>	<u>14,122,840</u>	<u>21,774,838</u>	<u>15,938,277</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>394,230</u>	<u>9,104,941</u>	<u>15,667,939</u>	<u>25,167,110</u>	<u>25,228,472</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension Deferrals	-	167,977	307,864	475,841	158,589
OPEB Deferrals	-	196,118	365,842	561,960	113,999
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>364,095</u>	<u>673,706</u>	<u>1,037,801</u>	<u>272,588</u>
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	126,946,081	23,659,219	32,289,440	182,894,740	24,612,790
Unrestricted	168,426	4,856,151	(7,434,654)	(2,410,077)	96,005,006
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 127,114,507</u>	<u>\$ 28,515,370</u>	<u>\$ 24,854,786</u>	<u>\$ 180,484,663</u>	<u>\$ 120,617,796</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 8

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
	Wheaton Headquarters	Recreational and Cultural Activities		Totals	
		Montgomery County	Prince George's County		
Operating Revenues:					
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 842	\$ -	\$ 842	\$ -
Sales	-	589,719	1,252,010	1,841,729	-
Charges for Services	-	7,999,591	3,568,435	11,568,026	58,940,962
Claim Recoveries	-	-	-	-	764,171
Rentals and Concessions	2,402,532	4,069,040	2,349,187	8,820,759	-
Total Operating Revenues	<u>2,402,532</u>	<u>12,659,192</u>	<u>7,169,632</u>	<u>22,231,356</u>	<u>59,705,133</u>
Operating Expenses:					
Cost of Goods Sold	-	288,220	694,598	982,818	-
Personal Services	211,453	5,627,781	11,370,851	17,210,085	2,922,183
Supplies and Materials	111,502	291,286	1,240,630	1,643,418	65,662
Claims Incurred	-	-	-	-	29,948,060
Insurance	-	-	-	-	8,406,587
Communications	6,687	41,010	164,468	212,165	-
Utilities	1,026,498	855,130	1,682,523	3,564,151	-
Maintenance	836,770	230,784	1,627,785	2,695,339	-
Contractual Services	123,763	607,719	699,553	1,431,035	1,303,628
Other Services and Charges	-	797,279	440,701	1,237,980	6,695,952
Administrative Services	-	-	281,563	281,563	-
Depreciation	4,454,249	446,841	1,731,264	6,632,354	3,687,811
Total Operating Expenses	<u>6,770,922</u>	<u>9,186,050</u>	<u>19,933,936</u>	<u>35,890,908</u>	<u>53,029,883</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(4,368,390)</u>	<u>3,473,142</u>	<u>(12,764,304)</u>	<u>(13,659,552)</u>	<u>6,675,250</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):					
Investment Earnings/(Loss)	(4,433)	(173,851)	(136,389)	(314,673)	(959,608)
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	(21,700)
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Asset	-	(42,220)	(1,052,094)	(1,094,314)	183,243
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	<u>(4,433)</u>	<u>(216,071)</u>	<u>(1,188,483)</u>	<u>(1,408,987)</u>	<u>(798,065)</u>
Income Gain/(Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(4,372,823)	3,257,071	(13,952,787)	(15,068,539)	5,877,185
Capital Contributions	-	-	1,320,000	1,320,000	-
Transfers In	-	-	11,022,680	11,022,680	-
Change in Net Position	(4,372,823)	3,257,071	(1,610,107)	(2,725,859)	5,877,185
Total Net Position - Beginning	<u>131,487,330</u>	<u>25,258,299</u>	<u>26,464,893</u>	<u>183,210,522</u>	<u>114,740,611</u>
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ <u><u>127,114,507</u></u>	\$ <u><u>28,515,370</u></u>	\$ <u><u>24,854,786</u></u>	\$ <u><u>180,484,663</u></u>	\$ <u><u>120,617,796</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 9

**Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>				Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
	Wheaton Headquarters	<u>Recreational and Cultural Activities</u>		Totals	
		Montgomery County	Prince George's County		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 2,398,770	\$ 12,632,548	\$ 7,023,036	\$ 22,054,354	\$ 59,765,475
Payments to Suppliers	(2,002,359)	(2,486,297)	(6,278,349)	(10,767,005)	(47,762,738)
Payments to Employees	(212,922)	(5,385,294)	(10,764,106)	(16,362,322)	(2,731,643)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(192,000)	(458,563)	(281,563)	(932,126)	(1,293,151)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(8,511)</u>	<u>4,302,394</u>	<u>(10,300,982)</u>	<u>(6,007,099)</u>	<u>7,977,943</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers In from Other Funds	-	-	11,022,680	11,022,680	-
Net Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,022,680</u>	<u>11,022,680</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	-	(252,879)	(418,847)	(671,726)	(3,186,544)
Proceeds from Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	174,321
Interest Paid on Bonds Payable	-	-	-	-	(75,000)
Principal Paid on Bonds Payable	-	-	-	-	(600,000)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(252,879)</u>	<u>(418,847)</u>	<u>(671,726)</u>	<u>(3,687,223)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Interest on Investments	<u>(4,433)</u>	<u>(173,851)</u>	<u>(136,389)</u>	<u>(314,673)</u>	<u>(959,608)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(12,944)</u>	<u>3,875,664</u>	<u>166,462</u>	<u>4,029,182</u>	<u>3,331,112</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, July 1	<u>571,838</u>	<u>7,922,740</u>	<u>3,564,294</u>	<u>12,058,872</u>	<u>113,106,655</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30	<u>\$ 558,894</u>	<u>\$ 11,798,404</u>	<u>\$ 3,730,756</u>	<u>\$ 16,088,054</u>	<u>\$ 116,437,767</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (4,368,390)	\$ 3,473,142	\$ (12,764,304)	\$ (13,659,552)	\$ 6,675,250
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	4,454,249	446,841	1,731,264	6,632,354	3,687,811
Effect of Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities in:					
Accounts Receivable	(3,762)	-	(160,869)	(164,631)	52,187
Due from Other Government	-	(16,215)	-	(16,215)	-
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	655
Inventories, at Cost	-	26,080	(139,900)	(113,820)	-
Accounts Payable	(35,566)	140,488	411,809	516,731	(710,452)
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	(1,925,548)
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	(1,469)	55,436	69,892	123,859	6,097
Compensated Absences	-	(69,699)	123,214	53,515	123,805
Due to Other Government	(53,573)	-	-	(53,573)	-
Net Pension Liability	-	(33,727)	(114,420)	(148,147)	(114,865)
Net Other Post Employment Liability	-	290,477	528,059	818,536	175,503
Revenue Collected in Advance	-	(10,429)	14,273	3,844	7,500
Total Adjustments	<u>4,359,879</u>	<u>829,252</u>	<u>2,463,322</u>	<u>7,652,453</u>	<u>1,302,693</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (8,511)</u>	<u>\$ 4,302,394</u>	<u>\$ (10,300,982)</u>	<u>\$ (6,007,099)</u>	<u>\$ 7,977,943</u>
Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:					
Contributions of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,320,000	\$ -
Purchase of machinery, equipment, and vehicles on account	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,907

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

**Statement of Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2022**

	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ASSETS		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 1,457,476	\$ 2,004,088
Cash	129,337	-
Fixed Income Securities	282,166,300	-
International Fixed Income Securities	8,826,161	-
Venture Capital/Alternative Investments	303,379,447	-
Corporate Stock	343,961,776	-
International Corporate Stock	46,998,050	-
Real Estate Investments	103,399,095	-
Short Term Investments	18,408,941	-
Mutual Funds	74,578,464	-
Collateral for Securities Lending Transactions	32,217,495	-
Accounts Receivable	40,543	-
Accrued Income on Investments	1,162,248	-
Land Held for Other Governments	-	94,259,356
Other	1,241,455	-
Total Assets	<u>1,217,966,788</u>	<u>96,263,444</u>
LIABILITIES		
Investment Payable	425,246	-
Accounts Payable	2,543,117	-
Claims Payable	1,305,001	-
Obligation for Collateral Received under Securities Lending Transactions	33,041,917	-
Total Liabilities	<u>37,315,281</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Land Held for Other Governments	-	94,259,356
Pension Benefits	1,056,153,292	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	124,498,215	-
Other Purposes	-	2,004,088
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,180,651,507</u>	<u>\$ 96,263,444</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Exhibit 11

**Statement of Changes in Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 49,639,050	\$ -
Plan Members	7,728,640	-
Plan Members for Current Benefits	3,544,517	-
Private Donations	<u>-</u>	<u>2,497</u>
Total Contributions	<u>60,912,207</u>	<u>2,497</u>
Receipts from Commission Debt Service Funds	-	1,978,360
Federal Grants - Medicare	3,054,903	-
Investment Earnings:		
Interest	16,945,106	(2,929)
Dividends	5,301,309	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	<u>(50,772,818)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Investment Earnings	<u>(28,526,403)</u>	<u>(2,929)</u>
Less Investment Advisory and Management Fees	<u>(3,487,389)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Income from Investing Activities	<u>(32,013,792)</u>	<u>(2,929)</u>
Securities Lending Activity		
Securities Lending Income	166,344	-
Securities Lending Fees	<u>(81,165)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Income from Securities Lending Activity	<u>85,179</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Net Investment Income	<u>(31,928,613)</u>	<u>(2,929)</u>
Total Additions and Investment Income	<u>32,038,497</u>	<u>1,977,928</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits	83,921,142	-
Refunds of Contributions	823,092	-
Administrative Expenses	3,129,166	-
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>11,808</u>
Total Deductions	<u>87,873,400</u>	<u>11,808</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(55,834,903)</u>	<u>1,966,120</u>
Net Position - Beginning	1,236,486,410	94,297,324
Net Position - Ending	\$ <u>1,180,651,507</u>	\$ <u>96,263,444</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index

	<u>Page</u>
Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	53
A. The Commission and Its Services.....	53
B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements.....	54
C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation.....	55
D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflow/Inflow of Resources and Net Position.....	57
Note 2 - Explanation of Certain Differences between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position	60
Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	61
Note 4 - Detailed Notes on All Funds	62
A. Cash and Investments.....	62
B. Capital Assets.....	73
C. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers.....	75
D. Leases.....	76
E. Long-Term Obligations.....	76
Note 5 - Other Information	81
A. Risk Management.....	81
B. Related Party Transactions.....	82
C. Contingencies.....	83
D. Employees' Retirement System and Pension Plans.....	83
E. Other Post-Employment Benefits.....	87
F. Pension and OPEB Trust Funds.....	91
Note 6 - County Financial Data	93

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

(1) – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) The Commission and Its Services

Background

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (the "Commission") is a body corporate of the State of Maryland established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1927. The Commission is a bi-county agency. It is empowered to acquire, develop, maintain and administer a regional system of parks in the defined Metropolitan District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and to prepare and administer a general plan for the physical development of a defined Regional District for the two Counties. The Commission also conducts the recreation program for Prince George's County. The express powers of the Commission are provided in the Land Use Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Sections 15-115 and 15-116. As a body corporate of the State of Maryland, the Commission is not generally subject to local county legislation such as the Tax Reform Initiative by Marylanders ("TRIM"), a Prince George's County Charter Amendment originally enacted in November 1978.

The major source of funding for the Commission's primary services are five property taxes levied on an individual County basis: Montgomery County administration tax – planning and general administration; Montgomery County park tax - park operations and debt service for park acquisition and development bonds; Prince George's County administration tax – planning and general administration; Prince George's County park tax - park operations and debt service for park acquisition and development bonds; and the Prince George's County recreation tax for the recreation program. Five separate accounts are maintained within the General Fund to account for the Commission's primary services. Revenues and expenditures that can be specifically identified with a County are recorded in the appropriate account of that County and those that apply to both Counties are allocated to the appropriate accounts. Other funds and accounts are maintained on a Commission-wide or on a separate County basis as necessary and appropriate.

The provisions of Sections 15-115 and 15-116 of the Land Use Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland require that the Commission publish an annual financial report and that its financial statements be audited by independent certified public accountants. The accompanying financial statements have been presented to meet the financial reporting needs of the Commission and the requirements of Maryland law.

Financial Reporting Entity

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), these financial statements present the Commission and its blended component units, the Employee Retirement System (ERS) and the 115 Trust. A blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the Commission's operations and therefore data from these units are combined with data of the Commission. Accordingly, the financial statements of these component units are included as pension and OPEB trust funds in the accompanying financial statements.

ERS is administered by the 11-member Board of Trustees, in accordance with the Trust Agreement between the Board and the Commission, is a contributory defined benefit pension system qualified under the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a). The administrative operations are the responsibility of the ERS Staff and Board-appointed Administrator, who reports directly to the Board of Trustees. Publicly available Financial Statements for the ERS can be obtained at 6611 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 100, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

The Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust (the Trust), administered by the 5-member Board of Trustees, in accordance with the Trust Agreement between the Board and the Commission, is a trust qualified under the Internal Revenue Code Section 115 to provide health insurance benefits for eligible participants. Only employer funds are held in the trust. The administrative operations are the responsibility of the Administrator who is a Commission employee and reports directly to the Board of Trustees. Separate financial statements are not issued for the Trust.

In accordance with GAAP, the Commission represents a joint venture of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, reportable in the notes to their respective financial statements. The financial data of the Commission pertinent to Montgomery County and Prince George's County for governmental funds are set forth on a County basis in Note 6.

(B) Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Commission follows accounting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Government-wide Financial Statements – The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Commission'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, and general obligation debt). Full accrual accounting also recognizes all revenues and the full cost to provide services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. Neither fiduciary funds nor component units that are fiduciary in nature are included in Government-wide financial statements.

The basic financial statements include both Government-wide (based on the Commission as a whole) and fund financial statements. The focus is on both the Commission 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 funds (by category). Both the Government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. In the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both the governmental and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column on a full accrual, economic resource basis, as discussed above. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the information.

The Government-wide Financial Statements are made up of the following:

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the Commission (government and business-type activities). The Commission reports all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and reports depreciation expense – the cost of “using up” capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. Net position is the excess of assets and deferred outflows over liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position of the Commission is presented in three categories – 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted. The Commission generally first uses restricted net position for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. The Commission may defer the use of restricted net position based on a review of the specific transaction. The Commission has no restricted net position as of June 30, 2022.

Statement of Activities – The Government-wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the Commission's functions. The expense of each individual function is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants). The Government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (county planning and zoning, park operations and maintenance, recreation, etc.) that is otherwise being supported by general government revenues. The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (county planning and zoning, park operations and maintenance, recreation, etc.) or a business-type activity. Program revenues include 1) charges for county planning and zoning services; 2) charges for park operations and maintenance; 3) rentals and concessions; 4) recreational and cultural facilities and events and; 5) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Property taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. Direct expenses are considered those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Commission does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

Fund Financial Statements – Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the Government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Commission are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The governmental fund financial statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the Government-wide statements' governmental activities column, reconciliations are presented which briefly explain the adjustments necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental activities column of the Government-wide financial statements.

The Commission's fiduciary funds, the Employees' Retirement System and the Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund, which are fiduciary in nature, are presented in the fund financial statements by fund type (pension and private purpose trust). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, pension participants, etc.) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the Commission, these funds are not incorporated into the Government-wide statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of the Commission'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 financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. For this reason, the Commission has chosen to make its General Fund budgetary comparison statement part of the basic financial statements. The Commission and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

Since the Commission adopts its General Fund budget by accounts within each county, each of which has a dedicated tax levy, budgetary comparison summaries are presented for each account in Note 6. These accounts are as follows: Montgomery County Administration, Montgomery County Park, Prince George's County Administration, Prince George's County Park, and Prince George's County Recreation.

(C) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The Government-wide, proprietary, and pension trust and private purpose fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are generally 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 revenue in the year in which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Employee and employer contributions to pension trust funds are recognized as revenues (additions to net position) in the period in which employee services are performed. Both benefits and refunds paid are recognized as expenses (deductions from net position) in the period in which paid.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded 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 Commission considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Amounts not received within 60 days are reported as deferred revenue. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment has matured and is due.

Property taxes, interest and grants associated with the current fiscal period are 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 Commission.

The Commission reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Commission. It is used to account for the tax revenues and other revenues which fund the Commission’s general operations and to account for all other financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Montgomery County and Prince George’s County Capital Projects Funds – These Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition, development or improvement of parkland and the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds and the Advance Land Acquisition Accounts in the Private Purpose Trust Funds. The Commission maintains separate funds for each county.

The Commission reports the following major enterprise funds:

Wheaton Headquarters Enterprise Fund – This Enterprise Fund is used to account for the operation of Wheaton Headquarters building. The building is a shared facility with offices of the Commission and some offices of Montgomery County Government. Due to the building lease to Montgomery County Government, which is over 50% of the anticipated revenue, the Fund is reported as an Enterprise Fund rather than an Internal Service Fund.

Montgomery County and Prince George’s County Enterprise Funds – These Enterprise Funds are used to account for recreational and cultural facilities’ operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. A separate Enterprise Fund is maintained for the enterprise operations of each county, each of which is considered a major fund.

Additionally, the Commission reports the following fund types:

Other Governmental Funds – The other governmental fund types used by the Commission are special revenue and debt service. Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted for particular purposes. Debt service funds account for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

Internal Service Funds – Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of certain goods or services provided by one department to other departments of the Commission on a cost-reimbursement basis. There are nine internal service funds reported by the Commission: Montgomery County Capital Equipment Fund, Montgomery County Risk Management Fund, Largo Headquarters Fund, Prince George’s County Capital Equipment Fund, Prince George’s County Risk Management Fund, Central Administrative Services Capital Equipment Fund, Executive Office Building Fund, Employee Benefits Fund, and Commission Wide IT Initiatives Fund.

The Commission reports the following fiduciary fund types:

Pension and OPEB Trust Funds – The Employees’ Retirement Fund is used to account for all activities of the Employees’ Retirement System including accumulation of resources for, and payment of, retirement annuities and/or other benefits and the administrative costs of operating the system.

The Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Fund is used to account for the accumulation of Commission resources for post-retirement health care benefits provided by the Commission.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds – Private-purpose trust funds are used to account for funds whose principal and interest are legally held in trust and must be expended in accordance with their designated purposes. The most significant amounts included are the Advance Land Acquisition Accounts, which are used to acquire land for specific public uses, such as schools, libraries, parks or roads.

In the process of aggregating data for the Government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as inter-fund activity and balances in the funds should be eliminated or reclassified. As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the Government-wide financial statements. The effect of the inter-fund services provided and used between functions has not been eliminated in the Statement of Activities, since to do so would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge to funds using the service costs of capital equipment financing, risk management,

employee benefits, Commission-wide IT initiatives, Largo Headquarters, and the Executive Office Building. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position. The Commission eliminates internal service fund expenses by allocating the expenses to other functions. Expenses for capital equipment, risk management and Commission wide initiatives are allocated based on revenues, and for employee benefits based on salaries expense. The expenses of the Largo Headquarters Fund are allocated to county planning and zoning. The expenses of the Executive Office Building Fund are allocated to general government. The funds are so unique that a single allocation method was not appropriate.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds and of the internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

(D) Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and mature within three months of the date acquired by the Commission.

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments – The Commission pools the cash and investments of all funds into a common pool to maintain investment flexibility and maximize earnings. The Commission's Finance Department manages the pool. Investment earnings are allocated to participating Funds based upon their average monthly equity in pooled cash balances. Commission investments, including those in the Pension Trust Fund, are stated at fair value.

Property Taxes Receivable – All property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$2,113,774 as of June 30, 2022. The property tax receivable allowance is based on an aging of receivables, with increasing percentages applied to older receivables. Property taxes are levied and collected for the special taxing districts of the Commission by Montgomery and Prince George's County Governments, as appropriate. Semiannual tax payment plans are automatic for homeowners living in their properties unless they request an annual payment plan. Under the semiannual payment plan, one-half of the real property taxes are due by September 30 and the remaining one-half is due by December 31. Real property taxes are levied on July 1 each year and become delinquent on October 1 and January 1, at which time interest and penalties commence. Personal property and real property taxes levied for a fraction of a year are due when billed. Tax liens on real property are sold at public auction on the second Monday in June in Montgomery County and on the second Monday in May in Prince George's County for taxes that are delinquent.

The property tax revenues and rates of the Commission are not subject to any legislative limitations. However, the respective County Council approves such revenues and rates when budgets are adopted.

Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities – Accounts payable includes only short-term liabilities due and payable within the normal course of business.

Inventories – Inventories which are being held for resale are valued at the lower of cost or market for proprietary funds. Inventories of supplies are reported at cost.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, trails, dams and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the Government-wide financial statements. The Commission defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed and actual costs are not known. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. 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. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20 – 40
Infrastructure	15 – 60
Machinery and Equipment	5 – 10

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures) until the future period. The Commission recognizes deferred outflows for the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings related to pensions. The Commission also recognizes deferred outflows for changes in assumption as well as for the difference between expected and actual experience.

A deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until the future period. The Commission recognizes deferred inflows for property taxes collected in advance.

Compensated Absences – Commission employees earn annual leave and sick leave in varying amounts and are granted three days of personal leave annually. Some employees may also earn compensatory leave in lieu of overtime pay. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the Commission does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service.

In the Government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. When annual and sick leave are used or taken by employees, the expense is charged directly to the employees' cost center. Compensated absences for leave liabilities for employees charged to proprietary funds, are charged directly to the proprietary funds' cost center to which the employee is assigned. The year-end liability for annual leave and compensatory leave for all employees is calculated based on hours of leave available, priced at current salary rates plus applicable employer payroll taxes.

Long-term Obligations – In the Government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

Leases – The Commission is a lessee for a noncancellable leases of office space and equipment. The Commission recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the Commission initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs (when applicable). Subsequently the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

The Commission uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Commission generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are sometimes composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Commission is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Commission monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Employee's Retirement System (the System) and additions to /deductions from the System's fiduciary net pension have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in the System's financial statements. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) – For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Commission's Post-Retirement Insurance Benefits Program (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

Fund Balances - The Commission's policy is to maintain an adequate General Fund fund balance to provide liquidity in the event of an economic downturn and this policy is an important part of sound fiscal management. The Commission has adopted Resolution No. 21-23, a financial standard to maintain a minimum unassigned fund balance of the General Fund, so that at each fiscal year end, this balance shall not be less than 3% to 5% of the current year's expenditures.

Fund balances, presented in the governmental fund financial statements, represent the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources reported in a governmental fund. GASB Statement No. 54, "*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*", establishes criteria for classifying fund balances into specifically defined classifications based upon the type of restrictions imposed on the use of funds and has classified fund balances into the following five categories:

- **Nonspendable** – Items that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, such as inventory and prepaid expenses.
- **Restricted** – Items that are restricted by external parties such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Committed** – Items that have been committed for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action (i.e. resolution) by the entity's "highest level decision-making authority", which the Commission considers actions taken by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be the highest level. These committed amounts could be changed by reversing the same type of action the Commission employed to previously commit the funds. The formal action should occur prior to the end of the reporting period.
- **Assigned** – Amounts reflecting a government's intended use of resources for specific purposes require less formal actions. Also, the Commission can delegate assignment authority to the Planning Boards per the Land Use Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
- **Unassigned** – This category is for any balances that have no restrictions placed upon them. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. This classification is only used by other funds to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

The Commission reduces restricted amounts first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available. The Commission reduces committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

The Fund Balance in the General Fund Accounts is broken down as follows:

	Montgomery County		Prince George's County			Total
	Administration	Park	Administration	Park	Recreation	
Committed	\$ 6,099,372	\$ 9,215,913	\$ 20,530,868	\$ 25,359,076	\$ 15,884,777	\$ 77,090,006
Assigned	528,390	629,862	-	63,454,176	61,980,423	126,592,851
Unassigned	1,821,379	5,028,763	34,180,676	55,735,693	8,230,823	104,997,334
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 8,449,141</u>	<u>\$ 14,874,538</u>	<u>\$ 54,711,544</u>	<u>\$ 144,548,945</u>	<u>\$ 86,096,023</u>	<u>\$ 308,680,191</u>

Encumbrances - Encumbrance accounting is employed in the general, capital project and special revenue funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts, memoranda of understanding and other commitments outstanding at year-end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions", provides additional guidance on the classification within the fund balances section of amounts that have been encumbered. Encumbrances of balances within the General, Capital Project and Special Revenue funds are classified as committed. These encumbrances, along with encumbrances of balances in funds that are restricted, committed or assigned, are not separately classified in the financial statements, and are summarized as follows:

General Fund - Montgomery County	\$ 15,315,285
General Fund - Prince George's County	61,774,721
Capital Projects Fund - Montgomery County	25,032,911
Capital Projects Fund - Prince George's County	36,644,535
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,723,772

(2) – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The governmental fund balance sheet (Exhibit 3) includes reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1). Details related to the most significant items on the reconciliation are as follows.

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds. The capital assets related to governmental funds (not including internal service funds) include:

Land	\$ 416,163,352
Buildings and improvements	359,614,265
Infrastructure	271,179,483
Machinery, Equipment and Intangibles	91,593,514
Accumulated Depreciation on Buildings, Improvements and Machinery, Equipment and Intangibles	(436,138,260)
Construction in Progress	371,512,197
Total	<u>\$ 1,073,924,551</u>

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term debt related to governmental funds (not including internal service funds) includes:

Bonds and Notes Payable:	
Due Within One Year	\$ 12,606,364
Due in More than One Year	172,315,664
Leases Payable:	
Due Within One Year	2,108,179
Due in More than One Year	7,215,589
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	369,318,642
Net Pension Liability	117,432,666
Compensated Absences	
Due Within One Year	8,243,597
Due in More than One Year	23,150,024
Accrued Interest Payable	1,484,501
Total	<u>\$ 713,875,226</u>

(3) – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(A) Budgetary Information

The following procedures are used in establishing the annual budget.

On or before January 15, the Commission submits to the County Executive of each County a proposed annual budget for the respective accounts of the General Fund (including park debt service) and the Special Revenue Funds, and a budget plan for the respective Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. The Capital Projects Funds' budgets and six-year expenditure plans are submitted to the County Executive of Prince George's County prior to each November 1 and to the County Executive of Montgomery County prior to November 1 of each odd-numbered year. These budgets and plans include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Each County Executive transmits the budgets and plans with recommendations to the respective County Council. The County Councils conduct public hearings on the budgets and plans, and the budgets and plans are legally adopted prior to July 1.

The legal level of budgetary control is the department or function for the Administration Accounts and the Montgomery County Park Account, and the Account level for Prince George's County Park Account, and Prince George's County Recreation Account. The Commission's expenditures may not exceed the total approved budget for each of the General Fund Accounts without prior approval by the respective County Council, except where grant funds received with the knowledge and approval of Prince George's County constitute an automatic budget amendment, thereby increasing the appropriations. Management is authorized to allow a department or function within a General Fund Account to be overspent by up to 10% of the approved budget without Council approval, provided the account in total is not overspent.

General Fund and Special Revenue Fund unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Capital project appropriations do not lapse until the project is completed. The budget plans for the proprietary funds serve as a guide to the Commission and not as legally binding limitations.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device for the General Fund. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a modified accrual basis consistent with GAAP except that encumbrances are treated as expenditures.

The actual expenditures in the General Fund Statements of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual are presented on a basis consistent with The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Adopted Annual Budget. All expenditures made during fiscal year 2022 were within the legal limitations pertinent to the Commission. Under the budgetary method, current year outstanding encumbrances are charged to the budgetary appropriations and are considered expenditures of the current period. Governmental GAAP considers outstanding encumbrances as reservations of fund balances that are charged to expenditures in the period in which the goods or services are used or received.

Reconciliation from the Budget Basis to the GAAP Basis for the year ended June 30, 2022, as noted in Note 6 is as follows:

	Montgomery County		Prince George's County			Total General Fund
	Administration Account	Park Account	Administration Account	Park Account	Recreation Account	
Adjustment to Expenditures						
To Increase -						
Encumbrances -						
June 30, 2021	\$ 5,577,975	\$ 6,074,884	\$ 21,523,478	\$ 21,951,732	\$ 15,340,874	\$ 70,468,943
To Decrease -						
Encumbrances -						
June 30, 2022	(6,099,372)	(9,215,913)	(20,530,868)	(25,359,076)	(15,884,777)	(77,090,006)
Total Adjustment	(521,397)	(3,141,029)	992,610	(3,407,344)	(543,903)	(6,621,063)
Net Change in Fund Balance:						
GAAP Basis	(680,040)	(3,263,887)	12,530,806	4,957,046	7,229,653	20,773,578
Budget Basis	\$ (1,201,437)	\$ (6,404,916)	\$ 13,523,416	\$ 1,549,702	\$ 6,685,750	\$ 14,152,515

(4) – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

(A) Cash and Investments

The Commission's deposits and investments as of June 30, 2022, totaled \$1,889,419,252. The Commission's unrestricted pool of deposits and investments of \$660,522,599 is available to all funds, except for the Pension Trust Funds.

Commission Cash and Investments:

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - At year-end, the carrying amount of cash deposits is \$721,339, and the bank balance is \$3,704,163. In addition, the Commission held cash at various locations totaling \$225,185. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 is covered by Federal depository insurance, and the remainder is collateralized by \$3,454,163 of securities held by a member of the Federal Reserve banking system in the name of the Commission and the Commission's bank.

The Commission requires collateral for the bank balances of deposits and investments to be held in the Commission's name by the trust department of a bank other than the pledging bank. The Commission's policy was complied with throughout the year ended June 30, 2022. Collateral shall be maintained in excess of FDIC insurance coverage for all Commission bank cash accounts, certificates of deposits and time deposits.

Money Market Deposits - At year-end, the carrying value (fair value) of deposits in investment grade money market accounts is \$79,881,688. Of these deposits, \$5,213,735 relates to cash and investments restricted for construction.

Investments - The Annotated Code of Maryland authorizes the Commission to invest in obligations for which the United States has pledged its full faith and credit for the payment of principal and interest, obligations that are issued by a Federal agency, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, money market mutual funds, the State Treasurer's investment pool, and certificates of deposit. Commission bond proceeds may also be invested in municipal bonds and notes. The investment program also complies with the Commission's internal investment policy.

Statutes do not restrict the investment activity of the pension trust funds.

Cash and Investments Restricted for Unspent Debt Proceeds - At year-end, the Commission had \$14,831,587 of unspent bonds and note proceeds restricted to pay construction costs for various projects.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments - This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Statutes require that securities underlying repurchase agreements have a fair value of at least 102% of the cost of the investment. If during the year, the fair value of securities underlying such investments falls below this required level, additional collateral is pledged or other collateral in the amount of the required level is

substituted. All collateral met statutory requirements and is held in the Commission's name by a third-party custodian.

Fixed Income Investments - Fixed income investments included in the Commission's Pooled Investments at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Days)</u>
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	\$ 112,846,372	387.82
Federal Farm Credit Bank	93,860,447	196.00
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Notes	91,715,102	295.04
U.S. Treasury Notes	74,073,753	237.87
Commercial Paper	71,587,814	21.78
Maryland Local Government Investment Pool (MLGIP)	68,999,237	46.00
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association Notes	48,541,494	400.90
U.S. Treasury Bills	27,486,321	16.85
Municipal Bonds	5,475,017	9.17
Total Fair Value	<u>\$ 594,585,557</u>	
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity		222.40

Pooled Investments - The State Legislature created the Maryland Local Government Investment Pool (MLGIP) with the passage of Article 95 22G, of the Annotated Code of Maryland and more recently defined by Title 17, subtitle 3 of the Local Government Article of the Maryland Annotated Code. The MLGIP, under the administrative control of the State Treasurer, is managed by a single Pittsburgh-based financial institution, PNC Bank. The pool has a AAAM rating from Standard and Poor's and maintains a \$1.00 per share value. A MLGIP Advisory Committee of current participants was formed to review, on a semi-annual basis, the activities of the fund and to provide suggestions to enhance the pool. The fair market value of the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Interest Rate Risk - The Commission manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the maturity of its investment portfolio. The majority of investments shall be for a maximum maturity of one year. A portion of the portfolio may be invested in U.S. Government and U.S. Agency securities with a maturity of up to two years. The Commission has no formal policy relating to interest rate risk.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The Commission's investment policy requires that investments in commercial paper, money market accounts and bankers' acceptances have received ratings of the highest letter and numerical rating by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization as designated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Up to 10% of bond proceeds may be invested in money market mutual funds that have not received the highest rating but are still recognized as investment grade. All related investments have received ratings of the highest letter quality except for \$5,213,735 (36.75%) of bond funds invested in a money market fund that is considered investment grade.

Credit Quality Ratings as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Credit Quality Ratings</u>	<u>% of Total Portfolio</u>	
Commercial Paper	AA	11.74%
MLGIP	AAA	11.32%
Municipal Bonds	AA	0.32%
Municipal Bonds	AA+	0.19%
Municipal Bonds	AAA	0.19%
Municipal Bonds	AA-	0.20%
U.S. Government Agencies	AA+	39.39%
U.S. Government Agencies	NR	17.49%
U.S. Treasury Bills	AAA	4.51%
U.S. Treasury Notes	NR	14.65%

NR=Not Rated

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Commission’s investment in a single issuer. It is the Commission’s policy to diversify by investment type and institution in order to avoid unreasonable risks, with maximum limitation as follows:

<u>Diversification by Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Percent of Portfolio*</u>
U.S. Government Securities	100 %
U.S. Agency Securities	75
Repurchase Agreements	50
Certificates of Deposit (Including Time Deposits) **	50
Bankers' Acceptances	25
Bankers' Acceptances – Non-U.S.	5
Commercial Paper	10
Pooled Investments (MLGIP)	25
Money Market Mutual Funds (25%/fund)	50
Bond Proceeds:	
Municipal Securities	100
Money Market Mutual Funds – Highest Rating	100
Money Market Mutual Funds – Investment Grade	10

<u>Diversification by Institution</u>	<u>Maximum Percent of Portfolio*</u>
Approved Broker/Dealers and Financial Institutions	30 %
Money Market Mutual Funds by Fund	25
U.S. Government Agency by Agency	20
Bankers Acceptances by Institution	15
Commercial Banks for CD's and Time Deposits**	30

* At time of purchase

** Certificates of deposit are classified as deposits for financial reporting purposes.

The Commission is currently in compliance with this policy.

Employees’ Retirement System (ERS) Cash, Investments and Securities Lending:

Cash and Short-Term Investments - The amount of ERS's total cash and short-term investments at June 30, 2022 is \$18,478,695. Cash deposits that were insured and collateralized in the bank account totaled \$69,754 at June 30, 2022. At June 30, 2022, the ERS held \$18,408,941 of short-term investments in its custodial investment accounts.

Investments - The Board of Trustees (the Board) of ERS is authorized by the Trust Agreement to invest and reinvest the Trust Fund, as may be determined by the investment consultant selected by the Commission. The Board is authorized to formulate investment policies, develop investment manager guidelines and objectives, and approve the retention of qualified advisors and investment managers.

Trust Fund assets should be invested to obtain an appropriate long-term total return consistent with prudent risk taking. The Trust Fund shall be diversified across investment classes and among investment managers in order to achieve return as compensation for investment risk. The Board established target allocations for each asset class, as well as ranges of expected exposure as follows:

	Target Exposure	Expected Range
U.S. Equity	15.00%	10%-20%
International Equity	10.00%	5%-15%
Global Low Volatility Equity	8.50%	5%-12%
Private Equity	8.00%	5%-12%
Total Equity	41.50%	35%-48%
U.S. Core Fixed Income	11.50%	8%-15%
High Yield Fixed Income	10.00%	7%-13%
Bank Loans	5.00%	2%-8%
Emerging Market Debt	5.00%	2%-8%
Global Opportunistic Fixed Income	10.00%	5%-15%
Total Fixed Income	41.50%	35%-48%
Public Real Assets	2.00%	0%-5%
Private Real Assets	15.00%	10%-20%
Total Real Assets	17.00%	12%-22%

Each investment manager has a set of guidelines, which contain investment objectives, and risk control provisions, which are appropriate for each manager's mission. Investment managers have discretion within the constraints of these guidelines and are subject to regular review by the Board. Investment manager assignments may be implemented with pooled vehicles. In such circumstances, the ERS may not have control with respect to the investment guidelines and objectives as they are written broadly for multiple investors. The Trust Fund has guidelines, which apply broadly to each asset class as follows:

Public Equity Guidelines (U.S. and International)

- Under normal conditions no more than 5% of the value of the U.S. and International composites should be held in cash equivalents at any time.
- The U.S. and International equity composites are expected to remain broadly diversified by economic sector, industry and individual securities at all times.
- The composites should match the asset class benchmark in terms of capitalization and growth characteristics; and be similar to the asset class benchmark in terms of risk.

Private Equity Guidelines

- The portfolio is expected to be diversified by geographic location with the following weightings: North America (approximately 50%), Europe (approximately 30%), and the Asia-Pacific region and other emerging markets (approximately 20%).
- The composite is expected to be diversified by the following investment types: buyouts, venture capital, growth equity, distressed, and special situations (private equity-like investments, such as mezzanine debt, asset-intensive assets or royalty streams and other opportunistic funds).
- Secondary fund investments and direct co-investments are permitted on an opportunistic basis with a combined maximum limit of 20%.
- Investments should be diversified by vintage year.
- No single partnership investment is expected to be more than 20% of the private equity composite. This guideline shall not apply during initial funding.

Fixed Income Guidelines

- The fixed income portfolio is structured to include exposures to the following sub-classes: core fixed income, high yield fixed income, global opportunistic fixed income, emerging markets, and bank loans.
- The fixed income composite may have up to 20% of its value in cash equivalents at any time.
- Except for securities issued by the US Government and/or its agencies, any single issuer is not expected to exceed 5% of the fair value of the fixed income composite at any time.
- Duration of each fixed income sub-class should typically remain within +/- 1.5 years of the sub-class benchmark.
- Credit quality for each sub-class is expected to be similar to that of the designated sub-class benchmark, as measured by a recognized rating agency (Standard & Poor's or Moody's).

- Build America Bonds issued by Montgomery County and Prince George's County are prohibited.
- Flexible global opportunistic fixed income guidelines allow manager to invest globally, seeking to add value through duration management, yield curve positioning, sector/issue selection, country market selection and currency.

Real Assets Guidelines

- The real assets portfolio includes private real assets and public real assets.
- Any un-invested portion of the private real assets allocation should remain invested in public real assets.

Private Real Assets Guidelines

- Investments will be structured privately in the form of commingled or pooled vehicles such as limited partnerships and diversified among the following investment types: real estate, energy, mining, timber, agriculture, and infrastructure.
- The private real assets portfolio is expected to be diversified by geographic location with a minimum of 50% invested in the United States and no more than 30% invested in emerging markets.
- Investments should also be diversified by vintage year. No single partnership commitment is expected to be more than 20% of the real assets portfolio or more than 20% of the portfolio of a fund-of-funds manager.

Public Real Assets Guidelines

- Investments structured in public real assets include natural resource stocks, real estate securities (including REITs), commodities, inflation indexed bonds, and global infrastructure that are broadly diversified such that each sub-asset class may contribute to the portfolio's real return and risk profile.

Derivatives Policy Statement - A Derivatives Policy Statement identifies and allows common derivative investments and strategies, which are consistent with the Statement of Investment Policy. The guidelines identify transaction-level and portfolio-level risk control procedures and documentation requirements. Managers are required to measure and monitor exposure to counterparty credit risk. All counterparties must have commercial paper credit ratings of at least A1 or equivalent rating. The duration and other risk exposure limits specified in the managers' guidelines are expected to be satisfied on an ongoing basis. Investment managers are permitted to use such derivatives for hedging purposes, including cross-hedging of currency exposures, to replicate the risk/return profile of an asset or asset class, and to tactically change country exposure. Derivative securities such as "plain vanilla" collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and structured notes are allowed. CMOs which are not "plain vanilla" are restricted to 5% of a manager's portfolio. Any use of derivatives not listed above is prohibited without written approval of the Board. At June 30, 2022, the ERS did not hold any derivatives. Gains and losses are determined based on quoted market values and recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The objective of Statement No. 53, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments", is to enhance the usefulness and comparability of derivative instrument information reported by state and local governments.

The following uses of derivatives are prohibited:

- **Leverage.** Derivatives shall not be used to magnify exposure to an asset beyond that which would be allowed by the guidelines.
- **Unrelated Speculation.** Derivatives shall not be used to create exposures to securities, currencies, indices, or any other financial variable unless such exposures would be allowed by the manager's guidelines if created with non-derivative securities.

Typically, investment advisors enter into foreign exchange contracts to make payments for international investments. Foreign exchange contracts are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. The investment advisor uses these contracts primarily for its international investments to settle pending trades. To reduce the risk of counterparty nonperformance, the investment advisors generally enter into these contracts with institutions meeting high standards of credit worthiness. The realized and unrealized gain/loss on contracts is included in the ERS' net position and represents the fair value of the contracts on June 30, 2022. The ERS' contracts to purchase and sell by foreign currencies were as follows:

Foreign Exchange Contracts Settled as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>	<u>Sells</u>	<u>Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>
Brazilian real	\$ 253,433	\$ 773	\$ (486,764)	\$ 876
British pound sterling	757,082	1,596	(2,833,314)	9,734
Canadian dollar	1,029,536	1,120	(390,585)	706
Euro	2,748,651	(3,381)	(8,213,072)	67,650
Hong Kong dollar	965,404	3	(1,273,669)	(48)
Japanese yen	1,860,943	(2,203)	(2,782,884)	(30,978)
Mexican peso	93,981	418	(433,062)	420
New Taiwan dollar	1,246,004	-	(1,147,578)	(63)
Norwegian krone	231,496	(676)	1,217,293	8,377
Singapore dollar	100,241	(106)	(480,788)	1,613
South Korean won	358,363	-	(430,632)	(39)
Swiss franc	105,337	(171)	(498,680)	2,653

There were no foreign exchange contracts pending as of June 30, 2022.

Fair Value Measurements - The fair value of all invested assets, based on the fair value hierarchy, and categorized based upon the lowest level of input that was significant to the fair value measurement which represents the price that would be received if sold on the measurement date, were as follows:

Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Fair Value 6/30/2022</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level				
Cash and invested cash	\$ 173	\$ 173	\$ -	\$ -
Debt securities				
Asset backed securities	4,144	-	4,144	-
Commercial mortgage-backed	5,173	-	5,173	-
Non-government backed c.m.o.s.	262	-	262	-
Corporate bonds	40,585	-	40,585	-
Government agencies	18,602	-	18,602	-
Government bonds	29,968	-	29,968	-
Government mortgage-backed securities	22,203	-	22,203	-
Government-issued commercial mortgage-backed	190	-	190	-
Other fixed income	1,420	-	1,420	-
Total debt securities	<u>122,547</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122,547</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity investments				
Common stock	42,643	42,640	3	-
Total equity investments	<u>42,643</u>	<u>42,640</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Securities lending short-term collateral investment pool	32,217	32,217	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$ 197,580</u>	<u>\$ 75,030</u>	<u>\$ 122,550</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The pricing services used for fixed income securities (level 2) uses the Interactive Data Corporation by Institutional Bid Evaluation daily; international fixed income securities (level 2) use the PC Bond Group or IBOXX by Institutional Mid Evaluation daily; corporate stock (level 1) uses the Interactive Data Corporation as of the official close of NASDAQ daily; international corporate stock (level 1) uses Telekurs by the Last Trade daily; venture capital (level 2) uses the Limited Partnership by the Institutional Bid Evaluation or Valuation as Priced for U.S. and international; and, real estate (level 2) uses the Investment Managers by Evaluation as priced.

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Fair values of stocks are determined by utilizing quoted market prices.

Level 2 - Reflects measurements based on other observable inputs. Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and models in which all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 - Valuations are based on methods in which significant inputs are unobservable. The carrying value of cash equivalents and short-term investments approximates fair value to the short maturities of these investments.

ERS's investments at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
Short-term investment funds	\$ 18,235	None	Monthly	1-6 days
Funds-corporate bonds	47,076	None	Monthly	7-15 days
Funds-other fixed income	89,312	None	Monthly	7-15 days
Funds-common stock	348,317	None	Monthly	7-15 days
Venture capital and partnerships	303,379	145,627	Monthly, Quarterly	Frequent Changes
Real estate	85,745	500	Monthly	1-15 days
Total investments measured at NAV	<u>\$ 892,064</u>			

Money-Weighted Rate of Return - For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was (1.32)%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The ERS has investments that are subject to various risks. Among these risks are custodial credit risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and foreign currency risk. Each one of these risks is discussed in more detail below.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the ERS will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either a) the counterparty, or b) the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name. The ERS requires that all investments be clearly marked as to ownership and to the extent possible, shall be registered in the name of the ERS.

Of the ERS' \$1.09 billion in investments at June 30, 2022, \$32.2 million were cash collateral reinvestment securities acquired by the custodian, who is also the lending agent/counterparty. This is consistent with the ERS' securities lending agreement in place with the custodian.

For short-term investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned.

As of June 30, 2022, the ERS did not hold any short-term investments that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk – Each investment manager has duration targets and bands that control interest rate risk; however, the ERS does not have a policy relating to interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2022, the ERS had the following fixed income investments and short-term investments with the following maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity-Years
Asset backed securities	\$ 4,144,362	14.111083
Commercial mortgage-backed	5,173,272	16.124370
Corporate bonds	87,661,340	9.636653
Government agencies	18,601,512	10.276536
Government bonds	29,967,882	9.014343
Government mortgage-backed securities	22,202,720	24.409098
Government-issued commercial mortgage-backed	190,146	7.328000
Non-government backed collateralized morgaged obligations	261,987	20.152484
Fixed income mutual funds	90,731,382	N/A
Short-term investment funds	18,235,449	N/A
TOTAL	\$ 277,170,052	12.632269

Asset-backed Securities – Asset-backed securities (ABS) are bonds or notes backed by loan paper or accounts receivable originated by banks, credit card companies, or other providers of credit. The originator of the loan or accounts receivable paper sells it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as securities. Brokerage firms underwrite the securities and reoffer them to the public. ERS held \$4,144,362 in ABS at June 30, 2022.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The credit risk of a debt instrument is measured by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency such as Standard & Poor’s Services. Individual manager guidelines require investment managers to follow certain controls, documentation and risk management procedures. Managers are required to measure and monitor exposure to counterparty credit risk; however, there is no formal policy relating to specific investment-related risk. All counterparties must have commercial paper credit ratings of at least A1 or the equivalent rating.

Individual investment manager guidelines include limitations on the percentage of securities below investment grade and various types of securities including derivatives. A Derivatives Policy Statement identifies and allows common derivative investments and strategies which are consistent with the Statement of Investment Policy.

Credit Quality Ratings as of June 30, 2022:

Credit Quality Distribution for Services		% of Total Portfolio
Agency	AGY	4.89%
Government Agencies	AA	1.18%
Government Agencies	NR	0.09%
Government Bonds	NR	0.28%
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	A	0.03%
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	AA	0.00%
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	BBB	0.03%
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	NR	0.01%
Asset Backed Securities	A	0.10%
Asset Backed Securities	AAA	0.10%
Asset Backed Securities	BBB	0.06%
Asset Backed Securities	NR	0.12%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	A	0.01%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	AA	0.10%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	AAA	0.10%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	BB	0.02%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	BBB	0.01%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	NR	0.23%
Corporate Bonds	A	1.37%
Corporate Bonds	AA	0.33%
Corporate Bonds	BB	0.23%
Corporate Bonds	BBB	1.66%
Corporate Bonds	NR	0.12%
Funds - Corporate Bond	NR	4.65%
Funds - Other Fixed Income	NR	8.60%
Funds - Short Term Investment	NR	1.72%
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	NR	0.02%
Other Fixed Income	NR	0.13%

NR = Not rated

Foreign Currency Risk – The ERS does not have a policy for foreign currency risk. Foreign currency is intentionally unhedged.

The ERS' exposure to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2022, was as follows:

Investment Type	Currency	Fair Value
Common stock	Brazilian real	\$ 822,790
Common stock	British pound sterling	4,024,290
Cash	Canadian dollar	173,493
Common stock	Canadian dollar	1,458,500
Common stock	Euro	12,008,051
Common stock	Hong Kong dollar	1,620,765
Common stock	Japanese yen	4,161,211
Common stock	Mexican peso	638,247
Common stock	New Taiwan dollar	2,003,976
Common stock	Norwegian krone	1,749,985
Common stock	Singapore dollar	759,221
Common stock	South Korean won	680,233
Common stock	Swiss franc	828,859
Total		\$ 30,929,621

Note: This schedule does not agree with the total international obligations and international equities as listed on the Statements of Net Position due to international obligations valued in U.S. dollars but classified as international.

Cash Received as Securities Lending Collateral

The ERS accounts for securities lending transactions in accordance with GASB No. 28 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions*, which established standards of accounting and financial reporting for securities lending transactions.

The Board authorized the lending of fixed income securities, which is managed by the custodian bank. The Board authorized a securities lending loan cap of 50% effective February 1, 2011. There were no violations of legal or contractual provisions, and no borrower or lending agent default losses known to the securities lending agent as of June 30, 2022.

Securities are loaned against collateral that may include cash, U.S. government securities, and irrevocable letters of credit. U.S. government securities are loaned against collateral valued at 102% of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. Non-U.S. government securities are loaned against collateral valued at 105% of the fair value of the securities plus any accrued interest. Non-cash collateral cannot be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults. Consequently, the non-cash collateral has not been reported as an asset or liability on the Statement of Net Position. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the lender or the borrower, although the average term of overall loans was approximately 126 days in 2022.

Cash open collateral is invested in a short-term investment pool, the Northern Trust Collective Securities Lending Core Short-Term Investment Fund, which had an interest sensitivity of 24 days as of June 30, 2022. Cash collateral may also be invested separately in "term loans", in which case there are no dividends or coupon payments owing on the securities lent. Securities lending earnings are credited to the ERS' accounts on approximately the fifteenth day of the following month.

The custodial bank's responsibilities include performing appropriate borrower and collateral investment credit analyses; demanding adequate types and levels of collateral; and complying with applicable Department of Labor and Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council regulations concerning securities lending. Loss indemnification is provided when securities are not returned due to the insolvency of a borrower and the trustee bank fails to fulfill its contractual responsibilities relating to the lending of those securities to that borrower.

The following table presents the fair values of the underlying securities, and the value of the collateral pledged at June 30, 2022:

<u>Securities Lent</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Cash Collateral Received*</u>
Fixed income securities	\$ 26,784,164	\$ 27,436,207
Domestic equities	5,433,331	5,605,710
Total	\$ 32,217,495	\$ 33,041,917

*The securities collateral value is based on the ERS' pro rata share of the value of the securities collateral maintained at The Northern Trust Company on the program-wide collateralization levels.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (the Trust) Cash and Investments

The Trust participates in the Commission's pooled cash for payment of benefits, and had an equity in pooled cash balance of \$1,457,476. Investments in mutual funds, fixed income and real estate totaled \$124,291,359.

Investments - The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the Board) is authorized by the Trust Agreement dated July 1, 1999, the terms of which were amended and restated July 1, 2007, to invest and reinvest the Trust Fund. The Board is authorized to formulate investment policies, develop investment manager guidelines and objectives, and approve the retention of qualified advisors and investment managers. The target allocations as established by the Board for the authorized investment classes during fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Equity Index Funds	65%
Fixed Income	25%
Real Estate	10%

The Trust's investments at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Equity Index Fund	\$ 74,578,464
Fixed Income	32,057,859
Real Estate	17,655,036
Total Investments	<u>\$ 124,291,359</u>

Cash and investment balances are shown in the financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 657,061,035
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments - Unspent Bonds Proceeds	14,831,587

Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary Funds

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments - Pension Trust Funds	1,457,476
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments - Private Purpose Trust Funds	2,004,088
Cash and Marketable Securities - Pension Trust Funds	1,181,847,571
Collateral for Securities Lending Transactions - Pension Trust Funds	32,217,495
Total	<u>\$ 1,889,419,252</u>

They are composed of:

Cash in Banks of Commission	\$ 721,339
Cash of Employees' Retirement System Pension Trust Fund	69,754
Cash in Other Locations - Commission	225,185
Money Market Deposits of Commission	79,822,105
Money Market Deposits in Other Post Employment Benefits Fund	59,583
Fixed Income Securities In Commission's Investment Pool *	594,585,557
Mutual funds in Other Post Employment Benefits Fund *	124,291,359
Investments of Employees' Retirement System Pension Trust Fund	
Equity Investments	390,959,826
Fixed Income Securities	258,934,602
Real Estate	85,744,059
Venture Capital and Partnerships	303,379,447
Cash & Cash Equivalents	18,408,941
Collateral for Securities Lending Transactions	32,217,495
Total	<u>\$ 1,889,419,252</u>

* The fair value measurement of the fixed income securities of the Commission, and the mutual funds in the Trust, are at Level 1 categories.

(B) Capital Assets

A summary of governmental activities capital assets at June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	<u>July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 417,903,211	\$ 13,268,062	\$ (1,372,138)	\$ 429,799,135
Construction in progress	452,087,824	29,519,084	(107,437,518)	374,169,390
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>869,991,035</u>	<u>42,787,146</u>	<u>(108,809,656)</u>	<u>803,968,525</u>
Other capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	265,971,878	98,347,916	(1,390,439)	362,929,355
Infrastructure	271,160,603	151,173	(116,636)	271,195,140
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	131,162,688	12,946,427	(3,185,728)	140,923,387
Total other capital assets	<u>668,295,169</u>	<u>111,445,516</u>	<u>(4,692,803)</u>	<u>775,047,882</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(170,309,263)	(27,257,624)	1,292,068	(196,274,819)
Infrastructure	(171,118,952)	(13,715,086)	116,636	(184,717,402)
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	(89,030,671)	(12,152,998)	2,961,224	(98,222,445)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(430,458,886)</u>	<u>(53,125,708)</u>	<u>4,369,928</u>	<u>(479,214,666)</u>
Total other capital assets, net	<u>237,836,283</u>	<u>58,319,808</u>	<u>(322,875)</u>	<u>295,833,216</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,107,827,318</u>	<u>\$ 101,106,954</u>	<u>\$ (109,132,531)</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,801,741</u>

Summaries of business-type activities capital assets at June 30, 2022, made up of three major enterprise funds, are as follows:

	July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2022
Wheaton Headquarters Fund				
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 133,627,454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,627,454
Total capital assets not being depreciated	133,627,454	-	-	133,627,454
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,227,124)	(4,454,249)	-	(6,681,373)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,227,124)	(4,454,249)	-	(6,681,373)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	131,400,330	(4,454,249)	-	126,946,081
Capital assets, net	\$ 131,400,330	\$ (4,454,249)	\$ -	\$ 126,946,081
Montgomery County Enterprise Fund				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,584,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,584,468
Construction in progress	9,525,061	252,879	-	9,777,940
Total capital assets not being depreciated	21,109,529	252,879	-	21,362,408
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	27,285,274	-	-	27,285,274
Infrastructure	33,685	-	-	33,685
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	3,222,663	-	(207,889)	3,014,774
Total capital assets being depreciated	30,541,622	-	(207,889)	30,333,733
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(25,697,361)	(224,638)	-	(25,921,999)
Infrastructure	(7,233)	(1,685)	-	(8,918)
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	(2,051,156)	(220,518)	165,669	(2,106,005)
Total accumulated depreciation	(27,755,750)	(446,841)	165,669	(28,036,922)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,785,872	(446,841)	(42,220)	2,296,811
Capital assets, net	\$ 23,895,401	\$ (193,962)	\$ (42,220)	\$ 23,659,219
Prince George's County Enterprise Fund				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,459,131	\$ 1,320,000	\$ -	\$ 7,779,131
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	72,358,592	1,278,583	(3,869,398)	69,767,777
Infrastructure	146,461	-	-	146,461
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	5,104,524	455,703	(138,110)	5,422,117
Total capital assets being depreciated	77,609,577	1,734,286	(4,007,508)	75,336,355
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(46,844,177)	(1,415,737)	1,501,861	(46,758,053)
Infrastructure	(35,732)	(7,323)	-	(43,055)
Machinery, equipment and intangibles	(3,854,845)	(308,204)	138,111	(4,024,938)
Total accumulated depreciation	(50,734,754)	(1,731,264)	1,639,972	(50,826,046)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	26,874,823	3,022	(2,367,536)	24,510,309
Capital assets, net	\$ 33,333,954	\$ 1,323,022	\$ (2,367,536)	\$ 32,289,440
Total Business-type activities	\$ 188,629,685	\$ (3,325,189)	\$ (2,409,756)	\$ 182,894,740

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of the Commission as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 3,856,882
County Planning and Zoning	458,426
Park Operations and Maintenance	36,722,056
Recreation Programs	12,088,344
Total depreciation/amortization expense governmental activities	<u>\$ 53,125,708</u>
Total depreciation/amortization expense - business-type activities:	
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	<u>\$ 6,632,354</u>

Construction Commitments - The Commission is committed to \$61,677,446 for construction contracts for work to be performed in subsequent years.

(C) Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The Commission had the following interfund transfers during fiscal year 2022:

Interfund Transfers:	General	Montgomery County Capital Projects	Prince George's County Capital Projects	Non-major Governmental Funds	Enterprise Funds	Total
Transfers In						
General Fund - Administration Account	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ 530,000
General Fund - Park Account	225,000	450,000	29,923,021	16,686,778	-	47,284,799
General Fund - Recreation Account	-	-	10,000,000	-	11,022,680	21,022,680
Capital Projects	802	-	-	-	-	802
Total Transfers In	<u>\$ 225,802</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>\$ 39,953,021</u>	<u>\$ 17,186,778</u>	<u>\$ 11,022,680</u>	<u>\$ 68,838,281</u>
Transfers Out						
General Fund - Administration Account	\$ 225,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,000
General Fund - Park Account	-	802	-	-	-	802
Debt Service Fund	16,592,778	-	-	-	-	16,592,778
Capital Projects	40,403,021	-	-	-	-	40,403,021
Special Revenue Fund	594,000	-	-	-	-	594,000
Enterprise Fund	11,022,680	-	-	-	-	11,022,680
Total Transfers Out	<u>\$ 68,837,479</u>	<u>\$ 802</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,838,281</u>

The majority of the transfers were used to provide funding for the Debt Service Fund for Park Acquisition and Development Bonds (\$16,592,778) and current funding for Capital Projects (\$40,403,021).

Proprietary fund transfers are made up of the following:

<u>Interfund Transfers:</u>	Prince George's County Enterprise Fund
General Fund – Recreation Account	<u>\$11,022,680</u>
Total Transfers In	<u>\$11,022,680</u>

The Commission's policy is to account for the construction of Prince George's County Enterprise Fund assets in the Capital Projects Fund until completed. Once completed, the assets are transferred from Governmental Activities Capital Assets and capitalized in the Prince George's County Enterprise Fund.

In addition to the above transfers, tax revenues of \$1,978,209 not needed to pay current debt service were contributed by the Montgomery County Advanced Land Acquisition Debt Service Fund to the Montgomery County Advanced Land Acquisition Account in the Private Purpose Trust Funds and \$151 was contributed by the Prince

George's County Advanced Land Acquisition Debt Service Fund to the Prince George's County Advanced Land Acquisition Account in the Private Purpose Trust Funds.

(D) Leases

Commission as Lessee - The Commission has entered into various lease agreements as lessee primarily for office space and office equipment. The leases normally have terms of five years or less and contain renewal options for future periods. The Commission has generally included these renewal periods in the lease term when it is reasonably certain that the renewal options will be exercised. Certain real estate leases require additional payments for common area maintenance, real estate taxes, and insurance, which are expensed as incurred. The Commission's leases do not contain any material residual value guarantees. When the interest rate is not implicit the Commission utilizes its incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments.

As of June 30, 2022, the statement of net position includes the following amounts in governmental activities relating to leases (there are none in business-type activities):

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Total Right-of-use leased assets, net:	
Buildings	\$6,115,674
Equipment	<u>3,081,426</u>
Total Right-of-use leased assets	<u><u>\$9,197,100</u></u>
Lease payable:	
Current	\$2,108,179
Non-current	<u>7,215,589</u>
Total	<u><u>\$9,323,768</u></u>

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$2,108,179	\$235,169	\$2,343,348
2024	2,166,920	176,428	2,343,348
2025	2,227,338	116,010	2,343,348
2026	2,151,097	53,867	2,204,964
2027	<u>670,234</u>	<u>12,518</u>	<u>682,752</u>
Total	<u><u>\$9,323,768</u></u>	<u><u>\$593,992</u></u>	<u><u>\$9,917,760</u></u>

(E) Long-Term Obligations

General Obligation Bonds - The Commission is authorized to issue general obligation bonds for the acquisition of park land and the development of parks and recreational facilities, designated as Park Acquisition and Development Bonds ("Park Bonds"); to provide resources for advance land acquisition for highways, schools and other public purposes, designated as Advance Land Acquisition Bonds ("Advance Land Bonds" or "ALA"); and to refund both Park and Advance Land Bonds. The general obligation bonds are issued on the full faith and credit of the Commission and the County for which the bonds are issued.

Mandatory taxes of 3.6 cents per \$100 of real property assessed valuation (9 cents for personal property) in Montgomery County and at least 4 cents per \$100 of real property assessed valuation (10 cents for personal property) in Prince George's County are required by the Land Use Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Sections 15-115 and 15-116 to be levied in the Metropolitan District in the respective counties for the payment of Park Bond debt service. In 2022, debt service payments approximated 0.33 cents per \$100 of real property and

0.83 cents per \$100 of personal property for Montgomery County and 0.91 cents for real property and 2.28 cents for personal property for Prince George's County. The remainder of the proceeds of the mandatory taxes was used for operating and maintaining the park system of the respective counties.

The Advance Land Bonds are payable from limited annual ad valorem property taxes which are levied by the respective County on all property assessed for the purpose of County taxation.

The debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, for each of the subsequent five years and in five-year increments thereafter is as follows (000's):

Montgomery County General Obligation Bonds

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					
	Total Park	Total Park	Total Park	Total Direct Placement	Total Direct Placement	Total Direct Placement
	Principal	Interest	Payments	Principal	Interest	Payments
2023	\$ 3,920	\$ 1,033	\$ 4,953	\$ 500	\$ 473	\$ 973
2024	2,390	904	3,294	1,825	451	2,276
2025	2,410	804	3,214	1,957	418	2,375
2026	2,225	709	2,934	1,986	384	2,370
2027	2,230	629	2,859	2,023	349	2,372
2028-2032	8,930	2,182	11,112	10,491	1,211	11,702
2033-2037	7,965	801	8,766	5,135	439	5,574
2038-2042	1,200	41	1,241	2,000	100	2,100
Totals	\$ 31,270	\$ 7,103	\$ 38,373	\$ 25,917	\$ 3,825	\$ 29,742

Montgomery County General Obligation Bonds (continued)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					
	Total ALA	Total ALA	Total ALA	Total ISF	Total ISF	Total ISF
	Principal	Interest	Payments	Principal	Interest	Payments
2023	125	\$ 6	\$ 131	\$ 600	\$ 45	\$ 645
2024	120	4	124	600	15	615
2025	120	1	121	-	-	-
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$ 365	\$ 11	\$ 376	\$ 1,200	\$ 60	\$ 1,260

Prince George's County General Obligation Bonds

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities						Total Commission General Obligation Bonds Principal & Interest
	Total Park	Total Park	Total Park	Total Direct Placement	Total Direct Placement	Total Direct Placement	
	Principal	Interest	Payments	Principal	Interest	Payments	
2023	\$ 6,710	\$ 3,733	\$ 10,443	\$ 1,351	\$ 272	\$ 1,623	\$ 18,768
2024	6,756	3,399	10,155	1,386	253	1,639	18,103
2025	5,935	3,061	8,996	1,430	233	1,663	16,369
2026	5,985	2,765	8,750	1,460	212	1,672	15,726
2027	6,010	2,496	8,506	1,498	192	1,690	15,427
2028-2032	27,810	8,910	36,720	8,145	618	8,763	68,297
2033-2037	27,375	3,601	30,976	3,544	77	3,621	48,937
2038-2042	9,374	462	9,836	-	-	-	13,177
Totals	\$ 95,955	\$ 28,427	\$124,382	\$ 18,814	\$ 1,857	\$ 20,671	\$ 214,804

Outstanding General Obligation Bonds - General obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2022, consist of the following individual issues (000's):

Series	Effective Interest Rate at Date of Sale	Dated	Final Maturity Date	FY 2023 Serial Payment	Original Issue	Outstanding as of June 30, 2022
Montgomery County						
Park Acquisition and Development Bonds						
Series MC-2012A (Note 1)	2.8695	04/05/12	12/01/32	\$ 965	\$ 12,505	\$ 965
Series MC-2012B	3.5622	04/05/12	12/01/32	140	3,000	140
Series MC-2014A	2.8633	06/17/14	12/01/33	660	14,000	660
Series MC-2016A	2.3634	04/14/16	11/01/35	540	12,000	9,180
Series MC-2016B Advance Refunding	1.6866	04/14/16	11/01/28	615	6,120	4,125
Series MC-2017A	2.6860	04/20/17	11/20/36	400	8,000	6,000
Series MC-2018A	3.3540	10/04/18	11/01/38	600	12,000	10,200
				<u>3,920</u>	<u>67,625</u>	<u>31,270</u>
Advance Land Acquisition Bonds						
MC 2016C - Advanced Land Acquisition	1.2475	04/14/16	11/01/24	125	1,075	365
				<u>125</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>365</u>
Internal Service Fund-Capital Equipment						
Series MC-2018B	2.5391	10/04/18	11/01/23	600	3,000	1,200
				<u>600</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Direct Placement Bond						
Series MC-2020A	2.4911	06/01/20	11/01/40	500	10,000	9,500
Series MC-2020B	1.4821	09/21/20	12/01/32	-	4,895	4,895
Series MC-2020C	1.4821	09/21/20	12/01/32	-	1,866	1,866
Series MC-2020D	1.4821	09/21/20	12/01/33	-	9,655	9,656
				<u>500</u>	<u>26,416</u>	<u>25,917</u>
Total Montgomery County General Obligation Bonds				<u>\$ 5,145</u>	<u>\$ 98,116</u>	<u>\$ 58,752</u>
Prince George's County						
Park Acquisition and Development Bonds						
Series PGC-2012A Advance and Current Refunding	1.8735	06/21/12	01/15/24	\$ 865	\$ 11,420	\$ 1,735
Series PGC-2015A (Note 1)	2.7254	10/15/15	01/15/36	1,390	24,820	18,020
Series PGC-2017A	2.7053	07/27/17	01/15/37	1,650	33,000	24,750
Series PGC-2018A	3.2675	11/29/18	11/01/38	1,550	31,000	26,350
Series PGC-2021A	1.7815	11/04/21	11/04/41	1,255	25,100	25,100
				<u>6,710</u>	<u>125,340</u>	<u>95,955</u>
Direct Placement Bond						
Series PG-2020A	1.4500	09/21/20	01/15/34	1,351	19,120	18,814
Total Prince George's County General Obligation Bonds				<u>\$ 8,061</u>	<u>\$ 144,460</u>	<u>\$ 114,769</u>

Notes: (1) The MC-2012A and PGC-2015A Bonds include Advance Refunding and Park Acquisition and Development Project Bonds.

New Bond Issues – On November 4, 2021, the Commission issued \$25,100,000 of Prince George's County Park Acquisition and Development General Obligation Project Bonds Series PGC-2021A. The proceeds are to be used to pay the costs for certain capital park and acquisition projects in Prince George's County and to pay, at the discretion of the Secretary- Treasurer, all or a portion of the costs of issuance of the 2021A bond. Semiannual payments of interest and annual principal payments on the PGC-2021A are due through November 1, 2041, at a net interest cost of 1.922837%.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities – Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	in One Year
Montgomery County					
General Obligation Park Bonds Payable	\$ 35,130,000	\$ -	\$ 3,860,000	\$ 31,270,000	\$ 3,920,000
Premiums on Park Bonds Issued	2,504,967	-	227,900	2,277,067	-
Notes for Direct Placement Bond	26,417,170	-	500,000	25,917,170	500,000
General Obligation ALA Bonds Payable	490,000	-	125,000	365,000	125,000
General Obligation ISF Bonds Payable	1,800,000	-	600,000	1,200,000	600,000
Premiums on ISF Bonds Issued	112,700	-	48,300	64,400	-
Leases	973,084	-	154,717	818,367	159,829
Accrued Compensated Absences	12,748,377	4,322,882	4,003,901	13,067,358	4,003,901
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	117,895,695	38,108,270	-	156,003,965	-
Net Pension Liability	7,969,470	43,148,898	-	51,118,368	-
Long-term Liabilities	206,041,463	85,580,050	9,519,818	282,101,695	9,308,730
Prince George's County					
General Obligation Park Bonds Payable	77,375,000	25,100,000	6,520,000	95,955,000	6,710,000
Premiums on Bonds Issued	7,088,848	3,905,974	671,359	10,323,463	-
Notes on Direct Placement Bond	19,002,957	-	188,629	18,814,328	1,351,364
Leases	10,401,749	-	1,896,348	8,505,401	1,948,350
Accrued Compensated Absences	17,870,580	5,219,892	4,289,918	18,800,554	4,289,918
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	160,803,005	53,812,213	-	214,615,218	-
Net Pension Liability	10,788,123	58,869,176	-	69,657,299	-
Long-term Liabilities	303,330,262	146,907,255	13,566,254	436,671,263	14,299,632
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 509,371,725	\$ 232,487,305	\$ 23,086,072	\$ 718,772,958	\$ 23,608,362
Business-type activities:					
	Beginning			Ending	Amount Due
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	in One Year
Montgomery County					
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$ 460,564	\$ 473	\$ 70,172	\$ 390,865	\$ 70,172
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	4,256,713	1,446,257	-	5,702,970	-
Net Pension Liability	241,568	1,386,767	-	1,628,335	-
Long-term Liabilities	4,958,845	2,833,497	70,172	7,722,170	70,172
Prince George's County					
Accrued Compensated Absences	797,039	335,053	211,839	920,253	211,839
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	7,922,169	2,657,928	-	10,580,097	-
Net Pension Liability	432,918	2,401,411	-	2,834,329	-
Long-term Liabilities	9,152,126	5,394,392	211,839	14,334,679	211,839
Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 14,110,971	\$ 8,227,889	\$ 282,011	\$ 22,056,849	\$ 282,011

Long-term obligations are shown in the Statement of Net Position as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
Compensated Absences:			
Due within One Year	\$ 8,293,819	\$ 282,011	\$ 8,575,830
Due in more than One Year	23,574,093	1,029,107	24,603,200
Bonds and Notes Payable:			
Due within One Year	13,206,364	-	13,206,364
Due in more than One Year	172,980,064	-	172,980,064
Leases Payable:			
Due within One Year	2,108,179	-	2,108,179
Due in more than One Year	7,215,589	-	7,215,589
Net Other Post employment Benefit Liability			
Due in more than One Year	370,619,183	16,283,067	386,902,250
Net Pension Liability	120,775,667	4,462,664	125,238,331
Total Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 718,772,958</u>	<u>\$ 22,056,849</u>	<u>\$ 740,829,807</u>

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, internal service fund long-term liabilities are included as part of governmental activities. For the governmental activities, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liabilities and net other post-employment benefit liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

(5) – OTHER INFORMATION

(A) Risk Management

The Commission is subject to various risk exposures related to property damage and destruction of assets; errors and omissions, injuries to employees and tort liability. The Commission protects against unforeseen losses through a combination of self-insurance and commercial insurance products. Self-insurance and some commercial insurance policies are administered through the Montgomery County Self-Insurance Fund (the "Program"), of which the Commission is a participant. The "Program" is beneficial for the purpose of economic pooling of risks and resources, and providing claims administration. Self-insured coverage is available for workers' compensation (Maryland state mandatory limits), comprehensive general liability (Maryland Tort caps apply), professional liability, and property and fire damage (up to \$250,000). Commercial insurance policies are obtained for: property and fire damage above \$250,000, excess liability and commercial crime coverages. The Commission is responsible for reimbursing the Program up to the self-insured amount of \$250,000. Outside the "Program", the Commission also carries Public Official bonds, airport liability and airport museum policies, national flood protection and cyber insurance protections. The Commission did not pay any claim settlements in excess of \$250,000 in fiscal years 2020, 2021 or 2022. No insurance coverages were reduced in fiscal year 2022.

The Commission offers three medical plans and their Medicare components. Two of the medical plans are self-insured through UnitedHealthcare (UHC); the Choice Plus Point-of-Service Plan (POS) and the Select Exclusive Provider Plan (EPO). The third medical plan is a fully insured Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Plan through Kaiser Permanente. The prescription drug plan through Caremark is also self-insured. All other group health insurance plans are fully insured including two dental plans and a vision plan with three coverage levels. The Commission expenses (net of employee, Medicare Part D and retiree contributions) were for all group health benefits in fiscal year 2022. The basis for estimating incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims at year-end is an annual analysis performed by the Commission's benefits consultant Aon Hewitt Consulting.

Premiums are paid into the Risk Management Internal Service Fund by the General Fund and Enterprise Funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves and administrative costs of the Program. Claims paid during fiscal year 2022 totaled \$4,688,079. Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for IBNR claims which is determined annually based on an actuarial valuation. In addition, individual claim liabilities are established for each case based on the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts and other economic and social factors.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

		Medical	Risk Management
Unpaid Claims, June 30, 2020	\$	1,506,477	\$ 17,399,118
Incurred Claims, Fiscal Year 2021		27,431,195	2,015,667
Claims Paid, Fiscal Year 2021		<u>(26,622,197)</u>	<u>(3,725,739)</u>
Unpaid Claims, June 30, 2021		2,315,475	15,689,046
Incurred Claims, Fiscal Year 2022		27,310,528	2,637,532
Claims Paid, Fiscal Year 2022		<u>(27,185,527)</u>	<u>(4,688,079)</u>
Unpaid Claims, June 30, 2022	\$	<u><u>2,440,476</u></u>	\$ <u><u>13,638,499</u></u>

The medical column excludes expenses that are fully insured.

Unpaid claims reconcile to the amounts shown in the Statement of Net Position as follows:

	Medical	Risk Management	Total
Due within One Year	\$ 2,440,476	\$ 3,432,233	\$ 5,872,709
Due in more than One Year	-	10,206,266	10,206,266
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,440,476</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,638,499</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,078,975</u></u>

(B) Related Party Transactions

The Commission was involved in the following related party transactions during fiscal year 2022:

Payments and Obligations to Prince George's County - The Commission paid or is obligated to pay Prince George's County for the following:

Department of Environmental Resources - Water and Sewer Planning	\$	155,300
Dept. of Environ. Resources Zoning Enforcement and Inspection of New Construct.		1,537,099
Economic Development for Enterprise Zone		65,000
EDC - General Plan Goals		250,400
Geographic Information Systems - GIS		340,500
Peoples Zoning Counsel (Stan Derwin Brown)		250,000
Permits & Inspection & Permitting - DPW&T/Office of Engineering		205,600
Permits & Inspection for M-NCPPC-DPIE		376,200
Prince George's Community College -Outreach Facilities		300,000
Prince George's Community College -Park Police Security		300,000
Prince George's Community College -Team Building Program		100,000
Property Tax Collection Fees (Administration)		34,400
Redevelopment Authority		544,000
Reimbursements to County Council for planning, zoning, and audio/visual (Comm. Ofc)		1,287,300
	\$	<u><u>5,745,799</u></u>

(1) Of this amount, \$1,352,300 is in Accounts Payable at June 30, 2022.

(C) Contingencies

Grant Program – The Commission, as grantee or sub-grantee, participates in several Federal and State grant programs, which are subject to financial and compliance audits. The Commission believes it has complied, in all material respects, with applicable grant requirements and the amount of expenditures that may be disallowed by the granting agencies, if any, would be immaterial.

Litigation – The Commission is a defendant in various legal actions that fall into three major categories – those arising from the Commission’s planning and zoning powers, those arising from incidents occurring on the Commission property and those arising from personnel actions. The Commission’s management and its General Counsel estimate that the resolution of claims resulting from all litigation against the Commission not covered by insurance will not materially affect the financial position or operations of the Commission.

(D) Employees’ Retirement System and Pension Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Plan

Plan Description - The Commission sponsors and contributes to The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Employees’ Retirement System (the System), a single employer defined benefit public employee retirement plan. Benefit provisions and obligations to contribute to the plans and all other requirements are established by a Trust Agreement between the Commission and the Board of Trustees of the System which has been periodically amended since the System was established July 1, 1972. Accounting and financial reporting for the system is performed by non-Commission employees who are employed directly by the System. The System’s financial records are not maintained on a separate county basis. The assets of the System are invested with the objective of ensuring sufficient funds will be available for meeting benefit payments. As the System’s investment asset pool provides collectively for benefit payments of all five plans, the System is considered a single “pension plan” for purposes of financial reporting in accordance with GAAP. Publicly available Financial Statements that include management’s discussion and analysis, financial statements and required supplementary information for the System can be obtained at the administrative offices of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Employees’ Retirement System, 6611 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 100, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

Benefits Provided – Benefit payments for Plans A, B, C, and D are determined by the application of a benefit formula considering the average of an employee’s annual base pay during the three consecutive years that produce the highest total earnings prior to retirement, and the number of years of credited service, up to 40 years for members of Plan A, 35 years for members of Plan B, 30 years for members of Plan C and 32 years for members of Plan D. Benefit payments in Plan E are determined by application of a benefit formula considering the average of an employee’s annual base pay during the five consecutive years that produce the highest total earnings prior to retirement and credited service up to 35 years. Under certain conditions, participants may elect to take early retirement at a reduced benefit level. Joint and survivor options are also available under all the plans.

Prior to August 1, 1982, disability benefits were available under the plans. Effective August 1, 1982, applications for disability retirement benefits were discontinued. All members who were receiving disability benefits, or who applied for disability benefits prior to August 1, 1982, continue to be covered under the terms of Plans A, B, and C. All applications for disability benefits subsequent to August 1, 1982, are covered under the Commission’s Long-Term Disability Insurance Plan, which is not part of the System.

On July 1 of each year, retirement income for participants retired at least six months is adjusted for changes in the cost-of-living as determined by the Consumer Price Index-All Items Annual Average, Urban Index for Major U. S. Cities (CPI). Plans A, B, C and D provide COLAS at 100% of the change in the CPI up to 3%, plus half of the change in the CPI in excess of 3%, up to a 5% maximum COLA for the portion of a member’s benefit attributable to credited service earned prior to July 1, 2012, including earned and unused sick leave prior to January 1, 2013. The portion of a member’s benefit attributable to credited service earned after July 1, 2012, including earned and unused sick leave on and after January 1, 2013, will be subject to a maximum COLA of 2.5%. Plan E provides COLAs at 100% of the change in the CPI up to a maximum COLA of 2.5%.

Effective July 9, 1986, the plans were amended to provide a \$10,000 post-retirement death benefit to beneficiaries of current and future retired members.

Effective September 1, 1988, the plans were amended to permit members to use up to a maximum of 301 days of earned and unused sick leave to meet the length of service requirements for retirement qualification.

Although the Commission has not expressed any intent to terminate the Plans, it may do so at any time. In the event that the Plans are terminated, beneficiaries receiving benefits at the date of termination shall be entitled to an allocation of the remaining assets based upon the relationship of each individual's actuarial reserve to total actuarial reserves, the balance to be allocated (pro rata) to the remaining members or beneficiaries.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – As of July 1, 2021, membership in the System was as follows:

Active	2,230
Retired, Beneficiaries, and Disabled	1,741
Terminated Vested	221
Terminated Non-Vested	<u>499</u>
Total Participants	<u>4,691</u>

Contributions – The Commission has agreed to make actuarially determined periodic contributions sufficient to provide the ERS with assets for payment of pension benefits. The rate for the Commission's employee group as a whole is expected to remain level as a percentage of annual covered payroll. The contribution rate is based on current service cost plus amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Employee contributions are established and amended by the Commission and set forth in the ERS's Plan Document. Employees participating in Plan A contribute 7% of their base pay. Park Police participating in Plans C and D contribute 9% and 8%, respectively, of their base pay. Employees participating in Plan B and E contribute 4% of their base pay up to the Social Security covered wage base and 7% and 8%, respectively, thereafter.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability of the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- COLA: 2.25% compounded annually for benefits accrued until July 1, 2012, 1.90% compounded annually thereafter
- Inflation: 2.50%
- Salary Increases: Varies by adjustments service from 2.60% to 6.30% per year
- Investment Return: 6.75%, net of investment expense and including inflation

Mortality rates were based on:

Actives

Non-Police: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table [PubG-2010Employee], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020 33% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Park Police: Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality Table [PubS-2010 Employee], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020 90% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Healthy Retirees

Non-Police: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Table [PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020.

Park Police: Pub-2010 Public Safety Healthy Retiree Mortality Table [PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020.

Disabled Retirees

Non-Police: Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Mortality Table [PubNS –2010 Disabled Retiree], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020.

Park Police: Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Retiree Mortality Table [PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020.

Beneficiaries

All Plans: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Table [PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree], projected with generational mortality improvement from 2010 using Scale MP-2020.

The total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 is equal to the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 using the Entry-Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method. Adjustments were made for the one-year difference, service cost, interest on total pension liability, and expected benefit payments during the year.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made since the prior valuation:

The investment return assumption was changed from 6.80% to 6.75%.

Employer contributions are determined each year, based on an annual valuation of the System. The Entry-Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method is used for this purpose, with a 15-year open amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability, and a five-year smoothing of investment gains and losses.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each asset class, based on inputs from a survey of investment professionals. These allocations are combined to produce a long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. This is then modified through a Monte-Carlo simulation process, by which returns are simulated over a 30-year period, and a risk adjustment is applied to the baseline expected return. This method accounts for only expected returns, and adjusts for volatility of returns by asset class as well as correlations between the different classes.

Best estimates of geometric mean real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation, and the aggregate expected investment return assumption and expected risk, are summarized in the following table.

Asset Class	Target Exposure	Expected Real Return	Expected Risk
U.S Equity	15.00%	3.57%	17.00%
International Equity- (non-U.S.)	10.00%	4.79%	19.10%
Global Low Volatility Equity	8.50%	6.95%	15.10%
Private Equity	8.00%	7.52%	28.00%
U.S. Core Fixed Income	11.50%	1.66%	4.25%
High-Yield Fixed Income	10.00%	3.81%	10.00%
Bank Loans	5.00%	3.57%	6.00%
Emerging Market Debt ("EMD")	5.00%	3.47%	10.00%
Global Opportunistic. Fixed Income	10.00%	4.79%	8.00%
Public Real Assets	2.00%	3.20%	11.45%
Private Real Assets	15.00%	5.28%	11.25%
Total Fund	100.00%	4.90%	9.80%
Inflation Assumption		2.35%	
Total Return without Adjustment		7.25%	
Risk Adjustment		-0.50%	
Total Expected Return		6.75%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that Commission contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate.

Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

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

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 1,127,153,967	\$ 1,107,721,888	\$ 19,432,079
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	20,944,206	-	20,944,206
Interest	75,989,168	-	75,989,168
Differences between expected and actual experience	(4,991,226)	-	(4,991,226)
Changes in assumptions	24,539,974	-	24,539,974
Benefit Payment, including refunds	(62,244,466)	(62,244,466)	-
Contributions - Employer	-	26,174,744	(26,174,744)
Contributions - Member	-	7,728,640	(7,728,640)
Net Investment Income	-	(20,830,306)	20,830,306
Administrative expenses	-	(2,397,208)	2,397,208
Net changes	54,237,656	(51,568,596)	105,806,252
Balances at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 1,181,391,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,056,153,292</u>	<u>\$ 125,238,331</u>

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the net pension liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Current Discount Rate 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 272,205,968	\$ 125,238,331	\$ 2,709,328

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$19,761,562. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 9,845,357	\$ 13,980,396
Changes in assumptions	35,410,115	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	20,970,162	-
	<u>\$ 66,225,634</u>	<u>\$ 13,980,396</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Net Amount of Outflow/(Inflow)</u>
2023	\$ 10,278,352
2024	13,942,509
2025	(111,724)
2026	24,877,978
2027	3,258,123

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Commission offers its employees deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. One plan, available to all career Commission employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary to future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees or beneficiaries until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. The Commission also offers a separate deferred compensation plan to its officers and to the staff of the Employees' Retirement System. These plans are not included in the financial statements.

(E) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

Plan Description - The Commission administers the Post-Retirement Insurance Benefits Program (the Plan), which is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. In accordance with Commission approval, the plan provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to all full-time and part-time career employees, directors appointed by Montgomery County and Prince George's County Planning Boards, Merit System Board Members, Commissioners, appointed officials and Employees' Retirement System employees who retire under a Commission Retirement Plan or the State of Maryland Retirement Plan at the end of their Commission or System service, and who have been insured under any Commission-sponsored group medical plan during the three years immediately preceding the date of retirement or ability to prove similar coverage in another plan immediately prior to retirement. Benefit provisions and obligations to contribute to the Plan and all other requirements have been established by a Trust Agreement (the Trust) between the Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Section 115 Trust Board of Trustees (the Board) which has been periodically amended since the Trust was established July 1, 1999. The Board consists of 5 individual trustees. The Commission appoints one trustee from the Montgomery County Planning Board and one trustee from the Prince George's County Planning Board. The remaining trustees consist of the Commission's Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer and Human Resources Director. Separate financial statements are not issued for the Trust and the Trust's financial records are not maintained on a separate county basis.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – As of July 1, 2021, membership consisted of the following:

Retirees	1,363
Active plan members	<u>1,940</u>
Total	<u>3,303</u>

Benefits Provided – The Plan provides pre- and post-Medicare healthcare, prescription (provided through the EGWP program for post 65 retirees), and dental and vision benefits to retired employees and their dependents.

Contributions - The Commission contributes 80 percent of the amount of medical, prescription drug, and dental insurance rates and 80 percent of the low coverage option for all three coverage options of vision benefit rates. Retirees are responsible for the remaining 20 percent. Retiree benefits levels are established annually by resolution of the Commission.

Investments

Investment Policy – The Board has the responsibility of establishing and maintaining policies governing management of the Trust’s financial assets including: setting of investment policy, choosing an asset allocation to balance risk and return, selecting and evaluating professionals to manage those assets, communicating guidelines to those professionals and monitoring performance of the plan. The following is the Board’s adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Domestic Large Cap Equity	30%
Domestic MID Cap Equity	10%
Domestic SM Cap Equity	5%
Foreign Developed Market Equity	13%
Foreign Emerging Market Equity	7%
Real Estate	10%
Fixed Income and Cash	25%

Rate of Return – For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of investment expense, was -8.5%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Net OPEB Liability -

The components of the net OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Total OPEB Liability	\$ 511,400,465
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>124,498,215</u>
Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 386,902,250</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	24.3%

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Investment Return: 6.75%, net of investment expense and including inflation.

Healthcare Trend: 6.50% initially, grading down to 4.00% ultimate for medical and pharmacy benefits; 4.00% for both dental and vision.

Mortality Rates-

Healthy – Active:

General: Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Police: Pub-2010 Safety Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Healthy - Inactive:

General: Pub-2010 General Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Police: Pub-2010 Safety Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Disabled:

General: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Police: Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP-2020 Mortality Improvement Scale.

The Entry Age Normal method is used for accounting purposes. Actuarial determined contributions are also based on the Entry Age method, with a 30-year level dollar amortization of the unfunded liability.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022, and the final investment return assumption, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	20 Year		Product
		Arithmetic Nominal	Arithmetic Real	
U.S. Equity - Large Cap	30.00%	7.96%	5.59%	1.68%
U.S. Equity – Small/Mid Cap	15.00%	9.01%	6.62%	0.99%
Non-U.S. Equity - Developed	13.00%	8.79%	6.41%	0.83%
Non-U.S. Equity - Emerging	7.00%	10.78%	8.35%	0.58%
Real Estate	10.00%	7.65%	5.29%	0.53%
Fixed Income and Cash	25.00%	1.91%	-0.32%	-0.08%
Total	100.00%			4.53%
Inflation (M-NCPPC's assumption)				2.50%
Portfolio arithmetic return				7.25%
Portfolio variance				1.52%
Portfolio geometric return				6.49%
Difference between CAPM and discount rate				-0.26%
Adjusted geometric return				6.75%

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Commission contributions will be made equal to the actuarially determined contribution each year. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on OPEB trust investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 419,642,104	\$ 128,764,522	\$ 290,877,582
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	9,278,097	-	9,278,097
Interest	27,846,715	-	27,846,715
Experience Losses/(Gains)	48,791,291	-	48,791,291
Changes in assumptions	24,797,509	-	24,797,509
Benefit Payments, net of retiree contributions	(18,955,251)	(18,955,251)	-
Contributions - Employer	-	26,519,209	(26,519,209)
Net Investment Income	-	(11,098,307)	11,098,307
Administrative expenses	-	(731,958)	731,958
Net changes	91,758,361	(4,266,307)	96,024,668
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 511,400,465	\$ 124,498,215	\$ 386,902,250

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Commission’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease 5.75%</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate 6.75%</u>	<u>1% Increase 7.75%</u>
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 455,760,356	\$ 386,902,250	\$ 329,965,522

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease 3.04%</u>	<u>Medical Trend 4.04%</u>	<u>1% Increase 5.04%</u>
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 319,518,790	\$ 386,902,250	\$ 470,750,027

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of \$45,320,156. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 75,582,987	\$ 9,136,267
Changes in assumptions	25,184,590	4,312,058
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,766,869	-
	<u>\$ 103,534,446</u>	<u>\$ 13,448,325</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Net Amount of Outflow/(Inflow)</u>
2023	\$ 16,853,972
2024	16,177,517
2025	13,964,478
2026	18,891,510
2027	14,770,642
After 2027	9,428,002

(F) Pension and OPEB Trust Funds

Combining schedules of the pension and OPEB trust funds follow:

Combining Schedule of Net Position
Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
June 30, 2022

	Employees' Retirement Fund	Other Post Employment Benefits Fund	Total Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 1,457,476	\$ 1,457,476
Cash	69,754	59,583	129,337
Fixed Income Securities	250,108,441	32,057,859	282,166,300
International Fixed Income Securities	8,826,161	-	8,826,161
Venture Capital/Alternative Investments	303,379,447	-	303,379,447
Corporate Stock	343,961,776	-	343,961,776
International Corporate Stock	46,998,050	-	46,998,050
Real Estate Investments	85,744,059	17,655,036	103,399,095
Short Term Investments	18,408,941	-	18,408,941
Mutual Funds	-	74,578,464	74,578,464
Collateral for Securities Lending Transactions	32,217,495	-	32,217,495
Accrued Income on Investments	40,543	147,273	187,816
Accounts Receivable	1,014,975	-	1,014,975
Other	1,241,455	-	1,241,455
Total Assets	<u>1,092,011,097</u>	<u>125,955,691</u>	<u>1,217,966,788</u>
LIABILITIES			
Investments Payable	425,246	-	425,246
Accounts Payable	2,390,642	152,475	2,543,117
Claims Payable	-	1,305,001	1,305,001
Obligation for Collateral Received under Securities Lending Transactions	33,041,917	-	33,041,917
Total Liabilities	<u>35,857,805</u>	<u>1,457,476</u>	<u>37,315,281</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
Pension Benefits	1,056,153,292	-	1,056,153,292
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	124,498,215	124,498,215
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,056,153,292</u>	<u>\$ 124,498,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,651,507</u>

Combining Schedule of Changes in Net Position
Pension and OPEB Trust Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Employees' Retirement Fund	Other Post Employment Benefits Fund	Totals
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 26,174,744	\$ 23,464,306	\$ 49,639,050
Plan Members	7,728,640	-	7,728,640
Plan Members for Current Benefits	-	3,544,517	3,544,517
Total Contributions	<u>33,903,384</u>	<u>27,008,823</u>	<u>60,912,207</u>
Federal Grants - Medicare	-	3,054,903	3,054,903
Investment Earnings:			
Interest	15,455,895	1,489,211	16,945,106
Dividends	3,439,922	1,861,387	5,301,309
Net increase in the Fair Value of Investments	<u>(36,323,913)</u>	<u>(14,448,905)</u>	<u>(50,772,818)</u>
Total Investment Earnings	<u>(17,428,096)</u>	<u>(11,098,307)</u>	<u>(28,526,403)</u>
Less Investment Advisory and Management Fees	<u>(3,487,389)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,487,389)</u>
Net Income from Investing Activities	<u>(20,915,485)</u>	<u>(11,098,307)</u>	<u>(32,013,792)</u>
Securities Lending Activity			
Securities Lending Income	166,344	-	166,344
Securities Lending Fees	<u>(81,165)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(81,165)</u>
Net Income from Securities Lending Activity	<u>85,179</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,179</u>
Total Net Investment Earnings	<u>(20,830,306)</u>	<u>(11,098,307)</u>	<u>(31,928,613)</u>
Total Additions and Investment Earnings	<u>13,073,078</u>	<u>18,965,419</u>	<u>32,038,497</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Benefits	61,421,374	22,499,768	83,921,142
Refunds of Contributions	823,092	-	823,092
Administrative expenses	<u>2,397,208</u>	<u>731,958</u>	<u>3,129,166</u>
Total Deductions	<u>64,641,674</u>	<u>23,231,726</u>	<u>87,873,400</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(51,568,596)</u>	<u>(4,266,307)</u>	<u>(55,834,903)</u>
Net Position - Beginning	<u>1,107,721,888</u>	<u>128,764,522</u>	<u>1,236,486,410</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 1,056,153,292</u>	<u>\$ 124,498,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,651,507</u>

(6) – COUNTY FINANCIAL DATA

The following financial data pertains to both Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

	<u>Page</u>
Note 6A Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances, Governmental Funds and Accounts - Montgomery County.....	94
Note 6B Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds and Accounts – Montgomery County.....	95
Note 6C Administration Account – General Fund Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Montgomery County.....	96
Note 6D Park Account – General Fund Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual Montgomery County	97
Note 6E Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances, Governmental Funds and Accounts - Prince George's County.....	98
Note 6F Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds and Accounts – Prince George's County.....	99
Note 6G Administration Account – General Fund Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Prince George's County.....	100
Note 6H Park Account – General Fund Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Prince George's County.....	101
Note 6I Recreation Account – General Fund Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Prince George's County.....	102

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances
Governmental Funds and Accounts
June 30, 2022

	General Fund Accounts			Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Administration	Park	Total			
ASSETS						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 12,906,696	\$ 15,003,128	\$ 27,909,824	\$ -	\$ 6,988,923	\$ 34,898,747
Receivables - Taxes (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	169,213	630,499	799,712	-	20,460	820,172
Receivables - Other	-	39,152	39,152	-	19,269	58,421
Due from Other Funds	-	5,331,450	5,331,450	-	-	5,331,450
Due from County Government	9,691	13,457	23,148	5,807,844	143,030	5,974,022
Due from Other Governments	961	127,513	128,474	9,321,968	-	9,450,442
Restricted Cash - Unspent Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	8,094,392	-	8,094,392
Other	2,197	-	2,197	-	-	2,197
Total Assets	<u>\$ 13,088,758</u>	<u>\$ 21,145,199</u>	<u>\$ 34,233,957</u>	<u>\$ 23,224,204</u>	<u>\$ 7,171,682</u>	<u>\$ 64,629,843</u>
LIABILITIES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 291,026	\$ 1,928,053	\$ 2,219,079	\$ 3,437,294	\$ 29,007	\$ 5,685,380
Accrued Liabilities	1,454,910	3,680,365	5,135,275	-	18,855	5,154,130
Retainage Payable	-	-	-	738,040	-	738,040
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	5,331,450	-	5,331,450
Deposits and Fees Collected in-Advance	2,867,691	505,767	3,373,458	-	38,471	3,411,929
Total Liabilities	<u>4,613,627</u>	<u>6,114,185</u>	<u>10,727,812</u>	<u>9,506,784</u>	<u>86,333</u>	<u>20,320,929</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	25,990	156,476	182,466	-	-	182,466
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	<u>25,990</u>	<u>156,476</u>	<u>182,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,466</u>
Fund Balance:						
Restricted for:						
Parks	-	-	-	8,094,392	-	8,094,392
Committed to:						
Planning	6,099,372	-	6,099,372	-	120,004	6,219,376
Parks	-	9,215,913	9,215,913	25,032,911	1,225,766	35,474,590
Assigned to:						
Planning	528,390	-	528,390	-	4,243,575	4,771,965
Parks	-	629,862	629,862	-	1,496,004	2,125,866
Unassigned:	1,821,379	5,028,763	6,850,142	(19,409,883)	-	(12,559,741)
Total Fund Balances	<u>8,449,141</u>	<u>14,874,538</u>	<u>23,323,679</u>	<u>13,717,420</u>	<u>7,085,349</u>	<u>44,126,448</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 13,088,758</u>	<u>\$ 21,145,199</u>	<u>\$ 34,233,957</u>	<u>\$ 23,224,204</u>	<u>\$ 7,171,682</u>	<u>\$ 64,629,843</u>

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds and Accounts
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund Accounts			Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Administration	Park	Total			
REVENUES						
Property Taxes	\$ 31,698,307	\$ 101,285,886	\$ 132,984,193	\$ -	\$ 2,109,635	\$ 135,093,828
Intergovernmental:						
Federal	961	105,266	106,227	-	-	106,227
State	25,000	38,706	63,706	5,774,249	-	5,837,955
County	442,766	3,765,414	4,208,180	10,489,929	2,113,313	16,811,422
Charges for Services	355,382	2,822,426	3,177,808	-	3,633,842	6,811,650
Rentals and Concessions	-	2,370,137	2,370,137	-	93,562	2,463,699
Investment Income/(Loss)	(78,593)	(163,673)	(242,266)	802	(60,193)	(301,657)
Contributions	-	-	-	6,353,777	555,624	6,909,401
Miscellaneous	865	65,774	66,639	-	61,671	128,310
Total Revenues	<u>32,444,688</u>	<u>110,289,936</u>	<u>142,734,624</u>	<u>22,618,757</u>	<u>8,507,454</u>	<u>173,860,835</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	10,111,030	-	10,111,030	-	-	10,111,030
Planning and Zoning	22,132,840	-	22,132,840	-	3,745,024	25,877,864
Park Operations and Maintenance	-	107,173,528	107,173,528	-	1,919,029	109,092,557
Contributions	-	-	-	-	1,978,209	1,978,209
Debt Service:						
Principal	131,111	23,606	154,717	-	4,485,000	4,639,717
Interest	24,747	4,933	29,680	-	1,682,108	1,711,788
Capital Outlay:						
Park Acquisition	-	-	-	4,471,080	-	4,471,080
Park Development	-	-	-	21,332,041	-	21,332,041
Total Expenditures	<u>32,399,728</u>	<u>107,202,067</u>	<u>139,601,795</u>	<u>25,803,121</u>	<u>13,809,370</u>	<u>179,214,286</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>44,960</u>	<u>3,087,869</u>	<u>3,132,829</u>	<u>(3,184,364)</u>	<u>(5,301,916)</u>	<u>(5,353,451)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers In	-	225,802	225,802	450,000	6,627,558	7,303,360
Transfer Out	(725,000)	(6,577,558)	(7,302,558)	(802)	-	(7,303,360)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(725,000)</u>	<u>(6,351,756)</u>	<u>(7,076,756)</u>	<u>449,198</u>	<u>6,627,558</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(680,040)	(3,263,887)	(3,943,927)	(2,735,166)	1,325,642	(5,353,451)
Fund Balances - Beginning	9,129,181	18,138,425	27,267,606	16,452,586	5,759,707	49,479,899
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 8,449,141</u>	<u>\$ 14,874,538</u>	<u>\$ 23,323,679</u>	<u>\$ 13,717,420</u>	<u>\$ 7,085,349</u>	<u>\$ 44,126,448</u>

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT- GENERAL FUND
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 32,046,604	\$ 32,046,604	\$ 31,698,307	\$ (348,297)
Intergovernmental -				
Federal	-	-	961	961
State	150,000	150,000	25,000	(125,000)
County	415,600	415,600	442,766	27,166
Charges for Services	204,700	204,700	355,382	150,682
Investment Income/(Loss)	100,000	100,000	(78,593)	(178,593)
Miscellaneous	-	-	865	865
Total Revenues	<u>32,916,904</u>	<u>32,916,904</u>	<u>32,444,688</u>	<u>(472,216)</u>
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Commissioners' Office	1,155,680	1,162,945	967,410	195,535
Central Administrative Services -				
Department of Human Resources and Management	2,546,771	2,588,932	2,587,534	1,398
Department of Finance	2,360,177	2,400,819	2,400,645	174
Office of Inspector General	367,346	341,493	332,792	8,701
Legal Department	1,586,615	1,647,425	1,629,853	17,572
Corporate IT	1,541,412	1,554,033	1,553,486	547
Support Services	634,336	634,336	633,919	417
Merit System Board	81,081	82,274	62,232	20,042
Total Central Administrative Services	<u>9,117,738</u>	<u>9,249,312</u>	<u>9,200,461</u>	<u>48,851</u>
Planning Department -				
Office of the Planning Director	1,515,054	1,476,212	1,401,541	74,671
Management Services	1,131,982	1,110,143	1,056,608	53,535
Communications Division	1,569,622	1,612,746	1,581,873	30,873
Countywide Planning and Policy	3,062,418	3,205,801	3,416,002	(210,201)
Downcounty Planning	1,459,614	1,547,438	1,483,067	64,371
Mid-county Planning	2,006,902	2,147,081	2,008,858	138,223
Upcounty Planning	1,898,939	1,928,453	1,776,898	151,555
Intake and Regulatory Coordination	1,202,861	1,243,695	1,156,497	87,198
Information Technology and Innovation	3,805,301	3,835,767	3,828,462	7,305
Support Services	2,553,344	2,637,159	2,486,929	150,230
Research and Strategic Projects	1,052,159	1,060,712	1,003,979	56,733
Grants	150,000	150,000	25,961	124,039
Total Planning Department	<u>21,408,196</u>	<u>21,955,207</u>	<u>21,226,675</u>	<u>728,532</u>
Non-Departmental	2,520,722	1,855,852	1,526,579	329,273
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>34,202,336</u>	<u>34,223,316</u>	<u>32,921,125</u>	<u>1,302,191</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>(1,285,432)</u>	<u>(1,306,412)</u>	<u>(476,437)</u>	<u>829,975</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In (Out) -				
Park Fund	\$ (225,000)	\$ (225,000)	(225,000)	\$ -
Special Revenue Fund - Dev. Review	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(725,000)</u>	<u>(725,000)</u>	<u>(725,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ (2,010,432)</u>	<u>\$ (2,031,412)</u>	<u>(1,201,437)</u>	<u>\$ 829,975</u>
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Beginning			<u>3,551,206</u>	
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Ending			<u>\$ 2,349,769</u>	

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PARK ACCOUNT- GENERAL FUND
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 102,442,019	\$ 102,442,019	\$ 101,285,886	\$ (1,156,133)
Intergovernmental -				
Federal	-	-	105,266	105,266
State	400,000	400,000	38,706	(361,294)
County	3,765,414	3,765,414	3,765,414	-
Charges for Services	2,485,547	2,485,547	2,822,426	336,879
Rentals and Concessions	2,402,600	2,402,600	2,370,137	(32,463)
Investment Income/(Loss)	110,000	110,000	(163,673)	(273,673)
Miscellaneous	75,000	75,000	65,774	(9,226)
Total Revenues	111,680,580	111,680,580	110,289,936	(1,390,644)
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Office of the Director	1,520,603	1,385,010	1,295,039	89,971
Management Services	3,016,656	3,039,934	2,943,735	96,199
Information Technology and Innovation	2,741,175	3,033,083	3,002,064	31,019
Facilities Management	13,523,156	13,581,179	13,167,991	413,188
Park Planning and Stewardship	6,682,271	6,397,554	6,117,742	279,812
Park Development	3,908,043	3,983,648	3,813,920	169,728
Park Police	15,986,722	16,462,599	16,459,804	2,795
Horticulture, Forestry and Environmental Education	10,894,804	11,182,885	11,053,565	129,320
Public Affairs and Community Partnerships	3,571,836	3,603,477	3,581,948	21,529
Northern Parks	11,176,848	10,638,136	10,096,519	541,617
Southern Parks	15,418,761	15,579,246	15,430,016	149,230
Support Services	13,345,321	14,679,853	15,918,086	(1,238,233)
Grants	400,000	400,000	95,862	304,138
Property Management	1,657,600	1,657,600	1,648,804	8,796
Non-Departmental	7,912,801	6,424,992	5,718,001	706,991
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	111,756,597	112,049,196	110,343,096	1,706,100
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	(76,017)	(368,616)	(53,160)	315,456
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In/(Out)-				
Capital Projects Funds	25,000	25,000	802	(24,198)
Administration Fund	225,000	225,000	225,000	-
Debt Service Fund	(6,330,058)	(6,037,459)	(6,033,558)	3,901
Capital Projects Funds - Development	(450,000)	(450,000)	(450,000)	-
Special Revenue	-	-	(94,000)	(94,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(6,530,058)	(6,237,459)	(6,351,756)	(114,297)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$ (6,606,075)	\$ (6,606,075)	(6,404,916)	\$ 201,159
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Beginning			12,063,541	
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Ending			\$ 5,658,625	

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances
Governmental Funds and Accounts
June 30, 2022

	General Fund Accounts				Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Administration	Park	Recreation	Total			
ASSETS							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 58,809,909	\$ 151,009,304	\$ 94,426,231	\$ 304,245,444	\$ 176,866,643	\$ 8,524,380	\$ 489,636,467
Receivables - Taxes (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	646,173	1,301,948	1,405,129	3,353,250	-	27	3,353,277
Receivables - Other	38,782	25,438	95,698	159,918	2,750,000	-	2,909,918
Due from County Government	34,830	-	-	34,830	-	1,118,122	1,152,952
Due from Other Governments	-	1,066,782	24,939	1,091,721	4,162,068	-	5,253,789
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277
Restricted Cash - Unspent Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	6,737,195	-	6,737,195
Other	7,902	-	1,484,096	1,491,998	-	192,576	1,684,574
Total Assets	\$ 59,537,596	\$ 153,403,472	\$ 97,436,093	\$ 310,377,161	\$ 190,515,906	\$ 11,413,382	\$ 512,306,449
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,719,287	\$ 3,229,493	\$ 2,831,963	\$ 8,780,743	\$ 2,949,812	\$ 8,931	\$ 11,739,486
Accrued Liabilities	1,494,012	3,821,647	2,613,284	7,928,943	-	161,586	8,090,529
Retainage Payable	-	-	-	-	570,647	-	570,647
Deposits and Fees Collected in-Advance	64,084	724,627	4,636,617	5,425,328	6,754,924	222,840	12,403,092
Total Liabilities	4,277,383	7,775,767	10,081,864	22,135,014	10,275,383	393,357	32,803,754
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	548,669	1,078,760	1,258,206	2,885,635	-	-	2,885,635
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	548,669	1,078,760	1,258,206	2,885,635	-	-	2,885,635
Fund Balance:							
Nonspendable to:							
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277
Restricted for:							
Parks	-	-	-	-	6,737,195	-	6,737,195
Committed to:							
Planning	20,530,868	-	-	20,530,868	-	-	20,530,868
Parks	-	25,359,076	-	25,359,076	36,644,535	140,318	62,143,929
Recreation	-	-	15,884,777	15,884,777	-	237,684	16,122,461
Assigned to:							
Parks	-	63,454,176	-	63,454,176	136,858,793	3,014,345	203,327,314
Recreation	-	-	61,980,423	61,980,423	-	6,049,401	68,029,824
Unassigned:	34,180,676	55,735,693	8,230,823	98,147,192	-	-	98,147,192
Total Fund Balances	54,711,544	144,548,945	86,096,023	285,356,512	180,240,523	11,020,025	476,617,060
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 59,537,596	\$ 153,403,472	\$ 97,436,093	\$ 310,377,161	\$ 190,515,906	\$ 11,413,382	\$ 512,306,449

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds and Accounts
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund Accounts				Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Administration	Park	Recreation	Total			
REVENUES							
Property Taxes	\$ 63,340,910	\$ 173,055,985	\$ 90,233,492	\$ 326,630,387	\$ -	\$ 161	\$ 326,630,548
Intergovernmental:							
Federal	-	10,118	-	10,118	37,500	-	47,618
State	-	2,301	323,284	325,585	74,848	-	400,433
County	242,515	492,788	246,138	981,441	-	439,242	1,420,683
Charges for Services	817,742	18,954	4,554,688	5,391,384	-	1,766,813	7,158,197
Rentals and Concessions	-	1,697,028	679,548	2,376,576	-	721,708	3,098,284
Investment Income/(Loss)	(506,945)	(1,315,485)	(847,024)	(2,669,454)	(1,373,021)	(83,767)	(4,126,242)
Contributions	-	-	162,855	162,855	-	46,278	209,133
Miscellaneous	4,186	395,121	198,085	597,392	2,760,827	611,568	3,969,787
Total Revenues	<u>63,898,408</u>	<u>174,356,810</u>	<u>95,551,066</u>	<u>333,806,284</u>	<u>1,500,154</u>	<u>3,502,003</u>	<u>338,808,441</u>
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	13,567,909	-	-	13,567,909	-	-	13,567,909
Planning and Zoning	37,728,743	-	-	37,728,743	-	-	37,728,743
Park Operations and Maintenance	-	128,272,760	-	128,272,760	-	600,242	128,873,002
Recreation	-	-	65,825,496	65,825,496	-	2,248,270	68,073,766
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	151	151
Debt Service:							
Principal	36,064	548,143	1,312,141	1,896,348	-	6,708,629	8,604,977
Interest	4,886	96,620	161,096	262,602	-	3,848,282	4,110,884
Other Debt Service Costs	-	-	-	-	-	227,309	227,309
Capital Outlay:							
Park Acquisition	-	-	-	-	1,449,027	-	1,449,027
Park Development	-	-	-	-	19,148,860	-	19,148,860
Total Expenditures	<u>51,337,602</u>	<u>128,917,523</u>	<u>67,298,733</u>	<u>247,553,858</u>	<u>20,597,887</u>	<u>13,632,883</u>	<u>281,784,628</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>12,560,806</u>	<u>45,439,287</u>	<u>28,252,333</u>	<u>86,252,426</u>	<u>(19,097,733)</u>	<u>(10,130,880)</u>	<u>57,023,813</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
General Obligation Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	25,100,000	-	25,100,000
Premiums on Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	3,680,974	225,000	3,905,974
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	39,953,021	10,559,220	50,512,241
Transfer Out	(30,000)	(40,482,241)	(21,022,680)	(61,534,921)	-	-	(61,534,921)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(40,482,241)</u>	<u>(21,022,680)</u>	<u>(61,534,921)</u>	<u>68,733,995</u>	<u>10,784,220</u>	<u>17,983,294</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,530,806	4,957,046	7,229,653	24,717,505	49,636,262	653,340	75,007,107
Fund Balances - Beginning	42,180,738	139,591,899	78,866,370	260,639,007	130,604,261	10,366,685	401,609,953
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 54,711,544</u>	<u>\$ 144,548,945</u>	<u>\$ 86,096,023</u>	<u>\$ 285,356,512</u>	<u>\$ 180,240,523</u>	<u>\$ 11,020,025</u>	<u>\$ 476,617,060</u>

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT- GENERAL FUND
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 62,638,800	\$ 62,638,800	\$ 63,340,910	\$ 702,110
Intergovernmental - County	247,517	247,517	242,515	(5,002)
Charges for Services	625,000	625,000	817,742	192,742
Investment Income/(Loss)	1,000,000	1,000,000	(506,945)	(1,506,945)
Miscellaneous	-	-	4,186	4,186
Total Revenues	<u>64,511,317</u>	<u>64,511,317</u>	<u>63,898,408</u>	<u>(612,909)</u>
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Commissioners' Office	3,637,679	3,658,743	3,231,730	427,013
Central Administrative Services - Department of Human Resources and Management	3,338,394	3,374,875	3,373,043	1,832
Department of Finance	2,904,443	2,941,238	2,941,206	32
Office of Inspector General	364,718	324,894	316,246	8,648
Legal Department	1,361,563	1,425,085	1,403,889	21,196
Corporate IT	1,176,157	1,194,369	1,193,953	416
Support Services	792,514	792,514	792,039	475
Merit System Board	81,081	82,274	62,232	20,042
Total Central Administrative Services	<u>10,018,870</u>	<u>10,135,249</u>	<u>10,082,608</u>	<u>52,641</u>
Planning Department - Director's Office	1,963,095	1,983,774	2,378,991	(395,217)
Management Services	3,237,935	3,270,635	2,445,514	825,121
Development Review	6,715,394	6,780,740	5,940,313	840,427
Community Planning	6,914,191	6,958,977	4,619,623	2,339,354
Information Management	6,830,133	6,859,406	6,347,989	511,417
Countywide Planning	9,368,159	9,447,887	7,345,107	2,102,780
Support Services	6,652,124	6,694,668	6,015,266	679,402
Total Planning Department	<u>41,681,031</u>	<u>41,996,087</u>	<u>35,092,803</u>	<u>6,903,284</u>
Non-Departmental	3,394,707	2,921,228	1,937,851	983,377
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>58,732,287</u>	<u>58,711,307</u>	<u>50,344,992</u>	<u>8,366,315</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>5,779,030</u>	<u>5,800,010</u>	<u>13,553,416</u>	<u>7,753,406</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers In (Out) - Capital Projects Funds - Development	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ 5,749,030</u>	<u>\$ 5,770,010</u>	<u>13,523,416</u>	<u>\$ 7,753,406</u>
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Beginning			<u>20,657,260</u>	
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Ending			<u>\$ 34,180,676</u>	

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
PARK ACCOUNT- GENERAL FUND
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 170,880,500	\$ 170,880,500	\$ 173,055,985	\$ 2,175,485
Intergovernmental -				
Federal	-	-	10,118	10,118
State	-	-	2,301	2,301
County	542,177	542,177	492,788	(49,389)
Charges for Services	70,900	70,900	18,954	(51,946)
Rentals and Concessions	2,006,335	2,006,335	1,697,028	(309,307)
Investment Income/(Loss)	2,000,000	2,000,000	(1,315,485)	(3,315,485)
Miscellaneous	613,500	613,500	395,121	(218,379)
Total Revenues	<u>176,113,412</u>	<u>176,113,412</u>	<u>174,356,810</u>	<u>(1,756,602)</u>
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Office of The Director -				
Office of the Director	3,424,926	3,387,846	3,314,205	73,641
Park Police	21,247,862	21,505,749	22,093,843	(588,094)
Subtotal - Office of the Director	<u>24,672,788</u>	<u>24,893,595</u>	<u>25,408,048</u>	<u>(514,453)</u>
Administration and Development -				
Management Services	6,019,256	6,071,105	6,041,631	29,474
Administration and Development	1,140,745	974,283	845,481	128,802
Support Services	13,246,757	13,350,494	12,430,453	920,041
Park Planning and Development	8,819,449	7,837,465	8,248,343	(410,878)
Info Tech and Communications	5,507,230	5,548,704	5,689,880	(141,176)
Subtotal - Administration and Development	<u>34,733,437</u>	<u>33,782,051</u>	<u>33,255,788</u>	<u>526,263</u>
Facility Operations -				
Public Affairs & Marketing	2,373,472	2,308,988	2,059,857	249,131
Maintenance and Development	28,964,827	31,375,010	33,121,611	(1,746,601)
Natural and Historical Resources	9,095,562	9,835,316	9,994,408	(159,092)
Arts and Cultural Heritage	1,672,979	1,643,846	1,693,738	(49,892)
Subtotal - Facility Operations	<u>42,106,840</u>	<u>45,163,160</u>	<u>46,869,614</u>	<u>(1,706,454)</u>
Area Operations -				
North Parks Division	11,176,493	9,834,449	9,778,301	56,148
South Parks Division	10,285,911	10,396,227	10,405,625	(9,398)
Subtotal - Area Operations	<u>21,462,404</u>	<u>20,230,676</u>	<u>20,183,926</u>	<u>46,750</u>
Grants	-	-	12,419	(12,419)
Non-Departmental	9,048,375	7,954,362	6,595,072	1,359,290
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>132,023,844</u>	<u>132,023,844</u>	<u>132,324,867</u>	<u>(301,023)</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>44,089,568</u>	<u>44,089,568</u>	<u>42,031,943</u>	<u>(2,057,625)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In (Out) -				
Capital Projects Funds - Interest	1,000,000	1,000,000	(1,373,021)	(2,373,021)
Debt Service - Park Fund	(13,063,277)	(13,063,277)	(10,559,220)	2,504,057
Capital Projects Funds - Development	(28,550,000)	(28,550,000)	(28,550,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(40,613,277)</u>	<u>(40,613,277)</u>	<u>(40,482,241)</u>	<u>131,036</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ 3,476,291</u>	<u>\$ 3,476,291</u>	<u>1,549,702</u>	<u>\$ (1,926,589)</u>
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Beginning			117,640,167	
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Ending			<u>\$ 119,189,869</u>	

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
RECREATION ACCOUNT- GENERAL FUND
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 89,300,100	\$ 89,300,100	\$ 90,233,492	\$ 933,392
Intergovernmental -				
State	-	-	323,284	323,284
County	265,306	265,306	246,138	(19,168)
Charges for Services	7,442,386	7,442,386	4,554,688	(2,887,698)
Rentals and Concessions	997,448	997,448	679,548	(317,900)
Investment Income/(Loss)	1,000,000	1,000,000	(847,024)	(1,847,024)
Contributions	35,640	35,640	162,855	127,215
Miscellaneous	42,680	42,680	198,085	155,405
Total Revenues	<u>99,083,560</u>	<u>99,083,560</u>	<u>95,551,066</u>	<u>(3,532,494)</u>
Expenditures/Encumbrances:				
Administration and Development-				
Maintenance & Development	1,106,418	1,108,625	1,344,958	(236,333)
Facility Operations - Deputy	617,369	623,558	707,599	(84,041)
Support Services	10,162,491	10,262,066	9,174,744	1,087,322
Grants	-	-	442,453	(442,453)
Subtotal - Administration and Development	<u>11,886,278</u>	<u>11,994,249</u>	<u>11,669,754</u>	<u>324,495</u>
Facility Operations:				
Public Affairs & Marketing	1,002,967	1,006,000	975,952	30,048
Aquatics	11,532,374	11,592,292	10,170,066	1,422,226
Natural and Historical Resources	1,512,020	1,524,729	1,661,416	(136,687)
Arts and Cultural Heritage	4,416,317	4,444,299	3,991,169	453,130
Youth and Countywide Sports	4,353,556	4,392,386	4,355,880	36,506
Subtotal - Facility Operations	<u>22,817,234</u>	<u>22,959,706</u>	<u>21,154,483</u>	<u>1,805,223</u>
Area Operations:				
Area Operations Deputy	456,708	462,069	404,750	57,319
Northern Area Operations	8,044,870	8,104,513	6,640,027	1,464,486
Central Area Operations	7,362,769	7,421,808	6,609,859	811,949
Southern Area Operations	10,758,458	10,827,415	8,936,357	1,891,058
Special Programs	9,760,596	9,835,602	7,751,847	2,083,755
Subtotal - Area Operations	<u>36,383,401</u>	<u>36,651,407</u>	<u>30,342,840</u>	<u>6,308,567</u>
Non-Departmental	6,377,065	5,858,616	4,675,559	1,183,057
Total Operating Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>77,463,978</u>	<u>77,463,978</u>	<u>67,842,636</u>	<u>9,621,342</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	<u>21,619,582</u>	<u>21,619,582</u>	<u>27,708,430</u>	<u>6,088,848</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In (Out) -				
Capital Projects Fund	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	-
Enterprise	(11,022,680)	(11,022,680)	(11,022,680)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(21,022,680)</u>	<u>(21,022,680)</u>	<u>(21,022,680)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ 596,902</u>	<u>\$ 596,902</u>	<u>6,685,750</u>	<u>\$ 6,088,848</u>
Fund Balance - Budget Basis, Beginning Fund			63,525,496	
Balance - Budget Basis, Ending			<u>\$ 70,211,246</u>	

Schedule of Required Supplementary Information for Defined Benefit Pension Plans
(Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in the Commission's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability									
Service Cost	\$ 20,944,206	\$ 20,074,646	\$ 18,144,368	\$ 17,097,809	\$ 18,834,451	\$ 20,196,060	\$ 18,125,110	\$ 19,015,744	\$ 16,635,683
Interest	75,989,168	73,223,067	70,945,812	67,607,637	65,346,751	66,311,451	61,280,153	64,188,829	60,003,715
Changes in benefit terms ¹				5,196,837	-	(6,233)	(4,863)	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(4,991,226)	8,179,363	540,274	12,366,940	(51,028,919)	(9,213,536)	(20,701,234)	610,807	-
Changes in assumptions	24,539,974	6,301,273	6,015,186	5,408,280	5,434,643	34,368,804	(13,818,623)	9,147,692	-
Benefit payments including refunds	(62,244,466)	(58,037,999)	(55,647,482)	(51,801,905)	(48,088,129)	(45,189,395)	(42,718,801)	(40,382,818)	(38,407,073)
Net change in total pension liability	54,237,656	49,740,350	39,998,158	56,275,598	(9,501,205)	66,467,151	2,161,742	52,580,254	38,232,325
Total pension liability - beginning	1,127,153,967	1,077,413,617	1,037,415,459	981,139,861	990,641,064	924,173,913	922,012,171	869,431,917	831,199,592
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 1,181,391,623	\$ 1,127,153,967	\$ 1,077,415,459	\$ 1,037,415,459	\$ 981,139,861	\$ 990,641,064	\$ 924,173,913	\$ 922,012,171	\$ 869,431,917
Plan Fiduciary Net Position									
Contributions - employer	\$ 26,174,744	\$ 22,312,947	\$ 19,244,687	\$ 24,792,093	\$ 24,822,301	\$ 20,268,189	\$ 27,191,305	\$ 28,149,976	\$ 28,750,323
Contributions - member	7,728,640	8,084,657	7,796,708	7,541,076	7,201,130	6,751,196	6,418,154	6,339,732	5,413,595
Net investment income	(20,830,306)	194,757,724	10,900,156	62,438,427	70,470,948	111,662,056	(4,851,526)	3,340,520	107,897,795
Benefit payments, including refunds	(62,244,466)	(58,037,999)	(55,647,482)	(51,801,905)	(48,088,129)	(45,189,395)	(42,718,801)	(40,382,818)	(38,407,073)
Administrative expenses	(2,397,208)	(1,984,031)	(1,722,361)	(1,704,098)	(1,810,777)	(1,674,654)	(1,696,334)	(1,587,371)	(1,487,210)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(51,568,596)	165,133,298	(19,428,292)	41,265,593	52,595,473	91,817,392	(15,657,202)	(4,139,961)	102,167,430
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,107,721,888	942,588,590	962,016,882	920,751,289	868,155,816	776,338,424	791,995,626	796,135,587	693,968,157
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,056,153,292	\$ 1,107,721,888	\$ 942,588,590	\$ 962,016,882	\$ 920,751,289	\$ 868,155,816	\$ 776,338,424	\$ 791,995,626	\$ 796,135,587
Net pension liability - ending (a-b)	\$ 125,238,331	\$ 19,432,079	\$ 134,825,027	\$ 75,398,577	\$ 60,388,572	\$ 122,485,248	\$ 147,835,489	\$ 130,016,545	\$ 73,296,330
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	89.4%	98.3%	87.5%	92.7%	93.8%	87.6%	84.0%	85.9%	91.6%
Covered payroll ²	178,007,608	172,387,068	160,221,081	156,412,817	143,534,600	141,670,765	135,041,803	129,134,125	129,911,593
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	70.4%	11.3%	84.2%	48.2%	42.1%	86.5%	109.5%	100.7%	56.4%

Schedule of Money-Weighted Rate of Returns for Years Ended June 30:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net pension liability - ending (a-b)	-1.3%	21.9%	2.3%	7.4%	8.0%	14.6%	0.2%	0.7%	15.3%

*This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

¹Effective January 1, 2016, employee contributions for Plan C were changed from 8.5% of base pay to 9.0% of base pay and for Plan D were changed from 7.5% of base pay to 8.0% of base pay.

²Covered payroll for FYE 2019 and later is as of the beginning of the year. Covered payroll for years prior to FYE 2019 is as of the valuation date one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Schedule of Required Supplementary Information for Defined Benefit Pension Plans**(Unaudited)****(continued)****Schedule of Employer Contributions to The Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Employees' Retirement System**

Fiscal Year ended June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency/ (Excess)	Covered Payroll ¹	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2013	\$ 23,806,058	\$ 23,806,058	\$ -	\$ 132,490,722	18.0%
2014	28,750,323	28,750,323	-	129,911,593	22.1%
2015	28,149,976	28,149,976	-	129,134,125	21.8%
2016	27,191,305	27,191,305	-	135,041,803	20.1%
2017	20,268,189	20,268,189	-	141,670,765	14.3%
2018	19,422,872	24,822,301	(5,399,429)	143,534,600	17.3%
2019	17,514,943	24,792,093	(7,277,150)	156,412,817	15.9%
2020	19,244,687	19,244,687	-	160,221,081	12.0%
2021	22,312,947	22,312,947	-	172,387,068	12.9%
2022	26,174,744	26,174,744	-	178,007,608	14.7%

¹Covered payroll for FYE 2019 and later is as of the beginning of the year. Covered payroll for years prior to FYE 2019 is as of the valuation date one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information**(1) Changes in Actuarial Assumptions**

The investment rate of return was changed from 6.80% to 6.75%.

(2) Methods and Assumptions used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Period	Level dollar, open 15- year
Asset Valuation Method	5 year smoothed fair value
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 6.50% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.80%, net of investment expense and including inflation
Mortality	For post-retirement healthy, the RP-2000 Mortality table was used with male rates set forward 1 year and female rates set forward 2 years, with generational adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale BB factors. 50% of the same table was used for pre-retirement and an alternate table was used for the valuation of disabled members.

Schedule of Required Supplementary Information for Other Postemployment Benefits Plan
(Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in the Commission's Net OPEB Liability*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>						
Service Cost	\$ 9,278,097	\$ 8,796,209	\$ 7,784,558	\$ 7,400,091	\$ 7,032,667	\$ 4,937,962
Interest	27,846,715	27,384,477	23,749,404	22,889,039	21,376,943	20,940,838
Difference between expected and actual experience	48,791,291	(11,228,930)	49,640,440	(1,388,644)	7,297,620	-
Changes in assumptions	24,797,509	2,578,453	(6,899,291)	2,322,737	2,224,999	-
Benefit payments (net of retiree contributions)	(18,955,251)	(17,087,199)	(16,613,803)	(16,018,832)	(13,337,628)	(16,435,761)
Net change in total OPEB liability	91,758,361	10,443,010	57,661,308	15,204,391	24,594,601	9,443,039
Total OPEB liability - beginning	419,642,104	409,199,094	351,537,786	336,333,395	311,738,794	302,295,755
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 511,400,465	\$ 419,642,104	\$ 409,199,094	\$ 351,537,786	\$ 336,333,395	\$ 311,738,794
<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>						
Contributions - employer, including implicit subsidies	\$ 26,519,209	\$ 25,386,388	\$ 24,351,580	\$ 23,649,833	\$ 18,490,959	\$ 18,754,591
Net investment income	(11,098,307)	36,760,105	(5,054,584)	1,973,442	6,795,459	8,774,168
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions	(18,955,251)	(17,087,199)	(16,613,803)	(16,018,832)	(13,337,628)	(13,749,844)
Administrative expenses	(731,958)	(672,189)	(604,777)	-	(597,012)	(410,564)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(4,266,307)	44,387,105	2,078,416	9,604,443	11,351,778	13,368,351
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	128,764,522	84,377,417	82,299,001	72,694,558	61,342,780	47,974,429
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 124,498,215	\$ 128,764,522	\$ 84,377,417	\$ 82,299,001	\$ 72,694,558	\$ 61,342,780
Net OPEB liability - ending (a-b)	\$ 386,902,250	\$ 290,877,582	\$ 324,821,677	\$ 269,238,785	\$ 263,638,837	\$ 250,396,014

Schedule of the Commission's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability	\$ 511,400,465	\$ 419,642,104	\$ 409,199,094	\$ 351,537,786	\$ 336,333,395	\$ 311,738,794
Plan fiduciary net position	124,498,215	128,764,522	84,377,417	82,299,001	72,694,558	61,342,780
Net OPEB liability	\$ 386,902,250	\$ 290,877,582	\$ 324,821,677	\$ 269,238,785	\$ 263,638,837	\$ 250,396,014
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.3%	30.7%	20.6%	23.4%	21.6%	19.7%
Covered-employee payroll	178,007,608	172,387,068	160,221,081	156,412,817	143,534,600	141,670,765
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll**	217.4%	168.7%	202.7%	172.1%	183.7%	176.7%

Schedule of Money-Weighted Rate of Returns for Years Ended June 30:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	-8.8%	34.5%	-6.1%	2.5%	10.1%	16.1%

*These schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

** Contributions to the OPEB plan are not based on a measure of pay.

Schedule of Required Supplementary Information for Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

(Unaudited)

(continued)

Schedule of Employer Contributions to The Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission Other Postemployment Benefits Trust (000's)

Fiscal Year ended June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency/ (Excess)	Covered-Employee Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2013	\$ 21,812	\$ 17,758	\$ 4,054	\$ 119,966	14.8%
2014	18,611	18,509	102	126,868	14.6%
2015	19,143	15,901	3,242	134,536	11.8%
2016	18,044	16,847	1,197	136,049	12.4%
2017	20,037	16,107	3,930	141,671	11.4%
2018	22,162	19,088	3,074	143,544	13.3%
2019	22,935	23,650	(715)	156,413	15.1%
2020	23,954	24,352	(398)	160,221	15.2%
2021	28,148	25,359	2,789	172,387	14.7%
2022	29,465	26,519	2,946	178,008	14.9%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

(1) Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

The investment rate of return was changed from 6.80% to 6.75%.

(2) Methods and Assumptions used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll
ERI Amortization Period	The additional liability attributable to the Early Retirement Incentive (ERI) is amortized over a 15 year closed period with 3 years remaining as of 7/1/2022
Non-ERI Amortization Period	28 year closed
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	2.50%
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%, net of investment expense and including inflation
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	6.5% initially, grading down to 4.0% for medical and pharmacy benefits 4.0% for dental 4.0% for vision
Healthy - Active	General: Pub-2010 General Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale. Police: Pub-2010 Safety Employees Headcount-Weighted Mortality projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale.
Healthy - Inactive	General: Pub-2010 General Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale. Police: Pub-2010 Safety Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale.
Disabled	General: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale. Police: Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality projected with fully generational MP-2020 mortality improvement scale.

PART IIB

Financial Section

COMBINING STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES



Exterior view of historic Montpelier Mansion

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Special Revenue Funds account for certain revenues which are dedicated by the Commission to certain purposes other than debt service and are used in general operations comprised of park operation and maintenance, recreation (Prince George's County only), and planning administration.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general obligation bond principal, interest, and related costs. The Commission maintains Park Debt Service and Advance Land Acquisition Debt Service Funds for each County.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 1

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022

	MONTGOMERY COUNTY						PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY					
	Special Revenue Funds			Advance Land Acquisition Debt Service			Special Revenue Fund Parks and Recreation			Advance Land Acquisition Debt Service		
	Planning	Parks	Total Special Revenue	Park Debt Service	Land Acquisition Debt Service	Total	Parks and Recreation	Park Debt Service	Land Acquisition Debt Service	Total	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
ASSETS												
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 4,366,959	\$ 2,621,964	\$ 6,988,923	-	-	\$ 6,988,923	\$ 8,524,380	-	-	\$ 8,524,380	\$ 15,513,303	
Taxes Receivable	-	-	-	-	20,460	20,460	-	-	27	27	20,487	
Accounts Receivable	-	19,269	19,269	-	-	19,269	-	-	-	-	19,269	
Due from County Government	-	143,030	143,030	-	-	143,030	1,118,122	-	-	1,118,122	1,261,152	
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,277	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277	
Deposits and Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,576	-	-	192,576	192,576	
Total Assets	\$ 4,366,959	\$ 2,784,263	\$ 7,151,222	-	\$ 20,460	\$ 7,171,682	\$ 11,413,355	-	\$ 27	\$ 11,413,382	\$ 18,585,064	
LIABILITIES												
Accounts Payable	\$ 770	\$ 28,237	\$ 29,007	-	-	\$ 29,007	\$ 8,931	-	-	\$ 8,931	\$ 37,938	
Accrued Liabilities	-	18,855	18,855	-	-	18,855	161,586	-	-	161,586	180,441	
Deposits and Deferred Revenue	2,610	26,027	28,637	-	9,834	38,471	222,840	-	-	222,840	261,311	
Total Liabilities	3,380	73,119	76,499	-	9,834	86,333	393,357	-	-	393,357	479,690	
FUND BALANCES												
Fund Balance:												
Nonspendable to:												
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,277	-	-	1,578,277	1,578,277	
Committed to:												
Planning	120,004	-	120,004	-	-	120,004	-	-	-	-	120,004	
Parks	-	1,225,766	1,225,766	-	-	1,225,766	140,318	-	-	140,318	1,366,084	
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,684	-	-	237,684	237,684	
Assigned to:												
Planning	4,243,575	-	4,243,575	-	-	4,243,575	-	-	-	-	4,243,575	
Parks	-	1,485,378	1,485,378	-	10,626	1,496,004	3,014,318	-	27	3,014,345	4,510,349	
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,049,401	-	-	6,049,401	6,049,401	
Total Fund Balances	4,363,579	2,711,144	7,074,723	-	10,626	7,085,349	11,019,998	-	27	11,020,025	18,105,374	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 4,366,959	\$ 2,784,263	\$ 7,151,222	-	\$ 20,460	\$ 7,171,682	\$ 11,413,355	-	\$ 27	\$ 11,413,382	\$ 18,585,064	

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 2

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	MONTGOMERY COUNTY						PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY					
	Special Revenue Funds			Advance Land			Special Revenue Funds			Advance Land		
	Planning	Parks	Total Special Revenue	Park Debt Service	Acquisition Debt Service	Total	Parks and Recreation	Park Debt Service	Acquisition Debt Service	Total	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES:												
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,113,313	\$ -	\$ 2,109,635	\$ 2,109,635	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ 2,109,796	
Intergovernmental - County	-	2,113,313	2,113,313	-	-	2,113,313	439,242	-	-	439,242	2,552,555	
Charges for Services	3,326,768	307,074	3,633,842	-	-	3,633,842	1,766,813	-	-	1,766,813	5,400,655	
Rentals and Concessions	-	93,562	93,562	-	-	93,562	721,708	-	-	721,708	815,270	
Investment Income/(Loss)	(42,194)	(17,989)	(60,183)	-	-	(60,183)	(83,767)	-	-	(83,767)	(143,960)	
Contributions	546,397	9,227	555,624	-	-	555,624	46,278	-	-	46,278	601,902	
Miscellaneous	12,928	48,743	61,671	-	-	61,671	611,568	-	-	611,568	673,239	
Total Revenues	3,843,899	2,553,920	6,397,819	-	2,109,635	8,507,454	3,501,842	-	161	3,502,003	12,009,457	
EXPENDITURES:												
Principal Retirements	-	-	-	4,360,000	125,000	4,485,000	-	6,708,629	-	6,708,629	11,193,629	
Investment Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	1,673,558	8,550	1,682,108	-	3,848,282	-	3,848,282	5,530,390	
Other Debt Service Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,309	-	227,309	227,309	
Contributions	-	-	-	-	1,978,209	1,978,209	-	151	-	151	1,978,360	
Planning and Zoning	3,745,024	-	3,745,024	-	-	3,745,024	-	-	-	-	3,745,024	
Park Operations and Maintenance	-	1,919,029	1,919,029	-	-	1,919,029	600,242	-	-	600,242	2,519,271	
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,248,270	-	-	2,248,270	2,248,270	
Total Expenditures	3,745,024	1,919,029	5,664,053	6,033,558	2,111,759	13,809,370	2,848,512	10,784,220	151	13,632,883	27,442,253	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	98,875	634,891	733,766	(6,033,558)	(2,124)	(5,301,916)	653,330	(10,784,220)	10	(10,130,880)	(15,432,796)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):												
Premiums on Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	225,000	225,000	
Transfers In	500,000	94,000	594,000	6,033,558	-	6,627,558	-	10,559,220	-	10,559,220	17,186,778	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	500,000	94,000	594,000	6,033,558	-	6,627,558	-	10,784,220	-	10,784,220	17,411,778	
Net Change in Fund Balances	598,875	728,891	1,327,766	-	(2,124)	1,325,642	653,330	-	10	653,340	1,978,982	
Fund Balances - Beginning	3,764,704	1,982,253	5,746,957	-	12,750	5,759,707	10,366,668	-	17	10,366,685	16,126,392	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 4,363,579	\$ 2,711,144	\$ 7,074,723	\$ -	\$ 10,626	\$ 7,085,349	\$ 11,019,998	\$ -	\$ 27	\$ 11,020,025	\$ 18,105,374	

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 3

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures/Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual - Special Revenue Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Montgomery County				Prince George's County			
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			Original	Final		
Revenues:								
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,942,373	\$ 1,942,373	\$ 2,113,313	\$ 170,940	\$ 950,000	\$ 439,242	\$ (510,758)	
Charges for Services	3,015,921	3,015,921	3,633,842	617,921	4,805,369	1,766,813	(3,038,556)	
Rentals and Concessions	144,999	144,999	93,562	(51,437)	786,618	721,708	(64,910)	
Investment Income/(Loss)	60,000	60,000	(60,193)	(120,193)	105,500	(83,767)	(189,267)	
Contributions	214,500	214,500	555,624	341,124	92,149	46,278	(45,871)	
Miscellaneous	54,000	54,000	61,671	7,671	65,069	611,568	546,499	
Total Revenues	5,431,793	5,431,793	6,397,819	966,026	6,804,705	3,501,842	(3,302,863)	
Expenditures/Encumbrances:								
Current -								
County Planning and Zoning	3,953,583	3,953,583	3,783,801	169,782	20,000	30,627	(10,627)	
Park Operations and Maintenance	3,098,536	3,098,536	2,322,515	776,021	1,415,600	622,556	793,044	
Recreation	-	-	-	-	5,383,605	2,040,136	3,343,469	
Total Expenditures/Encumbrances	7,052,119	7,052,119	6,106,316	945,803	6,819,205	2,693,319	4,125,886	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances	(1,620,326)	(1,620,326)	291,503	1,911,829	(14,500)	808,523	823,023	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Operating Transfers In	500,000	500,000	594,000	94,000	-	-	-	
Total Other Financing (Uses)	500,000	500,000	594,000	94,000	-	-	-	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures/Encumbrances - Budget Basis	\$ (1,120,326)	\$ (1,120,326)	885,503	2,005,829	(14,500)	808,523	823,023	
Fund Balances - Budget Basis, July 1			4,843,450			9,833,473		
Fund Balances - Budget Basis, June 30			\$ 5,728,953			\$ 10,641,996		

The funds budgets are approved by the respective County Council only for the total of each fund.



Woodlawn Manor Cultural Park underground trail walk.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for facilities that are operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the Commission's intent is that the costs of providing goods or services to the others (both external customers as well as some internal customers) will be recovered primarily through user charges.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 4

**Schedule of Net Position
Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Recreational and Cultural Facilities						Totals
	Wheaton Headquarters		Montgomery County		Prince George's County		
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 558,894	\$ 571,838	\$ 11,798,404	\$ 7,922,740	\$ 3,730,756	\$ 3,564,294	\$ 12,058,872
Accounts Receivable	-	-	800	-	328,790	167,921	168,721
Due from Other Government	3,762	-	16,215	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	126,386	152,466	513,219	373,319	639,605
Total Current Assets	562,656	571,838	11,941,805	8,076,006	4,572,765	4,105,534	17,077,226
Noncurrent Assets:							
Capital Assets:							
Land	-	-	11,584,468	11,584,468	7,779,131	6,459,131	18,043,599
Buildings and Improvements	133,627,454	133,627,454	27,285,274	27,285,274	69,767,777	72,358,592	233,271,320
Infrastructure	-	-	33,685	33,685	146,461	146,461	180,146
Machinery, Equipment and Intangibles	-	-	3,014,774	3,222,663	5,422,117	5,104,524	8,327,187
Construction in Progress	-	-	9,777,940	9,525,061	-	-	9,525,061
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	(133,627,454)	(133,627,454)	(51,696,141)	(51,651,151)	(83,115,486)	(84,068,708)	(269,347,313)
Total Capital Assets (net of depreciation)	(6,681,373)	(2,227,124)	(28,036,922)	(27,755,750)	(50,826,046)	(50,734,341)	(80,717,628)
Total Noncurrent Assets	126,946,081	131,400,330	23,659,219	23,895,401	32,289,440	33,333,954	188,629,695
Total Assets	127,508,737	131,972,168	35,601,024	31,971,407	36,862,205	37,439,488	201,383,063
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Pension Deferrals	-	-	842,907	461,908	1,487,554	827,787	1,289,695
OPEB Deferrals	-	-	1,540,475	668,769	2,846,672	1,244,646	1,913,415
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	2,383,382	1,130,677	4,334,226	2,072,433	3,203,110
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	120,749	156,315	311,518	171,030	674,248	262,442	1,106,515
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	-	1,469	345,730	290,294	572,734	502,842	918,464
Compensated Absences	-	-	70,172	62,327	211,839	122,212	282,011
Due to Other Government	273,481	327,054	-	-	-	-	273,481
Revenue Collected in Advance	-	-	725,523	735,952	86,278	72,005	807,957
Total Current Liabilities	394,230	484,838	1,452,943	1,259,603	1,545,099	959,501	3,392,272
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Compensated Absences	-	-	320,693	398,237	708,414	674,827	1,029,107
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	-	-	5,702,970	4,256,713	10,580,097	7,922,169	16,283,067
Net Pension Liability	-	-	1,628,335	241,568	2,834,329	432,918	4,462,664
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	7,651,998	4,896,518	14,122,840	9,029,914	13,926,432
Total Liabilities	394,230	484,838	9,104,941	6,156,121	15,667,939	9,989,415	25,167,110
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Pension Deferrals	-	-	167,977	1,207,472	307,864	2,163,928	475,841
OPEB Deferrals	-	-	196,118	480,192	365,842	893,685	561,960
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	364,095	1,687,664	673,706	3,057,613	1,037,801
NET POSITION							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	126,946,081	131,400,330	23,659,219	23,895,401	32,289,440	33,333,954	182,894,740
Unrestricted	168,426	87,000	4,856,151	(1,362,898)	(7,434,654)	(6,869,061)	(5,419,163)
Total Net Position	\$ 127,114,507	\$ 131,487,330	\$ 28,515,370	\$ 25,258,299	\$ 24,854,786	\$ 26,464,893	\$ 183,210,522

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 5

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Enterprise Funds

For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

	Wheaton Headquarters		Montgomery County		Prince George's County		Totals	
	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021
Operating Revenues:								
Intergovernmental Sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 842	\$ 175,470	\$ -	\$ 182,079	\$ 842	\$ 357,549
Charges for Services	-	25,000	589,719	334,316	1,252,010	970,292	1,841,729	1,304,608
Rentals and Concessions	2,402,532	1,299,722	7,999,591	4,672,559	3,568,435	2,229,370	11,568,026	6,926,929
Total Operating Revenues	2,402,532	1,324,722	12,659,192	6,853,894	7,169,632	4,338,508	22,231,356	12,517,124
Operating Expenses:								
Cost of Goods Sold	-	-	288,220	191,868	694,598	452,910	982,818	644,778
Personnel Services	211,453	199,540	5,627,781	5,420,933	11,370,851	8,348,431	17,210,085	13,968,904
Supplies and Materials	111,502	74,386	291,286	155,879	1,240,630	1,028,993	1,643,418	1,259,258
Communications	6,687	6,517	41,010	44,103	164,468	134,643	212,165	185,263
Utilities	1,026,498	536,903	855,130	805,508	1,682,523	1,128,375	3,564,151	2,470,786
Maintenance	836,770	330,501	230,784	191,688	1,627,785	973,419	2,695,339	1,495,608
Contractual Services	123,763	176,361	607,719	326,982	699,553	184,749	1,431,035	688,092
Other Services and Charges	-	-	797,279	287,398	440,701	476,456	1,237,980	763,854
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	281,563	287,667	281,563	287,667
Depreciation	4,454,249	2,227,124	446,841	487,299	1,731,264	1,845,409	6,632,354	4,559,832
Total Operating Expenses	6,770,922	3,551,332	9,186,050	7,911,658	19,933,936	14,861,052	35,890,908	26,324,042
Operating Income Gain/(Loss)	(4,368,390)	(2,226,610)	3,473,142	(1,057,764)	(12,764,304)	(10,522,544)	(13,659,552)	(13,806,918)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):								
Investment Earnings/(Loss)	(4,433)	143	(173,851)	13,303	(136,389)	12,192	(314,673)	25,638
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Asset	-	-	(42,220)	25,203	(1,052,094)	-	(1,094,314)	25,203
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	(4,433)	143	(216,071)	38,506	(1,188,483)	12,192	(1,408,987)	50,841
Gain/(Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(4,372,823)	(2,226,467)	3,257,071	(1,019,258)	(13,952,787)	(10,510,352)	(15,068,539)	(13,756,077)
Capital Contributions	-	133,597,606	-	-	1,320,000	-	1,320,000	133,597,606
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	11,022,680	13,400,092	11,022,680	13,400,092
Change in Net Position	(4,372,823)	131,371,139	3,257,071	(1,019,258)	(1,610,107)	2,889,740	(2,725,859)	133,241,621
Total Net Position - Beginning	131,487,330	116,191	25,258,299	26,277,557	26,464,893	23,575,153	183,210,522	49,968,901
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 127,114,507	\$ 131,487,330	\$ 28,515,370	\$ 25,258,299	\$ 24,854,786	\$ 26,464,893	\$ 180,484,663	\$ 183,210,522

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 6

**Schedule of Cash Flows - Enterprise Funds
For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Recreational and Cultural Facilities					
	Wheaton Headquarters		Montgomery County		Prince George's County	
	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022	2021
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 2,398,770	\$ 1,324,722	\$ 12,632,548	\$ 7,079,170	\$ 7,023,036	\$ 4,334,317
Payments to Suppliers	(2,002,359)	(641,299)	(2,486,297)	-	(6,278,349)	(4,437,569)
Payments to Employees	(212,922)	(6,071)	(5,385,294)	(6,429,809)	(10,764,106)	(9,280,604)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(192,000)	(192,000)	(458,563)	(468,211)	(281,563)	(287,667)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(8,511)	485,352	4,302,394	181,150	(10,300,982)	(9,671,523)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers In from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	11,022,680	13,400,092
Net Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	11,022,680	13,400,092
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	-	(29,848)	(252,879)	(679,059)	(418,847)	(179,731)
Proceeds from Capital Asset Disposal	-	-	-	25,203	-	-
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	(29,848)	(252,879)	(653,856)	(418,847)	(179,731)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest on Investments	(4,433)	143	(173,851)	13,303	(136,389)	12,192
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,944)	455,647	3,875,664	(459,403)	166,462	3,561,030
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash, July 1	571,838	116,191	7,922,740	8,382,143	3,564,294	3,264
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash, June 30	\$ 558,894	\$ 571,838	\$ 11,798,404	\$ 7,922,740	\$ 3,730,756	\$ 3,564,294
Reconciliation of Operating Income/(Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (4,368,390)	\$ (2,226,610)	\$ 3,473,142	\$ (1,057,764)	\$ (12,764,304)	\$ (10,522,544)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:						
Depreciation	4,454,249	2,227,124	446,841	487,299	1,731,264	1,845,409
Effect of Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities in:						
Accounts Receivable	(3,762)	-	-	16,162	(160,869)	18,484
Due from County Government	-	-	(16,215)	-	-	-
Due to County Government	(53,573)	327,054	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Government	-	-	-	15,513	-	7,280
Inventories, at Cost	-	-	26,080	63,035	(139,900)	47,191
Accounts Payable	(35,566)	156,315	140,488	(48,677)	411,809	(105,215)
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	(1,469)	1,469	55,436	120,630	69,892	186,876
Compensated Absences	-	-	(69,699)	130,302	123,214	106,766
Net Pension Liability	-	-	(33,727)	(252,650)	(114,420)	(825,457)
Net Other Post Employment Liability	-	-	290,477	688,795	528,059	(400,358)
Revenue Collected in Advance	-	-	(10,429)	18,505	14,273	(29,955)
Total Adjustments	4,359,879	2,711,962	829,252	1,238,914	2,463,322	851,021
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(8,511)	485,352	4,302,394	181,150	(10,300,982)	(9,671,523)
Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$ -	\$ 133,627,454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 133,627,454
Purchase of machinery, equipment, and vehicles on account	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,096	\$ -	\$ -



Watkins Regional Park Wizard of OZ themed playground.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the consolidated financing of certain goods or services provided to other Commission funds on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Capital Equipment Funds

The Capital Equipment Funds (Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and CAS) are used to account for the acquisition of equipment for other Commission funds through the use of tax-exempt financing and/or user fees.

Risk Management Funds

The Risk Management Funds are used to account for the activity related to general liability, property damage, and workers compensation.

Largo Headquarters Fund

The Largo Headquarters Fund is used to account for the land acquisition and construction of the Largo Headquarters. The Fund will be used in the future for the cost of operations.

Executive Building Fund

The Executive Building Fund is used to account for the cost of operating the Executive Office Building in Prince George's County and was used to account for the renovation costs of that building which was acquired in February of 1992.

Employee Benefits Fund

The Employee Benefits Fund is used to account for the costs related to employees' life and health insurance coverage, and the flexible spending program.

Commission Wide IT Initiatives Fund

The Commission Wide IT Initiatives Fund is used to account for the acquisition of certain IT equipment and software which benefit the entire Commission. These purchases are financed by user fees to the participating Commission funds.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 7

**Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	MONTGOMERY COUNTY			PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY			COMMISSION WIDE FUNDS				Total June 30, 2022
	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	Largo Headquarters	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	CAS Capital Equipment	Executive Building	Employee Benefits	Commission Wide IT Initiatives		
ASSETS											
Current Assets:											
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 4,605,025	\$ 12,708,603	\$ 44,891,391	\$ 3,395,393	\$ 21,975,174	\$ 446,580	\$ 5,573,082	\$ 16,463,329	\$ 6,379,190	\$ 116,437,767	
Accounts Receivable	-	34,323	-	-	-	-	-	1,183,435	-	1,217,758	
Due from County Government	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	500,000	
Deposits and Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472,360	-	472,360	
Total Current Assets	4,605,025	12,992,926	44,891,391	3,395,393	22,225,174	446,580	5,573,082	18,119,124	6,379,190	118,627,885	
Noncurrent Assets:											
Capital Assets:											
Land	-	-	12,887,286	-	-	-	748,497	-	-	13,635,783	
Buildings and Improvements	96,898	-	-	36,748	-	-	3,181,444	-	-	3,315,090	
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,657	-	-	15,657	
Machinery, Equipment and Intangibles	34,427,117	149,640	-	8,772,735	781,186	2,529,776	535,601	-	2,133,818	49,329,673	
Construction in Progress	29,300	-	2,627,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,657,193	
Less-Accumulated Depreciation	(27,093,224)	(149,640)	-	(7,837,503)	(781,186)	(1,929,140)	(3,195,260)	-	(2,090,453)	(43,076,406)	
Total Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	7,460,091	-	15,515,179	971,980	-	600,636	1,285,939	-	43,365	25,877,190	
Total Assets	12,065,116	12,992,926	60,406,570	4,367,373	22,225,174	1,047,216	6,859,021	18,119,124	6,422,555	144,505,075	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES											
Pension Deferrals	-	106,227	-	-	106,227	-	47,850	167,869	277,392	705,365	
OPEB Deferrals	-	135,833	-	-	135,834	-	84,272	257,528	294,949	908,416	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	242,060	-	-	242,061	-	131,922	425,397	572,341	1,613,781	
LIABILITIES											
Current Liabilities:											
Accounts Payable	-	274,756	775,907	-	274,756	-	21,604	1,170,396	91,651	2,609,070	
Current Portion of Claims Payable	-	1,362,940	-	-	2,069,293	-	-	2,440,476	-	5,872,709	
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	-	22,544	-	-	22,544	-	9,154	37,723	48,729	140,694	
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	
Current Portion of Compensated Absences	-	8,318	-	-	8,319	-	1,308	17,753	14,524	50,222	
Interest Payable	10,000	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Revenue Collected in Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	
Total Current Liabilities	610,000	1,668,558	775,907	-	2,382,412	-	32,066	3,666,348	154,904	9,290,195	
Noncurrent Liabilities:											
Claims Payable - Net of Current Portion	-	4,043,604	-	-	6,162,662	-	-	-	-	10,206,266	
Bonds Payable - Net of Current Portion	664,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664,400	
Compensated Absences - Net of Current Portion	-	68,933	-	-	68,933	-	24,643	91,773	169,787	424,069	
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	-	487,625	-	-	487,625	-	314,669	961,792	1,101,290	3,343,001	
Net Pension Liability	-	190,143	-	-	190,143	-	90,797	306,450	523,008	1,300,541	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	664,400	4,790,305	-	-	6,909,363	-	430,109	1,350,015	1,794,085	15,935,277	
Total Liabilities	1,274,400	6,458,863	775,907	-	9,291,775	-	462,175	5,016,363	1,948,989	25,228,472	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES											
Pension Deferrals	-	25,542	-	-	25,543	-	9,860	38,632	59,012	158,589	
OPEB Deferrals	-	16,035	-	-	16,035	-	10,950	32,655	38,324	113,999	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	41,577	-	-	41,578	-	20,810	71,287	97,336	272,588	
NET POSITION											
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,195,691	-	15,515,179	971,980	-	600,636	1,285,939	-	43,365	24,612,790	
Unrestricted	4,595,025	6,734,546	44,115,464	3,395,393	13,133,882	446,580	5,222,019	13,456,871	4,905,206	96,005,006	
Total Net Position	10,790,716	6,734,546	59,630,663	4,367,373	13,133,882	1,047,216	6,507,958	13,456,871	4,948,571	120,617,796	

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Schedule 8
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	MONTGOMERY COUNTY				PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY				COMMISSION WIDE FUNDS				Total June 30, 2022			
	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	Largo Headquarters	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	CAS Capital Equipment	Executive Building	Employee Benefits	Commission Wide IT Initiatives	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	Largo Headquarters		Capital Equipment	Executive Building	Employee Benefits
Operating Revenues:																
Charges for Services		3,460,200	\$ -	\$ -	4,410,900	\$ 332,500	\$ 1,556,080	\$ 37,417,690	\$ 8,083,992	\$ 58,940,962						
Claim Recoveries	299,560				464,611					764,171						
Total Operating Revenues	<u>3,679,600</u>	<u>3,759,760</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,875,511</u>	<u>332,500</u>	<u>1,556,080</u>	<u>37,417,690</u>	<u>8,083,992</u>	<u>59,705,133</u>						
Operating Expenses:																
Personal Services		494,840			494,841		246,851	504,986	1,180,665	2,922,183						
Supplies and Materials	16,018	641			642		24,536	17,102	6,723	65,662						
Other Contractual Services		370,287			616,094			317,247		1,303,628						
Claims Incurred		1,533,085			1,104,447			27,310,528		29,948,060						
Insurance		63,036			104,880			8,238,671		8,406,587						
Other Services and Charges		461,033		28,824	557,648		522,707	506,980	4,540,940	6,695,952						
Depreciation	77,820			516,035		199,507	59,663	94,842		3,687,811						
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,817,764</u>	<u>2,922,922</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>544,859</u>	<u>2,878,552</u>	<u>199,507</u>	<u>853,757</u>	<u>36,895,514</u>	<u>5,823,170</u>	<u>53,023,883</u>						
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>767,998</u>	<u>836,838</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(644,859)</u>	<u>1,996,959</u>	<u>132,993</u>	<u>702,323</u>	<u>522,176</u>	<u>2,260,822</u>	<u>6,675,250</u>						
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):																
Investment Revenue/(Loss)	(26,397)	(85,070)	(375,352)	(29,343)	(183,876)	(3,320)	(40,435)	(174,818)	(40,997)	(959,608)						
Interest Expense	(21,700)									(21,700)						
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Asset	183,243									183,243						
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>135,146</u>	<u>(85,070)</u>	<u>(375,352)</u>	<u>(29,343)</u>	<u>(183,876)</u>	<u>(3,320)</u>	<u>(40,435)</u>	<u>(174,818)</u>	<u>(40,997)</u>	<u>(798,065)</u>						
Change in Net Position	<u>903,144</u>	<u>751,768</u>	<u>(375,352)</u>	<u>(574,202)</u>	<u>1,813,083</u>	<u>129,673</u>	<u>661,888</u>	<u>347,358</u>	<u>2,219,825</u>	<u>5,877,185</u>						
Total Net Position, July 1	<u>9,887,572</u>	<u>5,982,778</u>	<u>60,006,015</u>	<u>4,841,575</u>	<u>11,320,799</u>	<u>917,543</u>	<u>5,845,070</u>	<u>13,109,513</u>	<u>2,728,746</u>	<u>114,740,611</u>						
Total Net Position, June 30	<u>\$ 10,790,716</u>	<u>\$ 6,734,546</u>	<u>\$ 59,630,663</u>	<u>\$ 4,367,373</u>	<u>\$ 13,133,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,047,216</u>	<u>\$ 6,507,958</u>	<u>\$ 13,456,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,948,571</u>	<u>\$ 120,617,796</u>						

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 9

**Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	MONTGOMERY COUNTY				PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY				COMMISSION WIDE FUNDS				TOTAL	
	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	Largo Headquarters	Capital Equipment	Risk Management	CAS Capital Equipment	Executive Building	Employee Benefits	Commission Wide IT Initiatives					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:														
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 3,679,600	\$ 3,740,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,883,011	\$ 332,500	\$ 1,556,735	\$ 37,488,181	\$ 8,084,512	\$ 59,765,475				
Payments to Suppliers	(485,161)	(2,820,389)	-	(20)	(3,580,265)	-	(444,112)	(35,877,342)	(4,555,449)	(47,762,738)				
Payments to Employees	-	(469,474)	-	-	(469,475)	-	(229,241)	(458,638)	(1,104,815)	(2,731,643)				
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(50,186)	(350,398)	-	(28,804)	(350,398)	-	(110,426)	(402,939)	-	(1,293,151)				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>3,144,253</u>	<u>100,675</u>	-	<u>(28,824)</u>	<u>482,873</u>	<u>332,500</u>	<u>772,956</u>	<u>749,262</u>	<u>2,424,248</u>	<u>7,977,943</u>				
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:														
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,111,708)	-	(1,507,155)	(427,233)	-	(140,448)	-	-	-	(3,186,544)				
Proceeds from Disposal of Capital Assets	174,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,321				
Interest Paid on Bonds Payable	(75,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75,000)				
Principal Paid on Bonds Payable	(600,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(600,000)				
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,612,387)</u>	-	<u>(1,507,155)</u>	<u>(427,233)</u>	-	<u>(140,448)</u>	-	-	-	<u>(3,687,223)</u>				
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:														
Interest on Investments	(26,397)	(85,070)	(375,352)	(29,343)	(183,876)	(3,320)	(40,435)	(174,818)	(40,997)	(959,608)				
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,505,469	15,605	(1,882,507)	(485,400)	298,997	188,732	732,521	574,444	2,383,251	3,331,112				
Cash and Cash Equivalents, July 1	3,099,556	12,692,998	46,773,898	3,880,793	21,676,177	257,848	4,840,561	15,888,885	3,995,939	113,106,655				
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30	<u>\$ 4,605,025</u>	<u>\$ 12,708,603</u>	<u>\$ 44,891,391</u>	<u>\$ 3,395,393</u>	<u>\$ 21,975,174</u>	<u>\$ 446,580</u>	<u>\$ 5,573,082</u>	<u>\$ 16,463,329</u>	<u>\$ 6,379,190</u>	<u>\$ 116,437,767</u>				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 767,998	\$ 836,838	\$ -	\$ (544,859)	\$ 1,996,959	\$ 132,993	\$ 702,323	\$ 522,176	\$ 2,260,822	\$ 6,675,250				
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:														
Depreciation	2,817,764	-	-	516,035	-	199,507	59,663	-	94,842	3,687,811				
Effect of Changes in Assets and Liabilities in:														
Accounts Receivable	-	(18,824)	-	-	-	-	-	70,491	520	52,187				
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	655	-	-	655				
Accounts Payable	(441,509)	(119,453)	-	-	(119,656)	-	(7,295)	(14,753)	(7,786)	(710,452)				
Claims Payable	-	(623,252)	-	-	(1,427,296)	-	(166)	125,000	-	(1,925,548)				
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	-	2,003	-	-	2,003	-	(166)	4,438	(2,181)	6,097				
Compensated Absences	-	19,822	-	-	19,822	-	6,107	24,628	53,426	123,805				
Revenue Collected In Advance	-	(25,276)	-	-	(25,273)	-	(3,658)	(31,614)	(29,044)	(114,865)				
Net Pension Liability	-	28,817	-	-	28,814	-	15,327	48,896	53,649	175,503				
Net Other Post Employment Liability	2,376,255	(736,163)	-	516,035	(1,514,086)	199,507	70,633	227,086	163,426	1,302,693				
Total Adjustments	<u>2,376,255</u>	<u>(736,163)</u>	-	<u>516,035</u>	<u>(1,514,086)</u>	<u>199,507</u>	<u>70,633</u>	<u>227,086</u>	<u>163,426</u>	<u>1,302,693</u>				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 3,144,253</u>	<u>\$ 100,675</u>	-	<u>\$ (28,824)</u>	<u>\$ 482,873</u>	<u>\$ 332,500</u>	<u>\$ 772,956</u>	<u>\$ 749,262</u>	<u>\$ 2,424,248</u>	<u>\$ 7,977,943</u>				

Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:
Purchase of machinery, equipment, and vehicles on account

\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,907
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White Oak Athletic field opening.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Commission in a trustee capacity or as an agent for employees, individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds.

Pension and OPEB Trust Funds

The Pension and OPEB Trust Funds are used to account for activities related to benefits for retired employees. This includes all activities of the Employees' Retirement System including accumulation of resources for, and payment of, retirement annuities and/or other benefits and the administrative costs of operating the system. This also includes all activities related to the Commission's portion of medical costs of retirees.

Private Purpose Trust Funds

The Private Purpose Trust Funds are used to account for funds whose principal and interest must be expended in accordance with their designated purposes.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 10

Combining Statements of Net Position
Fiduciary Fund Types
June 30, 2022

	PENSION TRUST FUNDS				PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS		
	Employees' Retirement Fund	Other Post Employment Benefits Fund	Total Pension Trust Funds	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Total Private Purpose Trust Funds	
ASSETS							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 1,457,476	\$ 1,457,476	\$ 1,665,949	\$ 338,139	\$ 2,004,088	
Cash	69,754	59,583	129,337	-	-	-	
Fixed Income Securities	250,108,441	32,057,859	282,166,300	-	-	-	
International Fixed Income Securities	8,826,161	-	8,826,161	-	-	-	
Venture Capital/Alternative Investments	303,379,447	-	303,379,447	-	-	-	
Corporate Stock	343,961,776	-	343,961,776	-	-	-	
International Corporate Stock	46,998,050	-	46,998,050	-	-	-	
Real Estate Investments	85,744,059	17,655,036	103,399,095	-	-	-	
Short Term Investments	18,408,941	-	18,408,941	-	-	-	
Mutual Funds	-	74,578,464	74,578,464	-	-	-	
Collateral for Securities Lending							
Transactions	32,217,495	-	32,217,495	-	-	-	
Accounts Receivable	40,543	-	40,543	-	-	-	
Accrued Income on Investments	1,014,975	147,273	1,162,248	-	-	-	
Land Held for Other Governments	-	-	-	67,263,943	26,995,413	94,259,356	
Other	1,241,455	-	1,241,455	-	-	-	
Total Assets	1,092,011,097	125,955,691	1,217,966,788	68,929,892	27,333,552	96,263,444	
LIABILITIES							
Investments Payable	425,246	-	425,246	-	-	-	
Accounts Payable	2,390,642	152,475	2,543,117	-	-	-	
Claims Payable	-	1,305,001	1,305,001	-	-	-	
Obligation for Collateral Received under Securities Lending Transactions	33,041,917	-	33,041,917	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	35,857,805	1,457,476	37,315,281	-	-	-	
NET POSITION							
Assets Held in Trust for:							
Land Held for Transfer	-	-	-	67,263,943	26,995,413	94,259,356	
Pension Benefits	1,056,153,292	-	1,056,153,292	-	-	-	
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	124,498,215	124,498,215	-	-	-	
Other Purposes	-	-	-	1,665,949	338,139	2,004,088	
Total Net Position	\$ 1,056,153,292	\$ 124,498,215	\$ 1,180,651,507	\$ 68,929,892	\$ 27,333,552	\$ 96,263,444	

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Schedule 11

Combining Statements of Changes in Net Position
Fiduciary Fund Types
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	PENSION TRUST FUNDS				PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS		
	Employees' Retirement Fund	Other Post Employment Benefits Fund	Totals	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Totals	
ADDITIONS:							
Contributions:							
Employer	\$ 26,174,744	\$ 23,464,306	\$ 49,639,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Plan Members	7,728,640	-	7,728,640	-	-	-	
Plan Members for Current Benefits	-	3,544,517	3,544,517	-	-	-	
Private Donations	-	-	-	1,366	1,131	2,497	
Total Contributions	33,903,384	27,008,823	60,912,207	1,366	1,131	2,497	
Contributions from Commission Debt Service Funds	-	-	-	1,978,209	151	1,978,360	
Federal Grants - Medicare	-	3,054,903	3,054,903	-	-	-	
Investment Earnings:							
Interest	15,455,895	1,489,211	16,945,106	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Dividends	3,439,922	1,861,387	5,301,309	-	-	-	
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	(36,323,913)	(14,448,905)	(50,772,818)	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Total Investment Earnings	(17,428,096)	(11,098,307)	(28,526,403)	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Less Investment Advisory and Management Fees	(3,487,389)	-	(3,487,389)	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Net Income from Investing Activities	(20,915,485)	(11,098,307)	(32,013,792)	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Securities Lending Activity							
Securities Lending Income	166,344	-	166,344	-	-	-	
Securities Lending Fees	(81,165)	-	(81,165)	-	-	-	
Net Income from Securities Lending Activity	85,179	-	85,179	-	-	-	
Total Net Investment Income	(20,830,306)	(11,098,307)	(31,928,613)	(103)	(2,826)	(2,929)	
Total Additions and Investment Income	13,073,078	18,965,419	32,038,497	1,979,472	(1,544)	1,977,928	
DEDUCTIONS:							
Benefits	61,421,174	22,499,768	83,921,142	-	-	-	
Refunds of Contributions	823,082	-	823,082	-	-	-	
Administrative expenses	2,397,208	731,958	3,129,166	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	6,275	5,533	11,808	
Total Deductions	64,641,674	23,231,726	87,873,400	6,275	5,533	11,808	
Change in Net Position	(51,568,596)	(4,266,307)	(55,834,903)	1,973,197	(7,077)	1,966,120	
Net Position - Beginning	1,107,721,888	128,764,522	1,236,486,410	66,956,695	27,340,629	94,297,324	
Net Position - Ending	\$ 1,056,153,292	\$ 124,498,215	\$ 1,180,651,507	\$ 68,929,892	\$ 27,333,552	\$ 96,263,444	

PART III

Statistical Section



Exterior view of the historic Newton-White Mansion.

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission's (Commission) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Commission's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Financial Trends	124
<i>These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Commission's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.</i>	
Revenue Capacity	129
<i>These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Commission's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.</i>	
Debt Capacity	133
<i>These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Commission's current levels of outstanding debt and the Commission's ability to issue additional debt in the future.</i>	
Demographic and Economic Information	137
<i>These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Commission's financial activities take place.</i>	
Operating Information	140
<i>These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Commission's financial report relates to the services the Commission provides and the activities it performs.</i>	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for the relevant year.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 1

	Fiscal Year										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Net Position by Category (1)											
Last Ten Fiscal Years											
Entity-wide Basis											
Governmental Activities:											
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 653,877,083	\$ 693,097,777	\$ 736,481,893	\$ 768,265,017	\$ 796,599,317	\$ 836,941,457	\$ 843,266,615	\$ 896,148,855	\$ 939,803,148	\$ 898,630,437	
Unrestricted	255,869,413	235,827,877	150,941,241	160,074,081	170,061,764	14,102,419	68,534,208	103,473,483	166,137,124	244,480,497	
Subtotal Governmental Activities Net Position	909,746,496	928,925,654	887,423,134	928,339,098	966,661,081	851,043,876	911,800,823	999,622,338	1,105,940,272	1,143,110,934	
Business-type Activities:											
Net Investment in Capital Assets	68,756,299	65,025,744	62,315,460	62,832,510	60,589,583	60,373,190	59,105,021	58,703,273	188,629,685	182,894,740	
Unrestricted	4,105,493	5,596,649	4,303,685	4,445,974	4,973,537	(3,615,130)	(4,495,443)	(8,734,372)	(5,419,163)	(2,410,077)	
Subtotal Business-type Activities Net Position	72,861,792	70,622,393	66,619,145	67,278,484	65,563,120	56,758,060	54,609,578	49,968,901	183,210,522	180,484,663	
Primary Government:											
Net Investment in Capital Assets	722,633,382	758,123,521	798,797,353	831,097,527	857,188,900	897,314,647	902,371,636	954,852,128	1,128,432,833	1,081,525,177	
Unrestricted	259,974,906	241,424,526	155,244,926	164,520,055	175,036,301	10,487,289	64,038,765	94,739,111	160,717,961	242,070,420	
Total Government Net Position	\$ 982,608,288	\$ 999,548,047	\$ 954,042,279	\$ 995,617,582	\$ 1,032,224,201	\$ 907,801,936	\$ 966,410,401	\$ 1,049,591,239	\$ 1,289,150,794	\$ 1,323,595,597	

(1) Accounting standards require that net position be reported in three components in the financial statements: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Net positions are considered restricted only when an external party places a restriction on how the resources may be used. FY14 was not restated per GASB 68.

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 2

Change in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
Entity-wide Basis

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 16,859,031	\$ 17,923,030	\$ 21,133,262	\$ 18,943,664	\$ 18,210,634	\$ 21,196,865	\$ 19,909,334	\$ 22,179,103	\$ 21,725,069	\$ 25,057,947
County Planning and Zoning	45,516,295	58,569,504	49,147,835	57,308,580	57,302,000	55,800,239	61,301,202	54,044,564	58,764,352	65,457,762
Park Operations and Maintenance	199,288,578	204,795,846	227,849,560	243,036,037	231,398,938	244,824,141	237,052,714	251,990,224	243,477,349	326,365,381
Recreation Programs	55,739,559	66,430,209	65,247,292	50,263,579	71,198,062	71,853,383	74,366,416	72,667,214	57,195,838	37,921,462
Interest on Long-term Debt	3,097,948	3,413,225	3,899,873	4,048,509	3,688,429	4,855,256	5,927,669	5,788,706	4,746,799	5,469,669
Subtotal Governmental Activities	320,561,411	351,131,814	367,277,822	373,600,369	381,798,063	398,529,884	398,557,335	406,669,811	385,909,407	460,272,221
Business-type Activities:										
Wheaton Headquarters	-	31,055,261	30,963,611	30,424,060	30,874,630	30,953,400	32,091,343	28,979,788	22,747,507	6,770,922
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	-	382,187,075	398,241,433	404,024,429	412,672,693	429,483,284	430,648,678	435,649,599	412,208,246	30,214,300
Total Government Expenses	350,091,330	733,318,889	765,519,235	777,624,439	794,470,756	828,013,168	829,206,013	842,319,409	798,117,653	497,257,443
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
County Planning and Zoning	6,427,774	3,684,750	5,009,943	4,665,238	4,755,212	6,269,945	5,953,158	4,784,682	4,874,948	5,775,510
Park Operations and Maintenance	32,345,050	38,430,593	51,261,581	50,130,304	34,763,962	35,685,457	32,360,408	51,122,661	35,182,349	40,782,015
Recreation Programs	14,253,411	15,447,503	14,594,279	15,308,306	15,837,672	16,492,208	15,458,774	11,300,422	5,439,104	8,953,804
Subtotal Governmental Activities	53,026,235	57,562,846	70,865,803	70,103,848	55,356,846	58,447,610	53,772,340	67,207,765	45,496,401	55,511,329
Business-type Activities:										
Wheaton Headquarters	-	19,857,218	19,404,116	21,913,505	19,899,293	20,201,065	20,419,748	15,530,221	11,192,402	2,402,532
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	8,840,090	77,420,064	90,269,919	92,017,353	75,256,139	78,648,675	74,192,088	82,737,986	191,611,131	19,828,824
Total Government Program Revenues	72,981,295	97,277,282	109,674,035	113,930,863	95,152,032	99,050,140	94,611,836	98,268,207	102,803,533	22,231,356
Net Government Expenses	(277,110,035)	(304,767,011)	(307,971,514)	(312,007,076)	(337,416,554)	(350,834,609)	(356,456,590)	(352,911,613)	(220,597,115)	(419,514,759)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities										
Business-type Activities	319,215,187	312,748,126	317,896,201	344,420,407	364,763,200	387,759,742	405,541,942	427,283,561	446,730,940	441,931,554
Total Primary Government	8,840,090	8,958,644	9,824,108	9,169,894	9,259,973	9,174,077	9,523,113	8,808,890	13,425,730	12,028,007
Change in Net Position	328,055,277	321,706,770	327,720,309	353,590,301	374,023,173	396,933,819	415,065,055	436,092,451	460,156,670	453,959,561
Business-type Activities										
Governmental Activities	51,680,011	19,179,158	21,484,182	40,923,886	38,321,983	47,677,468	60,756,947	87,821,515	106,317,934	37,170,662
Business-type Activities	(734,769)	(2,239,399)	(1,735,387)	659,339	(1,715,364)	(1,578,258)	(2,148,482)	(4,640,677)	133,241,621	(2,725,859)
Total Primary Government	\$ 50,945,242	\$ 16,939,759	\$ 19,748,795	\$ 41,583,225	\$ 36,606,619	\$ 46,099,210	\$ 58,608,465	\$ 83,180,838	\$ 239,559,555	\$ 34,444,803

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 3

Government Wide Revenues
Last Ten Fiscal Years
Entity-wide Basis

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
County Planning and Zoning										
Charges for services	4,684,322	2,798,897	4,031,622	3,846,984	3,850,889	5,198,977	4,956,799	3,514,890	3,937,064	4,517,871
Operating grants and contributions	1,743,452	885,853	978,321	818,254	904,323	1,070,968	996,359	1,269,792	937,884	1,257,639
Total County Planning and Zoning	6,427,774	3,684,750	5,009,943	4,665,238	4,755,212	6,269,945	5,953,158	4,784,682	4,874,948	5,775,510
Park Operations and Maintenance										
Charges for services	6,627,653	7,467,087	7,670,790	8,075,175	9,269,553	9,269,129	8,573,012	6,700,021	10,556,467	11,363,106
Operating grants and contributions	3,891,896	4,091,322	4,078,663	4,837,912	5,480,518	5,685,017	7,537,409	7,251,316	7,251,316	6,550,076
Capital grants and contributions	21,825,501	26,872,184	39,512,128	37,217,217	20,013,891	20,731,311	17,975,876	36,885,231	17,374,566	22,868,833
Total Park Operations and Maintenance	32,345,050	38,430,593	51,261,581	50,130,304	34,763,962	35,685,457	32,360,408	51,122,661	35,182,349	40,782,015
Recreation Programs										
Charges for services	13,807,912	14,624,585	14,259,526	14,986,083	15,277,062	15,852,675	13,734,206	10,181,498	2,936,638	7,748,950
Operating grants and contributions	445,499	822,918	334,753	322,223	560,610	639,533	1,724,568	1,118,924	2,502,466	1,204,854
Total Recreation Programs	14,253,411	15,447,503	14,594,279	15,308,306	15,837,672	16,492,208	15,458,774	11,300,422	5,439,104	8,953,804
Total Governmental Activities	53,026,235	57,562,846	70,865,803	70,103,848	55,356,846	58,447,610	53,772,340	67,207,765	45,496,401	55,511,329
Business-type Activities:										
Wheaton Headquarters										
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,324,722
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,597,606
Total Wheaton Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,922,328
Recreational and Cultural Facilities										
Charges for services	19,943,177	19,790,531	19,404,116	20,018,525	19,899,293	20,201,065	20,419,748	15,507,428	10,834,853	19,827,982
Operating grants and contributions	11,883	66,687	-	-	-	-	-	22,793	357,549	842
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	1,894,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recreational and Cultural Facilities	19,955,060	19,857,218	19,404,116	21,913,505	19,899,293	20,201,065	20,419,748	15,530,221	11,192,402	19,828,824
Total Business-type Activities	19,955,060	19,857,218	19,404,116	21,913,505	19,899,293	20,201,065	20,419,748	15,530,221	146,114,730	22,231,356
Total Government Program Revenues	\$ 72,981,295	\$ 77,420,064	\$ 90,269,919	\$ 92,017,353	\$ 75,256,139	\$ 78,648,675	\$ 74,192,088	\$ 82,737,986	\$ 191,611,131	\$ 77,742,685
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities										
Property Taxes	327,652,882	320,703,674	326,435,823	352,283,467	371,471,118	391,094,596	401,180,520	425,742,423	459,815,827	459,661,741
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	388,205	966,672	1,186,182	1,208,287	2,362,429	5,413,567	12,946,277	9,698,730	315,205	(5,387,507)
Transfers	(8,825,900)	(8,922,220)	(9,725,804)	(9,071,347)	(9,070,347)	(8,748,421)	(8,584,855)	(8,157,592)	(13,400,092)	(12,342,680)
Total Governmental Activities	319,215,187	312,748,126	317,896,201	344,420,407	364,763,200	387,759,742	405,541,942	427,283,561	446,730,940	441,931,554
Business-type Activities										
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	14,190	36,424	98,304	98,547	189,626	425,656	938,258	651,298	25,638	(314,673)
Transfers	8,825,900	8,922,220	9,725,804	9,071,347	9,070,347	8,748,421	8,584,855	8,157,592	13,400,092	12,342,680
Total Business-type Activities	8,840,090	8,958,644	9,824,108	9,169,894	9,259,973	9,174,077	9,523,113	8,808,890	13,425,730	12,028,007
Total Primary Government	\$ 328,055,277	\$ 321,706,770	\$ 327,720,309	\$ 353,590,301	\$ 374,023,173	\$ 396,933,819	\$ 415,065,055	\$ 436,092,451	\$ 460,156,670	\$ 453,959,561

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 4

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (1)	2021	2022
General Fund										
Committed	\$ 40,161,623	\$ 34,526,773	\$ 38,094,884	\$ 44,020,683	\$ 47,883,493	\$ 42,359,298	\$ 51,598,979	\$ 64,650,641	\$ 70,468,943	\$ 77,090,006
Assigned	45,483,383	43,892,210	10,096,236	7,617,518	5,698,844	24,064,324	21,330,591	11,223,282	8,616,507	126,592,851
Unassigned	157,066,229	131,532,584	141,069,582	173,398,306	205,668,037	221,562,189	231,028,997	244,324,408	208,821,163	104,997,334
Total General Fund	242,711,235	209,951,567	189,260,702	225,036,507	259,250,374	287,985,811	303,958,567	320,198,331	287,906,613	308,680,191
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	684,987	664,069	675,216	1,151,859	1,384,428	1,578,277
Restricted	3,012,510	35,891,912	10,801,732	11,520,094	4,142,855	16,508,941	20,662,338	24,005,612	10,961,465	14,831,587
Committed	44,051,299	58,578,055	73,077,026	90,931,936	76,280,863	42,287,022	50,173,887	53,610,791	33,074,508	63,401,218
Assigned	53,920,956	45,053,357	39,895,940	13,179,838	13,233,159	20,369,083	44,597,154	75,510,690	124,387,749	151,662,118
Unassigned	(21,738,490)	(21,538,004)	(28,741,034)	(35,701,052)	(27,523,472)	(4,278,195)	(1,440,769)	(4,162,487)	(6,624,911)	(19,409,883)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	79,246,275	117,985,320	95,033,664	79,930,816	66,818,392	75,550,920	114,667,826	150,116,455	163,183,239	212,063,317
Total All Governmental Funds	\$ 321,957,510	\$ 327,936,887	\$ 284,294,366	\$ 304,967,323	\$ 326,068,766	\$ 363,536,731	\$ 418,626,393	\$ 470,314,786	\$ 451,089,852	\$ 520,743,508

(1) The increase in 2020 total governmental fund balance in comparison with the prior year is explained in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 5

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues										
Property Taxes	\$ 326,432,203	\$ 320,991,095	\$ 326,780,905	\$ 351,693,057	\$ 371,473,276	\$ 390,983,807	\$ 401,046,180	\$ 424,691,149	\$ 458,426,743	\$ 461,724,376
Intergovernmental	23,361,183	24,926,111	29,264,973	36,293,326	22,210,719	22,973,721	21,896,860	35,775,752	27,340,524	24,624,338
Charges for Services	13,876,989	12,690,918	13,785,655	14,240,682	14,915,205	16,419,720	15,163,739	10,589,643	8,026,896	13,969,847
Rentals and Concessions	10,381,093	11,274,636	11,118,577	11,873,440	12,143,332	12,473,801	10,931,428	8,378,593	3,085,779	5,561,983
Interest Revenue/(Loss)	312,015	845,032	985,395	1,000,594	1,985,186	4,687,567	11,405,925	8,677,272	288,686	(4,427,899)
Miscellaneous	1,665,051	2,029,981	2,049,264	3,395,932	5,556,543	3,676,924	2,041,130	11,799,327	6,858,002	11,216,631
Total Revenues	376,028,534	372,757,773	383,984,769	418,497,031	428,284,261	451,215,540	462,485,262	499,911,736	504,006,630	512,669,276
Expenditures										
General Government	16,888,747	17,915,857	20,711,512	18,269,180	16,965,608	20,685,289	20,847,721	21,896,627	21,832,188	23,678,939
Planning and Zoning	45,431,143	59,145,520	48,366,254	55,499,233	54,429,803	53,806,455	61,626,137	51,408,732	60,564,474	63,606,607
Park Operations and Maintenance	176,450,186	191,014,322	201,201,932	202,138,039	201,073,472	218,456,669	218,007,785	223,908,504	232,406,719	237,965,559
Recreation	55,118,442	68,442,367	66,269,563	65,707,901	68,659,354	71,209,583	72,831,339	69,310,593	58,113,944	68,073,766
Contributions	-	-	(1,284)	774	430	347	1,822,325	1,871,435	1,938,366	1,978,360
Debt Service										
Principal	11,719,539	10,741,975	12,094,850	10,433,171	11,126,946	11,676,181	10,140,000	11,995,000	12,221,658	13,244,694
Interest	3,218,877	2,984,223	3,687,985	3,252,466	4,459,106	4,687,879	5,783,038	6,408,629	5,562,776	5,822,672
Other Debt Service Costs	10,860	539,209	30,197	435,015	159,718	250,702	602,442	70,246	177,600	227,309
Capital Projects	46,159,542	49,513,661	65,106,465	67,476,263	50,461,849	60,220,947	53,998,650	63,195,985	57,191,348	46,401,008
Total Expenditures	354,997,336	400,297,134	417,467,474	423,212,042	407,336,286	440,994,052	445,659,437	450,065,751	450,009,073	460,998,914
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Proceeds from General Obligation Bonds	-	40,565,000	-	31,500,000	8,000,000	33,000,000	43,000,000	10,000,000	-	25,100,000
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	-	12,515,000	-	-	-	-	35,536,785	-
Premiums on Bonds Issued	-	-	-	3,955,202	514,748	2,994,898	3,848,692	-	-	3,905,974
Payment to Refunding Bond Escrow Account	-	1,870,807	-	(14,041,382)	-	-	-	-	(35,359,184)	-
Transfers In	66,307,473	38,972,506	33,406,016	43,733,117	23,614,019	30,128,661	49,876,391	75,548,144	70,220,202	57,815,601
Transfers Out	(75,133,373)	(47,894,726)	(43,131,820)	(51,998,914)	(32,684,366)	(38,877,082)	(58,461,246)	(83,705,736)	(143,620,294)	(68,838,281)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(8,825,900)	33,513,587	(9,725,804)	25,663,023	(555,599)	27,246,477	38,263,837	1,842,408	(73,222,491)	17,983,294
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,205,298	5,974,226	(43,208,509)	20,948,012	20,392,376	37,467,965	55,089,662	51,688,393	(19,224,934)	69,653,656
Beginning Fund Balance	309,757,363	321,962,661	327,936,887	284,728,378	305,676,390	326,068,766	363,536,731	418,626,393	470,314,786	451,089,852
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 321,962,661	\$ 327,936,887	\$ 284,728,378	\$ 305,676,390	\$ 326,068,766	\$ 363,536,731	\$ 418,626,393	\$ 470,314,786	\$ 451,089,852	\$ 520,743,508
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	5.22%	4.00%	4.45%	3.93%	4.73%	4.36%	4.33%	4.82%	4.60%	4.72%

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 6

Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Fiscal Year	Real Property			Personal Property (1)			Total (2)		Ratio of Total Assessed Value To Total Estimated Actual Value
	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Assessed/ Estimated Actual Value	Direct Tax Rate	Total	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	
2013	\$ 158,272,831	\$ 172,786,933	0.990	\$ 3,604,479	\$ 2,463	\$ 161,877,310	\$ 176,391,412	91.77 %	
2014	159,891,865	173,043,144	1.008	3,709,328	2,509	163,601,193	176,752,472	92.56	
2015	163,656,758	169,416,934	0.995	3,655,133	2,473	167,311,891	173,072,067	96.67	
2016	170,176,446	181,812,442	0.986	3,884,349	2,450	174,060,795	185,696,791	93.73	
2017	177,495,353	190,650,218	1.025	4,051,372	2,547	181,546,725	194,701,590	93.24	
2018	183,993,871	195,946,614	1.000	4,188,565	2,487	188,182,436	200,135,179	94.03	
2019	189,051,019	196,518,731	0.980	4,055,453	2,439	193,106,472	200,574,184	96.28	
2020	193,487,139	204,359,040	0.977	4,100,967	2,432	197,588,106	208,460,007	94.78	
2021	198,347,862	209,965,979	0.969	4,682,193	2,436	203,030,055	214,648,172	94.59	
2022	202,557,243	212,770,214	0.977	4,242,757	2,430	206,800,000	217,012,971	95.29	

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Fiscal Year	Real Property			Personal Property (1)			Total (2)		Ratio of Total Assessed Value To Total Estimated Actual Value
	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Assessed/ Estimated Actual Value	Direct Tax Rate	Total	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	
2013	\$ 75,777,582	\$ 76,633,200	0.903	\$ 2,741,339	\$ 2,283	\$ 78,518,921	\$ 79,374,539	98.92 %	
2014	73,012,715	74,563,618	0.897	2,731,340	2,268	75,744,055	77,294,958	97.99	
2015	73,863,286	76,307,098	0.902	2,884,495	2,278	76,747,781	79,191,593	96.91	
2016	76,419,813	80,392,826	0.945	2,966,106	2,372	79,385,919	83,358,932	95.23	
2017	80,672,198	86,941,640	0.936	3,190,976	2,352	83,863,174	90,132,616	93.04	
2018	86,644,518	92,548,041	0.960	3,420,670	2,401	90,065,188	95,968,711	93.85	
2019	91,769,699	97,534,897	0.969	3,268,932	2,426	95,038,631	100,803,829	94.28	
2020	97,072,912	102,537,101	0.958	3,217,004	2,610	100,289,916	105,754,105	94.83	
2021	102,353,668	108,467,097	0.978	3,508,881	2,388	105,862,549	111,975,978	94.54	
2022	107,432,153	112,696,780	0.932	3,389,068	2,192	110,821,221	116,085,848	95.46	

Note: (1) For personal property, the assessed value and estimated value are the same.

(2) Total includes real property, business personal property, public utility operating property and domestic shares.

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 7

Property Tax Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments
Last Ten Fiscal Years

M-NCPPC TAXES

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (1)

Fiscal Year	Administration	Park Operations	Advance Land Acquisition	Total		County-wide Property Taxes	
						Within County	Total
2013	\$ 0.0180/0.0450	0.0540/0.1350	\$ 0.0010/0.0030	\$ 0.0730/0.1830	\$ 0.9170/2.2800	\$ 0.9900/2.4630	
2014	0.0180/0.0450	0.0530/0.1330	0.0010/0.0030	0.0720/0.1810	0.9360/2.3280	1.0080/2.5090	
2015	0.0170/0.0430	0.0560/0.1400	0.0010/0.0030	0.0740/0.1860	0.9207/2.2873	0.9947/2.4733	
2016	0.0180/0.0450	0.0552/0.1380	0.0010/0.0025	0.0742/0.1855	0.9116/2.2643	0.9858/2.4498	
2017	0.0170/0.0425	0.0548/0.1370	0.0010/0.0025	0.0728/0.1820	0.9521/2.3649	1.0249/2.5469	
2018	0.0172/0.0430	0.0554/0.1385	0.0010/0.0025	0.0736/0.1840	0.9260/2.3031	0.9996/2.4871	
2019	0.0156/0.0390	0.0530/0.1325	0.0010/0.0025	0.0696/0.1740	0.9102/2.2651	0.9798/2.4391	
2020	0.0170/0.0425	0.0560/0.1400	0.0010/0.0025	0.0740/0.1850	0.9030/2.2474	0.9770/2.4324	
2021	0.0176/0.0440	0.0600/0.1500	0.0010/0.0025	0.0786/0.1965	0.8983/2.2393	0.9769/2.4358	
2022	0.0174/0.0435	0.0556/0.1390	0.0010/0.0025	0.0740/0.1850	0.9028/2.2454	0.9768/2.4304	

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (1)

Fiscal Year	Administration	Park Operations	Recreation	Advance Land Acquisition	Total		County-wide Property Taxes	
							Within County	Total
2013	\$ 0.0541/0.1353	0.1544/0.3860	\$ 0.0705/0.1762	\$ 0.0000/0.0000	\$ 0.2790/0.6975	\$ 1.0948/2.7630	\$ 1.3738/3.4605	
2014	0.0541/0.1353	0.1544/0.3860	0.0705/0.1762	0.0000/0.0000	0.2790/0.6975	1.0891/2.7484	1.3681/3.4459	
2015	0.0541/0.1353	0.1544/0.3860	0.0705/0.1762	0.0000/0.0000	0.2790/0.6975	1.0939/2.7580	1.3729/3.4555	
2016	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.3711/2.8523	1.6651/3.5873	
2017	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1284/2.8321	1.4224/3.5671	
2018	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1516/2.8810	1.4456/3.6160	
2019	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1606/2.9056	1.4546/3.6406	
2020	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1497/3.0896	1.4437/3.8246	
2021	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1700/2.8683	1.4640/3.6033	
2022	0.0566/0.1415	0.1594/0.3985	0.0780/0.1950	0.0000/0.0000	0.2940/0.7350	1.1238/2.6722	1.4178/3.4072	

Note: Rates are per \$100 of assessed valuation.
(1) Rates shown are for Real/Personal.

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 8

Principal Taxpayers

Current Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

<u>Taxpayer</u>	2022			2013		
	Total Assessment	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation	Total Assessment	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Potomac Electric Power Company	\$ 1,244,042,846	1	0.60 %	\$ 714,754,210	1	0.44 %
JBG Smith	652,490,944	2	0.32	-	-	-
Federal Realty Investment Trust	615,414,401	3	0.30	198,438,757	9	0.12
7750 Wisconsin Ave LLC	578,974,000	4	-	-	-	-
ARE-Maryland	573,073,824	5	0.28	-	-	-
GI Partners	561,003,634	6	0.27	-	-	-
CP 7272 Wisconsin Ave LLC	512,892,057	7	0.25	-	-	-
Montgomery Mall LLC	511,931,277	8	0.25	280,682,610	3	0.17
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	402,190,433	9	0.19	-	-	-
Medimmune, LLC	388,217,503	10	0.19	-	-	-
Verizon Inc.	-	-	-	530,706,663	2	0.33
Washington Gas Light Co.	-	-	-	258,719,080	4	0.16
Wheaton Plaza Reg Shopping Center	-	-	-	213,403,400	5	0.13
Chevy Chase Land Co	-	-	-	207,339,733	6	0.13
Camalier, Anne D et al, Trustee	-	-	-	202,494,900	7	0.13
7501 Wisconsin Ave LLC	-	-	-	200,029,560	8	0.12
WP Project Developer LLC	-	-	-	165,434,493	10	0.10
Total	\$ 6,040,230,919		2.65 %	\$ 2,972,003,406		1.83 %
Total Assessable Base	\$ 206,800,000,707		100.00 %	\$ 161,877,309,598		100.00 %

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

<u>Taxpayer</u>	2022			2013		
	Total Assessment	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation	Total Assessment	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
National Harbor, LLC	\$ 1,142,912,600	1	1.03 %	\$ -	-	- %
Potomac Electric Power Company	778,133,850	2	0.70	778,133,850	2	0.99
Gaylord National, LLC.	706,863,200	3	0.64	550,000,000	1	0.70
Washington Gas Light Company	334,642,607	4	0.30	245,668,650	4	0.31
Empirian Village of Maryland, LLC	304,400,020	5	0.27	205,441,150	7	0.26
Verizon Maryland	264,540,660	6	0.24	342,892,040	3	0.44
Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	245,875,220	8	0.22	156,648,140	8	0.20
Greenbelt Homes, Incorporated	242,134,100	7	0.22	226,145,362	5	0.29
SSC Maryland Apartments, LLC	232,062,610	9	0.21	-	-	-
JKC Stadium (FedEx Field)	187,387,700	10	0.17	220,582,533	6	0.28
Genon Chalk Point LLC	-	-	-	155,574,600	9	0.20
Petrie ELG Inglewood LLC	-	-	-	135,470,099	10	0.17
Total	\$ 4,438,952,567		4.01 %	\$ 3,016,556,424		3.84 %
Total Assessable Base	\$ 110,821,220,753		100.00 %	\$ 78,518,921,206		100.00 %

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 9

Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections	Percent of Total Collections to Tax Levy
2013	\$ 106,088,181	\$ 105,178,075	99.1 %	\$ 409,149	\$ 105,587,224	99.5 %
2014	105,671,395	105,042,397	99.4	1,814,501	106,856,898	101.1
2015	111,224,664	110,366,064	99.2	283,305	110,649,369	99.5
2016	115,877,295	114,942,121	99.2	(42,788)	114,899,333	99.2
2017	118,471,849	117,462,502	99.1	198,482	117,660,984	99.3
2018	111,483,310	111,208,047	99.8	33,566	111,241,613	99.8
2019	120,289,659	119,640,275	99.5	367,508	120,007,783	99.8
2020	130,730,282	129,096,564	98.8	877,192	129,973,756	99.4
2021	141,409,737	140,594,608	99.4	413,069	141,007,677	99.7
2022	136,619,215	135,361,553	99.1	-	135,361,553	99.1

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections	Percent of Total Collections to Tax Levy
2013	\$ 220,093,844	\$ 218,774,290	99.4 %	\$ 32,318	\$ 218,806,608	99.4 %
2014	219,461,895	211,642,952	96.4	(19,943)	211,623,009	96.4
2015	215,646,159	215,367,043	99.9	4,242	215,371,285	99.9
2016	235,659,561	234,870,980	99.7	(5,755)	234,865,225	99.7
2017	249,913,802	249,903,802	100.0	(224,153)	249,679,649	99.9
2018	268,697,483	267,943,624	99.7	51,129	267,994,753	99.7
2019	282,499,972	281,764,984	99.7	726,696	282,491,680	100.0
2020	296,981,830	294,224,035	99.1	2,490,064	296,714,099	99.9
2021	314,281,598	313,167,413	99.6	287,715	313,455,128	99.7
2022	326,701,955	326,351,560	99.9	-	326,351,560	99.9

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 10

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Year	Governmental Activities (1)		Business-Type Activities (1)		Total Primary Government(1)	Ratios			Advance Land Acquisition General Obligation Bonds(1)	Total Debt (1)	Ratios	
	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds and Notes			Percentage Of Personal Income	Outstanding Debt Per Capita	Percentage Of Personal Income			Outstanding Debt Per Capita	
2013	\$ 32,240	\$ 222	\$ 222		\$ 32,462	0.04	%	\$ 1,665	\$ 34,127	0.05	%	\$ 33.60
2014	44,616	-	-		44,616	0.05		1,430	46,046	0.06		44.56
2015	41,464	-	-		41,464	0.05		1,200	42,664	0.05		41.05
2016	51,857	-	-		51,857	0.06		1,075	52,932	0.06		50.54
2017	56,953	-	-		56,953	0.06		1,020	57,973	0.06		55.28
2018	52,924	-	-		52,924	0.06		885	53,809	0.06		51.19
2019	64,917	-	-		64,917	0.07		750	65,667	0.07		61.83
2020	69,749	-	-		69,749	0.07		620	70,369	0.07		65.82
2021	65,965	-	-		65,965	0.07		490	66,455	0.07		62.16
2022	60,728	-	-		60,728	0.06		365	61,093	0.06		56.77

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Year	Governmental Activities (1)		Type Activities		Total Primary Government(1)	Ratios			Advance Land Acquisition General Obligation Bonds(1)	Total Debt (1)	Ratios	
	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds and Notes			Percentage Of Personal Income	Outstanding Debt Per Capita	Percentage Of Personal Income			Outstanding Debt Per Capita	
2013	\$ 47,086	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 47,086	0.12	%	\$ -	\$ 47,086	0.12	%	\$ 52.90
2014	67,280	-	-		67,280	0.17		-	67,280	0.17		74.39
2015	58,860	-	-		58,860	0.14		-	58,860	0.14		64.71
2016	73,329	-	-		73,329	0.17		-	73,329	0.17		80.75
2017	64,534	-	-		64,534	0.15		-	64,534	0.15		70.70
2018	92,162	-	-		92,162	0.21		-	92,162	0.21		101.35
2019	119,227	-	-		119,227	0.26		-	119,227	0.26		131.12
2020	110,946	-	-		110,946	0.23		-	110,946	0.23		121.97
2021	103,467	-	-		103,467	0.20		-	103,467	0.20		113.63
2022	125,092	-	-		125,092	na		-	125,092	na		na

Notes: (1) 000's omitted and general obligation bonds presented net of original issuance discounts and premiums.

(2) See Table 14 for personal income and population data. Data are not available for Prince George's County for FY 2022.

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 11

Ratio of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt
To Assessed Value and Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Year	Population	Park Acquisition and Development Bonds			Advance Land Acquisition Bonds		
		Assessed Value (2)	General Bonded Debt Outstanding (1)	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Assessed Value (2)	General Bonded Debt Outstanding (1)	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value
2013	1,015,534	\$ 140,577,467	\$ 32,462	0.02 %	\$ 161,877,310	1,665	0.001 %
2014	1,025,063	141,899,535	44,616	0.03	163,601,193	1,430	0.001
2015	1,033,370	142,418,524	41,464	0.03	163,656,758	1,200	0.001
2016	1,039,327	151,113,059	51,857	0.03	174,057,795	1,075	0.001
2017	1,047,239	157,476,558	56,953	0.04	181,546,725	1,020	0.001
2018	1,048,794	163,053,038	52,924	0.03	188,182,436	885	0.000
2019	1,051,129	167,427,077	64,917	0.04	193,106,472	750	0.000
2020	1,062,061	171,202,657	69,749	0.04	197,588,106	620	0.000
2021	1,069,095	175,812,274	65,965	0.04	203,030,055	490	0.000
2022	1,076,176	178,388,570	60,728	0.03	206,800,000	365	0.000

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Year	Population	Park Acquisition and Development Bonds			Advance Land Acquisition Bonds		
		Assessed Value (2)	General Bonded Debt Outstanding (1)	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Assessed Value (2)	General Bonded Debt Outstanding (1)	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value
2013	890,081	\$ 73,123,809	\$ 47,086	0.06 %	\$ 75,744,055	-	- %
2014	904,430	70,551,045	67,280	0.10	75,744,055	-	-
2015	909,535	71,578,363	58,860	0.08	76,747,781	-	-
2016	908,049	74,240,911	73,329	0.10	79,385,919	-	-
2017	912,756	78,488,744	64,534	0.08	83,863,174	-	-
2018	909,308	84,361,738	92,162	0.11	90,065,188	-	-
2019	909,327	89,052,828	110,946	0.12	95,038,631	-	-
2020	909,612	100,289,916	110,946	0.11	100,289,916	-	-
2021	910,551	99,283,346	103,467	0.10	105,862,549	-	-
2022	n.a.	110,821,221	125,092	0.11	110,821,221	-	-

Notes: n.a. represents information that was unavailable at the time the tables were updated.
 (1) 000's omitted and this is the general bonded debt of both governmental and business-type activities, net of the original issuance discounts and premiums.
 (2) Metropolitan District only
 Source: Assessed Value is from Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.
 Population estimates are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 12

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

June 30, 2022

	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Montgomery County Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt	Prince George's County Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt	Total Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Overlapping Debt:					
Montgomery County:					
Montgomery County Government Direct Debt	\$ 4,471,268,804	100.00%	\$ 4,471,268,804	\$ -	\$ 4,471,268,804
MCPS - capital leases	60,921,919	100.00%	60,921,919	-	60,921,919
MC - capital leases	71,885,696	100.00%	71,885,696	-	71,885,696
West Germantown - bonds	6,895,000	100.00%	6,895,000	-	6,895,000
Towns, Cities and Villages	33,469,064	100.00%	33,469,064	-	33,469,064
Prince George's County:					
Prince George's County Direct Debt	2,769,684,747	100.00%	-	2,769,684,747	2,769,684,747
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission Towns, Cities and Villages (2)	1,135,845,313 93,927,894	100.00% 100.00%	- -	1,135,845,313 93,927,894	1,135,845,313 93,927,894
Total Overlapping Debt			4,644,440,483	3,999,457,954	8,643,898,437
M-NCPPC Direct Debt Outstanding (1)			61,912,004	133,598,192	195,510,196
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 4,706,352,487	\$ 4,133,056,146	\$ 8,839,408,633

Note: (1) Direct Debt is comprised of Park bonds and ALA bonds.
(2) Source of Debt Outstanding for Towns, Cities and Villages is estimated 2020 data from Prince George's County.

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments and The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC).

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 13

Computation of Legal Debt Margin
Park Acquisition and Development Bonds
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Park Acquisition and Development Bonds
Guaranteed by Montgomery County

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assessed Valuation - Metropolitan District										
Real Property	\$ 137,631,593,595	\$ 139,493,523,923	\$ 139,619,578,920	\$ 147,968,539,731	\$ 154,201,308,882	\$ 159,617,272,071	\$ 164,081,315,722	\$ 167,810,011,796	\$ 171,863,784,195	\$ 174,902,279,243
Personal Property	2,945,872,990	2,406,010,695	2,798,945,126	3,154,519,664	3,275,248,906	3,435,786,393	3,345,760,810	3,392,645,188	3,948,490,038	3,486,290,475
Total Assessed Value	140,577,466,585	141,899,534,618	142,418,524,046	151,113,059,395	157,476,557,788	163,053,038,464	167,427,076,532	171,202,656,984	175,812,274,233	178,388,569,718
Annual Revenue from mandatory park tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation										
Real Property at 3.6 cents (9 cents for FY 2001 and prior)	49,547,374	50,217,689	50,263,048	53,285,074	55,512,471	57,462,218	59,069,274	60,411,604	61,870,962	62,964,821
Personal Property at 9 cents	2,651,286	2,165,410	2,519,051	2,859,068	2,947,724	3,092,190	3,011,185	3,053,381	3,553,641	3,137,661
Total	52,198,660	52,383,079	52,782,099	56,104,142	58,460,195	60,554,408	62,080,459	63,464,985	65,424,603	66,102,482
Revenue available from mandatory park tax over next thirty years - Legal Debt Limit	1,565,959,800	1,571,492,370	1,583,462,970	1,683,124,260	1,753,803,850	1,816,632,240	1,862,413,770	1,903,949,550	1,962,738,090	1,983,074,460
Debt Service Applicable to Limit	37,422,603	56,282,000	51,568,000	62,543,000	68,466,000	63,043,000	77,825,105	83,668,695	76,094,057	69,375,499
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 1,528,537,197	\$ 1,515,210,370	\$ 1,531,894,970	\$ 1,620,581,260	\$ 1,685,339,850	\$ 1,753,589,240	\$ 1,784,588,665	\$ 1,820,280,855	\$ 1,886,654,033	\$ 1,913,698,961
Debt Service Applicable to Limit as a Percentage of the Limit	2.39%	3.58%	3.26%	3.72%	3.90%	3.47%	4.18%	4.39%	3.88%	3.50%

Park Acquisition and Development Bonds
Guaranteed by Prince George's County

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assessed Valuation - Metropolitan District										
Real Property	\$ 70,552,234,135	\$ 67,889,278,067	\$ 68,656,615,833	\$ 71,447,943,979	\$ 75,478,470,361	\$ 81,117,524,396	\$ 85,954,431,107	\$ 97,072,911,961	\$ 95,950,634,324	\$ 107,432,153,213
Personal Property	2,571,574,560	2,551,766,520	2,719,747,118	2,792,967,386	3,010,273,510	3,244,213,192	3,098,396,530	3,217,004,390	3,332,711,320	3,389,067,540
Total Assessed Value	73,123,808,695	70,551,044,587	71,578,362,951	74,240,911,365	78,488,743,871	84,361,737,588	89,052,827,637	100,289,916,351	99,283,345,644	110,821,220,753
Annual Revenue from mandatory park tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation										
Real Property at 4 cents (10 cents for FY 2001 and prior)	28,220,894	27,195,711	27,543,446	28,579,178	30,191,388	32,447,010	34,381,772	38,829,165	38,380,254	42,972,861
Personal Property at 10 cents	2,571,575	2,581,767	2,719,747	2,792,967	3,010,274	3,244,213	3,098,397	3,217,004	3,332,711	3,389,068
Total	30,792,469	29,787,478	30,263,193	31,372,145	33,201,662	35,691,223	37,480,169	42,046,169	41,712,965	46,361,929
Revenue available from mandatory park tax over next thirty years - Legal Debt Limit	923,774,070	892,724,340	907,895,790	941,164,350	996,049,860	1,070,736,690	1,124,405,070	1,261,385,070	1,251,388,950	1,390,857,870
Debt Service Applicable to Limit	54,054,273	83,126,000	72,384,000	90,091,000	79,263,000	113,273,000	147,384,000	135,264,000	121,590,760	145,053,239
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 869,719,797	\$ 809,598,340	\$ 835,511,790	\$ 851,073,350	\$ 916,786,860	\$ 957,463,690	\$ 977,021,070	\$ 1,126,121,070	\$ 1,129,798,190	\$ 1,245,804,631
Debt Service Applicable to Limit as a Percentage of the Limit	5.85%	9.31%	7.97%	9.57%	7.96%	10.58%	13.11%	10.72%	9.72%	10.43%

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments and The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 14

Demographic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Year	Population (1)	Total Personal Income 000's omitted (2,3)	Per Capita Income (4)	Labor Force (5)	Unemployment Rate (6)	Registered Pupils (7)
2013	1,015,534	\$ 74,492,736	\$ 73,353	543,134	4.9 %	148,779
2014	1,025,063	76,427,993	74,559	544,271	4.3	151,298
2015	1,033,370	82,006,462	79,358	547,229	3.8	153,852
2016	1,039,327	86,825,633	83,540	544,649	3.3	156,447
2017	1,047,239	89,382,425	85,351	561,370	3.2	159,010
2018	1,048,794	90,527,613	86,316	564,403	2.9	161,545
2019	1,051,129	90,629,668	86,221	575,351	2.8	162,680
2020	1,062,061	94,191,794	88,688	556,465	6.2	165,267
2021	1,069,095	99,800,000	93,350	547,389	5.5	160,564
2022	1,076,176	102,500,000	95,245	552,640	3.3	158,232

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Year	Population (8)	Total Personal Income 000's omitted (2)	Per Capita Income (2) (4)	Labor Force (9)	Unemployment Rate (6)	Registered Pupils (10)
2013	890,081	\$ 38,595,921	\$ 43,362	467,318	6.9 %	123,737
2014	904,430	40,215,913	44,465	469,359	6.2	125,136
2015	909,535	40,806,805	44,866	495,449	4.7	127,576
2016	908,049	41,922,938	46,168	498,002	4.4	128,936
2017	912,756	43,232,981	47,365	513,393	4.7	130,814
2018	909,308	44,938,165	49,420	504,423	4.1	132,322
2019	909,327	46,034,388	50,625	515,140	4.0	132,667
2020	909,612	49,296,368	54,195	493,988	7.9	135,962
2021	910,551	52,461,141	57,615	502,401	6.1	131,657
2022	n.a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n.a	n.a.

Notes: n.a. represents information that was unavailable at the time the tables were updated.

- (1) Source: Data for 2013-2022 estimated by the Montgomery County, Department of Finance.
- (2) Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce (Income data for 2022 is not currently available for Prince George's County).
- (3) Source: Data for 2013-2022 estimated by the Montgomery County, Department of Finance.
- (4) Source: Per Capita Income is derived by dividing personal income by population.
- (5) Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
- (6) Source: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulations. Represents yearly average figures.
- (7) Source: Data for 2013-2022 estimated by the Montgomery County, Department of Finance.
- (8) Source: Data for 2013-2021 are estimates derived by the Prince George's County Department of Finance from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Updated November 16, 2022.
- (9) Source: Maryland Department of Labor, Career and Workforce Information, updated June 2021.
- (10) Source: www.mdreportcard.org, updated August 14, 2022.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 15

Total Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
Commissioners Office	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Department of Human Resources and Management	13.50	14.00	14.75	15.00	15.00	16.26	16.64	16.64	16.64	23.97
Department of Finance	27.50	24.30	24.30	25.19	25.19	25.19	18.57	19.58	20.02	19.26
Inspector General	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Legal Department	12.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.70	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Corporate IT	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.90	7.90	8.84	8.84
Merit System Board	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
General Government:	<u>64.00</u>	<u>62.55</u>	<u>64.30</u>	<u>65.44</u>	<u>65.44</u>	<u>67.10</u>	<u>68.06</u>	<u>69.07</u>	<u>70.45</u>	<u>77.02</u>
County Planning and Zoning:										
Office of the Planning Director	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	5.89	6.77	6.85	7.00
Management Services	21.60	21.65	15.45	16.75	16.75	16.88	17.60	16.91	9.63	8.36
Communications Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	9.84
Countywide Planning and Policy	14.40	15.18	18.40	18.50	19.50	18.47	18.49	18.39	19.35	20.49
Downcounty Planning	12.75	11.95	12.00	11.00	9.45	9.35	12.86	11.69	11.15	10.73
Mid-County Planning	16.25	16.15	15.50	15.15	15.10	15.79	13.62	15.10	15.48	14.60
Upcounty Planning	15.50	15.95	16.20	16.20	15.15	13.82	13.94	14.03	13.11	14.38
Intake & Regulatory Coordination	10.85	10.10	9.85	10.70	12.35	11.34	11.23	9.77	9.17	11.42
Center for Research and Information Systems	13.95	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Technology and Innovation	-	-	15.90	16.00	16.00	17.04	17.06	17.03	16.20	17.32
Research and Strategic Projects	-	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.84
Total County Planning and Zoning	<u>111.30</u>	<u>111.98</u>	<u>115.30</u>	<u>116.30</u>	<u>117.30</u>	<u>116.69</u>	<u>117.69</u>	<u>116.69</u>	<u>116.94</u>	<u>120.98</u>
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Director of Parks	6.00	7.80	7.80	10.20	12.70	12.80	13.80	12.30	12.30	11.30
Park Information and Customer Service	18.20	19.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Affairs and Community Partnerships	-	-	19.60	20.40	22.90	22.70	22.80	27.50	25.60	26.40
Management Services	20.10	20.20	12.00	11.10	12.90	13.90	14.90	19.40	19.30	23.30
Information Technology and Innovation	-	-	8.10	8.10	8.70	8.60	10.50	11.20	11.30	11.30
Park Planning and Stewardship	24.80	26.60	29.50	38.30	42.70	47.30	47.00	50.80	54.30	92.45
Park Development	23.80	23.80	25.80	25.40	25.10	25.80	26.50	27.00	27.60	25.00
Park Police	109.40	109.40	111.30	111.90	111.60	112.20	112.10	114.30	114.60	118.00
Horticultural, Forestry, and Environmental Ed	79.40	80.60	84.00	88.70	92.40	97.20	99.30	93.50	92.60	92.60
Facilities Management	89.80	89.80	95.20	95.90	98.30	98.60	97.20	101.90	103.50	104.50
Northern Parks	100.00	103.20	107.90	115.00	119.00	120.80	122.90	122.00	124.20	125.20
Southern Parks	151.20	153.50	154.20	156.40	158.70	162.30	162.50	171.00	169.90	170.50
Support Services	2.90	1.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.50	4.50
Property Management	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.80	5.80	5.80
Total Park Operations and Maintenance	<u>630.60</u>	<u>641.10</u>	<u>665.00</u>	<u>691.00</u>	<u>714.60</u>	<u>732.30</u>	<u>739.60</u>	<u>759.80</u>	<u>764.50</u>	<u>810.85</u>
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	118.90	116.00	110.30	110.00	119.30	126.70	125.40	120.70	121.80	121.30
Total Workyears	<u>924.80</u>	<u>931.63</u>	<u>954.90</u>	<u>982.74</u>	<u>1,016.64</u>	<u>1,042.79</u>	<u>1,050.75</u>	<u>1,066.26</u>	<u>1,073.69</u>	<u>1,130.15</u>

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Adopted Annual Budget, various years.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 15
continued

Total Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
Commissioners Office	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Department of Human Resources and Management	23.15	23.65	24.90	24.20	26.15	29.14	29.76	30.26	30.26	30.83
Department of Finance	28.50	31.70	31.70	32.81	32.81	32.81	23.93	24.42	24.98	25.74
Inspector General	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Corporate IT	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.10	10.10	9.16	9.16
Legal Department	9.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.30	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Merit System Board	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
General Government:	<u>77.65</u>	<u>81.60</u>	<u>83.35</u>	<u>83.76</u>	<u>85.71</u>	<u>89.30</u>	<u>93.84</u>	<u>94.83</u>	<u>94.45</u>	<u>95.78</u>
County Planning and Zoning:										
Director's Office	28.50	32.50	35.50	27.50	27.50	30.50	30.50	28.50	28.50	12.00
Management Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.50
Development Review	53.00	53.00	53.00	55.00	51.00	51.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	56.00
Community Planning	39.60	37.75	33.75	26.63	26.75	25.75	25.75	28.75	28.75	33.00
Information Management	28.00	28.00	27.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	33.00
County-Wide Planning	40.00	40.00	42.00	43.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	44.00	45.00	46.00
Total County Planning and Zoning	<u>189.10</u>	<u>191.25</u>	<u>191.25</u>	<u>177.13</u>	<u>170.25</u>	<u>172.25</u>	<u>176.25</u>	<u>182.25</u>	<u>186.25</u>	<u>198.50</u>
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Office of the Director	3.00	3.00	13.00	19.00	19.00	14.00	9.00	12.00	12.22	28.01
Management Services	38.50	38.50	39.50	52.00	52.00	62.50	74.10	83.10	84.77	67.87
Administration and Development	6.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.37
Public Affairs and Marketing	14.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.32
IT & Communications	28.20	30.20	32.20	31.20	31.20	33.90	33.90	32.90	33.38	37.06
Park Police	146.50	150.50	150.50	155.50	155.50	156.50	161.00	166.50	170.35	171.93
Park Planning and Development	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	60.60	58.15	60.20	62.80	62.80
Facility Operations	285.60	293.10	310.60	315.10	317.60	347.50	333.38	341.50	375.29	344.20
Area Operations	247.50	255.50	262.50	263.00	264.15	270.45	283.90	286.70	287.30	286.30
Total Park Operations and Maintenance	<u>824.30</u>	<u>845.80</u>	<u>865.30</u>	<u>892.80</u>	<u>896.45</u>	<u>947.45</u>	<u>955.43</u>	<u>984.90</u>	<u>1,028.11</u>	<u>1,033.86</u>
Recreation Programs:										
Administrative Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Affairs and Marketing	2.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.70
Administration and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facility Operations	212.40	215.40	222.40	250.90	254.90	270.30	299.75	345.16	458.07	430.68
Area Operations	689.20	713.20	722.20	792.20	783.73	908.83	911.57	925.20	908.20	906.68
Total Recreation Programs	<u>903.60</u>	<u>931.60</u>	<u>944.60</u>	<u>1,043.10</u>	<u>1,038.63</u>	<u>1,179.13</u>	<u>1,211.32</u>	<u>1,270.36</u>	<u>1,366.27</u>	<u>1,345.06</u>
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities	188.00	180.00	181.00	202.00	202.00	203.00	199.00	206.10	258.60	267.80
Total Workyears	<u>2,182.65</u>	<u>2,230.25</u>	<u>2,265.50</u>	<u>2,398.79</u>	<u>2,393.04</u>	<u>2,591.13</u>	<u>2,635.84</u>	<u>2,738.44</u>	<u>2,933.68</u>	<u>2,941.00</u>

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Adopted Annual Budget, various years.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 16

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
General Government, Commission-Wide:										
Number of Positions Advertised	109	109	285	442	472	461	527	621	476	767
Number of Vendors in Directory	10,226	4,509	5,470	6,284	7,036	7,691	8,568	8,976	9,226	9,807
Number of MFD Vendors in Directory	4,957	205	421	577	717	1,353	1,765	1,861	1,878	1,879
County Planning and Zoning:										
Number of Master & Sectional Map Amendment Plans Completed	2	8	4	4	3	6	2	3	4	6
Number of Regulatory Planning Reviews	284	294	234	256	215	226	209	223	185	216
Number of Transportation Studies	40	23	24	21	25	19	16	9	13	12
Number of Site Plan and Project Plans Reviews	99	85	90	72	60	112	86	96	93	92
Number of Daily Website Visits	5,521	4,181	5,242	5,455	5,104	5,588	5,783	6,448	7,030	3,853****
Number of GIS Updates	22,017	93,116	28,899	126,197	n/a	n/a	875,035*	131,465**	128,322	2,281,850****
Number of Regulatory Project Views on DAIC	n/a	n/a	n/a	272,999	317,858	611,177	730,559	808,332	819,243	722,643
Number of Users Accessing GIS licenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	179	177	181	187	187	192
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Number of Playground Renovations Completed	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	3	2
Total Acres of Parkland Acquired	75	665	432	314	91	82	33	13	84	511.3
Trees Planted for Reforestation Projects	34,942	2,076	414	646	912	1,351	766	1,039	832	964
Major Maintenance Requests Completed	94	87	90	117	119	120	120	104	99	101
Service Requests Completed	6,801	6,583	9,117	8,491	10,208	10,233	12,875	9,887	5,473	7,525
Number of Customers Attending Nature Programs	32,183	39,157	40,985	41,226	41,045	46,891	51,616	34,700	7,467	18,271
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities:										
Number of Ice Rink Customers	432,154	375,912	520,388	532,732	604,889	638,599	647,497	358,242	194,659	510,385
Number of Indoor Tennis Customers	110,826	124,713	117,283	115,777	119,537	122,535	136,280	103,744	67,373	134,641
Number of Park Facilities Customers	519,704	333,689	404,885	662,538	652,642	727,542	658,346	412,421	395,542	1,319,276
Number of Conference Center Customers	50,509	47,347	58,373	54,376	49,350	43,599	47,567	34,177	4,414	27,601

* FY19 Planimetric Capture added new categories resulting in a one-time bump in edits. These included all sidewalks, patios, driveways, and a new hydrologic, farm and pastures update.

** There are two sources of GIS edits, in-house and purchased every third year. FY20 edits are completed in-house.

*** Large amount is due to this year being a Contour and Planimetric 3-year delivery.

**** Decrease is due to a change in calculation. Average is only based off of visitors to Montgomeryplanning.org, MontgomeryPlanningBoard.org and MCAAtlas.

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Proposed Annual Budget, various years.

Note: n/a - not available.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 16
continued

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
County Planning and Zoning:										
Number of New Applications for Preliminary Plans	120	169	157	134	350	375	26	60	51	55
Number of New Zoning Applications	60	34	48	51	50	50	39	39	42	43
Number of Help Desk Requests Completed	4,000	2,769	3,200	3,267	3,300	3,300	3,050	3,148	3,200	4,300
Number of GIS Requests Delivered	210	201	150	50	105	50	110	72	243	250
Number of Historic Area Work Permits	n/a	n/a	n/a	95	85	85	85	96	68	76
Number of Transportation Referrals Received	128	126	141	142	182	170	324	325	440	431
Number of Environmental Referrals Received	350	424	392	362	382	382	819	1,425	1,663	1,600
Number of Walk-in Customers Served	5,000	4,812	5,059	4,728	4,900	5,000	4,562	4,562	300	1,348
Number of Telephone Calls Responded to	5,000	4,919	4,489	5,041	5,500	5,750	8,034	8,034	7,845	8,024
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Number of Park acres	27,000	27,625	27,125	27,150	28,125	28,500	28,400	28,600	28,600	28,671
Number of completed Capital Improvement projects	45	28	12	37	24	29	15	19	31	31
Number of picnic shelters rentals	599	590	610	635	660	670	730	700	150	350
Number of ADA Accommodations	2,633	3,056	3,100	3,150	3,250	3,300	3,300	3,600	n/a	n/a
Number of Community Sponsored Events	452	447	463	539	511	530	547	555	n/a	n/a
Number of Community Outreach events	330	330	240	300	162	165	270	280	n/a	n/a
Recreation Programs:										
Number of permits for Recreation building use	630	640	655	660	690	690	990	300	0	275
Total Parks Direct Accounts	294,414	323,727	335,345	350,000	355,000	355,000	150,000	160,000	175,000	175,000
Number of youth volunteer hours served	461	425	435	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	27,000	27,000
Number of Art class registrants	2,576	2,967	2,950	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,600	1,000	1,050	1,050
Number of Therapeutic Recreation programs	453	460	465	464	465	465	475	485	515	515
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities										
Number of Rounds of Golf	78,006	74,923	76,848	75,000	78,000	76,000	76,000	65,000	67,000	67,000
Number of Fitness center memberships	12,654	6,875	12,930	14,000	15,000	15,500	18,500	22,000	n/a	n/a
Number of swimming class participants	12,017	12,619	14,659	13,000	9,500	10,000	11,000	14,000	15,000	15,000
Number of instructional tennis class participants	2,625	2,950	2,758	2,850	n/a	n/a	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,700
Number of event days at Show Place Arena	332	291	299	300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Proposed Annual Budget, various years. FY22 estimated data.
Note: n/a - not available

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 17

Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<u>COMMISSION-WIDE</u>										
Governmental Activities										
General Government:										
Office Building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</u>										
Governmental Activities										
County Planning and Zoning:										
Office Building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Athletic Fields	350	350	350	367	354	343	342	366	363	288
Basketball Courts	207	207	207	214	216	221	225	225	228	226
Campsites	107	107	107	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Dog Parks	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	9
Historic Buildings	117	117	117	117	117	117	111	111	114	114
Office Building	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
Picnic Shelters	130	130	130	134	135	136	136	131	136	136
Playgrounds	291	291	291	285	284	290	273	276	276	274
Recreation Buildings	25	25	25	28	28	28	28	28	28	26
Rental Buildings	53	53	53	52	52	52	59	61	61	63
Skateboard Park	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tennis Courts	315	315	315	304	302	302	304	301	299	299
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities:										
Antique Carousel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Conference Centers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Equestrian Centers	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ice Rinks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Indoor Tennis Facilities	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Miniature Trains	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Miniature Golf Course	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Splash Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY</u>										
Governmental Activities										
Park Operations and Maintenance:										
Athletic Fields	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Basketball Courts	215	215	218	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
Marina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Office Building	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Parking Lots	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pedestrian Bridges	2	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6
Picnic Shelters	88	88	91	92	94	94	94	94	94	94
Playgrounds	240	240	252	254	254	254	260	260	260	234
Recreation Buildings	34	34	34	34	35	38	38	38	38	38
Tennis Courts	163	163	164	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Trails and Pathways	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	10	3
Recreation Programs:										
Community Centers	31	31	31	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Historic Buildings	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Swimming Pools	11	11	11	13	16	17	17	17	17	17
Business-Type Activities										
Recreational and Cultural Facilities:										
Airport	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Equestrian Center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golf Courses	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ice Rinks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Marina	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sports and Learning Complex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennis Bubbles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Trap and Skeet Range	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

TABLE 18

Principal Employers

Current Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

<u>Employer</u>	<u>2022</u>			<u>2013</u>		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total County Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total County Employment</u>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	30,000 - 35,000	1	7.17 %	25,000 - 30,000	1	5.77 %
Montgomery County Public Schools	25,000 - 30,000	2	6.07	20,000 - 25,000	2	4.72
Montgomery County Government	10,000 - 15,000	3	2.76	10,000 - 15,000	4	2.62
U.S. Department of Defense	5,000 - 10,000	4	1.65	10,000 - 15,000	3	2.62
U.S. Department of Commerce	5,000 - 10,000	5	1.65	5,000 - 10,000	5	1.57
Adventist Healthcare	5,000 - 10,000	6	1.65	5,000 - 10,000	6	1.57
Holy Cross Hospital of Silver Spring	2,500 - 5,000	7	0.83	*		-
AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP	2,500 - 5,000	8	0.83	*		-
Government Employees Insurance Co.	2,500 - 5,000	9	0.83	*		-
Montgomery Community College	2,500 - 5,000	10	0.83	5,000 - 10,000	7	1.57
Marriott International Admin Svcs, Inc.	**		0.85	5,000 - 10,000	8	1.57
Lockheed Martin Corporation	**		-	2,500 - 5,000	9	0.79
Verizon	**		-	2,500 - 5,000	10	0.79
Total			<u>24.27 %</u>			<u>23.59 %</u>

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

<u>Employer</u>	<u>2021 (1)</u>			<u>2012</u>		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total County Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total County Employment</u>
University System of Maryland (2)	20,250	1	4.03 %	17,334	1	3.70 %
Joint Base Andrews Naval Air Facility Washington*	17,500	2	3.48	13,500	2	2.88
U.S. Internal Revenue Service *	4,735	3	0.94	5,539	4	1.18
United States Census Bureau *	4,605	4	0.92	4,414	5	0.94
WMATA (Metro)	3,546	5	0.71	**		-
United Parcel Service	3,000	6	0.60	4,220	6	0.90
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center *	3,000	7	0.60	3,171	7	0.68
Prince George's Community College	2,045	8	0.41	2,631	10	0.56
MGM National Harbor	2,000	9	0.40	**		-
Gaylord National Resort and Convention Center	2,000	10	0.40	**		-
Prince George's County Government	**		-	5,834	3	1.24
Giant Food, Inc.	**		-	3,000	8	0.64
Verizon	**		-	2,738	9	0.58
Total	<u>62,681</u>		<u>12.46 %</u>	<u>45,047</u>		<u>9.61 %</u>

Note:

- (1) 2022 Information is not yet available.
- (2) Includes UMPC, UMUC and Bowie State University
- (*) Employee counts for federal and military facilities exclude contractors.
- (**) Employer is not one of the ten largest employers during the year noted.

Source: Montgomery County and Prince George's County Governments.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 19

SUPPLEMENTAL ENTERPRISE INFORMATION

Condensed Schedule of Revenues and Expenses
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Recreational Facilities

	Ice Rinks	Golf Courses	Park Facilities	Indoor Tennis	Conference Centers	MC Ent Admin	Sub-total	Wheaton HQ	Total
Operating Revenues	\$ 5,167,925	\$ 380,824	\$ 4,666,990	\$ 1,917,197	\$ 526,256	\$ -	\$ 12,659,192	\$ 2,402,532	\$ 15,061,724
Operating Expenses Before Depreciation	3,739,669	-	2,946,683	1,506,562	550,943	(4,647)	8,739,210	2,316,674	11,055,884
Operating Income (Loss) Before Depreciation	1,428,256	380,824	1,720,307	410,635	(24,687)	4,647	3,919,982	85,858	4,005,840
Depreciation	203,385	107,257	74,997	51,480	5,075	4,647	446,841	4,454,248	4,901,089
Operating Income (Loss)	1,224,871	273,567	1,645,310	359,155	(29,762)	-	3,473,141	(4,368,390)	(895,249)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(42,220)	-	(95,256)	(76,739)	(1,855)	-	(216,070)	(4,433)	(220,503)
Transfers In (Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 1,182,651	\$ 273,567	\$ 1,550,054	\$ 282,416	\$ (31,617)	\$ -	\$ 3,257,071	\$ (4,372,823)	\$ (1,115,752)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Recreational Facilities

	Airport	Equestrian Center/ Multipurpose Arena	Golf Courses	Ice Rinks	Regional Parks	Trap and Skeet Center	Sports and Learning Complex	Bladensburg Marina	Total
Operating Revenues	\$ 381,749	\$ 1,030,483	\$ 2,392,832	\$ 461,793	\$ 271,043	\$ 1,047,896	\$ 1,487,369	\$ 96,467	\$ 7,169,632
Operating Expenses Before Depreciation	611,920	3,278,877	3,652,763	1,235,095	1,257,705	1,109,953	6,231,875	824,484	18,202,672
Operating Income (Loss) Before Depreciation	(230,171)	(2,248,394)	(1,259,931)	(773,302)	(986,662)	(62,057)	(4,744,506)	(728,017)	(11,033,040)
Depreciation	14,416	482,087	160,647	-	2,713	13,867	1,039,347	18,187	1,731,264
Operating Income (Loss)	(244,587)	(2,730,481)	(1,420,578)	(773,302)	(989,375)	(75,924)	(5,783,853)	(746,204)	(12,764,304)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(4,748)	(36,429)	(37,144)	(1,082,412)	(8,358)	(2,450)	-	(16,942)	(1,188,483)
Transfers In (Out)	332,729	2,223,565	1,415,505	1,015,095	629,826	300,431	4,765,346	1,660,183	12,342,680
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 83,394	\$ (543,345)	\$ (42,217)	\$ (840,619)	\$ (367,907)	\$ 222,057	\$ (1,018,507)	\$ 897,037	\$ (1,610,107)

Source: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Finance Department.

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Photo Index

Cover: 2022 Montgomery County

The Josiah Henson Museum & Park located in Bethesda, MD.

Page 8: Collage

Kids having fun playing chess in Fairview Road Urban park; Party n Pink Zumbathon; Color and Kite Festival and Rang Aur Patang Utsavat (Indian festival) at Black Hills Regional Park; Kids going down giant slide at Walker Mill Regional Park; Lacrosse games at the Wheaton Pavilion; Quad Rugby Tournament; Montgomery Park Police; SPD Teen Adventure Camp Pontoon boat ride on the Anacostia River.

Photo Credits:

Marilyn Stone, John Yanson, and Ed Wondoloski - Montgomery County Department of Parks: pages 8, 19, 111, and 119.

Cassie Hayden, Kahlil Gill – Prince George’s Parks and Recreations: pages 1, 8, 18, 115, and 122.

The Maryland-National Capital
Park and Planning Commission



- 2425 Reedie Road, Wheaton,
Maryland 20902
 - 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive,
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772
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