

Clearwater River Watershed District



Clearwater River Watershed District

2009 Annual Report

The mission of the Clearwater River Watershed District is to promote, preserve, and protect water resources within the boundaries of the district in order to maintain property values and quality of life as authorized by MS 103D



Clearwater River Watershed District

2009 Annual Report

Board of Managers

The CRWD is managed by 5 county appointed members. Two managers are appointed by Stearns County, Two by Wright County, and one by Meeker County. For more on the District board and staff, please see pages 2-3.

2010 Work Plan

The District has high expectations for work to be performed in 2010. Go to page 4 to see what work the District hopes to accomplish next year.

Water Quality Monitoring Data

In order to fulfill the mission of the CRWD, it is necessary to monitoring the quality of the surface waters in the District. Turn to pages 5-6 and find out how the river, streams, and lakes within the District fared in 2009.

Status of District Projects

The District owns and operates many different projects. All serve, however, to fulfill the District's mission to promote, protect, and preserve our water resources. Check out pages 7-11 for a status report on the District's projects.

2009 Financial Report

For a summarization of the District's 2009 Audited Financial Statements, turn to pages 12-15.

Goals and Objectives for 2009



1. To maintain all district projects to their operational standards.
2. To improve efficiency in District operations.
3. To actively pursue grant opportunities.
4. To increase contact with District citizens, stakeholders, and partners.
5. To seek new projects that meets the district's long-term TMDL implementation plans.
6. To maximize partnership and seek out new ones.



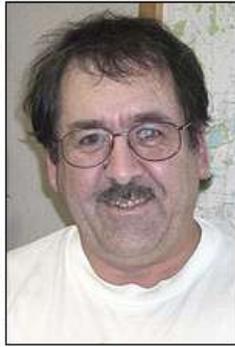
CRWD Board of Managers



Marvin Brunsell
Chairperson
Wright County



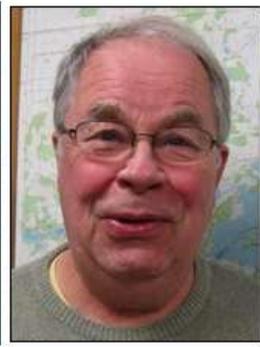
Robert Schiefelbein
Treasurer
Meeker County



Mark Kampa
Secretary
Wright County



Jerry Risberg
Vice-Chair
Stearns County



Roland Froyen
Public Relations
Stearns County

Manager Contact Information

Marvin Brunsell	Robert Schiefelbein	Mark Kampa
9701 Jeske Ave NW Annandale, MN 55302	35359 732nd Ave Kimball, MN 55353	13934 101st St NW South Haven, MN 55382
(320) 274-5018	(320) 398-8400	(320) 274-5332
Term Ex.:	Term Ex.:	Term Ex.:
Jerry Risberg	Roland Froyen	
231 Alder Rd South Haven, MN 55382	633 Beachwood Rd South Haven, MN 55382	
(320) 274-3635	(320) 274-6414	
Term Ex.:	Term Ex.:	

CRWD Advisory Committee

The CRWD Advisory Committee meets on an as-needed basis to provide the District with citizen input regarding the District's activities and direction. Current members are:

Arthur Bauer - 9031 50th St NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-0653

Dean Flygare - 9850 91st St NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-2542

Jerry Auge - 9498 Kramer Ave NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-8266

Jerry Finch - 19035 County Road 44, Clearwater, MN 55320; (320) 558-6634

John Sedey, Chairperson - 580 Lakeshore Cir, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-7427

Tom Bacon - 10937 Lawrence Ave NW, Annandale, MN 55302; (320) 274-2164



CRWD Employees and Consultants

The District, in order to save costs and mitigate risks, operates on a contractual basis. All administrative, bookkeeping, and other work is performed by contracted service providers.

District Administration



Merle Anderson
District Administrator



Dennis Loewen
Assistant District
Administrator

Administrators' Contact Information:

Merle Anderson
PO Box 87
Odin, MN 56160
Phone: 507-736-2413
pacma@frontiernet.net

Dennis Loewen
PO Box 481
Annandale, MN 55302
Phone: 320-274-3935
Fax: 320-274-3975
Cell: 320-290-8731
loewen.dennis@yahoo.com

District Engineering

Wenck Associates, Inc.
1800 Pioneer Creek Center
P.O. Box 249
Maple Plain, MN 55359
Phone: 763-479-4200
1-800-472-2232
Fax: 763-479-4242

District Attorney

Stanley J. Weinberger
Gray, Plant, Mooty P.A.
Suite 500
1010 W. St. Germain
St. Cloud, MN 56301
Phone: 320.252.4414
Fax: 320.252.4482

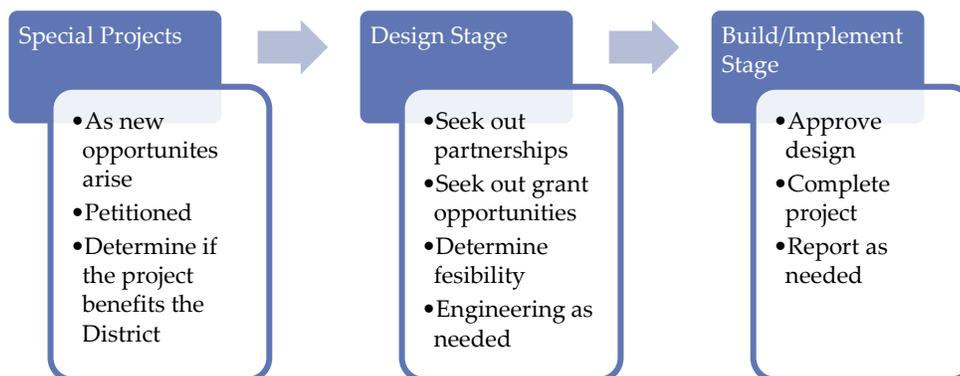
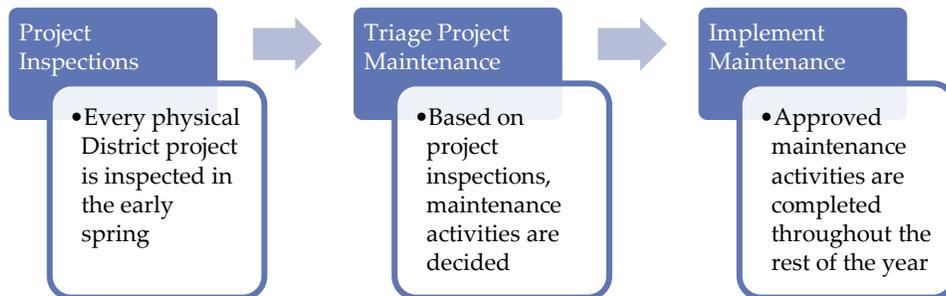
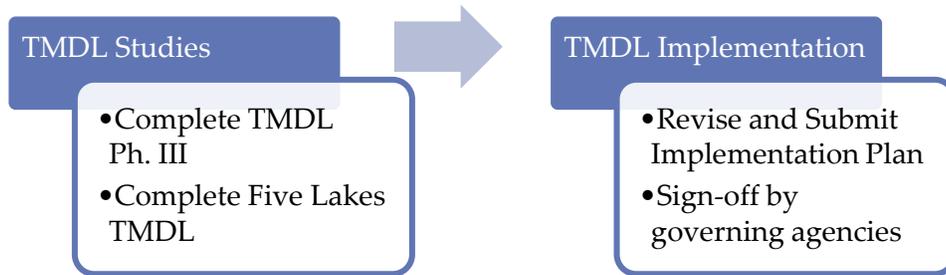
District Sewer System Operators

Advanced Onsite Solutions
333 Main St NW
Elk River, MN 55330
Phone: 763-633-1766

WRM Services, Inc.
9075 155th St
Kimball, MN 55353
Phone: 320-398-2705



2010 Work Plan





Water Quality Monitoring Data

Every year the District completes a water quality monitoring report. The District uses this report to assist in its targeted approach to water quality improvement. As such, the full report is an important yearly tool in fulfilling the District's goals and requirements.

The District increased its expenditures on water quality monitoring in 2009 in order to get a more accurate estimation of runoff and phosphorus loads. This included more stream sampling, collecting bottom samples for phosphorus and iron concentrations, additional temperature and dissolved oxygen profiles on District lakes, and conducting bottom sediment phosphorus release studies to better understand internal loads in District lakes. These efforts will continue into 2010.

The District experienced near normal precipitation at its monitoring locations in 2009 except for the months of March and October, in which significant rainfall occurred. These large rainfall events, coupled with elevated flows from snow melt are the factors that drove the high runoffs the District experienced in 2009.

These high runoffs, in turn, lead the District to experience larger phosphorus loads. At the upper reach monitoring site, the load was 17,597 pounds. Nearly 80% of this load occurred during the high flow in spring.

Nevertheless, with the exception of the 11 lakes that are listed as impaired, the water quality of District lakes is by and large good. In recent years, water quality has remained stable or improved in most District lakes. However, more work needs to be completed for these impaired lakes to reach their TMDL goals. For more information on the progress relating to the District's impaired bodies of water, please refer to the 2009 Water Quality Monitoring Report, located at: www.crw.org.

The TMDL project the District began in 2003 to address the impaired issues is now moving into full implementation. Multiple reports have been filed and approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and the District, with its soon-to-be completed District-wide TMDL Implementation Plan, is already looking into several exciting projects to meet the TMDL requirements identified. Examples of these are listed on the next page:

Clearwater River Watershed District



Project	Potential Total Phosphorous (TP) Reduction (lbs/yr)	Cost of TP Reduction (\$/lb)	Estimated Expense
Watkins Impoundment	147	\$204/lb	\$30,000
Willow Creek (Kimball)	257	\$444/lb	\$114,000
Fertilizer Field Trial	600	\$295/lb	\$177,000
Lake Betsy Hypolimnetic Withdrawal	480	\$525/lb	\$315,000
Clear Lake V-Notch Weir	588	\$128/lb	\$75,000
Totals	2,072 lbs	Avg: \$320/lb	\$711,000

All of these projects were submitted for grant awards. The District hopes to move quickly, once funding is approved, in the implementation of these projects, and to reap the benefits of additional phosphorous reduction.

From this information, the District notes that as part of ongoing efforts to improve upstream lakes, an improvement of a lesser degree is expected to be achieved in downstream lakes) due to the mitigating benefits these upstream projects will have on pollutant transportation down the Clearwater River. The District is always on the search for projects that will provide the biggest “bang” for the “buck.” As always, we appreciate our partners’ assistance in project creation, design, and implementation, and look forward to your input and advice for meeting our water quality goals.



Status of District Projects

Clearwater Chain of Lakes (1980) Restoration Project

The Clearwater River Chain of Lakes Restoration Project is a series of eight lakes and watershed restoration measures undertaken in the 1980s to improve the water quality of the Clearwater River Chain of Lakes. The bodies of water benefitted from the overall project include: the Clearwater River, Grass Lake, Clearwater Lake, Lake Augusta, Lake Caroline, Lake Marie, Lake Louisa, Scott Lake, and Lake Betsy. Six of the eight original projects continue operation today. The eight original projects are described briefly below.

Wetland Treatment Systems

Wetlands are natural traps for phosphorus and other nutrients, which promote over-abundant algae in lakes. Forcing the inflowing water to spread over the whole wetland (rather than following a channel) when flows are moderate or low can increase the nutrient entrapment. This is the principle of the three wetland treatment systems that form the backbone of the lake restoration project.

County Ditch 20 Wetland Treatment System

The County Ditch 20 Wetland Treatment System contains approximately 40 acres of wetlands, which are served by a diversion structure and two channels. A total of approximately 7,000 feet of diversion channels distributes the contaminated runoff over the wetland. The approximate expense of this project was \$200,000 and it was completed in late 1984. This wetland system removed approximately 1,000 pounds of phosphorus annually.

Kingston Wetland Treatment System

The Kingston Wetland Treatment System is the major facility of the project and contains nearly 300 acres of wetland. Over 19,000 feet of diversion channels were constructed, with more than 150 distribution pipes installed along the length of the channel. The construction cost of this project was approximately \$394,000 and it was completed in 1985. The system removes approximately 5,600 pounds of phosphorus annually.

Annandale Wetland Treatment System

The Annandale Wetland Treatment System consists of approximately 40 acres of wetland in two locations, with 4,600 feet of diversion channels. The approximate construction expense of this project was \$120,000 and it was completed in late 1984, with an approximate phosphorus removal capacity of 750 pounds per year.

Upper Lakes Aeration and Mechanical Fish Removal Project (Discontinued)

The Upper Lakes Aeration and Mechanical Fish Removal Project included the hypolimnetic aeration of Lakes Louisa and Marie. These aerators were installed in 1985-1986. In addition, mechanical removal of rough fish (carp, bullhead, etc.) was performed on Lake Betsy, Scott Lake, Union Lake, Lake Louisa, Mill Pond, and Lake Marie during the fall of 1984 and the spring and fall of 1985-1988. Being bottom feeders, rough fish mix large amounts of nutrients into the water from the sediments. The estimated



cost of this project was \$285,000, and it removes an estimated 1,800 pounds of phosphorus annually. The aerators were removed in the 1990s due to operation costs. Other projects were implemented to take the place of the aerators.

Lake Augusta Erosion Control Project

This project consisted of building a sedimentation basin along with riprap and energy dissipators. The goal of the project was to alleviate a serious erosion problem leading to sediment entering Lake Augusta. The original estimated phosphorus removal was 50 pounds per year.

Monitoring Program

From 1981 through 1992, a monitoring program including lake and stream water quality, stream flows, and precipitation (beginning in 1983) was a part of the lake restoration project. The monitoring program helped bring about important modifications, including the addition of the Upper Watkins Wetland isolation and the Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Projects. This monitoring continues as part of the District's yearly Water Quality Monitoring program.

Upper Watkins Wetland Isolation Project

The Upper Watkins Wetland Isolation Project was added to the project in 1983. Formerly, untreated wastewater from a cheese plant discharged into the Upper Watkins Wetland. This transformed the wetland from a nutrient trap (its natural state) into a nutrient source – in fact, the largest nutrient source in the entire watershed. The project diverts runoff and channel flow around the edge of the wetland and includes more than 11,000 feet of isolation dikes and channels plus overflow structures and ditch crossings. The estimated expense of this project was \$460,000 and it was completed in late 1984. It has resulted in a phosphorus load reduction of approximately 30,000 pounds annually.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Project

The Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Project was added to the project in 1985 and was later extended to 1993. This project aimed to institute farming practices that will protect the public from water quality degradation while at the same time reducing soil loss, lowering farm operating costs, and increasing profits. The infrastructure developed to implement this was the Tri-County Conservation Project (TCCP), composed of the Stearns, Meeker, and Wright Soil and Water Conservation Districts, along with CRWD. To demonstrate conservation tillage practices, a no-till drill was purchased. Also, tillage demonstration plots were used. A local farmer group was formed to provide grass roots input on implementing conservation practices through the project. Critical erosion and nutrient export areas were identified using a computer model. Runoff and groundwater monitoring, including pesticide impacts, was conducted. The project, with a budget of some \$1.5 million, worked through cooperation among individual farms, the agri-business community, the TCCP member districts, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Board of Water and Soil Resources, Agricultural Extension Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and others.



The ideas and methods of this project continue today with the District's Fertilizer Field Trial program. This program provides interested farmers with technical assistance in determining how much fertilizer to apply to their field. The results are lower fertilizer application amounts, providing a cost-benefit to the farmer along with a phosphorous reduction benefit to the District from field runoff.

Cedar#06-1 Project

The Cedar #06-1 project was implemented in 2006 to mitigate the effects of nutrient-rich waters in the Cedar Lake sub-watershed. This watershed is made up of four lakes: Henshaw and Albion lakes flow into Swartout Lake, and Swartout flows into Cedar Lake. From Cedar Lake, water flows into Clearwater Lake and down the Clearwater River into the Mississippi River. The project is made up of three separate parts. One is the Segner Pond treatment system, which uses a large sediment basin and a limestone berm to remove incoming sediment and phosphorous from the flows of Henshaw, Albion, and Swartout lakes before entering Cedar Lake. The system also has a fish barrier at the inlet to the pond to halt the movement of rough fish, such as carp. The Segner Pond treatment system continues to operate effectively.

The second part is the removal of carp from Henshaw and Swartout lakes. Carp cause a great deal of phosphorous movement within the sub-watershed due to their stirring up of bottom sediments rich in phosphorous. By removing the carp, the bottom sediments are not disturbed and the phosphorous remains trapped in the sediments instead of the water column. Carp seining continues on an as-needed basis, with seining being done during the winter months.

The third part is the fish barriers placed at three separate points on the streams connecting these four lakes. One is located at the outlet of Henshaw Lake, another at the outlet of Swartout Lake, and the final one below the wetlands between Swartout Lake and Cedar Lake. The fish barrier stops the movement of rough fish, which cause nutrient release in the bottom sediments of the lakes. By placing the barrier in these locations, the rough fish are forced into shallow wetlands, where winter kill occurs nearly every year. These fish barriers continue to prove quite effective at controlling the rough fish population.

Eurasian Watermilfoil – Lake Augusta

As part of the Clearwater Chain of Lakes Restoration Project, the District has to maintain the quality of the lakes benefit by the project. Therefore, when Eurasian Watermilfoil was discovered in Lake Augusta, the District undertook a treatment program. The program is funded by a special assessment of properties on Lake Augusta. Treatment programs and permitting are developed with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Treatment is carried out by the Lake Augusta Association. This treatment program continues annually and continues to be effective.



Eurasian Watermilfoil – Clearwater Lake

As part of the Clearwater Chain of Lakes Restoration Project, the District has to maintain the quality of the lakes benefit by the project. Therefore, when Eurasian Watermilfoil was discovered in Clearwater Lake, the District undertook a treatment program. The program is funded by a special assessment of properties benefitted by Clearwater Lake. Treatment programs and permitting are developed with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Treatment is carried out by the Clearwater Lake Property Owners Association. This treatment program continues annually and continues to be effective.

Outlet Control – School Section Lake

To alleviate flooding of homes and farmland, an outlet was constructed from School Section Lake in late 1984. The lake has no natural outlet, and it rose seven feet during 1983-1984, mainly as a result of a rising water table. The cost of the outlet was approximately \$155,000. The outlet continues to provide flood protection for the lake's residents.

Outlet Control – Pleasant Lake

The outlet from Pleasant Lake was reconstructed to increase the outflow capacity in order to alleviate excessively high lake levels. The project, initiated by local petition, was completed in early 1985 at an approximate cost of \$48,000. The outlet continues to provide high lake level protection for the lake's residents.

Sewer Systems

The District currently has in operation four communal sewage treatment systems. All four systems were built due to housing development pressure. The systems serve to protect the Clearwater River from contamination due to failing individual septic systems. All four systems continue to operate effectively and within their MPCA permitted levels.

TMDL Studies & TMDL Implementation

The District began their TMDL program in 2003. So far, all the principal bodies of water in the District have their TMDL's completed and are entering phase four except for lakes Caroline, Augusta, Albion, Henshaw, and Swartout. These TMDLs should be finalized, along with the TMDL Implementation Plan, early next year.

Norton Avenue Basin

This basin, located above the Lake Augusta Erosion Control project, was built to reduce sediment entering Lake Augusta by slowing down are field runoff. The basin continues to meet expectations.

Nistler/Geislinger Basin

This basin, located just south of Clear Lake, was built to control erosion and nutrients entering Clear Lake. The nutrients settle in the basin, and the now-cleaner water continues on to Clear Lake. This basin continues to meet expectations.



Ostmark Lutheran Church Basin

This basin was built on the southeastern side of Clear Lake to control erosion and nutrients entering Clear Lake. The basin serves to slow down runoff, allowing sediment to settle in the basin before flowing on to Clear Lake. This project continues to operate effectively.

Clear Lake North V-Notch Weir

On the north end of Clear Lake a V-Notch Weir was placed on an incoming stream to allow sediment to settle in a wetland during large rain events. The V-Notch Weir forces the large amount of water to pond behind the structure for 24-36 hours. This allows any water-borne sediment a chance to settle out of the water column. This low-cost solution continues to be effective, and has a low-maintenance benefit. The District is working on placing another Weir on the south end of the lake in another stream.

Best Management Practices: Agriculture Producers

Located throughout the District, these BMPs serve to reduce non-point source pollution (i.e. field runoff, fertilizer runoff, manure runoff, etc.) by engaging and encouraging agriculture producers to adopt the most current conservation cost-effective practices in their operations. These often times simple BMPs, taken together, can have a dramatic effect on water quality. These BMPs continue to be pursued and implemented as opportunities arise.

Best Management Practices: Lakeshore, Stream/River bank

Located throughout the District, these BMPs serve to reduce non-point source pollution (i.e. grass clippings, bank erosion, fertilizer runoff, etc.) by encouraging and engaging lakeshore and stream/river bank property owners to adopt the most current conservation and cost-effective land practices for their parcels. These BMPs continue to be pursued and implemented as opportunities arise.

Ashview Road Erosion Control

Located above Lake Louisa, this project was implemented to control erosion of Ashview road and keep the runoff from enter Lake Louisa. Using the Conservation Corp of Minnesota (CCM), two open-top culverts were built to correct the erosion problem. This project continues to operate effectively.

Highway 55 Fish Trap

This fish trap was built to control the movement of rough fish between Lake Louisa and the upper reaches of the Clearwater River. The trap continues to meet expectations.

Augusta, Clearwater, and Grass Lakes Bog Control Project

After two years of high water that caused floating bog problems in these lakes, necessitating several emergency bog removal projects, a bog control project was set up with the cooperation of the lake property owners involved. The project includes acquisition/improvement of access areas for bog removal, and the funding and process for removal of floating bogs. Estimated cost for the project was \$17,000. It was initiated in the summer of 1985. Currently a bog winch is used to assist in removal of bogs.



2009 Financial Report

2009 Budgeted Expenditures

GENERAL FUND

General Government total	137,150
Advisory Committee	2,700
Filter Strip Program	9,000
Buffer Strip Program	5,000
Education Program	15,800
Plan/Plat Review	1,700
Web Site	1,300
Special Projects	4,100
Other Special Projects Account	54,800
Transfers to Other funds	24,850
Total General Fund	256,400

Other Funds

Augusta Bog	300
Clearwater/Grass Bog	300
Pleasant Lake Outlet	300
Data Acquisition Fund	24,850
1980 Project Fund	32,000
Clearwater Lake Milfoil	43,450
Lake Augusta Milfoil	3,300
TMDL Phase III	6,800
Cedar, Albion, Swartout, Henshaw	15,200
Hidden River Maintenance*	23,400
Rest A While Maintenance*	7,550
Clearwater Harbor Maintenance*	42,000
Lake Louisa Hills Maintenance*	13,600
Wandering Ponds Maintenance*	<u>7,700</u>
Total All Funds	477,150

* denotes non-governmental, proprietary funds

Clearwater River Watershed District



2009 Statement of Net Assets

Clearwater River Watershed District
Annandale, Minnesota

Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 731,933	\$ 70,195	\$ 802,128
Receivables:			
Accounts	0	35,708	35,708
Property taxes	16,642	0	16,642
Interest	2,031	0	2,031
Prepaid expenses	2,912	949	3,861
Capital Assets:			
Land	118,347	35,400	153,747
Equipment	6,781	0	6,781
Project costs	8,965	0	8,965
Sanitary systems	0	2,142,041	2,142,041
Total Capital Assets	134,093	2,177,441	2,311,534
Less: accumulated depreciation	(452)	(482,082)	(482,534)
Net Capital Assets	133,641	1,695,359	1,829,000
Total Assets	<u>\$ 887,159</u>	<u>\$ 1,802,211</u>	<u>\$ 2,689,370</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 33,035	\$ 2,779	\$ 35,814
Deferred revenue	41,966	0	41,966
Total Liabilities	<u>75,001</u>	<u>2,779</u>	<u>77,780</u>
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	133,641	1,695,359	1,829,000
Unrestricted	678,517	104,073	782,590
Total Net Assets	<u>812,158</u>	<u>1,799,432</u>	<u>2,611,590</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 887,159</u>	<u>\$ 1,802,211</u>	<u>\$ 2,689,370</u>

Clearwater River Watershed District



2009 Actual Revenues/Expenses – Governmental Funds

Clearwater River Watershed District
Annandale, Minnesota

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Special Revenue							Total Governmental Funds
	General	Data Acquisition	Operations & Maintenance	Cedar #06-1 Maintenance	Clearwater Milfoil	Five Lakes Phase III	Other Governmental Funds	
Revenues								
General property taxes	\$ 232,986	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 233,024
Intergovernmental revenue	17,280	0	0	0	0	54,319	29,879	101,478
Special assessments	0	0	0	0	35,777	0	42,705	78,482
Miscellaneous Income	2,876	15	32	0	22	0	5,129	8,074
Interest income	9,135	102	5,833	14	548	0	373	16,005
Total Revenue	<u>262,277</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>5,865</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36,347</u>	<u>54,319</u>	<u>78,086</u>	<u>437,063</u>
Expenditures								
General government	209,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	209,529
Special revenue expenditures	0	45,495	4,018	2,038	37,548	46,753	25,236	161,088
Capital project expenditures	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,999	20,999
Total Expenditures	<u>209,529</u>	<u>45,495</u>	<u>4,018</u>	<u>2,038</u>	<u>37,548</u>	<u>46,753</u>	<u>46,235</u>	<u>391,616</u>
Excess Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	52,748	(45,340)	1,847	(2,024)	(1,201)	7,566	31,851	45,447
Other Financing Sources(Uses)								
Transfer in	0	24,850	0	0	0	0	0	24,850
Transfers out	(24,850)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(24,850)
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	<u>(24,850)</u>	<u>24,850</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	27,898	(20,490)	1,847	(2,024)	(1,201)	7,566	31,851	45,447
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>390,928</u>	<u>4,033</u>	<u>232,846</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,105</u>	<u>(7,483)</u>	<u>(10,034)</u>	<u>620,395</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 418,826</u>	<u>\$ (16,457)</u>	<u>\$ 234,693</u>	<u>\$ (2,024)</u>	<u>\$ 8,904</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 21,817</u>	<u>\$ 665,842</u>

Clearwater River Watershed District



2009 Actual Revenue/Expenses – Proprietary Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Hidden River Maintenance	Rest a while Maintenance	Clearwater Harbor Maintenance	Wandering Ponds	Totals
Revenue					
Charges for services	\$ 20,954	\$ 5,780	\$ 41,655	\$ 9,244	\$ 77,633
Special assessment from homeowner	0	0	1,189	851	2,040
Miscellaneous income	73	32	1,341	35	1,481
Total Revenues	21,027	5,812	44,185	10,130	81,154
Operating Expenses					
Accounting	0	0	529	371	900
Depreciation	12,619	2,643	80,512	2,750	98,524
Engineering	3,582	234	6,508	0	10,324
Insurance	270	61	635	146	1,112
Legal	0	0	0	61	61
Management fees	0	0	50	0	50
Miscellaneous	1,000	605	425	79	2,109
Other professional fees	757	0	1,169	266	2,192
Permits	0	0	495	0	495
Repairs and maintenance	16,961	2,730	35,908	0	55,599
Supplies	3,689	0	0	0	3,689
Telephone	452	316	482	0	1,250
Utilities	1,174	1,000	1,734	0	3,908
Wages	103	0	933	0	1,036
Total Operating Expenses	40,607	7,589	129,380	3,673	181,249
Net Income(Loss) from Operations	(19,580)	(1,777)	(85,195)	6,457	(100,095)
Nonoperating Income(Expense)					
Interest income	1,183	81	796	3	2,063
Total Nonoperating Income(Expense)	1,183	81	796	3	2,063
Change in Net Assets	(18,397)	(1,696)	(84,399)	6,460	(98,032)
Net Assets - beginning	453,225	131,204	1,241,752	71,283	1,897,464
Net Assets - ending	<u>\$ 434,828</u>	<u>\$ 129,508</u>	<u>\$ 1,157,353</u>	<u>\$ 77,743</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,432</u>