CITY OF LANGDON PLACE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Langdon Place, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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 auditors' 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 16 through 17 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of 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 the 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.

Louisville, Kentucky

Becktler, Parker & Wattr

November 17, 2016

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

<u>ASSETS</u>	\$532,848
Cash	150,000
Certificates of deposit	8,038
Property tax receivable	. 891
Franchise fee receivable	2,163
Prepaid insurance	2,103
	\$693,940_
TOTAL ASSETS	
	•
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
LIABILITIES	#0.245
Accounts payable	\$9,245
Payroll taxes withheld	296
1 4/2 22	0.541
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,541
	·
<u>NET POSITION</u>	326,537
Restricted for road maintenance	2,
•	357,862
Unrestricted	
TOTAL AND DOCUTION	684,399
TOTAL NET POSITION	
	0.00.040
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$693,940
101111 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	•

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

			NET (EXPENSES) AND REVENUES
·		PROGRAM	AND CHANGES
		REVENUES	IN NET ASSETS
		OPERATING	GOVERNMENTAL
	EXPENSES	GRANTS	ACTIVITIES
•	EXPENSES	GRAITIO	11033.13
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			(ma cr 0)
Accounting audit services	\$3,610		(\$3,610)
Security services	17,400		(17,400)
Street lights	15,622		(15,622)
	50,816		(50,816)
Garbage collection	19,450		(19,450)
Snow removal	57,577		(57,577)
Beautification and maintenance	7,530		(7,530)
Insurance	7,500		(7,500)
Legal services	24,000	,	(24,000)
Mayor and commissioners salary			(11,646)
Office expenses	11,646		(3,102)
Tax billing	3,102		(12,000)
Bookkeeping services	12,000	10 (22	18,633
Road and sidewalk maintenance	0	18,633	10,033
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$230,253	\$18,633	(211,620)
	ENERAL REVEN	TES .	
<u>u</u>	Property taxes	מענט	\$173,404
	Less discounts		8,150
	Less discourts		165,254
			1 275
	Interest		1,375
	Penalties and int	erest on taxes	216
	Franchise fees		5,344
	Insurance premit	ım taxes	73,212
	Miscellaneous		3,261
	TOTAL GENER	RAL REVENUES	248,662
CHANGES IN NET POSITION			37,042
NET POSITION, Beginning of year			647,357
NET POSITION, End of year			\$684,399
MET LOSITION, THE OF YOUR			

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	GENERAL FUND	KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL AID ROAD FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS Cash Certificates of deposit Prepaid insurance	\$206,311 150,000 2,163	\$326,537 0	\$532,848 150,000 2,163
TOTAL ASSETS	358,474	326,537	685,011
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll taxes withheld TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$9,245 296 9,541	\$0	\$9,245 296 9,541
FUND BALANCES Assigned to Road Maintenance		326,537	326,537
Unassigned	348,933		348,933
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	348,933	326,537	675,470
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$358,474	\$326,537	\$685,011

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$675,470
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Property tax receivable and franchise fee receivable in the statement of net assets are reported using the full accrual basis whereas the balance sheet - governmental funds reflects the modified accrual basis. This amount is the difference between the two methods of accounting.	8,929

\$684,399

Net Position of Governmental Activities

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

•	GENERAL FUND	KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL AID ROAD FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES			\$172,669
Property taxes	\$172,669		8,150
Less discounts	8,150		164,519
	164,519		104,519
	•		
OTHER REVENUES		\$18,633	18,633
Kentucky municipal aid	907	468	1,375
Interest	216	100	216
Penalties and interest on taxes	4,898		4,898
Franchise fees	73,212		73,212
Insurance premium taxes Miscellaneous	3,261		3,261
Miscellaneous	3,201		
TOTAL REVENUES	247,013	19,101	266,114
EXPENDITURES			0.510
Accounting audit services	3,610		3,610
Security services	17,400		17,400
Street lights	15,622		15,622
Garbage collection	50,816		50,816
Snow removal	19,450		19,450
Beautification and maintenance	57,577		57,577
Insurance	7,530		7,530
Legal services	7,500		7,500
Mayor and commissioners salary	24,000		24,000
Office expenses	11,645	1	11,646
Tax billing	3,102		3,102
Bookkeeping services	12,000		12,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	230,252	1	230,253
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	16,761	19,100	35,861
FUND BALANCES - Beginning of year	332,172	307,437	639,609
FUND BALANCES - End of year	\$348,933	\$326,537	\$675,470

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$35,861
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 of change in accounts receivable for the current year.	1,181
Net change in net position as reflected on Statement of Activities	\$37,042

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky (the City) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the City are described below.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a six-member City Council. The City provides the following services: streets and public works, sanitation, public safety and general administrative services. The City is a Home Rule city as defined by Kentucky statute.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities reflect financial information of the City as a whole. These statements include the primary government and its component units, if applicable. Government-wide statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Currently, the City does not engage in any business-type activities.

The Statement of Activities presents direct expenses which are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Taxes and other revenue items are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The City uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds of the City are classified as governmental, which account for all or most of the City's general activities including the collection of legally restricted monies, administrative expense and the acquisition or construction of capital assets.

The City reports the following funds of the financial reporting entity: The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Road Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The City accounts for Kentucky municipal aid receipts in this fund. The municipal aid fund is restricted to road construction, repairs, and maintenance.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured and basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses or expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the time of related cash flows. This method differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements of governmental funds. Expenses are classified by function.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for the activities of the City and for each governmental program. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental fund types. The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues when they are measurable and available. Measurable means that the amount can be determined. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

The City considers all revenues susceptible to accrual and recognizes revenue if the accrual criteria are met. Specifically, insurance premium taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and other miscellaneous revenue are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenue in the current fiscal period.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The budget information reflected in the financial statements is the annual budget adopted by the City in accordance with the provisions of Kentucky law. It is presented to the Commission in the form of an ordinance and may be amended by subsequent ordinance or by municipal order. The budget is prepared on a basis consistent with the modified accrual basis of accounting utilized in the government fund financial statements.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

As required by generally accepted governmental accounting principles, this statement has been prepared in the same form as the legally adopted budget; therefore its form varies somewhat from the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash accounts which are not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties, and certificates of deposit with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Generally, the City's investing activities are managed under the custody of the City Mayor. Investing is performed in accordance with investment policies complying with state statutes and the City Charter. City funds may be invested in: (1) obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, (2) obligations of any corporation of the United States government, (3) certificates of deposits in institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, (4) bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (5) securities issued by a state or local government in the United States and (6) shares of mutual funds.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The management of the City believes that all accounts receivable are fully collectible. Property taxes that are more than 6 months delinquent have a tax lien filed against them, therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

INSURANCE PREMIUM TAXES

The City collects insurance premium taxes on the sale of life, property and casualty insurance policies. The City's tax rate assessed on insurance premiums is 5%.

FUND EQUITY

In the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the City's total assets and total liabilities represents net position.

Net position are reported as restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed by laws or regulations of other governments or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are classified by character and function. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principals requires the City's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of receipts and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY TAX RECEIVABLE

Property taxes are collected and remitted to the City. Taxes are levied annually on January 1. Taxes are due December 31 after which time applicable penalties and interest are assessed. Tax revenue is recognized in the year levied. Currently, the City's policy is to try to collect delinquent property taxes for 6 months and then file a tax lien on the delinquent property taxes.

Property tax receivable by year consists of the following:

<u>YEAR</u>	
6/30/2016	\$3,016
6/30/2015	1,187
6/30/2014	645
6/30/2013	0
Thereafter	3,190
	\$8,038

NOTE 3 - CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS

The City's investments are in certificates of deposit with federally insured banks. The maturities of these certificates of deposit are as follows:

Maturing	General Fund Market Value
Within 1 year After 1 year through 5 years	\$0 150,000
	\$150,000

NOTE 4 - CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK OF BANK DEPOSITS

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City has cash deposits in various financial institutions, some of which exceeded the federally insured limit of \$250,000.

The cash deposits held at financial institutions can be categorized according to three levels of risk.

Category 1 -	Deposits which are insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name
Category 2 -	Collateralized with securities held by the pledging institutions trust department or agent in the City's name
Category 3 -	Uninsured and uncollateralized

At year end, the City had \$682,848 of bank deposits (certificates of deposit, checking, and savings accounts) of which \$182,848 were Category 3 - uninsured and uncollateralized. The City's management believes that the credit risk related to these deposits is minimal.

NOTE 5 - RESTRICTED ASSETS

The City's restricted assets are as follows as of June 30, 2016:

	Cash	Certificates of Deposit	Total
Special Revenue Fund Municipal Aid Road Fund	\$326,537	<u>\$0</u>	\$326,537

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is subject to normal insurance risks as other cities of its size. The City carries general liability, workers compensation, and errors and omissions coverage. The City has not had any significant reduction in coverage in the past year.

NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has evaluated any recognized or unrecognized subsequent events for consideration in the accompanying financial statements through November 17, 2016, which was the date the financial statements were approved by management of the City of Langdon Place.



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

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Langdon Place, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Langdon Place, Kentucky's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Langdon Place, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Langdon Place, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Langdon Place, Kentucky's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Louisville, Kentucky

Beoltla, Parka & Watte

November 17, 2016

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	ORIGINAL & FINAL ACTUAL BUDGET AMOUNTS		FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE) VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET	
REVENUES Proporty toyog not of discount	\$ 169,000	\$ 164,519	\$	(4,481)
Property taxes net of discount	ψ 102,000	Ψ 10.,219	*	()
OTHER REVENUES				
Interest	800	907		107
Penalties and interest on taxes	0	216		216
Franchise fees	5,300	4,898		(402)
Insurance premium taxes	65,000	73,212		8,212
Miscellaneous	50	3,261		3,211
TOTAL REVENUES	240,150	247,013		6,863
EXPENSES				
Accounting audit services	3,000	3,610		(610)
Security services	18,000	17,400		600
Street lights	14,500	15,622		(1,122)
Garbage collection	51,000	50,816		184
Snow removal	14,500	19,450		(4,950)
Beautification and maintenance	48,800	57,577		(8,777)
Insurance	6,000	7,530		(1,530)
Legal services	7,500	7,500		0
Legal notices	3,000	0		3,000
Mayor and commissioners salary	24,000	24,000		0
Office expenses	9,478	11,645		(2,167)
Tax billing	3,100	3,102		(2)
Bookkeeping services	12,000	12,000		0
Road and sidewalk maintenance	0	0		0 .
Special projects	25,272	0		25,272
TOTAL EXPENSES	240,150	230,252		9,898
EXCESS OF REVENUES				ф1 С П С1
OVER EXPENDITURES	\$0	\$16,761		\$16,761

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - ROAD FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	ORIGINAL & FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL AMOUNTS	FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE) VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
REVENUES Kentucky municipal aid Interest	\$22,500 725	\$18,633 468	(\$3,867) (257)
TOTAL REVENUES	23,225	19,101	(4,124)
EXPENSES Office expense Road and sidewalk maintenance TOTAL EXPENSES	0 23,225 23,225	1 0	(1) 23,225 23,224
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUES	\$0	\$19,100	\$19,100