SERVICE CAMPAIGN CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

(With Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants Thereon)

LLB CPAs
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Service Campaign Corporation
Las Vegas, Nevada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Service Campaign Corporation (a non-profit organization) , which comprise the statements of financial position as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the statements of financial position of Service Campaign Corporation as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

LLB CPAS

LLB CPAs
November 20, 2015
Las Vegas, Nevada

SERVICE CAMPAIGN CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30,

	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Checking	$ 14,058	$ 2,655
Money market funds	1,011,259	780,259
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,025,317	782,914
Investments in government securities	1,749,161	1,998,866
Total current assets	2,774,478	2,781,780
Property	1,362,583	1,362,583
Total assets	$ 4,137,061	$ 4,144,363
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ -	$ 694
Total liabilities	-	694
Commitments and contingencies		
Net assets		
Unrestricted		
Board designated	-	-
Undesignated	4,137,061	4,143,669
Total net assets	4,137,061	4,143,669
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 4,137,061	$ 4,144,363

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

SERVICE CAMPAIGN CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

	2015	2014
Changes in unrestricted net assets		
Revenues		
Contributions	$ 1,350	$ 1,100
Investment income	1,294	1,730
Total revenues and support	2,644	2,830
Expenses		
Bank charges	30	30
Charitable donations	-	25
Printing and postage	26	1
Professional fees	4,229	4,726
Property expenses	4,967	4,561
Total expenses	9,252	9,343
Change in unrestricted net assets	(6,608)	(6,513)
Beginning balance, July 1,	4,143,669	4,150,182
Ending balance, June 30,	$ 4,137,061	$ 4,143,669

SERVICE CAMPAIGN CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	$ (6,608)	$ (6,513)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(694)	(2,988)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(7,302)	(9,501)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net sale (purchase) of investments in government securities	249,705	(43)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	249,705	(43)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	242,403	(9,544)
Beginning balance, July 1,	782,914	792,458
Ending balance, June 30,	$ 1,025,317	$ 782,914

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

1. HISTORY, BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

History and background – Service Campaign Corporation (the "Organization") is a non-profit corporation established to receive contributions necessary to acquire land so that additional parishes can be established for the Diocese of Las Vegas (the "Diocese"). Except for transactions with the Organization, assets, liabilities and operations of the Diocese of Las Vegas' administrative offices, parishes, missions, convents, other Companies, and charity operations have not been included in the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of the Organization.

Basis of accounting – The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of presentation – The Association reports net assets based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Association and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets
Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed limitations. This category includes unrestricted assets, uncollected pledges and property.

Temporarily restricted assets
Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that will either be met by actions of the Association and/or the passage of time. The category includes grants received by the Organization, endowment pledges and certain property. The category also includes certain property and equipment that the board has adopted accounting policies for; restricting those assets to expire over the assets estimated useful life under ASC Subtopic 958-205 "Not-for-Profit Entities – Presentation of Financial Statements.

Permanently restricted net assets
Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they may be maintained permanently by the Association. The donors of these assets may permit the unrestricted use of the income from these assets or further restrict the use of the income.

Use of estimates – In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances in banks and highly liquid investments with maturity dates of less than three months. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturities of those financial instruments.

Investments – Marketable securities and other investments are stated at their fair value, which is determined by quoted market prices. Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments, which consists of the realized gains or losses and the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on these investments, is included in investment income (loss) in the statement of activities.

1. HISTORY, BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments
The Organization's financial instruments include certificates of deposit, government securities, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. The fair value hierarchy under U.S. GAAP distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and an entity's own assumptions (unobservable inputs). The hierarchy prioritizes valuation inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of three levels:

Level one – Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level two – Inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and

Level three – Unobservable inputs developed using estimates and assumptions, which are developed by the reporting entity and reflect those assumptions that a market participant would use. The Organization has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments using available market information and commonly accepted valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the Organization's estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that it, or holders of the instruments, could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions or valuation methodologies could have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The fair value estimates are based on information available as of June 30, 2015. These amounts have not been revalued since those dates, and current estimates of fair value could differ significantly from the amounts presented.

The carrying value of certificates of deposit, government securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values.

Revenue and expense recognition – Revenue is recognized in the period that it is earned. Expenses are recognized during the period in which they are incurred.

Long-lived assets – The Organization assesses long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 360 "Property, Plant and Equipment". A long-lived asset shall be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. The amount of impairment loss, if any, is measured as the difference between the net book value of the asset and its estimated fair value. For purposes of these tests, long-lived assets must be grouped with other assets and liabilities for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities.

1. HISTORY, BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contributions – The Organization recognizes all contributed support received as income in the period received. Contributed support is reported as unrestricted or as restricted depending on the existence of donor stipulations that limit the use of the support. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activity as net assets released from restrictions.

The Organization reports gifts of land and equipment as unrestricted revenue unless explicit donor stipulations specify how the donated assets must be used. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as permanently restricted. Absent of explicit donor stipulations about how long those long-lived assets must be maintained, the Organization reports expirations of donor restrictions when the donated or acquired long-lived assets are placed.

Income tax status – The Organization is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been classified as other than a private foundation by the Internal Revenue Service. Accordingly, no income tax is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Concentrations of credit risk – Financial instruments that potentially subject the Organization to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of money market funds. The Organization maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Organization maintains a significant portion of money market funds with a single trustee. The Organization has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Organization believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on money market funds.

2. INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The Organization invested in U.S. Treasury Bills. As of June 30, 2015 these government securities, with varying maturities totaled $1,749,161.

3. PROPERTY

The Organization was established to acquire land for additional parishes within the Diocese of Las Vegas (Note 1). At June 30, 2008, two land sites were acquired for future parish development at a total cost of $5,645,697. As of June 30, 2015, the Organization's property balance totaled $1,362,583, net of impairments of $4,283,114.

4. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Organization has evaluated subsequent events through November 20, 2015, the date the financial statements were issued.