Oceano Community Services District Financial Statements June 30, 2013

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Independent Auditors 'Report on the Financial Statements

To the Board of Directors Oceano Community Services District Oceano, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Oceano Community Services District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Independent Auditors 'Report on the Financial Statements - Continued

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Oceano Community Services District, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on page 31, be presented to support the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Caliber audit + attest, LLP

San Luis Obispo, California

November 8, 2013

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2013

ASSETS	Governmental Activities		siness-type Activities	Total	
Current Assets					
Cash and investments	\$	512,857	\$ 1,193,582	\$	1,706,439
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful					
accounts of \$1,500		28,296	392,900		421,196
Due from (due to) other funds		770,687	(770,687)		-
Prepaid expenses		6,260	761,629		767,889
Deposits		1,927	-		1,927
Inventory			 43,221		43,221
Total current assets		1,320,027	 1,620,645		2,940,672
Noncurrent Assets					
Joint venture deposits			 199,870		199,870
Total noncurrent assets		-	 199,870		199,870
Capital Assets					
Non-depreciable:					616.001
Land		385,391	231,000		616,391
Depreciable:			0.407.040		0.001.100
Buildings and improvements		635,168	8,195,940		8,831,108
Equipment, vehicles and machinery		239,988	512,110		752,098
Software		-	195,918		195,918
Accumulated depreciation		(741,134)	 (4,299,951)		(5,041,085)
Total capital assets		519,413	 4,835,017		5,354,430
Total assets		1,839,440	 6,655,532		8,494,972
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities			006 747		407.000
Accounts payable		69,444	236,545		305,989
Accrued wages and benefits		28,990	8,224		37,214
Accrued interest payable		-	875		875 0.455
Customer deposits		2,000	7,455		9,455
Unearned revenue		100.424	 9,496	-	9,496
Total current liabilities		100,434	 262,595		363,029
Non-current liabilities:			40.051		40.051
Due within one year		-	48,251		48,251
Due in more than one year		-	 125,339		125,339
Total noncurrent liabilities			173,590		173,590
NET ASSETS					5 100 0 10
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		519,413	4,661,427		5,180,840
Restricted		127,542	199,870		327,412
Unrestricted		1,092,051	 1,358,050		2,450,101
Total net assets	\$	1,739,006	\$ 6,219,347		7,958,353

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2013

			Program Revenues	nes	Net (Expenses) R	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	es in Net Assets
		Charges for	Operating Contributions	Capital Contributions	Governmental	Business-type	
•	Expenses	Services	and Grants	and Grants	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental activities							
Administrative	\$ 682,113	\$ 613,095	€	· •	\$ (69,018)	ı ⇔	\$ (69,018)
Fire protection	715,784	1	r		(715,784)		(715,784)
Street lighting	31,327	1	1	1	(31,327)	r	(31.327)
Total governmental activities	1,429,224	613,095	ı	1	(816,129)	I I	(816,129)
Rusinoss-tyno activitios							
Water	2,298,258	2,113,382		1	,	(184.876)	(184.876)
Sewer	994,217	863,624		1	ı	(130,593)	(130,593)
Garbage	41,980	73,477	ı	,	Ē	31,497	31.497
Total business-type activities	3,334,455	3,050,483	1	1		(283,972)	(283,972)
Total	\$ 4,763,679	\$ 3,663,578	٠	∽	(816,129)	(283,972)	(1,100,101)
General Revenues							
Taxes and assessments					748,607	1	748,607
Interest income					3,704	1,174	4,878
Rental income					24,900	113,940	138,840
Gain on sale of asset					ı	750	750
Other general revenues					45,092	1	45,092
Total general revenues					822,303	115,864	938,167
Change in net assets					6,174	(168,108)	(161,934)
Net assets - July 1, 2012, restated	1				1,732,832	6,387,455	8,120,287
Net assets - June 30, 2013					\$ 1,739,006	\$ 6,219,347	\$ 7,958,353

Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund June 30, 2013

ASSETS

Cash and investments Accounts receivable Due from other funds Prepaid expenses Deposits Total assets	\$	512,857 28,296 770,687 6,260 1,927 1,320,027
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities Accounts novable	\$	69,444
Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits	Ψ	28,990
Customer deposits		2,000
Total liabilities		100,434
Fund Balance		
Nonspendable		778,874
Restricted		127,542
Committed		-
Assigned		-
Unassigned		313,177
Total fund balance		1,219,593
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	1,320,027

Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2013

Total fund balance - governmental fund

\$ 1,219,593

In the governmental fund, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net assets, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation.

Capital assets at historical cost	\$ 1,260,547	
Accumulated depreciation	(741,134)	
Net		 519,413
Total net assets - governmental activities		\$ 1,739,006

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund Year Ended June 30, 2013

	General
Revenues	Fund
Taxes and assessments	\$ 748,607
Interest income	3,704
Rental income	24,900
Administration cost allocation	613,095
Other	45,092
Total revenue	1,435,398
Expenditures	
Salaries and wages	276,960
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	77,453
Liability insurance	18,249
Repairs and maintenance	17,004
Vehicle operations and maintenance	308
Administrative services	13,900
Data processing	2,471
Dues and fees	5,522
Education	2,826
Legal fees	87,778
Miscellaneous	9,872
Office expense	12,647
Street lighting	31,327
Professional fees	128,440
Supplies	811
Utilities	11,299
Public safety	715,784
Total expenditures	1,412,651
Excess of revenues over expenditures	22,747
Fund balance - June 30, 2012	1,196,846
Fund balance - June 30, 2013	\$ 1,219,593

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2013

Total net change in fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 22,747
Capital outlays - reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount	
by which additions to capital outlays of \$0 is less than depreciation expense of \$(16,573) in the period.	 (16,573)
Change in net assets - governmental activities	\$ 6,174

Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013

ASSETS	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Garbage Fund	<u>Total</u>
Current Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 58,025	\$ 928,020	\$ 207,537	\$ 1,193,582
Accounts receivable, less allowance for				
doubtful accounts of \$1,500	271,982	116,705	4,213	392,900
Prepaid expenses	734,394	26,908	327	761,629
Inventory, at cost	40,903	2,318		43,221
Total current assets	1,105,304	1,073,951	212,077	2,391,332
Noncurrent Assets				100.000
Joint venture deposits	199,870		-	199,870
Total noncurrent assets	199,870			199,870
Capital Assets				
Non-depreciable:		4.55.500		221 000
Land	73,500	157,500	-	231,000
Depreciable:		2 555 254		0.105.040
Buildings and improvements	4,619,966	3,575,974	11.000	8,195,940
Equipment, vehicles and machinery	422,810	77,378	11,922	512,110
Software	156,734	39,184	(11.000)	195,918
Accumulated depreciation	(3,071,023)	(1,217,006)	(11,922)	(4,299,951)
Total net capital assets	2,201,987	2,633,030		4,835,017
Total assets	3,507,161	3,706,981	212,077	7,426,219
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	27,678	208,456	411	236,545
Accrued wages and benefits	6,644	1,472	108	8,224
Accrued interest payable	875	-	-	875
Customer deposits	7,455	-	-	7,455
Unearned revenue	2,849	6,647	-	9,496
Due to other funds	770,687	-	-	770,687
Current portion of capital lease	26,601	6,650	-	33,251
Current portion of long-term liabilities	15,000			15,000
Total current liabilities	857,789	223,225	519	1,081,533
Non-current liabilities:				25.220
Capital lease payable	28,271	7,068	-	35,339
Revenue bonds payable	90,000	-	-	90,000
Total non-current liabilities	118,271	7,068	-	125,339
Total liabilities	976,060	230,293	519	1,206,872
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,042,115	2,619,312	-	4,661,427
Restricted	199,870	-	-	199,870
Unrestricted	289,116	857,376	211,558	1,358,050
Total net assets	\$ 2,531,101	\$ 3,476,688	\$ 211,558	\$ 6,219,347

Oceano Community Services District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets - Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Garbage Fund	Total		
Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 1,991,482	\$ 856,360	\$ -	\$ 2,847,842		
Other fees	121,900	7,264	73,477	202,641		
Total operating revenues	2,113,382	863,624	73,477	3,050,483		
Operating Expenses						
Salaries and wages	141,222	16,168	356	157,746		
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	50,820	6,862	164	57,846		
Insurance	7,111	4,846	1,259	13,216		
Office	8,028	5,960	-	13,988		
Legal and professional	139,247	9,875	548	149,670		
Dues and fees	10,492	5,439	667	16,598		
Education	6,747	488	-	7,235		
Vehicle operation and maintenance	12,183	2,167	45	14,395		
Repairs and maintenance	75,551	37,169	-	112,720		
Water meters	16,906	-	-	16,906		
Wheeled water expense	20,743	-	-	20,743		
Lopez/flood control expense	418,429	_	-	418,429		
Sanitation district fees	_	493,501	-	493,501		
Supplies	42,543	21,452	119	64,114		
Utilities	27,210	4,819	100	32,129		
State water project expense	838,369	_	-	838,369		
General and administrative overhead	317,519	256,855	38,722	613,096		
Miscellaneous	1,638	1,095	-	2,733		
Depreciation	147,672	126,480	-	274,152		
Total operating expenses	2,282,430	993,176	41,980	3,317,586		
Operating income (loss)	(169,048)	(129,552)	31,497	(267,103)		
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest income	1,153	-	21	1,174		
Rent income	34,182	79,758	-	113,940		
Interest expense	(15,828)	(1,041)	-	(16,869)		
Gain on sale of asset	-	750		750		
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	19,507	79,467	21	98,995		
Change in net assets	(149,541)	(50,085)	31,518	(168,108)		
Net assets - June 30, 2012, restated	2,680,642	3,526,773	180,040	6,387,455		
Net assets - June 30, 2013	\$ 2,531,101	\$ 3,476,688	\$ 211,558	\$ 6,219,347		

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Water Fund	 Sewer Fund	 Garbage Fund		Total
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Receipts from customers	\$	2,082,693	\$ 1,313,460	\$ 73,497	\$	3,469,650
Payments to employees for services		(198,945)	(22,064)	(520)		(221,529)
Payments to suppliers		(1,889,681)	 (839,843)	 (41,268)		(2,770,792)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		(5,933)	 451,553	 31,709		477,329
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Purchases of property and equipment		(83,945)	(6,438)			(90,383)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	750	-		750
Payments on long-term debt		(74,719)	(6,258)	-		(80,977)
Payments on capital leases		(25,031)	-	-		(25,031)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(15,953)	 (1,041)	 		(16,994)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and						
related financing activities		(199,648)	 (12,987)	 _		(212,635)
Cash flows from investing activities:					,	
Interest income		1,153	-	21		1,174
Rent income		34,182	 79,758	 **		113,940
Net cash provided (used) by investing						
activities		35,335	 79,758	 21		115,114
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(170,246)	518,324	31,730		379,808
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		228,271	 409,696	 175,807		813,774
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	58,025	 928,020	\$ 207,537	\$	1,193,582
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)	\$	(169,048)	\$ (129,552)	\$ 31,497	\$	(267,103)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to						
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Gain on disposal of assets		-	-	-		-
Depreciation/amortization		147,672	126,480	-		274,152
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Accounts receivable		30,689	449,836	20		480,545
Inventory		(23,105)	(835)	-		(23,940)
Prepaid expenses		(32,429)	(26,836)	(327)		(59,592)
Deposits		(523)	-	-		(523)
Due to other funds		34,855	(5,136)	-		29,719
Accounts payable		9,735	43,277	411		53,423
Accrued wages		(6,902)	965	108		(5,829)
Customer deposits and unearned revenue Net cash provided by (used) by operating		3,123	 (6,646)	 		(3,523)
activities	_\$_	(5,933)	\$ 451,553	\$ 31,709	\$	477,329

Note 1. Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity:

The Oceano Community Services District (the District) is a multipurpose special district established on January 1, 1981. The District is a political subdivision of the State of California and operates under a Board of Directors. The District provides fire protection, street lighting, water, wastewater, and garbage franchise services.

The District complies with the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) and all relevant Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. These technical pronouncements establish criteria for determining the District's activities and functions that are included in the financial statements of a governmental unit. The proprietary funds apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) unless those principles conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. Management has elected not to include a management discussion and analysis, which is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information normally required by United States GASB pronouncements.

There are no component units included in this report, which meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39.

Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of accounting:

The basic financial statements of the District are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to basic financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include separate columns for the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government. Eliminations have been made in the statement of activities so that certain allocated expenses are recorded only once (by the function to which they were allocated). However, general government expenses have not been allocated as indirect expenses to the various functions of the District.

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all (both current and long-term) economic resources and obligations of the reporting government are reported. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues

Notes to Financial Statements

and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transaction are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33.

Program revenues include charges for services, special assessments, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the statement of activities to present the net cost of each program.

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the District is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the primary government are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and non-major funds in the aggregate for governmental and enterprise funds.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The District has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes.

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 proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Water and Sewer Funds are charges to customers. Operating expenses for the Water and Sewer Funds include non-capital expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are combined in a fund, expenditures/expenses are considered to be paid first from restricted resources, and then from unrestricted resources.

Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Measurable means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. Available means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the reporting period. Revenue recognition is subject to the measurable and availability criteria for the governmental funds in the fund financial statements. Exchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are earned (i.e., the related goods or services are provided). Locally imposed derived tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the period in which the underlying exchange transaction upon which they are based takes place. Imposed non-exchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period for which they were imposed. If the period of use is not specified, they are recognized as revenues when an enforceable legal claim to the revenues arises or when they are received, whichever occurs first. Government - mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions are recognized as revenues when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of available spendable resources. Governmental funds operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of available spendable resources during a period.

Non-current portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus. Special reporting treatments are used to indicate however, that they should not be considered available spendable resources, since they do not represent net current assets. Recognition of governmental fund type revenue represented by non-current receivables is deferred until they become current receivables. Non-current portions of other long-term receivables are offset by fund balance reserve accounts. Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by non-current liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year that resources were expended, rather than as capital assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as other financing sources rather than as a fund liability. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as fund expenditures.

The District reports the General Fund as the only major governmental fund.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The District reported its proprietary funds as major funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents:

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District has defined cash equivalents to be petty cash, equity in the District's cash and investment pool, and non-pooled investments with initial maturities of three months or less.

The District maintains its cash balance in financial institutions in the United States and abroad. The balances at the institutions in the United States are generally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. As of June 30, 2013, the District held cash in financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits.

Investments:

The District records investments at fair market value. Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) determines the fair value of their portfolio quarterly and reports a factor to the District. Changes in fair value are allocated to each participating fund.

Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable consist of all revenues earned at year end and not yet received. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from balances outstanding at year-end. Bad debts are recognized under the allowance method of accounting which is based on expected write-offs, historical write-off patterns and other available information. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to account receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities may include sales taxes, franchise taxes, grants. and other fees, if any. Business type activities report utility and franchise fees as their major receivables.

Inventory:

Material and supplies inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Valuation is determined under the average cost method. Inventory consists of parts and supplies used in repairs and maintenance, capital repairs, or construction.

Capital assets:

Capital assets (including infrastructure) are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Contributed capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value at the date of the contribution.

Capital assets include public domain (infrastructure) capital assets consisting of certain improvements including roads, streets, sidewalks, medians, and storm drains.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Water system	5 to 75
Sanitation system	10 to 50
Drainage	5 to 50
Fire department	5 to 40
Administration	5 to 40

Upon retirement, sale, or other disposition of property and equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in operations.

Compensated absences:

The District allows permanent employees to receive compensation for vacation and sick leave. Vacation hours, which accrue from the first day of employment, can be taken immediately and are capped at a maximum which equals the total an employee is entitled to earn in two years of employment. Sick hours, which accrue from the first day of employment, can be taken immediately and are capped at a maximum of 180 days. The estimate related to compensated absences is based on vacation and sick hours available and current pay rates.

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 or business-type activities fund type statement of net assets. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types report the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

Net assets – statement of net assets:

The statement of net assets utilizes a net assets presentation for both the governmental and business-type activities. Business-type activities also use this same presentation in the fund financial statements. Net assets are categorized as invested capital assets (net of related debt), restricted, and unrestricted.

In summary, the following are the net asset categories under this statement:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	Groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets, reduce the balance in this category.
Restricted net assets	Groups external restrictions imposed by creditors, granters, contributors, and laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
Unrestricted net assets	Groups net assets of the District not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Fund balances:

Equity accounts used for governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented differently from the statement of net assets as described above. The presentation follows statements of the GASB. Presentation has changed several times in the past with the latest change effective in fiscal year 2011-12. This change is implemented according to GASB Statement No. 54. This statement categorizes governmental equities mainly based on the constraints and source of the constraints placed on the funds. The District has affirmed that the Board of Directors alone can create, change, and dispose of restricted and committed fund balances.

In summary, the following are the fund balance categories under this statement:

	Resources are not spendable form or are legally
Nonspendable	required to remain intact.
	The constraint to spend the funds is imposed or
Restricted	legally enforced by external parties.
	Constraint is created by and can only be changed by
Committed	the legislative body pursuant to a formal action.
	The constraint is merely an expression of intent by
Assigned	the legislative body or by an authorized official.
Unassigned	No constraints.

As of June 30, 2013, the following fund balances of governmental funds are presented in the fund financial statements:

	G	eneral Fund
Nonspendable:		
Long-term due from Water Fund	\$	770,687
Prepaid expenses		6,260
Deposits		1,927
-		778,874
Restricted Public facilities fees		127,542
Committed		
Assigned		-
Unassigned fund balance		313,177
Total fund balance	\$	1,219,593

Interfund transactions:

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues and expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenses/expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenses/expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Note 2. Cash and Investments

On June 30, 2013, the District had the following cash and investments on hand:

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 1,248,926
Investments	457,513
Total	\$ 1,706,439

Investments authorized by the California Government Code:

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the District by the California Government Code. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment In One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligation	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	5 years	10 %	5%
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40 %	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25 %	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30 %	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base value	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
County Investment Pool	N/A	None	None

Disclosures relating to interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In general, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments (including investments held by bond trustees) to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table, that shows the distribution of the District's investments by maturity:

		Remaining Maturity (in Months)						
	Carrying	12 Months	13-24	25-60	More than			
Investment Type	Amount	Or Less_	Months	Months	60 Months			
San Luis Obispo County Investment Pool	\$405,434	\$405,434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Local Agency Investment Fund	297	297	-	-	-			
Time Deposits	51,782		28,402	23,380	-			
	\$ 457,513	\$ 405,731	\$ 28,402	\$ 23,380	\$ -			

Disclosures relating to credit risk:

In general, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by the California Government Code, the District's investment policy or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

				Rating as of Fiscal Year End			
Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt from Disclosure	AAA	_AA	Not Rated	
San Luis Obispo County Investment Pool	\$405,434	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 405,434	
Local Agency Investment Fund	297	N/A	-	-	-	297	
Time Deposits	51,782	N/A				51,782	
	\$ 457,513		\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 457,513	

Concentration of credit risk:

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total District investments.

Custodial credit risk:

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the District's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

The District may and has waived collateral requirements for deposits which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

Investment in state investment pool:

The District is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying basic financial statements at the amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Property Taxes

Property taxes in the State of California are administered for all local agencies at the county level, and consist of secured, unsecured, and utility tax rolls. The following is a summary of major policies and practices relating to property taxes:

- Tax Collections Tax Collections are the responsibility of the County Tax Collector.

 Taxes and assessments on secured and utility rolls which constitute a lien against the property, may be paid in two installments: the first is due on November 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by December 10; and the second is due on March 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes do not constitute a lien against real property unless the taxes become delinquent. Payment must be made in one installment, which is delinquent if not paid by August 31 of the fiscal year. Significant penalties are imposed by the County for late payments.
- <u>Tax Levy Apportionments</u> Due to the nature of the District-wide maximum levy, it is not possible to identify general purpose tax rates for specific entities. Under State legislation adopted subsequent to the passage of Proposition 13, apportionments to local agencies are made by the County Auditor-Controller based primarily on the ratio that each agency represented of the total District-wide levy for the three years prior to fiscal year 1979.
- <u>Property Tax Administration Fees</u> The State of California FY 90-91 Budget Act, authorized counties to collect an administrative fee for collection and distribution of property taxes. Property taxes are recorded as net of administrative fees withheld during the fiscal year.
- <u>Tax Levies</u> Tax levies are limited to 1% of full market value which results in a tax rate of \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation, under the provisions of Proposition 13. Tax rates for voter-approved indebtedness are excluded from this limitation.
- <u>Tax Levy Dates</u> Tax levy dates are attached annually on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. Taxes are levied on both real and unsecured personal property as it exists at that time. Liens against real estate, as well as the tax on personal property, are not relieved by subsequent renewal or change in ownership.
- Property Valuations Property valuations are established by the Assessor of the County of San Luis Obispo for the secured and unsecured property tax rolls and the utility property tax roll is valued by the State Board of Equalization. Under the provisions of Article XIIIA of the State Constitution (Proposition 13 adopted by the voters on June 6, 1978), properties are assessed at 100% of full value. From the base assessment, subsequent annual increases in valuation are limited to a maximum of 2%. However, increases to full value are allowed for property improvements or upon change in ownership. Personal property is excluded from these limitations, and is subject to annual reappraisal.

Note 4. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2012	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2013
Capital assets, not depreciated: Land	\$ 385,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 385,391
Capital assets, depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements Vehicles and equipment	\$ 635,168 246,557	\$ - -	(6,569)	635,168 239,988
Total capital assets, depreciated	881,725	_	(6,569)	875,156
Less: accumulated deprecation	731,130	16,573	(6,569)	741,134
Net depreciable capital assets	\$ 150,595	\$ (16,573)	\$ -	\$ 134,022
Net capital assets	\$ 535,986	\$ (16,573)	\$ -	\$ 519,413
Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets, not depreciated: Land	\$ 231,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 231,000
Capital assets, depreciated: Buildings and improvements Software Vehicles and equipment	\$ 8,165,074 195,918 535,967	\$ 30,866 - 59,517	\$ - - (83,374)	\$ 8,195,940 195,918 512,110
Total capital assets, depreciated	8,896,959	90,383	(83,374)	8,903,968
Less: accumulated deprecation	4,109,173	274,152	(83,374)	4,299,951
Net depreciable capital assets	\$ 4,787,786	\$ (183,769)	\$ -	\$ 4,604,017
Net capital assets	\$ 5,018,786	\$ (183,769)	<u> </u>	\$ 4,835,017

Note 5. Long Term Debt - Revenue Bonded Debt

The outstanding revenue bonded debt of the Oceano Community Services District at June 30, 2013 is:

Date of Issue		1979	
Interest Rate	5.00%		
Maturity Date	2020		
Amount of Original Issue	\$	318,300	
Outstanding June 30, 2012	\$	120,000	
Issued current fiscal year		-	
Redeemed current fiscal year		15,000	
Outstanding June 30, 2013	\$	105,000	

The annual requirement to amortize the revenue bond payable outstanding as of June 30, 2013 is as follows:

Fiscal Year	m +	T. J. v. wk	Total
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	15,000	4,875	19,875
2015	15,000	4,125	19,125
2016	15,000	3,375	18,375
2017	15,000	2,625	17,625
2018	15,000	1,875	16,875
Thereafter	30,000	1,125	31,125
	\$ 105,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 123,000

Note 6. Capital Lease Obligations

The District acquired a license for Tyler Software under capital lease obligations. The capital lease obligations have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements at the present value of future minimum lease payments. The cost of assets acquired under capital leases totaled \$195,918 for the year ended June 30, 2013. The related accumulated depreciation was \$55,977 and the net book value was \$139,941. Depreciation expense related to the leased software for the year ended June 30, 2013 was \$27,988.

Notes to Financial Statements

Capital lease obligations consist of the following at June 30, 2013:

Diversified Lenders, Inc, 6.10% implicit rate of	
interest at time of signing, payable in 60	
monthly installments of \$3,043, due in June	
2015	\$ 68,590
Less current maturities	(33,251)
Capital lease obligations, less current	
maturities	\$ 35,339

At June 30, 2013, future minimum lease payments under the capital lease obligations and the net present value of the future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30	
2014	\$ 36,517
2015	36,517
Total future minimum lease payments	 73,034
Less amount representing interest	 (4,444)
Present value of future	
minimum lease payments	\$ 68,590

Note 7. Pension Plan - California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

Plan Description

The District contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. The Plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by State statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Law. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office, 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Funding Policy

Active plan members hired on or prior to December 31, 2012 are required to contribute 7.000% of their salary. The District makes the required contributions for these employees. Active plan members hired after December 31, 2012 are required to contribute 6.250% of their salary. The District currently does not make the required contributions for these employees. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration. The required employer contribution rate for the fiscal year 2012-2013 for employees hired on or prior to December 31, 2012 and after December 31, 2012 was 9.949% and 6.250%, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

The contribution requirements of Plan members are established by State statutes. The District's contributions to CalPERS for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, were \$55,612, \$46,081, and \$59,285, respectively, and equal 100% of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

Note 8. Joint Venture

State Water Project:

In 1991, the District approved participation in the State Water Project (SWP). As a result, the District joined in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in August 1991. The purpose of the CCWA is to provide for financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of certain (non-state owned) facilities required to deliver water from SWP to certain water purveyors and users in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties.

Each participant, including the District, has entered into a water supply agreement in order to provide for development, financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCWA project. The purpose of the water supply agreement is to assist in carrying out the purposes of CCWA with respect to the CCWA project by: (1) requiring CCWA to sell, and the Project participants to buy, a specified amount of water from CCWA; and (2) assigning the Project participant's entitlement rights from the SWP to CCWA. Although the District does have ongoing financial obligation to the water supply agreement with CCWA, it has been determined that the District does not own an equity interest in the project.

Each project participant is required to pay to CCWA an amount equal to its share of the total cost of "fixed project costs" and certain other costs in proportion established in the water supply agreement. This includes the project participant's share of payments to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) under the State Water Supply Contract (including capital, operation, maintenance, power, and replacement costs of the DWR facilities), debt service on CCWA bonds, and all CCWA operating and administrative costs.

Each project participant is required to make payments under its water supply agreement solely from the revenues of its water system. Each participant has agreed in its water supply agreement to fix, prescribe and collect rates and charges for its water system which will be at least sufficient to yield each fiscal year's net revenues equal to 125% of the sum of (1) the payment required pursuant to the water supply agreement, and (2) debt service on any existing participant obligation for which revenues are also pledged.

CCWA is composed of eight members, all of which are public agencies. CCWA was organized and exists under a joint exercise of power agreement among the various participating public agencies. The Board of Directors is made up of one representative from each participating entity. Voters on the Board are apportioned between the entities based upon each entity's pro rata share of the water provided by the project. The District's share of the project, based upon number of acre feet of water, is 0.766%. Operating and capital expenses are allocated to the member based upon various

Notes to Financial Statements

formulas recognizing the benefits of the various project components to each member.

On October 1, 1992, CCWA sold \$177,120,000 in revenue bonds at a true interest cost of 6.64% to enable CCWA to finance a portion of the costs of constructing a water treatment plant to treat State water for use by various participating water purveyors and users within Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, a transmission system to deliver such water to the participating water purveyors and users, and certain local improvements to the water systems of some of the participating purveyors.

In November 1996, CCWA sold \$198,015,000 of revenue bonds at a true interest cost of 5.55% to defease CCWA's \$177,120,000 1992 revenue bonds and to pay certain costs of issuing the bonds. The 1996 bonds were issued in two series: Series A of \$173,015,000 and Series B of \$25,000,000. The Series B bonds are subject to mandatory redemption from amounts transferred from the Construction Fund and the Reserve Fund upon completion of the construction of the CCWA facilities.

The District's current fiscal year State water project expense totaled \$838,369.

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District:

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, a county-wide agency, issued a voter approved general obligation bonds for the purpose of building Lopez Dam, a storage reservoir, water treatment plant, and other facilities to provide a primary municipal water supply. The District has entered in to a water supply agreement wherein the City has agreed to pay annually, regardless of water deliveries, a prorated percentage of certain costs. In addition, the District also pays the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District a prorate share of operating, maintenance, pumping, and related operating costs which are charge as an operating expense in the Water Fund.

The District's current fiscal year San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District expense totaled \$418,429.

South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District:

The District does not own and operate a separate wastewater treatment plant facility. The Oceano Community Services District's waste is transported through District owned and District maintained lines for processing at the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District plant.

The District bills the wastewater processing fee through the utility bills for the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District. The District remits all wastewater processing fees collected to the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District. The billings are recorded as operating revenue, and the fees remitted to the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District are recorded as operating expenses in the Sewer Fund.

Five Cities Fire Authority:

The District is a member of the Five Cities Fire Authority (FCFA), a joint powers authority between the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and the Oceano Community Services District. FCFA was formed on July 9, 2010, for the purpose of providing a more efficient fire protection service within the City limits of Arroyo Grande, and Grover Beach, as well as the towns of Oceano and Halcyon.. Each member contributes its pro rate share of operating costs to FCFA based on a funding formula, calculated annually. The FCFA governing board consists of one member appointed from each participating entity and shall be appointed as determined by the respective City Council or Board of Directors. All financial decisions are made by this three-member board. The District contributed \$709,520 to FCFA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 for fire protections services. Separate financial statements may be obtained from the Five Cities Fire Authority at 140 Traffic Way in Arroyo Grande, California.

Note 9. Prior Period Adjustments

Beginning fund balance and net assets for the Water fund and Business-type activities were increased by \$199,347 due to the understatement of prepaid deposits in the prior year.

Fund financial statements: Enterprise Fund Water Fund Fund balance/net assets June 30, 2012 - as previously stated \$ 2,481,295 Understatement of prepaid deposits 199,347 Fund balance/net assets June 30, 2012 - restated \$ 2,680,642 Government-wide financial statements: Business-type Activities Fund balance/net assets June 30, 2012 - as previously stated \$ 6,188,108 Understatement of prepaid deposits 199,347 Fund balance/net assets June 30, 2012 - restated \$ 6,387,455

Note 10. Contingencies

The District has received federal funds for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate disallowances under the terms of the grants, it is believed that any requirement would not be material.

Note 11. Subsequent Events

The date to which events occurring after June 30, 2013 have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure is November 8, 2013, which is the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SECTION

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - General Funds Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Variance with Final Budget			
	Or	Original Final			Actual		Positive (Negative)	
Revenues		iginai	-	1 11141		imounts		e (i veguiive)
Taxes and assessments	\$	773,275	\$	746,030	\$	748,607	\$	2,577
Interest income		4,000		3,093		3,704		611
Rental income		25,800		25,800		24,900		(900)
Administration cost allocation		· -		587,767		613,095		25,328
Other		68,368		39,653		45,092		5,439
Total revenue		871,443		1,402,343		1,435,398	***************************************	33,055
Operating Expenses								
Salaries and wages		340,000		272,371		276,960		4,589
Payroll taxes and employee benefits		,		87,773		77,453		(10,320)
Liability insurance		61,500		24,765		18,249		(6,516)
Repairs and maintenance		,		22,494		17,004		(5,490)
Vehicle operations and maintenance		_		308		308		-
Administrative services		15,000		13,350		13,900		550
Data processing		14,000		2,500		2,471		(29)
Dues and fees		10,000		6,056		5,522		(534)
Education		17,000		2,827		2,826		(1)
Legal fees		65,000		100,166		87,778		(12,388)
Miscellaneous		_		9,415		9,872		457
Office expense		14,000		13,353		12,647		(706)
Street lighting		36,000		28,547		31,327		2,780
Professional fees		80,000		94,952		128,440		33,488
Supplies		-		813		811		(2)
Utilities		28,000		10,522		11,299		777
Public safety		737,500		710,013		715,784		5,771
Total operating expenses	1,	418,000		1,400,225		1,412,651		12,426
Excess of revenues over (under)								
expenditures	\$ (546,557)	\$	2,118		22,747	\$	20,629
Fund balance - July 1, 2012						1,196,846		
Fund balance - June 30, 2013					\$	1,219,593		