

SALT LAKE VALLEY
LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
(A Component Unit of Salt Lake County, Utah)

Basic Financial Statements
and Compliance Reports

Year Ended December 31, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees
Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
(A component unit of Salt Lake County, Utah)

Report on the Basic Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA), a component unit of Salt Lake County, Utah, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise SLVLESA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Basic Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area as of December 31, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the required supplementary information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 12, 2016, on our consideration of SLVLESA's internal control over financial reporting and on our 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 our 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 SLVLESA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Orem, Utah
April 12, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA), we offer readers of SLVLESA's financial statements this narrative discussion, overview, and analysis of the financial activities of SLVLESA for the year ended December 31, 2015. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements and related notes.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- SLVLESA's net position for governmental activities decreased marginally during 2015 resulting in a net position of \$7.2 million at December 31, 2015.
- During 2015, SLVLESA issued a tax and revenue anticipation note for \$16.0 million. The note was repaid in 2015.
- Service fees paid to the Unified Police Department totaled \$31.7 million in 2015 compared to \$30.6 million in 2014. This increase reflects cost-of-living adjustments to the fees for police services in the areas served by SLVLESA.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to SLVLESA's basic financial statements. SLVLESA's basic financial statements comprise government-wide and fund financial statements and related notes to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of SLVLESA's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of SLVLESA, with the difference being reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of SLVLESA is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the net position of SLVLESA changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., property taxes receivable).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 7 and 8 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements – A *fund* is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that are segregated for specific activities or objectives. SLVLESA, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The general fund of SLVLESA is reported as a governmental fund.

- **Governmental Fund** – *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating SLVLESA's near-term financing requirements.

SLVLESA maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the general fund, which is considered to be a major fund.

SLVLESA adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement is provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 9 through 11 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 12 through 16 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. In the case of SLVLESA, assets exceeded liabilities by \$7.2 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of SLVLESA's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. The remaining balance of net position is unrestricted. Unrestricted net position may be used to meet SLVLESA’s ongoing obligations to members of Salt Lake County, the Unified Police Department, creditors, and to honor next year’s budget.

**SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA Net Position
December 31, 2015 and 2014**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Total Change</u>
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015-2014</u>
Current assets	\$ 7,261,183	\$ 7,207,366	\$ 53,817
Capital assets	<u>1,797,278</u>	<u>1,859,611</u>	<u>(62,333)</u>
Total assets	9,058,461	9,066,977	(8,516)
Current liabilities	35,327	31,100	4,227
Long-term liabilities	<u>1,870,000</u>	<u>1,870,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	1,905,327	1,901,100	4,227
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	(72,722)	(10,389)	(62,333)
Unrestricted	<u>7,225,856</u>	<u>7,176,266</u>	<u>49,590</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 7,153,134</u>	<u>\$ 7,165,877</u>	<u>\$ (12,743)</u>

Governmental Activities – The key elements of the decrease of SLVLESA’s net position for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

- Revenues totaled \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Property tax revenue comprises 99 percent of SLVLESA’s revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. These revenues are used to fund law enforcement services provided by the Unified Police Department.

- Total expenses increased from the prior year by \$1.2 million, bringing current year expenses to \$32.1 million. An increase in service fees to the Unified Police Department of \$1.1 million is the largest net dollar increase due to cost-of-living adjustments to the fees for police services in the areas served by SLVLESA.

**SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA Changes in Net Position
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014**

	Governmental Activities		Total
	2015	2014	Change 2015-2014
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 32,012,239	\$ 31,984,983	\$ 27,256
Interest earned	78,867	45,496	33,371
Total revenues	32,091,106	32,030,479	60,627
Expenses:			
Service fees to Unified Police Department	31,683,721	30,571,801	1,111,920
Professional fees	203,637	186,578	17,059
Debt service:			
Interest on capital lease obligation	85,225	110,556	(25,331)
Interest on tax anticipation notes	68,933	55,713	13,220
Depreciation	62,333	10,389	51,944
Other	-	99	(99)
Total expenses	32,103,849	30,935,136	1,168,713
Changes in net position	(12,743)	1,095,343	(1,108,086)
Net position, beginning	7,165,877	6,070,534	1,095,343
Net position, ending	\$ 7,153,134	\$ 7,165,877	\$ (12,743)

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, SLVLESA uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Fund – The focus of SLVLESA’s general fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing SLVLESA’s financing requirements. At December 31, 2015, SLVLESA’s general fund reported a fund balance of \$6.8 million. The following information on revenues and expenditures should be noted:

- Revenues totaled \$32.1 million, which is a decrease of 0.9 percent compared to the prior year. Property taxes totaled \$32.0 million or 99 percent of total revenues.

- Expenditures totaled \$32.0 million for the year, which is a decrease of 2.3 percent compared to the prior year; \$31.7 million or 99 percent was paid to the Unified Police Department. The remaining percent was used to cover general administrative expenses including assessment and collection of fees, public hearings and education, and other administrative activities.

Governmental funds report the differences between their assets and liabilities as fund balance, which is divided into restricted and unrestricted portions. *Restricted* includes net fund resources of SLVLESA that are subject to external constraints due to state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. The unrestricted fund balance is, in turn, subdivided between committed, assigned, and unassigned portions.

Committed balances in the general fund are those resources that the Board of Trustees has established by formal action for specific purposes. *Assigned* balances in the general fund are resources that management intends to be used for specific purposes. *Unassigned* balances in the general fund are all other available net fund resources.

At December 31, 2015, SLVLESA's governmental fund balance is \$6.8 million, all of which is unassigned.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets – As of December 31, 2015, SLVLESA had capital assets consisting of a building of \$1.8 million, net of accumulated depreciation. No capital assets were acquired during 2015.

Additional information on SLVLESA's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration – During 2015, SLVLESA issued a tax and revenue anticipation note for \$16.0 million. The note was repaid in 2015 when the bulk of property tax revenue was collected in December 2015. The purpose of the note was to fund law enforcement services provided by the Unified Police Department.

SLVLESA has entered into a capital lease obligation for \$1.9 million. The lease calls for payments through 2037.

Additional information on SLVLESA's notes payable and capital lease obligation can be found in Note 5 and Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During the year, the Board revised SLVLESA's budget. The original budget was amended to reflect a marginal decrease in property taxes and increase in service fees to the Unified Police Department.

With these adjustments, actual expenditures were \$0.2 million less than final budgeted amounts. The most significant positive variance was \$0.2 million in interest on tax anticipation notes. Actual revenues were \$0.9 million more than final budgeted amounts due to higher than anticipated tax collection rates.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area and to demonstrate SLVLESA's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Chief Financial Officer, Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area, 3365 South 900 West, Room 121, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119.

Basic Financial Statements

Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2015

Assets:

Cash and investments	\$ 6,429,843
Receivables, net	831,340
Capital assets:	
Building, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>1,797,278</u>
Total assets	9,058,461

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	35,327
Capital lease obligation	<u>1,870,000</u>
Total liabilities	1,905,327

Net position:

Net investment in capital assets	(72,722)
Unrestricted	<u>7,225,856</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ 7,153,134</u></u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Expenses:	
Service fees to Unified Police Department	\$ 31,683,721
Professional fees	203,637
Debt service:	
Interest on capital lease obligation	85,225
Interest on tax anticipation notes	68,933
Depreciation	<u>62,333</u>
Total expenses	32,103,849
 General revenues:	
Property taxes	32,012,239
Interest earnings	<u>78,867</u>
Total general revenues	<u>32,091,106</u>
Net revenue (expense) / change in net position	(12,743)
 Net position - December 31, 2014	 <u>7,165,877</u>
Net position - December 31, 2015	<u><u>\$ 7,153,134</u></u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
December 31, 2015

	General Fund
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 6,429,843
Receivables, net	831,340
Total assets	\$ 7,261,183
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 35,327
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Unavailable property tax revenue	401,504
Fund balance:	
Unassigned	6,824,352
Total fund balance	6,824,352
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$ 7,261,183
 Reconciliation of the balance sheet of the governmental fund to the statement of net position	
Total fund balance	\$ 6,824,352
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund.	1,797,278
The capital lease obligation is not due and payable in the period and therefore is not reported in the fund.	(1,870,000)
The governmental fund reports revenue when it is available. For the statement of net position, revenues are recognized when taxes and fees are assessed.	401,504
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 7,153,134

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2015

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Property taxes	\$ 32,021,387
Public safety fees	15,137
Interest earnings	78,867
	32,115,391
Total revenues	32,115,391
Expenditures:	
Service fees to Unified Police Department	31,683,721
Professional fees	203,637
Debt service:	
Interest on capital lease obligation	85,225
Interest on tax anticipation notes	68,933
	32,041,516
Total expenditures	32,041,516
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures / net change in fund balance	73,875
Fund balance - December 31, 2014	6,750,477
Fund balance - December 31, 2015	\$ 6,824,352

Reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance of the governmental fund to the statement of activities

Net change in fund balance	\$ 73,875
The change in net position for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:	
The governmental fund reports revenue when it is available. For the statement of activities, revenues are recognized when taxes and fees are assessed.	(24,285)
Governmental activities report depreciation, whereas governmental funds do not.	(62,333)
	(86,618)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (12,743)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2015

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Public safety fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,137	\$ 15,137
Property taxes	31,188,695	31,142,168	32,021,387	879,219
Interest earnings	45,000	45,000	78,867	33,867
Total revenues	<u>31,233,695</u>	<u>31,187,168</u>	<u>32,115,391</u>	<u>928,223</u>
Expenditures:				
Service fees to Unified Police Department	31,667,266	31,680,608	31,683,721	(3,113)
Professional fees	250,000	250,000	203,637	46,363
Debt service:				
Interest on capital lease obligation	85,225	85,225	85,225	-
Interest on tax anticipation notes	250,000	250,000	68,933	181,067
Total expenditures	<u>32,252,491</u>	<u>32,265,833</u>	<u>32,041,516</u>	<u>224,317</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures / net change in fund balance	(1,018,796)	(1,078,665)	73,875	1,152,540
Fund Balance - December 31, 2014	<u>6,750,477</u>	<u>6,750,477</u>	<u>6,750,477</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 5,731,681</u>	<u>\$ 5,671,812</u>	<u>\$ 6,824,352</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,540</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA) are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to local governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies applied by SLVLESA.

The Reporting Entity – SLVLESA was formed on September 8, 2009 to provide funding for law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County and member cities. These law enforcement services are provided by the Unified Police Department. SLVLESA is a component unit of Salt Lake County, Utah. Operations began January 1, 2010. The Board of Trustees, comprised of the Salt Lake County Mayor, a member of Riverton City Council, Herriman City Mayor, and two members from the Salt Lake County Council, is the primary governing authority for SLVLESA. The Board establishes policies, approves the budget, and appoints officials with responsibilities for administering all funding activities and fiscal matters of SLVLESA.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities* report information on all of the activities of SLVLESA.

Fund Financial Statements – The fund financial statements provide information about SLVLESA's general fund, a major governmental fund. It accounts for all financial resources of SLVLESA.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – The government-wide 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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. SLVLESA considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within thirty days after year-end. Member fees, property taxes, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Other receipts become measurable and available when cash is received by SLVLESA and are recognized as revenue at that time. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting – SLVLESA operates within budget requirements as specified by Utah law. Budgets are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America using the modified accrual basis of accounting for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. These financial reports reflect the following budgetary standards:

- For the fiscal year beginning January 1, the fiscal officer prepares a proposed budget for the general fund which is presented to the Board of Trustees on or before November 1.
- After a public hearing is held, the Board of Trustees, by resolution, legally adopts the final budget no later than December 31.
- Once adopted, the budget can be amended by subsequent Board action. Reductions in appropriations can be approved by the Board upon recommendation of the fiscal officer; however, increases in appropriations at the overall fund level require a public hearing prior to amending the budget. In accordance with Utah State law and with Board policy, administration may make interim adjustments from one appropriation (at the program, function, or object level) to another within the general fund

SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

without seeking the immediate approval of the Board. The Board approves these changes later in the year.

- The total budgeted expenditures of the general fund may not exceed the expected revenues for the fiscal year plus the fund balance. Control of the budget is exercised at the overall fund level.
- Interim adjustments in estimated revenues and appropriations during the year ended December 31, 2015 are included in the final budget approved by the Board, as presented in the financial statements.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity or departmental level; SLVLESA's single purpose is to provide funding for law enforcement services for the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County and the cities of Herriman and Riverton.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable consists of amounts due to SLVLESA for delinquent property taxes and public safety fees assessed in prior years. SLVLESA has established an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$380,345 at December 31, 2015 for potential uncollectable public safety fees.

Capital Assets – Capital assets consist of a building and is reported in the government-wide financial statements. SLVLESA defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$100,000 for buildings. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the lives of the assets are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Depreciation is provided on capital assets using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 30 years.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until future periods. At December 31, 2015, SLVLESA reported unavailable property tax revenue of \$401,504 as deferred inflows of resources in the balance sheet on the governmental fund financial statements. These amounts are deferred until collection of the taxes or fees.

Net Position/Fund Balances – The residual of all other elements presented in a statement of net position is *net position* on the government-wide financial statements and the residual of all other elements presented in a balance sheet is *fund balance* on the governmental fund financial statements.

Net position is divided into three components: net investment in capital assets (capital assets net of related debt), restricted, and unrestricted. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are placed upon it by external parties or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on a hierarchy that shows, from highest to lowest, the level or form of constraints on fund balance resources and the extent to which SLVLESA is bound to honor them. SLVLESA first determines and reports nonspendable balances, then restricted, then committed, and then assigned, with the remainder being reported as unassigned. The fund balances at December 31, 2015 are all unassigned.

Net Position/Fund Balance Flow Assumption – Sometimes SLVLESA will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report in each category of net position and fund balance, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

- **Net Position** – It is SLVLESA’s policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position.
- **Fund Balance** – It is SLVLESA’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

SLVLESA complies with the State Money Management Act (*Utah Code* Title 51, Chapter 7) (the Act) and related Rules of the Money Management Council (the Council) in handling its depository and investing transactions. SLVLESA funds are deposited in qualified depositories as defined by the Act. The Act also authorizes SLVLESA to invest in the Utah Public Treasurers’ Investment Fund (PTIF), certificates of deposit, U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. agency issues, high-grade commercial paper, banker’s acceptances, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, money market mutual funds, and obligations of governmental entities within the State of Utah.

The Act and Council rules govern the financial reporting requirements of qualified depositories in which public funds may be deposited and prescribe the conditions under which the designation of a depository shall remain in effect. SLVLESA considers the rules of the Council to be necessary and sufficient for adequate protection of its uninsured bank deposits.

Deposits – Amounts held in a financial institution occasionally are in excess of federal depository insurance limits. No deposits are collateralized, nor is it required by state statute.

- **Custodial Credit Risk** – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, a government’s deposits may not be returned to it. SLVLESA does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Investments – At December 31, 2015, SLVLESA had \$6,416,598 invested in the PTIF. The PTIF is an external local government investment pool managed by the Utah State Treasurer. The PTIF is authorized and makes investments in accordance with the Act. The Council provides regulatory oversight for the PTIF. Participant accounts with the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. Participants in the PTIF share proportionally in the income, costs, gains and losses from investment activities. The degree of risk of the PTIF depends upon the underlying portfolio, which primarily consists of investment-grade corporate notes held by the Utah State Treasurer. At December 31, 2015, the portfolio has a weighted average maturity of 53 days. The PTIF is not rated. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

- **Credit Risk** – Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. SLVLESA’s policy for limiting the credit risk of investments is to comply with the Utah Money Management Act.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. SLVLESA manages its exposure to declines in fair value by investing in the PTIF and by adhering to the Utah Money Management Act. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

- **Concentration of Credit Risk** – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government’s investment in a single issuer. SLVLESA’s policy for managing this risk is to comply with the Act and related rules. The Act limits investments in commercial paper and or corporate obligations to 5 percent of SLVLESA’s total portfolio with a single issuer. SLVLESA places no other limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.
- **Custodial Credit Risk** – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, SLVLESA will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. SLVLESA’s investment policy is to follow the Utah Money Management Act and to invest in the PTIF. SLVLESA’s investment policy does not limit the amount that can be held by counterparties.

3. PROPERTY TAXES

The property tax revenue of SLVLESA is collected and distributed by the Salt Lake County (the County) treasurer as an agent of SLVLESA. Utah statutes establish the process by which taxes are levied and collected. The county assessor is required to assess real property as of January 1 (the legal lien date) and complete the tax rolls by May 15. By July 21, the County Auditor is to mail assessed value and tax notices to property owners. A taxpayer may then petition the County Board of Equalization between August 1 and August 15 for a revision of the assessed value. The County Auditor makes approved changes in assessed value by November 1 and on this same date the County auditor is to deliver the completed assessment rolls to the County Treasurer. Tax notices are mailed with a due date of November 30. Delinquent taxes are subject to a 2.5 percent penalty, with a \$10 minimum penalty. If delinquent taxes and penalties are not paid by January 31 of the following year, these delinquent taxes, including penalties, are subject to an interest charge; the interest period is from January 1 until date paid.

As of December 31, 2015, property taxes receivable by SLVLESA includes uncollected taxes assessed as of January 1, 2015. It is expected that all assessed taxes (including delinquencies plus accrued interest and penalties) will be collected within a five-year period, after which time the county treasurer may force sale of property to collect the delinquent portion.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2015, is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building	\$ 1,870,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,870,000
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Building	<u>(10,389)</u>	<u>(62,333)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72,722)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 1,859,611</u>	<u>\$ (62,333)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,797,278</u>

SALT LAKE VALLEY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

5. TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

On February 19, 2015, SLVLESA issued tax and revenue anticipation notes (Series 2015) in the amount of \$16,000,000. The notes were repaid December 29, 2015. Net interest cost was \$68,933 based on a coupon rate of 0.6 percent. The purpose of the notes was to fund law enforcement services provided by the Unified Police Department.

6. CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION

On October 24, 2013, SLVLESA entered into a lease purchase agreement with a member city for a new precinct facility used by the Unified Police Department. SLVLESA began to lease the precinct facility on November 17, 2014. The precinct facility will be transferred to SLVLESA at the end of the lease in 2037. The agreement calls for interest only payments for the first four years; SLVLESA paid \$85,225 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Future minimum payments under capital lease obligations as of December 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$ -	\$ 85,225	\$ 85,225
2017	-	85,225	85,225
2018	60,000	85,225	145,225
2019	65,000	83,425	148,425
2020	65,000	82,125	147,125
2021-2025	375,000	362,050	737,050
2026-2030	460,000	277,238	737,238
2031-2035	575,000	162,388	737,388
2036-2037	270,000	21,525	291,525
	<u>\$ 1,870,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,244,426</u>	<u>\$ 3,114,426</u>

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In April 2016, SLVLESA issued tax and revenue anticipation notes (Series 2016) of \$17,500,000. The interest rate on these notes is 0.8 percent and will be repaid during the year ending December 31, 2016 from anticipated property tax collections.

Compliance Reports



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial
Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Trustees
Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
(A component unit of Salt Lake County, Utah)

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise SLVLESA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 12, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Agui & Company, PC

Orem, Utah
April 12, 2016



Independent Auditor's Report on Each General State Compliance
Requirement Tested and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the *State Compliance Audit Guide*

Board of Trustees
Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
(A component unit of Salt Lake County, Utah)

We have audited the compliance of Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA) with the general state program compliance requirements described in the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor, that could have a direct and material effect on each of SLVLESA's general state compliance requirements tested for the year ended December 31, 2015.

General state compliance requirements tested are identified as follows:

- Budgetary Compliance
- Fund Balance
- Tax Levy Revenue Recognition
- Restricted Taxes
- Open and Public Meetings Act
- Cash Management
- Special and Local Service District Board Members

SLVLESA has no major state programs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the general state requirements referred to above.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on SLVLESA's compliance based on our audit of the compliance requirements referred to above.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor. Those standards and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a general state compliance requirement occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about SLVLESA's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each general state compliance requirement tested. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of SLVLESA's compliance.

Opinion on Each General State Compliance Requirement Tested

In our opinion, Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each general compliance requirement tested for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of SLVLESA is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered SLVLESA's internal control over compliance with the state requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each general state compliance requirement tested to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each general state compliance requirement tested and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of SLVLESA's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the *State Compliance Audit Guide*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Orem, Utah
April 12, 2016