

Homestead Valley Sanitary District
Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Terry E. Krieg
Certified Public Accountant

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Homestead Valley Sanitary District
Mill Valley, California

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Homestead Valley Sanitary District, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Homestead Valley Sanitary 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with audited 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.

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 District'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 District's internal control. Accordingly, I 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,

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Homestead Valley Sanitary District as of June 30, 2013, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 3E to the financial statements, in the 2013 financial statements, the District adopted new accounting guidance set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements (GASB) Numbers 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements; GASB Statement Number 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position; and GASB Statement Number 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities. My opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information


Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 7 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.

I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report, January 31, 2014, on my consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Homestead Valley Sanitary District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


Terry E. Krieg
Certified Public Accountant
Santa Rosa, California
January 31, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Homestead Valley Sanitary District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The net position of the District's business-type activities increased by \$189,600 in fiscal 2013 compared to an increase of \$269,100 in fiscal year 2012.
- Total operating expenses in fiscal 2013 increased by \$74,400 or 13.8 percent more than in fiscal 2012. Most of the fiscal 2013 cost increase relates to higher maintenance and treatment plant costs.
- In fiscal 2013, overall District revenues were stable and almost the same as in fiscal 2012 coming in at \$803,100 compared to \$803,500 in the prior year.
- There was a net decrease of \$23,600 in the District's capital assets in fiscal 2013 caused by depreciation charges exceeding asset additions.
- The District's cash and investment holdings increased by about \$272,000 at the end of fiscal 2013 as a result of customer receipts being sufficient to cover operating costs and lower capital asset spending in fiscal 2013.. The District at the end of fiscal 2013 had no long-term debt financing arrangements outstanding.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis* (this section), and the *basic financial statements including related disclosures*. The basic financial statements include one kind of statement that present both a short-term and long-term view of the District:

- *Proprietary* enterprise fund-type statements offer *short-* and *long-term* financial information about the activities that the District operates *like businesses*, such as the Districts wastewater collection and treatment system.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

FIGURE A-1

<u>Basic Financial Statement Features</u>	<u>Basic Financial Statements</u>
Scope	Activities the District operates similar to a private business; the wastewater collection and treatment systems
Required Financial Statements	Statement of net position; statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic measurement focus
Type of Asset and Liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital and short term and long-term focus
Type of Inflow and Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during the year regardless of when the cash is received

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes *all* the District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The basic financial statements report the Districts *net position* and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the District's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the District's financial health, or *position*.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Districts net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

The basic financial statements of the District consist of one category:

- *Business-type activities* – The District charges fees to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. All of the Districts operations are accounted for in this category. *The District uses proprietary enterprise fund type accounting principles to account for all operations.* Proprietary accounting provides both long-and short-term financial information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Assets. The District's' *combined* net position increased by \$189,600 in fiscal year 2013 (See Table A-1.)

TABLE A-1 NET POSITION OF THE DISTRICT (In Rounded Dollars)

	Business-Type Activities		Percentage Change
	2013	2012	2012-2013
Cash and investments	\$ 659,200	\$ 388,200	69.9%
Other assets	4,900	14,100	-65.5%
Capital assets, net	2,001,000	2,024,600	-1.2%
Total assets	2,665,100	2,426,900	9.8%
Long-term debt	-	-	0.0%
Other liabilities	57,200	8,500	572.9%
Total liabilities	57,200	8,500	572.9%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	2,001,000	2,024,600	-1.2%
Unrestricted	606,900	393,800	54.1%
Total net position	\$2,607,900	\$ 2,418,400	7.8%

The unusually large increase in other liabilities at the end of fiscal 2013 was caused by the accrual of vendor billings payable and an insurance deductible bill at June 30, 2013.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

The primary reason for a smaller increase in the District's net position in fiscal 2013, compared to the increase for fiscal 2012, was that in fiscal 2013 District operating costs increased while District revenues were essentially the same as the prior year. About 77 % of the District's net position is represented by the District's net investment in its capital assets. The remaining 23% of net position is represented primarily by cash and investments.

Changes in net position.

The District's total revenues (exclusive of capital contributions) changed very little in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 revenues.

In fiscal 2010, the District lost \$9,500 in cash property tax revenues from the State Take Away under Proposition 1A. The State took these monies under an arrangement whereby the District will be repaid within 3 years. The State repaid these funds to the District in fiscal 2013.

There was about a \$ 74,400 net increase, or 13.8 percent, in expenses for fiscal year 2013.

TABLE A-2 District's Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (In Rounded Dollars)

	Years Ended June 30		Total
	2013	2012	Percentage Change 2012-2013
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for sewer service	\$ 584,800	\$ 587,700	-0.50%
Other operating charges	16,100	16,100	0.0%
Property taxes	181,800	180,700	0.6%
Franchise fees	19,100	18,500	3.2%
Investment income	1,300	500	160.0%
Total revenues	803,100	803,500	0.0%
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	35,500	34,600	2.6%
Intergovernmental treatment costs	280,100	243,600	15.0%
Line inspections , cleaning , repairs	193,000	162,500	18.8%
Insurance	28,200	25,000	12.8%
Contracts and professional services	6,000	6,000	0.0%
Mapping and Other	19,100	15,900	20.1%
Depreciation	51,600	51,500	0.0%
Total expenses	613,500	539,100	13.8%
Income (Loss) before contributions	189,600	264,400	-28.3%
Capital contributions	-	4,700	-100.0%
Change in net position	189,600	269,100	-29.5%
Net position, beginning	2,418,400	2,149,300	-
Net position, ending	\$ 2,608,000	\$ 2,418,400	7.8%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Investment revenues in fiscal 2013 increased because the District had more cash invested during the fiscal year.

Table A-2 presents the cost of each of the District's largest functions from an expense perspective – operating expenses and depreciation on capital assets.

- ✓ There was in fiscal 2013 about a \$74,400 increase in total expenses compared to fiscal 2012 total expenses which represents about a 13.8 percent increase compared to fiscal 2012 expenses. The main reasons for the cost increases were the impacts of higher treatment costs and higher maintenance costs.

The District paid for these costs by using all of the direct charges collected from its customers and franchise fees.

The District's total fiscal 2013 operating revenues and property tax revenues were more than the District's cash flow expenses and payments for capital additions. On a cash flow basis, there was a net \$271,000 increase in the District's cash and investment holdings at the end of fiscal 2013 compared to the end of fiscal 2012.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2013, the District's investment in capital assets decreased by about \$24,500 as a result of depreciation charges being greater than asset additions.

**TABLE A-3 District Investment In Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation
(In Rounded Dollars)**

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2012-2013</u>
Original sewer lines	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000	0.0%
Line replacements and extensions	2,259,800	2,231,800	1.3%
Contributed lines	134,100	134,100	0.0%
Less accumulated Depreciation	(722,900)	(671,300)	7.7%
Construction in progress	-	-	0.0%
Total	<u>\$ 2,000,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,024,600</u>	<u>-1.2%</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The major capital assets activity in fiscal 2012 included:

- . More information about capital assets can be found starting on page 15 of the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

There was no new long-term debt issued by the District in fiscal 2013. The District has no Long-Term debt outstanding.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S OPERATING PLAN AND RATES

Several major changes in the District's financial capabilities and operations are anticipated in the future.

The State has been promoting the philosophy that special districts reduce their reliance on property taxes and revert to a user based revenue philosophy. This change is consistent with legislative findings at the time of adoption of Proposition 13 in 1979. The State may again be facing fiscal funding issues in future fiscal years that may ultimately impact the District.

In the capital area, the District has determined that it is in need of significant capital projects and programs. These will in large part deal with aging infrastructure of the District which is now reaching the end of its useful life due to improvement needs in the District collection system. The District will be undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of the collection system that may result in increased needs for financial commitment to this area of operations.

The LAFCO order to dissolve the District and consolidate the District into another organization was defeated by the voters of the districts; and that order has been terminated by the LAFCO. Accordingly, the District shall continue to govern its own affairs and manage its financial resources to serve the constituents of the District.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our customers and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the General Manager, Homestead Valley Sanitary District, PO- Box 149, Mill Valley, California, 94942.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 659,266
Receivables :	
Franchise fees	4,892
Total current assets	<u>664,158</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:	
Collection system:	
Original sewer lines	330,000
Contributed lines	134,140
Line extensions and replacements	2,259,746
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(722,930)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,000,956</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,665,114</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 57,205
Total current liabilities	<u>57,205</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,000,956
Unrestricted	<u>606,953</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,607,909</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

OPERATING REVENUES	
Sewer service fees	\$ 584,785
Franchise fees	19,136
Other operating revenues	<u>16,100</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>620,021</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries and benefits	35,490
Intergovernmental treatment costs	280,086
Line cleaning, inspection and repairs	193,008
Liability and property insurance	28,230
Contract and professional services	6,000
Other operating	19,125
Depreciation	<u>51,600</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>613,539</u>
Operating income	<u>6,482</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES(EXPENSES)	
Property taxes	181,794
Investment income	<u>1,283</u>
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>183,077</u>
Change in net position	189,559
Total net position, beginning	<u>2,418,350</u>
Total net position, ending	<u><u>\$ 2,607,909</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2013

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	\$ 584,785
Other operating receipts	34,944
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(477,768)
Payments to employees for services and benefits	<u>(35,490)</u>
Net cash used for operating activities	<u>106,471</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Property tax collections	<u>191,296</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>191,296</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for capital asset improvements	<u>(27,963)</u>
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(27,963)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest receipts	<u>1,283</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,283</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	271,087
Balances-beginning of the year	<u>388,179</u>
Balances-end of the year	<u><u>\$ 659,266</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used for operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ 6,482
Adjustments to reconcile operating income(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	51,600
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(292)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	<u>48,681</u>
Net cash used for operating activities	<u><u>\$ 106,471</u></u>
Noncash capital financing activities:	
None	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Homestead Valley District was organized in 1950 as a special district under Provisions of the Sanitary District Act of 1923, and it is governed by five elected Directors. The District's service area includes about 480 acres of watershed adjacent to the Southwestern boundaries of the City of Mill Valley in the County of Marin, California. The District provides sewerage collection and disposal services and contract administration for the collection of municipal solid waste and recycling services. The accompanying financial statements present the District and its component units, entities for which the District is considered to be financially accountable. The District has no component units. The District does not own or operate its own wastewater treatment plant. As a member of the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (A joint powers agency), the District is charged an annual fee for the treatment of its wastewater.

B. Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

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

The financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Property taxes, service fees, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

The District is engaged in only business-type activities and the District's basic financial statements consist of only the financial statements required for enterprise funds. These include management's discussion and analysis, a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, a statement of cash flows, and these notes to the basic financial statements.

The District applies all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Pronouncements issued before November 30, 1989 in accounting for its proprietary operations, and the provisions of GASB Statement Number 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements.

Proprietary enterprise funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* 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 District are charges to the customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

1. Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The District's investment policy has been to invest all cash in the Marin County Treasurer's Investment Pool. Investments are reported at fair value. The County Pool is operated in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations, and the reported value of the District's investment in the County Pool are the same as the fair value of the County Pool shares/deposits.

2. Receivables, Property Taxes and Sewer Service Revenues

Property taxes are levied as of March 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. State statutes provide that the property tax rate be limited generally to one percent of market value, be levied by only the County, and be shared by applicable jurisdictions. The County of Marin collects the taxes and distributes them to taxing jurisdictions on the basis of assessed valuations subject to voter-approved debt. Property taxes are due on November 1 and March 1, and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10. The District receives property taxes pursuant to an arrangement with the County known as the "Teeter Plan". Under the plan, the County assumes responsibility for the collection of delinquent taxes and pays the full allocation to the District. The District recognizes property tax revenues in the fiscal year in which they are due to the District and accrues as receivable such taxes. Accordingly, the District provides for no allowance for doubtful accounts.

Sewer service fees (used to supplement tax revenues) are set by the District based upon rates applied to the number of equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) for nonvacant properties and adjusted flows applicable to commercial properties. The sewer service fees are incorporated into the property tax billings, and such fees are due in two equal installments on December 10 and April 10 following the assessment date. The District recognizes these fees as revenues in the year earned, which is also the year in which the service is provided to properties within the District. Under an arrangement with the County known as the Teeter Plan, the County advances substantially all of the sewer fees to the District each year, and the County bears the burden of any uncollectible accounts. Therefore, the District does not provide for an allowance for uncollectible accounts or bad debts.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost based upon physical determinations made at the end of each year.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the financial statements.

4. Designated Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash equivalents and investments restricted for use in only capital projects are reported as noncurrent assets. The District follows the practice of reporting in this category the funds (if any such funds are held) which by Resolution of the Board of Directors, can only be used for the purpose of financing the design, construction, replacement and improvement of related District facilities.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (mainly the existing wastewater system) are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 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. Donated capital assets and assets constructed by developers are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed net of construction period interest revenues earned during such periods.

Property, plant, and equipment of the District is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Year</u>
Subsurface lines	50
Facilities and structures	50

6. Compensated Absences, Sick Leave, Other Post-Employment Benefits and Claims

The District's policy is to provide employees with no vacation or sick pay benefits. Accordingly, the District reports no liability for compensated absences/unpaid vacation or sick leave in these financial statements.

The District does not provide any other post employment retirement benefits (OPEB) such as retiree medical benefits, and accordingly the District reports no liability for such OPEB plans in these financial statements.

The District does not participate in the Public Employees Retirement System(PERS) and provides employees with no pension benefits, accordingly, the District reports no information about pension plans or contributions in these financial statements.

The District obtains insurance coverage for property and equipment, fidelity bonds, automobile liability and general liability, through its membership with the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (SASM). The District pays a prorata share of the premiums charged to SASM for coverage under a master policy. The risk of loss is transferred from the District to the SASM's insurance provider in exchange for the District's payment of annual premiums. Incurred and unbilled claims, if any, are accrued as a liability when it is probable that an asset has been impaired, the amount of the obligation can be reasonably estimated, and the claim is not covered by insurance. The District has a self-insured retention limit, similar to a deductible, of \$25,000.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

7. Long-term Obligations

In enterprise fund-type financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets. The District has no outstanding long-term debt obligations.

8. Net Position

In the financial statements, fund net position is reported in two categories as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets - This category of net position reports the net book value of capital assets used in District operations including construction in progress all net of related accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the carrying value of related long-term debt issued to finance the acquisition of such assets.
- Unrestricted - Unrestricted net position represented all other assets net of related liabilities available for use by the District.

2. Detailed Notes

A. Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash equivalents and Investments consisted of the following at June 30:

Marin County Treasurer's Investment Pool:	
District operating	\$ 655,889
Payroll checking account	3,377
	659,266
Total cash equivalents and investments	\$ 659,266

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's policy for deposits is that they will all be deposited with the County of Marin Treasurer's Investment Fund. The District maintains no separate bank checking, savings, money market, or time deposit accounts other than a payroll clearing account. The District had no custodial credit risk as to deposits because the \$4,498 commercial account was fully insured by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. None of the District's investments were invested in specific securities. All of the District's monies in the Marin County Treasurer's Investment Pool are not evidenced by specific securities; and therefore are not subject to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk- Investments. State law limits investments in various securities to certain levels of risk ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. It is the County of Marin's Treasurer's Investment Pool policy to comply with those requirements. The Marin County Treasurer's Investment Pool is unrated.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

2. Detailed Notes (Continued)

B. Receivables:

Receivables at year end consisted of franchise fees.

C. Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	-	-	-	-
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Original sewer lines	330,000			330,000
Contributed lines	134,140			134,140
Line extensions and replacements	<u>2,231,783</u>	<u>27,963</u>		<u>2,259,746</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>2,695,923</u>	<u>27,963</u>		<u>2,723,886</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Original lines	(330,000)			(330,000)
Contributed lines	(65,620)	(2,683)		(68,303)
Line extensions and replacements	<u>(275,710)</u>	<u>(48,917)</u>		<u>(324,627)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(671,330)</u>	<u>(51,600)</u>		<u>(722,930)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>2,024,593</u>	<u>(23,637)</u>		<u>2,000,956</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,024,593</u>	<u>\$ (23,637)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,956</u>

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

3. Other Information

A. Jointly Governed Organizations

The Homestead Valley District is a member of the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (SASM). The SASM was formed in 1979 as a joint powers agency with six members: The City of Mill Valley, the Richardson Bay, Almonte, Alto and Homestead Sanitary Districts and the Tamalpais Community Services District. The SASM is a stand-alone governmental entity and it is not financially accountable for any other governmental entity and it has no component units. SASM's primary function is the maintenance and operation of its owned wastewater treatment plant and related lines and facilities. Member agencies pay annual assessments to SASM, based upon the concept of their respective number of equivalent dwelling units (EDUs), in exchange for the treatment and disposal of wastewater collected through their respective collection systems and conveyed to SASM's treatment plant and facilities.

Under the Joint Powers Agreement, all excess administration, operations and maintenance funds, from any source, are the property of SASM and not its members. If excess monies are available, the SASM may, but is not required to, reduce member assessments for the subsequent year. There are no provisions for sharing among the members the net earnings of SASM. Accordingly, the Homestead Valley Sanitary District is deemed to have no equity interest in SASM.

B. Risk Management

The District obtains general liability, property, and automobile insurance through its membership in the SASM. Each member agency is assessed a premium based on ratable exposure. The SASM purchases insurance coverage from the California Sanitation Risk Management Authority (CSRMA) for SASM and the member Districts.

The risk of loss is transferred from the Districts to the Authority under the arrangement to the extent that the insurance coverage pertains to the District's membership in SASM. Subject insurance coverage does not extend to claims arising from the sole acts of the District independent of its SASM membership. The Authority provides coverage for the first \$750,000 in general liability and auto claims with the District being responsible for the first \$25,000 and a \$25,000 sewer backup deductible limit. The Authority provides coverage for the next \$15 million in claims by purchasing commercial insurance coverages. The Authority provided \$28,660,786 in insurance coverage for the buildings and plant of all SASM members in fiscal 2011. Flood insurance is also provided with a \$2 million coverage limit which limit is shared with other member agencies and has a \$500,000 deductible in zones A and V and a \$100,000 deductible in other zones. The District no uninsured losses in fiscal 2011, and \$25,000 in fiscal 2012, and \$25,000 in fiscal 2013.

Liabilities of the District 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 claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of pay-outs), and other economic and social factors. The District had no significant uninsured claim liabilities at June 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

C. Contingencies and Commitments

Litigation. In the opinion of the District's general counsel, there is no pending or threatened litigation which would have a material adverse impact on the accompanying financial statements.

HOMESTEAD VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

3. Other Information (Continued)

D. Potential Dissolution or Reorganization of the District

On May 7, 2013, a Measure C was on the ballot for voters that would have consolidated the Alto, Homestead Valley, Almonte, and Richardson Bay Sanitary Districts into one new separate sanitary district. The Measure C asked voters to confirm the order of September 13, 2012 by the Local Agency Formation Commission that ordered the consolidation of the Districts. The Measure C was defeated by the voters, and the order to consolidate was not confirmed by the voters in the districts and has been terminated by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO).

E Impact of Recently Adopted Accounting Principles

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement Number 62, Codification of Accounting and Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. GASB 62 incorporates into GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and reporting guidance included in pronouncements issued before November 30, 1989 by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that does not conflict or contradict GASB Pronouncements. The District implemented the standard in fiscal 2013, and such implementation had no impact other than revisions to the District's stated accounting policies.

The GASB also issued its Statement Number 63, Financial reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position. The GASB 63 provides that the proprietary statement of net assets be renamed the statement of net position, and that the statement of position include where applicable five categories being, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position. The District implement the GASB 63 in the fiscal 2013 and has reclassified/restated the proprietary fund statements to be named a statement of net position and a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

GASB's Statement Number 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, provides guidance on reporting deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources among other matters. The District implemented GASB Statement Number 65 in the 2013 fiscal year, and such implementation had no impact on the District's financial statements.