RAPIDAN SERVICE AUTHORITY
BOARD OF MEMBERS AGENDA
18-Jul-24

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NOTE: MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING AT 2:00 PM.
11282 GOVERNMENT CENTER DRIVE, ORANGE, VA 22960

A regular meeting of the Board of Members of Rapidan Service Authority was held on June 20, 2024, at the Madison County Administration Building, Madison, VA.

The meeting was called to order at 2:02 PM. A quorum was established followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

Present:	Members:	Coppage, Elliott, Marshall, Voorhees
	Staff:	G.M. Clemons, D.O. Jarrell, D.A. Gaskins

The agenda for the meeting was adopted on a motion by Elliott, seconded by Marshall, and passed unanimously on a voice vote.

The minutes of the April 18, 2024, meeting was approved on a motion by Voorhees, seconded by Elliott, and unanimously passed on a voice vote.

There was no old business or public comment. There were no customer requests. During the opportunity for Board comment, the question was raised about the service line inventory survey's response to/progress. Approximately 210 customers completed the survey, but it appears that not all the information given was accurate. However, RSA will do its best to work with the information provided.

G.M. Clemons then informed the Board that Greene County had offered to extend the lease at the West office. Since the new West office is not quite finished, G.M. Clemons asked the Board to extend the lease with Greene County for 60 days under the same terms as previously approved. On a motion by Elliott, seconded by Voorhees, the Board voted to authorize G.M. Clemons to extend the lease on a unanimous roll call vote.

D.A. Gaskins then gave an update on the rate study. RSA has supplied NewGen with all the necessary information for them to do a comprehensive study including expected capital improvements as well as ongoing operational expenses. The study is expected to be ready in late August or early September.

D.O. Jarrell then gave an update on the various plant projects. The Wilderness Water Plant project is progressing, and Phase 1-A is nearing completion. The project adds a membrane filtration system to the sand filters already in place. The project also provides for a chemical feed building as well as chemical storage, and the new chemical feed systems should come online soon. Phase 1-B, which is associated with the water plant intake, will replace one screen with two and will add a new electrical building. The hope is that this portion of the project can be completed in about four months.

The Madison Water Plant project is making progress with temporary tanks on site that should be in use shortly. It is a relatively small project but will mean major improvements for the plant. The project should continue through the end of the year.

Application for funding for the Madison Wastewater Plant project began two years ago and a response on the DEQ WQIF grant is expected soon. Funding is expected to be a combination of a grant and a loan with additional loan funding needed for the new outfall line at the Robinson River. The engineer who has worked on previous RSA projects has given an estimate on this one. G.M. Clemons is asking the Board for

authorization to pursue a detailed design proposal for the plant, which is the next step in the project. RSA is investigating options for river access and has possibilities with VDOT and private landowners. On a motion by Elliott, seconded by Marshall, the Board voted to obtain a detailed design proposal on a unanimous roll call vote.

G.M. Clemons then informed the Board that staff are going over previous lists of plans for capital improvement projects. We will begin scheduling meetings with Board members in late summer to discuss possible projects for their counties. Projects will be ranked by priority and grouped by expected date.

G.M. Clemons then stated that, as expected, the disinfectant byproducts numbers were high in the second quarter for the line running out to Germanna College in Locust Grove. All customers in the Locust Grove area (including those not on the Germanna line) will receive a letter explaining the situation. RSA plans to clean the water plant clearwell as well as a full system flush before the third quarter sampling. The summer is the most difficult time for the problem because of the heat, and since the notification requirements are based on a rolling 12-month average, it is not likely that RSA will be able to come into total compliance for some time. Management continues to investigate options for a long-term solution.

G.M. Clemons also mentioned that he has been in discussions with the LOWA regarding developing a standard for notification of sewer leaks into their lakes and live streams. RSA is required to notify DEQ within 24 hours of a leak. RSA notifies LOWA as soon as it can about leaks into a lake, but not within any set time period. G.M. Clemons indicated that RSA would notify LOWA as quickly as possible.

G.M. Clemons suggested the possibility of a half-day Board retreat, possibly this fall. This would allow staff to get a better idea of the Board's expectations and desired direction for RSA's future, as well as allow the Board to learn more about RSA and get any questions they may have answered.

G.M. Clemons then gave his report. As was expected, finances are tight, but RSA is still in decent shape. Water sales are picking up, and the rate study is in progress, which will allow RSA to properly adjust its future rates.

Coppage asked about the status of the east office. G.M. Clemons replied that the design is presently underway and should be completed soon.

There was no attorney's report and with no further business to discuss, on a motion by Marshall, seconded by Elliott, the meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

_____

Chairman

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 16, 2024

TO: RSA Board of Members

FROM: Tim Clemons, General Manager

RE: April 2024 Minutes Clarification

Upon further review of the approved April 2024 minutes by RSA's attorney, the report given regarding the status of the PFAS issue requires clarification. Below, is the language provide and approved in the April 2024 minutes. Below that in the boldened, underlined text is the clarified language that should be in the minutes of the April 2024 minutes. The General Manager is requesting that the Board accept and approve the clarified language regarding PFAS.

Finally, it appears that RSA will probably be on the low end of the PFAS contamination scale and would therefore not need to be a participant in any lawsuits seeking financial aid to mitigate problems connected to PFAS.

RSA is a participant in the PFAS litigation settlement, but it appears that RSA will probably be on the low end of the PFAS contamination scale and would therefore not need to receive financial aid to mitigate problems connected to PFAS.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS OF RAPIDAN SERVICE AUTHORITY'S WILDERNESS WATER SYSTEM

Levels of Haloacetic Acids Above Drinking Water Standards

In keeping with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, we are obliged to inform you that we may be in violation of state regulations because drinking water being served to our customers in the Wilderness water system did not comply with the Primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Haloacetic Acids in the 2nd Quarter of 2024.

Haloacetic Acids are a group of chemicals called disinfection byproducts - one of more than 90 contaminants monitored in your drinking water on a regular basis. They are created during the water treatment, storage, and distribution process when naturally occurring organic matter from your source water (the Rapidan River) comes in contact with the chlorine used to disinfect your drinking water. There are several factors which influence the formation of these contaminants, including organics content, chlorine concentration, pH, and temperature.

Drinking water is disinfected to kill bacteria and viruses that cause serious illnesses and, in some cases, death. Disinfecting drinking water with chlorine has dramatically lowered rates of infectious diseases like typhoid, hepatitis, and cholera since its first use in 1908. Your waterworks and the vast majority of other waterworks across the world still use chlorine to protect consumers from disease.

The Environmental Protection Agency's Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule to regulate Haloacetic Acids went into effect in December 1998. Prior to this, a standard for Haloacetic Acids did not exist. The standard became effective for small surface water and ground water systems in December 2003. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 60 parts per billion (PPB) was established by the Environmental Protection Agency to protect individuals against the adverse effects of long-term ingestion of water containing high levels of Haloacetic Acids. Additionally, a margin of safety was built into the standard to protect the most at-risk subgroups of the population (i.e., elderly, children, pregnant women, people with compromised immune systems) and those who consume significantly more water than two liters per day.

The Environmental Protection Agency used conservative assumptions in establishing the MCL, such as consumption of 2 liters of water per day from the same source over a 70-year lifetime. Given that the basis is long term consumption, the Environmental Protection Agency established the rule to average results over a one-year period instead of looking at any one maximum value.

According to information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Haloacetic Acids may be a problem if someone is exposed to high levels over a long period of time; however, there is no evidence that Haloacetic Acids cause any acute effects. Research – even after 40 years - is not conclusive but suggests that the risks associated with DBP exposure are **cumulative**. Prolonged, chronic exposure to high concentrations **may** increase disease risk; however, **the levels in your water are not chronically elevated and there are no known acute health effects from these levels of Haloacetic Acids in your drinking water.**

Compliance with the Primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Haloacetic Acids is based on an average of the prior four quarters of test results for each testing location. In the Wilderness water system, there are four approved testing locations: Ramsay Rd (DS001), Flat Run Rd at Locust Grove Middle School (DS002), Wilderness Shores Way (DS003), and Route 3 at Germanna Community College (DS004). Testing results we received from the 3rd Quarter of 2023 through 2nd Quarter of 2024 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids at one of four locations. **The standard for Haloacetic Acids is 60 ppb (parts per billion).**

> The average level of Haloacetic Acids during the 3rd Quarter of 2023 through 2nd Quarter of 2024 compliance period was **66 ppb at DS004 (Germanna)**.

Rapidan Service Authority has been working to resolve the elevated results. We have made changes to the treatment process to improve organics removal. We are also evaluating other treatment, storage, and distribution techniques that will further reduce concentrations of Haloacetic Acids – in coordination with the Virginia Department of Health Office of Drinking Water.

While we continue to address this MCL exceedance, you do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Animal studies suggest that people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. While human studies have not definitively confirmed a direct link between Haloacetic Acids and cancer, the evidence from animal studies suggests that caution is warranted.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Does this mean levels are high at my home? ***A:*** RSA performs testing at four approved sites throughout the distribution system. Elevated results at one site do not suggest that levels are high across the entire system.
Q: Can I reduce levels at my home? ***A:*** Some point-of-use or point-of-entry filtration devices (carbon filters, reverse osmosis filters) are rated to remove Haloacetic Acids. Such devices must be labeled as compliant with NSF/ANSI Standards 42 and/or 53. Many common pitcher filters and refrigerator filters carry this rating and will remove Haloacetic Acids. Boiling or ultraviolet light treatment are not effective.

For more information, please contact Rapidan Service Authority at (540) 972-2133. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Rapidan Service Authority.
Date distributed: 7/12/2024

VIRGINIA DROUGHT MONITORING TASK FORCE
Drought Status Report
July 01, 2024

Summary

On Monday July 1, 2024, the Virginia Drought Monitoring Task Force (DMTF) met to discuss the drought indicators identified by the Virginia Drought Assessment and Response Plan. Precipitation deficits in combination with increased temperatures have resulted in rapid intensification of drought throughout the majority of the Commonwealth. Significant declines in surface and groundwater indicators throughout the past thirty-day period have occurred, with much below normal observations within the Northern Virginia and Shenandoah drought evaluation regions. Soil moisture within the 0-100cm range show exceptional dryness occurring throughout the Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia regions. The 8-14 day outlook forecasts much above average temperatures and chances of normal to above average precipitation.

Due to below normal precipitation and continued declines of surface and groundwater indicators the Task Force recommends maintaining the Drought Watch for the following regions:

- Big Sandy
- Middle James
- New River
- Northern Piedmont
- Roanoke River
- Upper James
- Chowan
- Eastern Shore
- Northern Coastal Plain
- Southeast Virginia
- York-James

Due to rapid declines in surface and groundwater indicators, reported impacts to agriculture, and above average temperatures forecasted the Task Force recommends maintaining the Drought Warning for the following regions:

- Shenandoah
- Northern Virginia

The DMTF reviewed the status of drought monitoring and hydrologic conditions in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Precipitation over the past 7-14 day period show localized rainfall occurring throughout the state from scattered thunderstorms. Precipitation percent of normal over the 30-60 day period shows exceptional dryness within the Shenandoah Valley and Piedmont regions, with nearly all of Virginia much below normal. Area-average rainfall since the beginning of the current water year (October 1, 2023) has remained below long-term normal values for the Big Sandy and Eastern Shore drought evaluation regions (see DEQ website for more info on drought indicators). The Task Force will continue closely monitoring drought indicator and is scheduled to meet on July 16, 2024.

Streamflow over the past 14-day period has shown widespread declines throughout the Commonwealth. Flows are currently below the 25th percentile for 11 of the 13 drought evaluation regions (no surface water flow indicators are present due to tidal influence within the Eastern Shore and Southeast Virginia regions). Ten regions are currently below the 10th percentile including the Big

Sandy, Chowan, Middle James, New River, Northern Coastal Plain, Northern Piedmont, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Upper James, and York-James. Eight regions are currently below the 5th percentile including the Big Sandy, Chowan, Middle James, Northern Piedmont, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Upper James, and York-James.

Groundwater levels for monitoring wells in the Climate Response Network have shown continued declines within all portions of the state. All regions are currently below the 25th percentile excluding the Chowan and Middle James regions. Seven regions are currently below the 5th percentile including the Big Sandy, New River, Northern Coastal Plain, Northern Virginia, Roanoke, Shenandoah, and York-James. Continued lack of precipitation and above average temperatures continue to contribute to observed declines.

Storage at major water supply reservoirs throughout Virginia remain within normal ranges at this time.

The most recent weekly U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) web page map for Virginia (Appendix A, released June 27, 2024) showed abnormally dry (D0) conditions mapped across approximately 98% of the Commonwealth, moderate drought (D1) conditions mapped across approximately 90% of the Commonwealth, and (D2) severe drought mapped across 2%. Appendix B includes a presentation from the National Weather Service.

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Producers throughout all regions of the Commonwealth report that dry conditions have negatively impacted most crops. Producers expect reduced corn, soybean, and cotton yields. Producers who have the ability to do so are supplementing with irrigating. Additionally, many livestock producers are feeding hay due to dry pastures. Producers in the Northern, Southside, and Southwestern regions report decreasing water levels in streams, rivers, and ponds.

Some farmers' markets throughout the Commonwealth have fewer produce vendors participating each week due to low production because of the dry conditions. Farm supply firms throughout the Commonwealth report low fertilizer sales because producers are not applying fertilizer due to the lack of rain.

As widespread impacts to producers throughout the Commonwealth have been experienced information regards assistance programs was provided by VDACS.

Information regarding the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Disaster Assistance Programs is available here: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/index.

Information regarding the federal disaster declaration process is available here: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/emergency_disaster_designation_declaration_process-factsheet.pdf

Contact information for each locality's USDA Farm Service Agency office can be found by clicking-through the map available here: https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/ap

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

The DEQ report presents a map of current conditions of DEQ Drought Indicators, and summary of current conditions at the four large multi-purpose reservoirs listed as key reservoir storage indicators in the Virginia Drought Assessment and Response Plan. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reported that Lake Moomaw, Philpott Lake, and J. H. Kerr Reservoir have received much below normal inflows over the past month. J. H. Kerr Reservoir and Philpott are currently below guide curve elevation.

Smith Mountain Lake on the Staunton River in the Roanoke drought evaluation region was observed at an adjusted elevation of 794.40 feet, which is 1.4 feet above Watch level (793 ft). The adjusted elevation is the level the lake would be if the water currently held in the lower Leesville Lake for reuse were pumped back into Smith Mountain Lake. Recent 7, 14, and 28-day inflows were much below normal for this time of year.

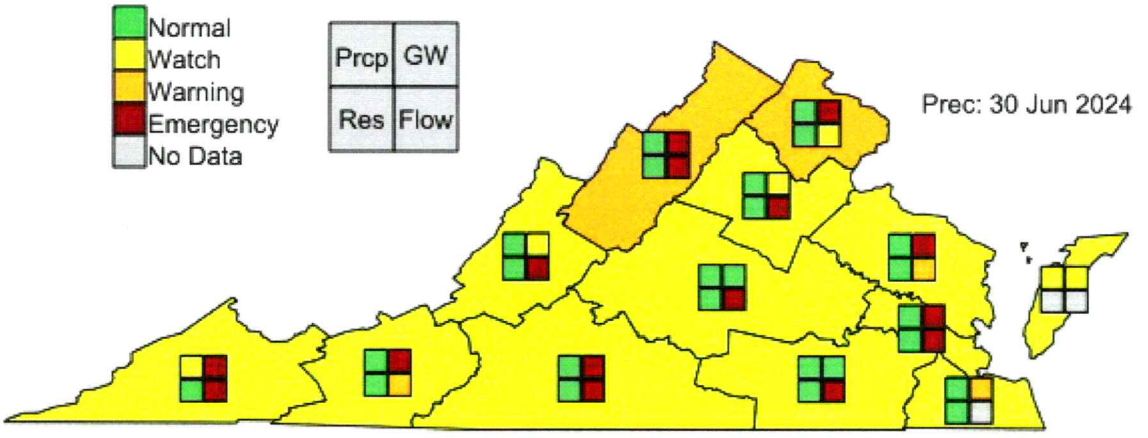
Lake Moomaw at Gathright Dam on the Jackson River in the Upper James drought evaluation region was observed at an elevation of 1577.59 feet, which is 14 feet above Watch level (1565 ft). Recent 7, 14, and 28-day average inflows were much below normal for this time of year.

Lake Anna on the North Anna River in the Northern Piedmont drought evaluation region was observed at an elevation of 249.5 feet, which is 1.5 feet above Watch level (248 ft). Recent 7, 14, and 28-day inflows were much below normal for this time of year.

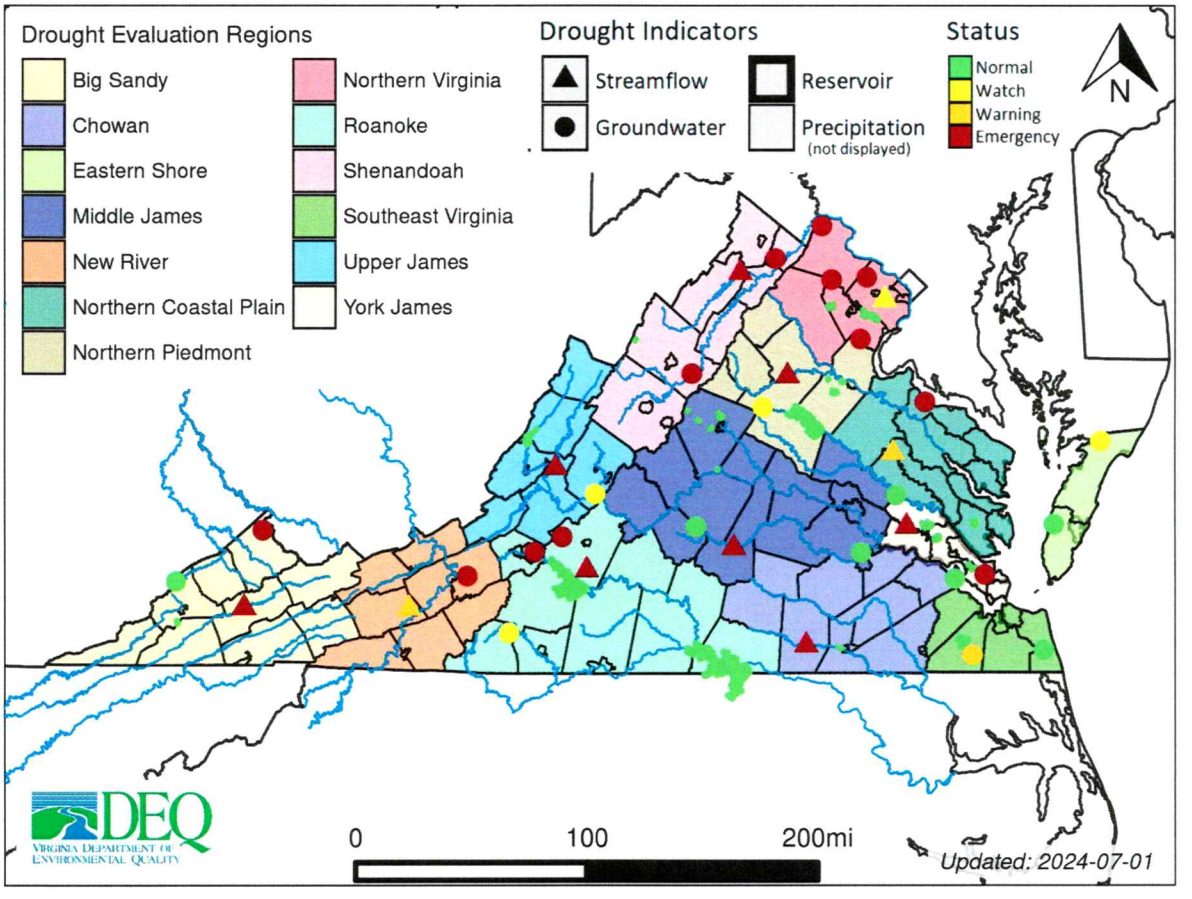
J. H. Kerr Reservoir on the Staunton River in the Roanoke drought evaluation region was observed at an elevation of 299.44ft, which is 2.0ft below the guide curve elevation for this time period (301.4 feet) and 1.0ft above the watch level (Watch level is 3 to 6 ft below guide curve). Recent 7, 14, and 28-day inflows were much below normal for this time of year.

DEQ Daily Drought Status Summary: 07/01/2024

Drought Summary Map:

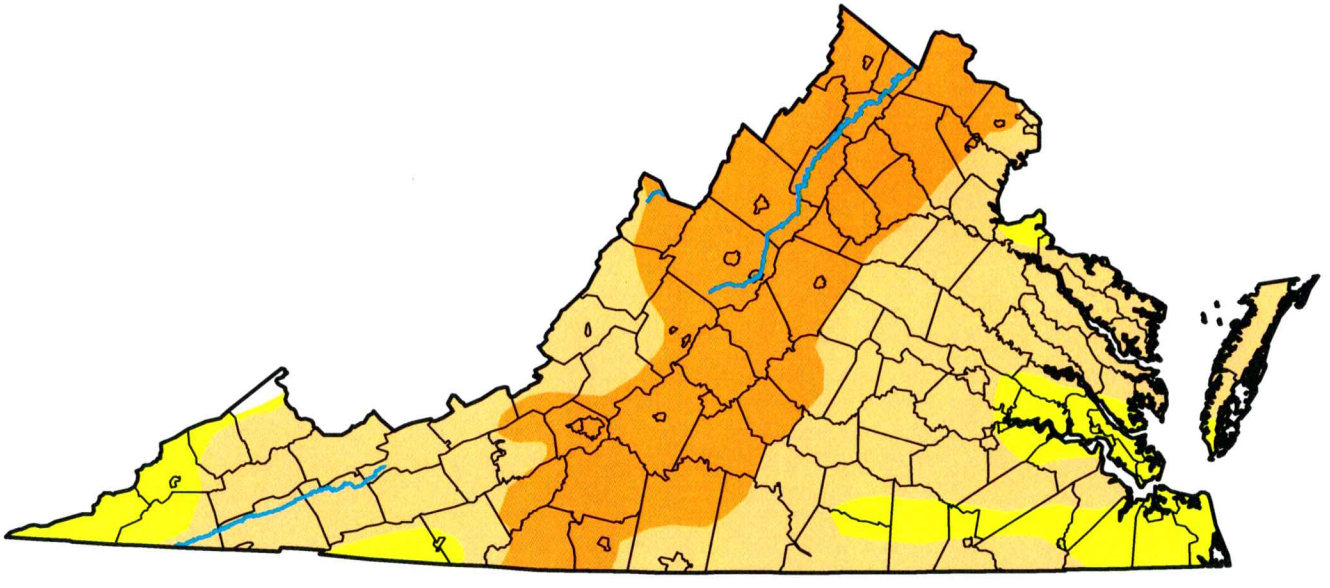


Drought Indicator Map:



U.S. Drought Monitor
Virginia

July 9, 2024
(Released Thursday, Jul. 11, 2024)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Drought.gov
National Integrated Drought Information System

BY LOCATION | COUNTY

Drought Conditions for Orange County

GO TO VIRGINIA STATE PAGE (HTTPS://WWW.DROUGHT.GOV/STATES/VIRGINIA)

Get notified when conditions change

SIGN UP FOR ALERTS (/DROUGHT-ALERTS/SIGNUP)

33,481

people in Orange County are affected by drought

No change since last week

100% since last month

100%

of people in Orange County are affected by drought

No change since last week

100% since last month

2nd

driest June on record, over the past 130 years

2.96

inches from normal

60th

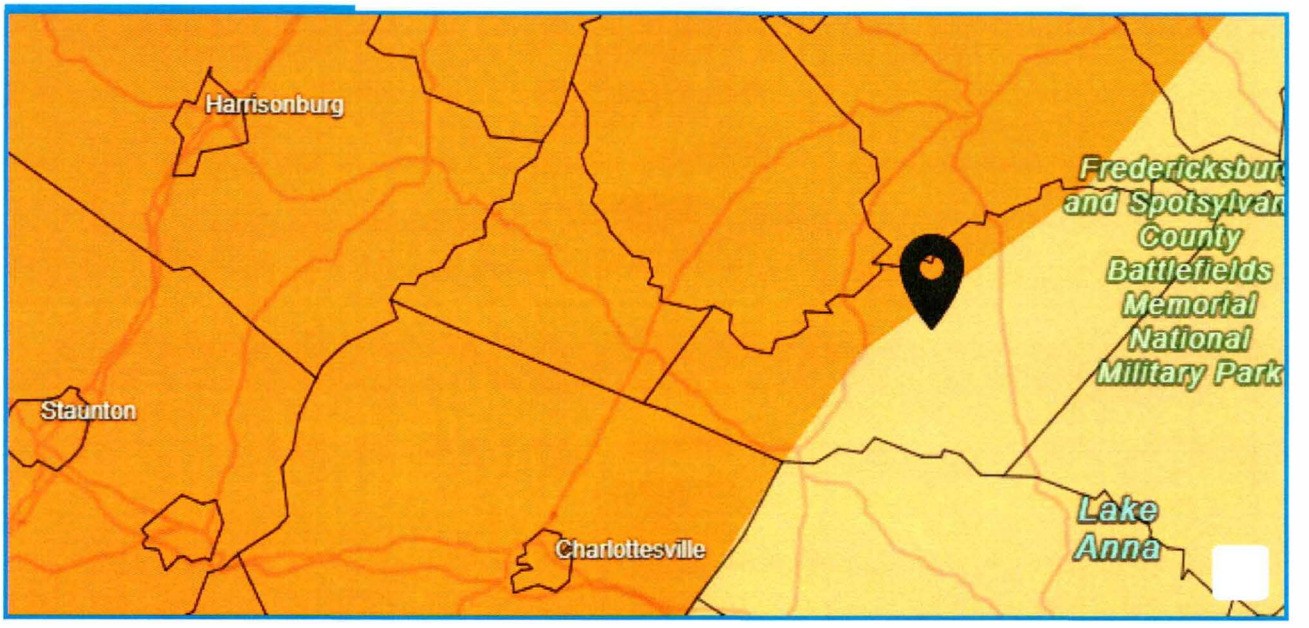
driest year to date over the past 130 years (January-June 2024)

0.53

inches from normal

Current Conditions for Orange County

U.S. Drought Monitor



The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country using 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4).

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source(s): NDMC (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/national-drought-mitigation-center-ndmc), NOAA (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/national-oceanic-and-atmospheric-administration-noaa), USDA (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/us-department-agriculture-usda)

Drought Index Water Supply

Agriculture

Legend

Drought & Dryness Categories

% of Orange County

D0 - Abnormally Dry	**0%**
D1 – Moderate Drought	**65.81%**
D2 – Severe Drought	**34.19%**
D3 – Extreme Drought	**0%**
D4 – Exceptional Drought	**0%**
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	**100.00%**

Updates

DATA VALID:
07/09/24

VIEW MORE NATIONAL DROUGHT MAPS

LEARN MORE

Drought.gov
National Integrated Drought Information System

BY LOCATION | COUNTY

Drought Conditions for Madison County

GO TO VIRGINIA STATE PAGE (HTTPS://WWW.DROUGHT.GOV/STATES/VIRGINIA)

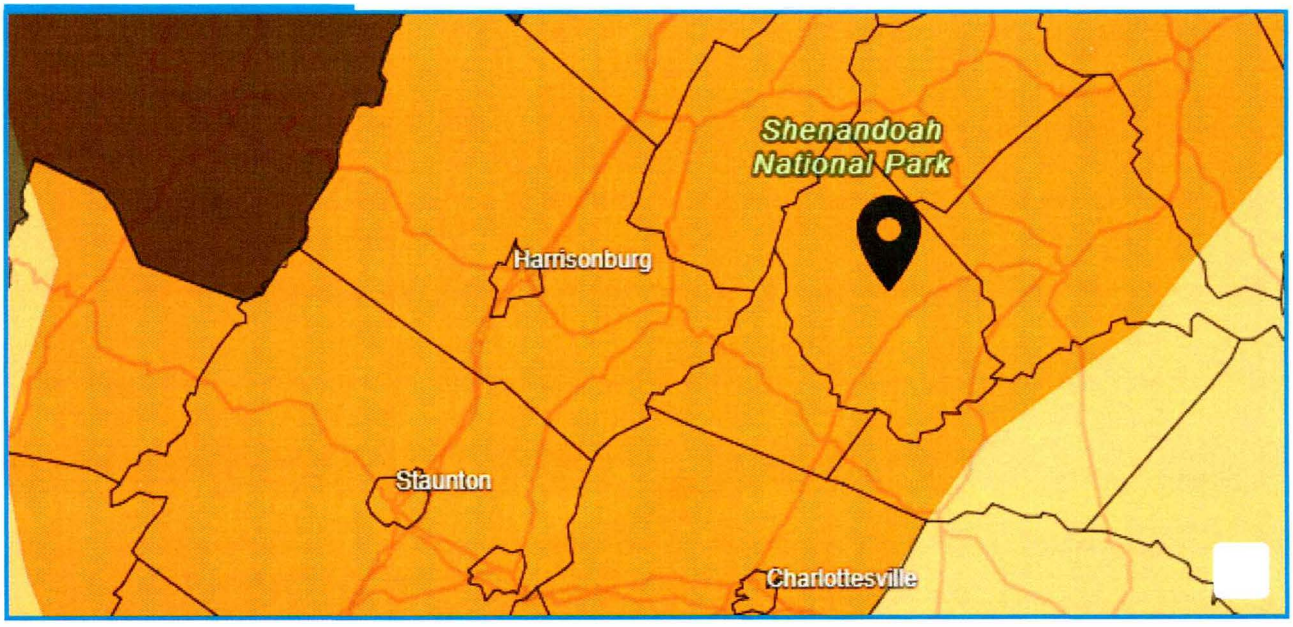
Get notified when conditions change

SIGN UP FOR ALERTS (/DROUGHT-ALERTS/SIGNUP)

13,308 people in Madison County are affected by drought No change since last week 100% since last month	**100%** of people in Madison County are affected by drought No change since last week 100% since last month
1st driest June on record, over the past 130 years 3.18 inches from normal	**59th** driest year to date over the past 130 years (January-June 2024) 0.66 inches from normal

Current Conditions for Madison County

U.S. Drought Monitor



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Source(s): NDMC (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/national-drought-mitigation-center-ndmc), NOAA (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/national-oceanic-and-atmospheric-administration-noaa), USDA (https://www.drought.gov/about/partners/us-department-agriculture-usda)

Drought Index Water Supply

Agriculture

Legend

Drought & Dryness Categories

% of Madison County

D0 - Abnormally Dry	**0%**
D1 – Moderate Drought	**0%**
D2 – Severe Drought	**100.00%**
D3 – Extreme Drought	**0%**
D4 – Exceptional Drought	**0%**
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	**100.00%**

Updates

DATA VALID:
07/09/24

VIEW MORE NATIONAL DROUGHT MAPS

LEARN MORE

RAPIDAN SERVICE AUTHORITY

June-2024

Operating Income	PTD Act	PTD Bud	Variance	YTD Act	YTD Bud	Variance
Water & Sewer Revenue - Madison Co.	41,564	54,417	(12,854)	270,715	326,504	(55,788)
Water & Sewer Revenue - Orange Co.	611,393	645,057	(33,664)	3,271,010	3,870,344	(599,334)
Sale of Materials & Supplies	1,082	3,250	(2,168)	9,771	19,500	(9,729)
Engr & Maint Revenue	3,710	2,167	1,543	3,710	13,000	(9,290)
Service Fees	-	1,683	(1,683)	-	10,100	(10,100)
Misc. Income	67,010	28,747	38,263	191,828	172,480	19,348
Service Installations Revenue	9,900	13,250	(3,350)	109,600	79,500	30,100
Total Operating Income	734,659	748,571	(13,913)	3,856,634	4,491,427	(634,793)

Operating Expenses	PTD Act	PTD Bud	Variance	YTD Act	YTD Bud	Variance
Purchased Water	44,082	40,673	(3,408)	237,081	244,041	6,960
Operating Labor	155,344	185,249	29,905	936,749	1,111,496	174,747
New Service Installations	11,217	8,333	(2,884)	80,696	50,000	(30,696)
Locations-Miss Utility	6,225	6,808	583	36,438	40,850	4,412
Engineering & Maintenance	91,642	131,883	40,241	872,392	791,300	(81,092)
Water Treatment Supp.	38,169	67,467	29,297	356,989	404,800	47,811
Utilities	66,235	79,146	12,911	464,254	474,875	10,621
Vehicle Expense	9,753	12,550	2,797	65,134	75,300	10,166
Testing	6,350	7,250	900	42,524	43,500	976
Biosolids Waste Mgmt	154	4,708	4,554	13,879	28,250	14,371
Miscellaneous	-	166.67	166.67	-	1,000.02	1,000.02
Total Operating Expenses	429,173	544,235	115,063	3,106,136	3,265,412	159,276
Gross Margin	305,486	204,336	101,150	750,498	1,226,015	(475,517)

General & Admin Expenses	PTD Act	PTD Bud	Variance	YTD Act	YTD Bud	Variance
Billing & Collection Exp	11,816	12,208	392	55,342	73,250	17,908
G & A Labor	103,670	90,825	(12,845)	512,564	544,950	32,387
Comp. Board of Members	2,099	3,100	1,001	12,093	18,600	6,507
Insurance Premiums	596	750	154	3,709	4,500	791
Bank & Credit Card Fees	795	646	(149)	6,036	3,875	(2,161)
Offices Expenses	45,379	8,867	(36,512)	94,615	53,200	(41,415)
Legal/Bond Fees	6,118	5,317	(801)	29,431	31,900	2,469
Water Regulatory Fees	8,502	5,375	(3,126)	34,937	32,250	(2,687)
Audit & Other Consulting	-	4,792	4,792	11,996	28,750	16,754
Total General & Admin Expenses	178,974	131,879	(47,095)	760,722	791,275	30,553
Net Operating Income	126,512	72,457	54,055	(10,225)	434,739	(444,964)

Non-Operating Income	PTD Act	PTD Bud	Variance	YTD Act	YTD Bud	Variance
Avail. - Water & Sewer - Madison Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avail. - Water & Sewer - Orange Co.	440,000	-	440,000	2,550,000	-	2,550,000
Interest Earned	47,199	25,000	22,199	160,524	150,000	10,524
Non Operating Revenue Cap Contr.	-	-	-	149,895	-	149,895
Insurance Recoveries	-	-	-	3,500	-	3,500
Total Non-Operating Income	487,199	25,000	462,199	2,863,919	150,000	2,713,919
Net Income Before Debt Service	613,711	97,457	516,254	2,853,694	584,739	2,268,955

Debt Service	PTD Act	PTD Bud	Variance	YTD Act	YTD Bud	Variance
Debt Service	-	70,695	70,695	47,480	424,169	376,689
Net Income	**613,711**	**26,762**	**586,949**	**2,806,214**	**160,571**	**2,645,643**