BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Supplemental Information

September 30, 2014

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August 26, 2015

TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CITIZENS OF CASSIA COUNTY

Idaho statute requires that all general-purpose local governments with annual expenditures that exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00) submit a complete set of financial statements to the legislative council. The financial statements presented must conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the attached Basic Financial Statements with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Cassia County, Idaho, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Evans, Poulsen & Catmull, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has audited the County's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, are free of material misstatement. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). The MD&A is designed to complement the letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it. The County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Cassia County Government Profile

Cassia County is located, geographically, in the south central plain of the Snake River, bordered to the south by the State of Utah and surrounded by Oneida, Power, Blaine, Minidoka, Jerome, and Twin Falls Counties. It is comprised of 2,565.08 square miles of land. An

estimated 9.9% population base increase in Cassia County was realized from 21,416 in 2000 to a 2014 estimate of 23,540. 78% of the population of the County were high school graduates between 2009 and 2013 and there were 1,340 veterans residing in the County during the same time period. The median household income for that time period was \$42,039, about \$4,728 below the average of the State of Idaho. The largest concentration of the County's population resides in the county seat of Burley. The City of Burley's 2014 population estimate is 10,480 or 44.5% of the population of Cassia County.

A three member elected County Commission with overlapping terms governs the County. Responsibilities of the County Commissioners include passing ordinances and resolutions, adopting the budget, and appointing the heads of various departments. Other elected officials within the County are Clerk of the District Court who serves as ex-officio Auditor and ex-officio Recorder, Assessor, Coroner, Prosecutor, Sheriff, and Treasurer.

The County provides a full range of services under its general governmental functions. These services include public safety and protection, sanitation services, health and social services, culture and recreation, road and bridge construction and maintenance, planning and zoning, and general administrative services. Also included are services related to property assessment, budget development and administration, financial management, tax collection and investment of County assets, judicial administration, public records management, elections administration, indigent welfare services, and jury management. In addition, sanitation and emergency communications services are provided under an enterprise fund concept, with user charges providing revenue to pay operating expenses.

The County Commission is required to annually adopt a final budget by no later than the second Monday in September. This annual budget serves as the foundation for Cassia County's financial planning and control. The budget is prepared by fund, department, activity, and object. Each elected official and department head submits, for approval, a budget request of operating and capital expenditure appropriations to the County Clerk. The Clerk submits to the Board of County Commissioners such department requests including alternative recommendations as directed by the Board and as deemed appropriate to fall within the limits of funding sources. The Board then considers and contrasts or modifies such budget considerations for public hearing before approval. In addition, the County maintains ongoing budgetary controls throughout the fiscal year. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual adopted budget process, Idaho Budget Statutes, and Federal Regulation. The adopted budget is then integrated with the County's accounting system to ensure reasonable and timely management control over spending throughout the year. Final budget amounts are as originally adopted or as amended either by judicial order or through scheduled budget hearing procedures for receipt of unscheduled revenues and unexpected expenses above appropriated amounts as allowed by Idaho Statute.

During the fiscal year, the Board of County Commissioners may amend the annual appropriated budget by unanimous resolution in case of an emergency, through the courts, or by the budget hearing process. The appropriated budget can only be increased by an amount equal to unscheduled revenues. In no event can property taxes be increased. Management at the departmental level does not have authority to amend the budget.

Local Economy

Cassia County's Comprehensive Plan reflects the preservation of an agriculture based economy. Included are dairy and dry farm operations as well as waterway and deep well irrigation crop farms. Production crops include potatoes, sugar beets, beans, alfalfa, wheat, and barley. Some industrial development has occurred with many having a direct relationship to agricultural production. Ethanol production and wind power generation are part of the local economy as well. Construction has seen improvement in concert with continued local and national economic improvement. Domestic and international commercial involvement in the State of Idaho is on the rise. Recreational draws include the activities associated with the Snake River, a ski resort, mountain streams and lakes, the City of Rocks National Reserve, camping, hiking, hunting, and recreational vehicle exploration.

Financial Planning

Cassia County's 9-1-1/Emergency Communication department continues to evolve with land line telephone and cell phone use funding to maintain and enhance communication ability throughout difficult and remote areas of the County. The cost to the County property taxpayer is very minimal to accomplish those needs.

The old 9-1-1 system was upgraded to include reverse 911 and integrated with the school system to facilitate their use of the reverse 9-1-1 system. The FCC-mandated narrow banding and all licenses and repeaters were updated to be compatible with that mandate. 9-1-1 improvements and upgrades continue to boost reliability and lay the groundwork for future architecture implementation of next generation 9-1-1.

The County Road and Bridge department continues to work with roads within their district to assist with the repair and maintenance needs of rural County roads that are within the boundaries of that district. Culvert and bridge maintenance and repair in the Elba and Almo areas continue to be necessary. Work continues with grading roads and application of magnesium chloride for dust control in the areas most traveled. Grants that have been received for the magnesium chloride treatment are no longer available which presents a problem for funding that important road preservation and maintenance process. Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act funding is allocated for schools and roads. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) took control over the road from Connor Creek to Elba and Almo and a cooperative agreement continues between ITD and County Road and Bridge, where plowing of snow is provided in exchange for road sand and salt.

With the move of all court-related functions from the Cassia County Courthouse to the Cassia County Judicial Center, remodeling and improvements were completed at the courthouse to facilitate the move from outside housing of the Prosecuting Attorney's office and the University of Idaho Extension office. A portion of the County-owned apartment building between the courthouse and the judicial center was remodeled to house the joint Minidoka County and Cassia County Public Defender's office.

The net result has been the elimination of outside facility rental expenses and the minimization of utility costs and other expenditures. Another benefit to employees of the County and to the public in general is the integrating of most all County functions in one campus complex area in two city half blocks.

This office will continue to recommend the prudent placement of funds in reserve each fiscal year for future identified capital needs.

The continued dedication of Lead Deputy Auditor Heather Evans and Auditor Carrie Merrell has facilitated the required implementation of accounting and reporting changes by GASB, PERSI retirement plan upgraded requirements, and laying of groundwork for Affordable Care Act (ACA) reporting to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This office continues to require appropriate reporting and safeguarding of the financial resources of Cassia County. That ongoing commitment and effort will include in-house auditing in areas where the need arises and where quality control, financial prudence, and asset tracking can be improved. Our outside auditors, Evans, Poulsen, and Catmull, CPA's continue to assist internal auditors with selected auditing where areas of concern can be identified and best practices in financial stewardship can be implemented.

The submission of this annual financial report for Cassia County is, hereby, offered for consideration and review of the Board of County Commissioners, interested parties, and the citizens of Cassia County.

Respectfully,

Joseph W. Larsen

Joseph W. Farsen

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Certified Public Accountants

Members of the American Institute of CPA's and the Idaho Society of CPA's Edward G. Evans, CPA Jeffrey D. Poulsen, CPA Jacob H. Catmull, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners Cassia County, Idaho

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the discretely presented component unit of Cassia County, Idaho (the "County") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from the County's 2013 financial statements and, in our opinion dated July 23, 2014, we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the discretely presented component unit.

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 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 respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the discretely presented component unit of Cassia County, Idaho as of September 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, and the respective budgetary

comparison for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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 information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining and individual fiduciary fund financial statements, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the combining and individual fiduciary fund financial statements, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 26, 2015, on our consideration of Cassia County'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 the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Evans, Poulsen, & Catmull August 26, 2015

Cassia County Management's Discussion and Analysis Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2014

The management of Cassia County offers this narrative overview, analysis, and accompanying financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. Included are financial performance and activities of the governmental services of Cassia County from October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014. The County implemented the reporting model as adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their statement. Please read this statement in conjunction with the County's financial statement which immediately follows this section.

Elected and Appointed Officials

A political subdivision of the State of Idaho, Cassia County consisted of the following elected Officials at fiscal year ended September 30, 2014:

Board of County Commissioners: Chairman Dennis Crane (District 3), Paul Christensen (District 1), and Bob Kunau (District 2).

The Board of County Commissioners is the chief executive officers and the governing body of the County. As such, they carry out county legislative duties, set general county policy, and establish terms and conditions of county employment and administrative responsibilities.

Clerk of the District Court: Joseph W. Larsen

The Clerk of the District Court serves also as ex-officio Auditor, ex-officio Recorder, Chief Elections Officer, Social Services Officer, and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

Assessor: Dwight Davis

The Assessor determines property valuations, administers the property taxation system, and provides vehicle registration through the Idaho Department of Transportation.

Treasurer: Patty Justesen

The Treasurer is the County Tax Collector and ex-officio Public Administrator.

Prosecuting Attorney: Douglas Abenroth

The Prosecuting Attorney prosecutes crimes and is counsel to County government.

Sheriff: Jay Heward

The Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the County with supervisory oversight of the Minidoka and Cassia Counties joint Adult Misdemeanor Probation Office and the Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice Center.

Coroner: Craig Rinehart

The Coroner determines and certifies the manner and cause of death.

County Administrator: Kerry McMurray

The County Administrator is appointed, governed, and under the direct supervision of the Board of County Commissioners. The County Administrator is responsible to provide effective government services with available resources while emphasizing the rights and welfare of citizens and employees of Cassia County.

Goals and Challenges

The common goal of each elected official, each department head, and every employee of Cassia County is to provide the best possible service to every member of the public, in a courteous, equitable, efficient, and effective way. Additionally, it is the goal of the County to utilize all available revenues in the most cost-effective way to allow each elected official and department head to fulfill their respective duties as prescribed in the Idaho Code. It is also the objective of every elected official to utilize any feasible means to prudently collect any and all available revenues as allowed by law, including proceeds from property and sales tax, grants, fees, fines, and citations. Those resources are to be used in the most cost-effective and efficient way to help pay for the cost of statutorily-required and sensibly approved services rendered to the public. The County's elected officials, department heads, and all employees are accountable to the taxpayers and citizens of Cassia County and to all members of the public.

It is an expected objective of each Cassia County employee to provide the best possible service with all available revenue sources, which proceeds annually become more and more of a challenge to predict. There remains adverse fiscal issues globally in addition to federal and state challenges in funding mandatory requirements and needs of county government. The trickle-down effect is present with lingering low interest rates on savings, consistently ever-present high unemployment, legislative exemptions, declining federally-funded grants for county governmental support, diminished available financial provisions to accommodate sustained mandates requirements from the federal and state governments to counties, steep rising healthcare costs, implementation and reporting costs required to comply with the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), increased property insurance rates, increased indigent medical liability not covered by Medicaid, and no legislative enactment to implement a state or federally-run Health Exchange. In summary, counties continue to be plagued with unfunded State and Federal mandates.

Throughout the progress of this fiscal year, it has been increasingly clear the expectations and costs of Obamacare implementation were miscalculated or misrepresented. It is very costly for county government to remain competitive with the outside workforce in providing employee healthcare benefits. Cassia County continues to have one of the most envied employee benefit packages of employers in our area. The County's partially self-funded hybrid healthcare plan administered by MBA Associates through The Bowen Insurance Group of Burley has proven to be successful while others significantly diminished the benefits and increased the obligations to both employers and employees.

Accomplishments

With the completion of the Cassia County Judicial Center and the move of all court services to that facility, the County entered the next phase of renovation.

The Public Defender's new office was established in the County-owned apartment facility just north of the Judicial Center. A public access ramp was built with donated labor provided by the Cassia County Commissioners and County Administrator at the rear of the office complex. Parking with appropriate lighting was put in place also in that area. The renovation of that office included a reception area and appropriate offices to accommodate the move from a privately-owned rental office complex.

Vacating of the court system in the County Courthouse presented an opportunity to establish a new Commission Chamber in the former District Courtroom. The renovation included a raised dais structure to accommodate seating of the Board of County Commissioners, the Planning and Zoning Commission, and for Election Central on election days. A state of the art audio/visual system was installed which included sound amplification along with four monitors. Additionally, a Commission Board room was placed in the former Jury room to better facilitate non-public executive sessions and other private hearings as needed. The Administrator's office was relocated to the former District Judge's chamber and the Administration office staff were relocated to the former Magistrate Courtroom.

The County Prosecutor's office was relocated to the northwest end of main floor of the courthouse as well as in the former Auditor's office following remodeling. That office was also moved from a privately-owned rental office complex.

The University of Idaho Extension office was relocated to the basement of the courthouse where the former Commission Chamber was altered to facilitate a kitchen, the Administrator's office for their office needs, and the Juvenile Courtroom for a teaching and meeting room. They too moved from rented space which was located at the Burley campus of the College of Southern Idaho.

Remodeling of the courthouse also included extensive painting, re-carpeting of each area, necessary electrical and plumbing changes, and some structural changes. Dedicated building reserves that were not expended from final costs associated with budgeted amounts for the Cassia County Judicial Center were used to complete the courthouse remodeling. The FY2015 budget will be amended to facilitate the carryover of budgeted amounts for that construction in progress at the end of FY2014.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

Located in South Central Idaho on the Snake River Plain, Cassia County is primarily an agricultural, livestock, and residential area. Retail and service industries are important secondary sources of employment and tax revenue. Urban development and construction has only improved slightly in recent years despite recruiting efforts of local municipalities for economic expansion. Additionally, there have been renewed and concerted efforts of commerce and industry advocates to reduce substantially or even eliminate personal property taxation in the State of Idaho to theoretically entice the conducting of business within the State. The impact of that consideration could result in a significant tax shift to small business owners and homeowners.

Considering the aforementioned factors, the prospects of improvement in the future is uncertain at best and will likely have adverse effects and impact funding to counties with existing levying limitations, decreased tax revenues, reduction in Federal payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) for BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands, increased statutory requirements for services to citizens, and the continual increase in costs for administering justice.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

Taxation and Finance

Counties, as political subdivisions of the State of Idaho, have closer relationships with citizens. They have a right and a responsibility to raise the necessary revenues in order to finance critical, basic public services of a wide variety, many of which are federally or state mandated.

Property Taxes raise a substantial amount of money and are in fact, the largest single source of county tax revenue. The assessment of property is completed on a timely basis utilizing the most accurate procedures and in accordance with the standards of the International Association of Assessing Officers. Property tax revenues continue to be insufficient to support all the functions of local government and the supplementary payments from the Federal government in lieu of taxes will experience reductions.

The collection of property taxes is administered and completed by the County Treasurer.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements are accounting devices that the County uses to track sources of funding and spending for specific programs and to demonstrate compliance with various regulatory requirements. Fund financial statements generally report operation in more detail than the government-wide statements. This statement focuses on its most significant or "major" funds and not on the County as a whole.

County Funds

The specific property tax levied funds listed below have their own individual levy limits which are set by the Idaho State Legislature and cannot be intermingled. Those levy funds are derived from property tax revenues. The County funds listed below reflect the 2014 County property tax levied percentage for each dollar of Assessed Market Value for FY2014.

FUND LEVY RATE

Major Funds: (fund balances in the Current Expense Fund and the Justice Fund remain in those major funds and carry over to the next fiscal year)

Current Expense Fund

County Commissioners

Auditor and Recorder

Treasurer

Assessor

Agricultural Extension

County Building

County Judicial Center

Board of Health

Planning & Zoning

General

Civil Defense

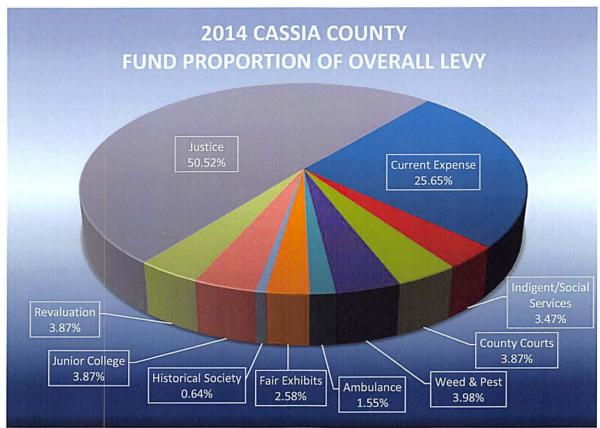
County Elections

0.000933816

County Administration Veterans Service Officer Justice Fund 0.001838788 Clerk of the District Court Conflict Public Defender Mini-Cassia Juvenile Probation Prosecuting Attorney Mini-Cassia Public Defender Coroner Law Enforcement Building Sheriff - Patrol Sheriff - Investigations Sheriff - Dispatch Sheriff – Administration Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice Center Mini-Cassia Juvenile Detention Dedicated Funds: (fund balances remain in each of these funds and carry over to the next fiscal year) Indigent/Social Services (uses levied property taxes) 0.000126387 District Court (uses levied property taxes) 0.000140877 Weed and Pest (uses levied property taxes) 0.000144902 Solid Waste Ambulance (uses levied property taxes) 0.000056351 Fair Exhibits (uses levied property taxes) 0.000093784 Historical Society (uses levied property taxes) 0.000023345 Junior College Tuition (uses levied property taxes) 0.000140877 Revaluation (uses levied property taxes) 0.000140877 911 Communications Consolidated Elections County Waterways County Snowmobile **Emergency Medical Service** Mini-Cassia Drug Task Force D.A.R.E. Trust **Physical Facilities** Mini-Cassia Adult Misdemeanor Probation Violent Predator Account

Box Elder County Bookmobile

Widow Assistance



2014 County Levy Rate: 0.003640004

Cassia County Revenue Funds or Fee Collection Funds

Solid Waste Collection Sheriff Drug Enforcement 911 Emergency Services Snowmobile Industrial Property Litigation Waterways Domestic Abuse **EMS** Noxious Weed Support Cigarette Tax Grants Disaster Services Support U.S. Forest Service Interlock Fund Court Facilities Juvenile Justice Lottery Tax Misdemeanor Probation Fund

Revenue Sources for Major Funds

Cash Forward (Carryover Funds or Fund Balances from the previous fiscal year)
Receipts
Agricultural Equipment Property Tax Replacement
Personal Property Tax Exemption Replacement

Property Tax Levy Other Revenue:

State Sales Tax
State Liquor Allocation
Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes
State Licenses & Fees
County Licenses & Fees
Law Enforcement Citations
Court Fines and Fees
Interest on Investments
Gross Elected Tax
Federal Reimbursements

Financial Information

Accounting System and Budgetary Control: In developing and evaluating the County's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal control is a process affected by the County's governing board, elected officials, administration, department heads, and staff. It is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the achievements of objectives in the following categories:

- 1) the effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- 2) reliability of financial reporting
- 3) compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefit likely to be derived and that the evaluation of costs and benefits require estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary control is maintained by the issuance of monthly financial statements which reflect current and year to date expenditures and encumbrances, in comparison to budgeted amounts. The portion of the year gone is compared to the portion of the budget amount expended when presented to the Board for authorization of payment. Anticipated expenditures are reviewed to determine that sufficient funds will be available prior to issuance of purchase approval or other commitments.

The financial statements meet requirements as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to government units.

COUNTY FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Major Funds – The Current Expense Fund and the Justice Fund are the two major funds of the County and provide funds for main operations and maintenance of the County. They each include employee wages/salaries, the County share in benefit contributions, and the associated County liability of FICA and Medicare.

Following is a comparison of ending balances from Fiscal Year 2013 compared to Fiscal Year 2014 for the two major funds of the County:

Fiscal Year End Remaining or Carryover Balance:

<u>Fund</u>	FY Ending 9-30-13	FY Ending 9-30-14	\$ Change	% Change
Current Expense:	\$ 1,527,325.96	\$ 1,703,918.55	\$ 176,592.59	+11.56
Justice:	\$ 385,440.52	\$ 763,816.89	\$ 378,376.37	+98.17

This gives an indication that the measures imposed by management in Fiscal Year 2014 had a positive impact with carryover balances in the Current Expense Fund and more notably in the Justice Fund. However, it should be emphasized that the actual increase in carryover amount also reflects conscientious management of department budgets and management oversight. Emphasis was placed on curtailment of spending by management in the last few months of the fiscal year.

Over the years, the Justice Fund remaining balances have gradually decreased, largely due to increased justice-related costs which has included an increase in crime-related court proceedings as well as escalating law enforcement activity and incarceration costs. It is important to note that elevated costs for security, maintenance, and personnel at the Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice Center, an increase in law enforcement and court costs, and looming increases in providing public defense to the indigent all press property tax-based funding closer and closer to the Justice Fund levy limits. It should also be noted that budgeted revenue for Fiscal Year 2014 for receipt of taxes, lottery proceeds, sales tax, grants, and the County's law enforcement agreement with the City of Burley netted less than in Fiscal Year 2013. The critical ongoing issue remains that the levy limit or cap for funding Justice Fund-related services has nearly been reached. It is clearer now than in years past that drastic measures will need to be taken by management to adjust spending in the Justice Fund to reflect those facts.

The contract negotiated between the City of Burley and Cassia County for providing law enforcement services through combined law enforcement efforts should provide financial advantages to both entities. Mutual benefits come by minimizing duplicated services, reduction in costs of operating expenditures, and from the benefits derived from overall economy of scales. For several years, the differences between both entities as to identifiable costs related to fulfilling contracted law enforcement services and the attendant contractual revenues derived from that agreement, whether justified or not, have increased the burden on the County. While payment of the contracted amount is less than in years past, personnel and operating costs have continued to elevate.

A citizen's Law Enforcement Committee was formed during this fiscal year to examine costs more closely to help determine a level of fairness and equity to both the County and the City in carrying forward with the agreement that is in place. This budget officer expressed to that Committee the desire to keep that agreement in place so long as an unbiased level of fairness and equity for both entities exists in the performance and related compensation of an ongoing contract.

With safety a fundamental priority to all of Cassia County's citizens, the costs of affording that protection continues to escalate as the volume and seriousness of criminal activity intensifies. That in turn presents additional financial demands from the criminal justice system

with incarcerations as well as escalating costs for administrating juvenile, magistrate, district and problem-solving courts.

The overall analysis is that expenditures in the Current Expense Fund and the Justice Fund continue to outpace the available revenues to allocate for those expenditures. This is reflective on the increase in costs to provide all normal, basic services to the citizens of Cassia County. In particular, with the critical diminishment of revenue sources, it remains vitally important to continue auditing scrutiny and more thorough review of expenditure authorizations from department heads and with the Board of County Commissioners.

It continues to be clear that current economic and financial situations not only warrant but may require consideration of reductions in expenditures in all feasible areas of non-mandated services and personnel required to reasonably accomplish that.

The expenditures and caseload for indigent medical costs have continued to increase due to ever-escalating costs of healthcare. With the implementation during this fiscal year of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), it was anticipated that indigent medical costs would decline. Unfortunately, many who would qualify for subsidized healthcare under the ACA have not taken advantage of that, which in turn increases the exposure to the County to meet the requirements of paying for qualified indigent healthcare. The State legislature continues in not adopting a Staterun health exchange and Medicaid expansion.

This budget officer continues to encourage the County Commissioners to pursue prudent steps to scrutinize spending as the authorizing body. Decreased funding that is anticipated in the future from both the Federal and State Government should require all optional services and personnel expenses to be seriously evaluated for elimination prior to a financial dilemma rather than as a result of one. Prudent spending is mandatory to insure deliverance of required County services and to minimize potential necessary workforce reductions. That voice of concern and warning will continue until either more revenue is identified or substantial cuts in spending are implemented.

Receipt of Federally-funded Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) has been a tremendous boost to County fund balances to respond to unforeseen or unidentified expenditures that come to light during the fiscal year. Increasingly, those PILT funds have been used to fill the gaps in loss of revenue rather than reductions in expenditures. With the ongoing potential for cuts or even elimination of Federal PILT funding, nothing short of a disastrous result of such looms with Cassia County. A reduction in services and in the workforce would be necessary, as devastating as that would be. Plain and simple, reductions in revenues must result in a corresponding reduction of expenditures. You cannot allocate revenues you do not have. It continues to be more vital than ever that the Board of County Commissioners make a continued concentrated effort in establishing as well as holding to the confines of a realistic approved budget. Department heads need to monitor spending and be frugal with purchases of items that are not operationally essential, all of which will assist in preserving fund balances. The beginning of the ensuing fiscal year requires those fund balances as revenues are very scarce until the December tax drive.

Cassia County continues without a fixed salary scale with steps and grades. This budget officer continues to recommend such. The Auditor's Office will continue to research and propose for consideration for a step and grade method for employee compensation equity as many other counties are doing.

During this fiscal year, the Board of Commissioners determined to provide no cost of living or merit increases in rate of pay. The County continues to have a superior partially self-funded benefits package administered by MBA through the Bowen Insurance Group. Increased employee participation has been necessitated by the ever-increasing costs to insure solvency and to allay escalating healthcare costs. Additionally, the reserve fund balance to meet those County obligations continues to be in need of achieving a higher balance. Meeting immediate self-funded participant claim requirements as well as establishment of a healthy balance continues to be a high priority.

Idaho statute allows counties to levy for 3% over the highest of the last 3 years non-exempt property tax budget; plus New Construction roll values times the previous year's non-exempt tax levy; plus value of property newly annexed in the previous year times the previous year's non-exempt levy; plus any recaptured foregone amount; minus agricultural equipment exemption replacement, property tax relief monies, and personal property tax exemption replacement revenue.

The non-property tax portion of the budget has no percentage limitations; however, it is limited to the anticipated increase of the other revenues. The Board of County Commissioners continue with increased diligence in requiring justification from any department requesting increases in personnel costs and operating expenditures.

The County functioned much the same in Fiscal Year 2014 as it did in previous fiscal years. Appreciable increases in expenditures over revenues continues and must be checked to remain fiscally healthy. Grant funding in each area has diminished substantially and PILT fund balances continue to drop in filling the gap of other lost revenue. Permanent funding of PILT by the Federal government has still not been accomplished by Federal legislative bodies. The loss of that funding clearly would present a huge impact on the day-to-day functionality of Cassia County. A focus for Fiscal Year 2015 will be a concentration on random internal auditing of certain functions of some departments, verification of all contracted obligations of the county, required documentation of all expenditures relating to petty cash and credit cards, structured asset and inventory tracking, and digitizing Auditor's office documentation for easy retrieval in the future. The Auditor's Office procedures will continue to evolve with reporting and accountability alterations to better serve County departments and to serve the public appropriately in applying relevant accounting principles and standards as well as in refining applicable tax rule compliance.

Cassia County has purchasing procedures enumerated by the Personnel Policy Handbook which functions very well. Inventory procedures with the Auditor's office have improved appreciably with more precise reporting and a more accurate record of the inventory of each department. Each department head conducts an annual inventory of the department property and returns the completed inventory listing, including any changes of that listing to the Auditor's Office. There is also an inventory update sheet which is used for additions, deletions, retired and moved inventory items. These inventory lists and updated sheets are kept as a permanent digital record of County property and that property's attendant expenditures. This is in compliance with the requirements of GASB-34 and procedures are, and will continue to be implemented, to make this a better process.

The Board of County Commissioners, as it pertains to financial issues for the future, will be looking at providing superior service to the public, providing employee retention incentives,

and continuing to evaluate and act upon County facility security measures for both employees and patrons. Other considerations are for appropriate further improvement of our GIS system, accounting system, and the County E-911 telephone system.

The County relies considerably on the payment of property taxes and consistently receives in excess of a 90% tax collection. This is imperative to the funding of legitimate County expenditures and to the elected officials and employees who continue to do their best to provide a superior service to the public. The Assessor's Office has been required to resolve only a small number of Protests of Valuation of Property Tax Assessments during the annual Board of Equalization hearing period. The Board of County Commissioners hear appeals during the Board of Equalization hearing period which has experienced minimal requirements of the Board. Cassia County appraisers continue with the challenge with revaluation of properties to a fair value relative to the market. The challenge continues to be that there are people who have occupied the same property for long periods of time, possibly on fixed incomes, who continue to have property tax increases even with the homeowner's as well as other exemptions. Personal property taxation will likely continue to be an item of discussion even with legislation that has passed which provides potential personal property exemptions up to \$100,000.

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances. Any questions or request for additional information should be directed to the Cassia County Clerk.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joseph W. Farsen

Joseph W. Larsen

Cassia County Clerk ex-officio Auditor

1459 Overland Avenue

Burley, Idaho, 83318

(208) 878-5231

cassiaclerk@cassiacounty.org

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position September 30, 2014

Receivables: Taxes 250,837 256,602 - Other - - 31,066 Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments - - - Inventory - Note 1 - - - Restricted Assets: - - - Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	13 24,722
ASSETS Cash and Investments \$ 6,835,173 \$ 6,566,531 \$ 135,429 \$ 1 Receivables: Taxes 250,837 256,602 - Other 31,066 Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments Inventory - Note 1 Restricted Assets: Cash Taxes Receivable Capital Assets - Note 3:	
Cash and Investments \$ 6,835,173 \$ 6,566,531 \$ 135,429 \$ 1 Receivables: 250,837 256,602 - - - 31,066 Other -	24,722
Receivables: Taxes 250,837 256,602 - Other - - 31,066 Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments - - - Inventory - Note 1 - - - Restricted Assets: - - - Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	24,722
Taxes 250,837 256,602 - Other - - 31,066 Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments - - - Inventory - Note 1 - - - Restricted Assets: - - - Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	
Other - - 31,066 Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments - - - Inventory - Note 1 - - - Restricted Assets: - - - Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	
Prepaid Expenses 80,459 78,115 - Due From Other Governments - - - Inventory - Note 1 - - - Restricted Assets: - - - Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	
Due From Other Governments	18
Inventory - Note 1 Restricted Assets: Cash	-
Restricted Assets: Cash Taxes Receivable Capital Assets - Note 3:	-
Cash - - - Taxes Receivable - - - Capital Assets - Note 3:	-
Taxes Receivable Capital Assets - Note 3:	
Capital Assets - Note 3:	-
	-
Land 1,667,051 1,667,051 -	-
	40,115
Other Assets	
Total assets 14,214,943 14,075,256 203,673 1	64,855
LIABILITIES	
Vouchers Payable and Accrued Liabilities 305,462 401,062 78,294	5,313
Interest Payable	•
Long-Term Liabilities - Note 4:	
Due Within One Year	-
Due in More Than One Year	
Total liabilities 305,462 401,062 78,294	5,313
NET POSITION	
	40,115
Restricted for:	,
Jail Operations/Benefit of Inmates 489,665 646,895 -	_
County Employee Benefits 394,914 267,246	
Special Revenue Purposes 3,410,678 2,447,620	
Total Net Position \$ 13,909,481 \$ 13,674,194 \$ 125,379 \$ 1	19,427

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

				Program Revenues							Ne	et (Expense) Changes in			
			_		O	perating	(Capital		Primary Gov		nment	Componer		nit
Functions / Programs	E	xpenses		harges for Services		ants and tributions		ants and tributions		Governmenta 2014	al A	ctivities 2013	Fair Bo		2013
i unouono / i rogiumo		жропосо		00111000		ti ibationo				2014		2010	 2014		
Governmental Activities:															
General Government	\$		\$	3,290,338	\$	9,498	\$	-	\$	(2,223,236)	\$	(1,804,315)			
Indigent Assistance		400,166		-		=		-		(400,166)		(359,709)			
Highways and Roads		298,091		-		-		-		(298,091)		(303,458)			
Public Safety		9,540,212		4,374,110		36,168		49,695		(5,080,239)		(4,755,366)			
Other Public Service		1,567,219		305,331		-		-		(1,261,888)		(1,373,499)			
Culture and Recreation		145,408		57,450		29,796		-		(58,162)		(52,259)			
Interest		1,800		-		-		-		(1,800)		(1,093)			
Total Governmental Activities	\$	17,475,968	\$	8,027,229	\$	75,462	\$	49,695		(9,323,582)		(8,649,699)			
Component Unit:															
Cassia County Fair & Rodeo	<u>\$</u>	383,375	\$	253,675	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>.</u>					\$ (129,700) \$	5	(72,862)
	General Revenues														
				Property Tax	es I e	vied for									
			•	General Pu						2,609,840		3,239,950	_		_
				Indigent As						318,242		107,199	-		-
				Highways						42,250		38,059	_		-
				Public Safe						2,514,717		1,938,383	-		-
				Bond Inter	est &	Redemption				-		-	-		-
			ı	In Lieu of Ta	xes					2,128,124		1,984,986	-		-
			;	Sales & Othe	er Tax	es				1,389,093		1,344,992	-		-
			1	Investment E	arnin	gs				38,718		23,437	37		406
			ı	Miscellaneou	IS					613,657		624,649	-		-
				Gain/(Loss)	on Sal	e of Capital	Asset	s		(272)		-	-		-
			•	Transfers						(95,500)		(95,500)	 95,500		95,500
			То	tal General I	Reven	ues and Tra	nsfers	3		9,558,869		9,206,155	95,537		95,906
			Cr	nange in Net	Positi	on				235,287		556,456	(34,163)		23,044
			Ne	et Position Be	eginni	ng of Year				13,674,194		13,117,738	159,542		136,498
			Ne	et Position E	nd of \	′ еаг			\$	13,909,481	\$	13,674,194	\$ 125,379	<u> </u>	159,542

Combining Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2014

	Ge	eneral Fund		Jail Trust	So	lid Waste		Justice		PILT	Nonmajor Governmenta Funds		Total Govt Funds 2014	T	otal Govt Funds 2013
ASSETS Cash and investments	\$	1,700,250	\$	390,784	\$	410,715	\$	767,100	\$	583,693	\$ 2,982,63	1 \$	6,835,173	\$	6,566,531
Receivables:	·		·		•	·	•	•	·	•					
Taxes Other		61,683		-		45,536		96,315		-	47,30	3	250,837		256,602
Prepaid expenses		80,459		•		_		_		_		-	80,459		78,115
Due from other governments		-		-		-		-		-		-	-		-
Due from other funds Restricted assets		89,458		_		_		_		_		<u>-</u>	89,458 -		537,295
	_						-								
Total assets	\$	1,931,850	\$	390,784	\$	456,251	\$	863,415	\$	583,693	\$ 3,029,93	4 \$	7,255,927		7,438,543
LIABILITIES															
Liabilities:		04.004	_	40	_		•	05.005	•		• 50.75		000 000	•	004.000
Vouchers payable Accrued liabilities	\$	94,391 10,846	Þ	10	\$	-	\$	85,885 17,782	Þ	-	\$ 58,75 37,79		239,036 66,426	\$	334,929 66,133
Due to other funds		-		-		-		,		-	89,45		89,458		537,295
Other liabilities		-		-								-			-
Total liabilities		105,237		10		-		103,667		-	186,00	6	394,920	_	938,357
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURC	ES														
Deferred Inflows of Property Taxes		50,682		-		37,924		78,234			38,31	7	205,157	_	226,788
Total deferred inflows of resources		50,682		-		37,924		78,234		-	38,31	7	205,157		226,788
Fund Balance:															
Restricted		-		390,774		-		-		-	99,86	_	490,634		48,310
Committed		-		-		418,327		- 681,514		-	394,91 2,310,83		394,914 3,410,678		267,246 3,046,205
Assigned Unassigned		1,775,931		-		410,327		001,314		583,693	2,310,03	-	2,359,624		2,911,637
Total fund balances		1,775,931		390,774		418,327		681,514		583,693	2,805,61	1	6,655,850		6,273,398
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	1,931,850	\$	390,784	\$	456,251	\$	863,415	\$	583,693	\$ 3,029,93	<i>A</i> (7,255,927	\$	7,438,543

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities September 30, 2014

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 6,655,850
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	7,048,474
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds: Property Taxes	205,157
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	
Note Payable to Southern Idaho Regional Solid Waste District Accrued Interest Payable	-
Net Position of Governmental Activities	 13,909,481

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Ger	neral Fund	Jail Trust	Sc	olid Waste	Justice	PILT	G	Other overnmental Funds	7	Funds 2014	•	Fotal Govt Funds 2013
Revenues:			 								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Taxes - property	\$	1,427,383	\$ -	\$	576,110	\$ 2,262,054	\$ -	\$	1,241,133	\$	5,506,680	\$	5,314,231
Taxes - sales and other		594,822	-		-	676,312	-		117,959		1,389,093		1,344,992
Payment in lieu of taxes		-	-		-	-	2,128,124		-		2,128,124		1,984,986
Fees and fines		540,722	1,135,299		-	194,967	-		1,204,353		3,075,341		2,975,624
Intergovernmental		9,498	619,654		-	1,463,698	-		2,859,038		4,951,888		4,673,780
Interest		36,363	-		-	-	-		2,355		38,718		23,437
Grants and miscellaneous		6,405	19,644		-	 306,175	 -		406,590		738,814		969,242
Total revenues		2,615,193	 1,774,597		576,110	4,903,206	2,128,124		5,831,428		17,828,658		17,286,292
Expenditures:													
General government		2,657,072	-		-	-	_		2,916,003		5,573,075		6,709,995
Indigent Assistance		-	-		-	-	-		400,166		400,166		359,709
Highways and roads		-	-		-	-	-		334,280		334,280		298,164
Public safety		-	-		-	8,509,199	-		795,276		9,304,475		9,218,406
Other public service		-	-		534,720	-	-		1,068,379		1,603,099		1,826,299
Culture and recreation		-	-		-	-	-		135,613		135,613		92,077
Debt Service		-				 -	 -		-				<u> </u>
Total expenditures		2,657,072		-	534,720	8,509,199	 -		5,649,717		17,350,708	_	18,504,650
Excess of rev over(under) expend		(41,879)	1,774,597		41,390	(3,605,993)	2,128,124		181,711		477,950		(1,218,358)
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in		171,742	848.646			5,350,832			360,000		6,731,220		6,418,910
Transfers out		171,742	(2,879,354)		<u>-</u>	(848,646)	(2,810,000)		(288,720)		(6,826,720)		(6,514,410)
Sale of capital assets			(2,079,334)		<u>-</u>	(040,040)	 (2,010,000)		(200,720)		-		
Total other fin sources(uses)		171,742	(2,030,708)		-	4,502,186	(2,810,000)		71,280		(95,500)		(95,500)
Net change in fund balances		129,863	(256,111)		41,390	896,193	(681,876)		252,991		382,450		(1,313,858)
Fund balance - beginning		1,646,068	646,885		376,937	(214,679)	1,265,569		2,552,620		6,273,400		7,587,258
Fund balance - ending	\$	1,775,931	\$ 390,774	\$	418,327	\$ 681,514	\$ 583,693	\$	2,805,611	\$	6,655,850	_\$	6,273,400

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 382,450
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital outlay less depreciation expense in the current period: Fixed asset additions Depreciation expense	\$ 312,439 (437,699)	(125,260)
		, , ,
Because governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, when capital assets are sold the proceeds are recorded as revenue. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss on the sale of the asset is reported based on net proceeds and adjusted basis of the asset.		
Difference in gain or loss on sale of capital assets		(272)
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds.		(21,631)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to government funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Repayment of loan principal		-
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in government funds, interest is expensed when due.		-
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 235,287
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	2014 Actual	Variance with Final Budget: Favorable (Unfavorable)	2013 Actual
Revenues:					
Taxes - property	\$ 1,386,477	\$ 1,386,477	\$ 1,427,383	\$ 40,906	\$ 2,079,938
Taxes - sales and other	450,000	450,000	594,822	144,822	536,020
Fees and fines	412,045	412,045	540,722	128,677	461,341
Intergovernmental	9,270	9,270	9,498	228	-
Interest	23,000	23,000	36,363	13,363	21,883
Grants and miscellaneous	3,500	3,500	6,405	2,905	20,075
Total revenues	2,284,292	2,284,292	2,615,193	330,901	3,119,257
Expenditures:					
General government:					
Commissioners	129,573	129,573	124,840	4,733	117,682
Auditor	196,472	196,472	182,988	13,484	166,284
Treasurer	192,543	192,543	185,252	7,291	174,804
Assessor	390,101	390,101	376,890	13,211	356,092
Ag. extension	186,374	186,374	181,333	5,041	184,588
Buildings	404,800	404,800	232,882	171,918	206,712
Judicial Center	49,000	49,000	140,512	(91,512)	-
Board of health	109,042	109,042	114,182	(5,140)	109,042
Planning and zoning	271,401	271,401	203,741	67,660	233,376
General	518,100	518,100	345,806	172,294	1,987,988
Civil defense	25,394	25,394	22,626	2,768	26,752
Elections	215,470	215,470	211,653	3,817	64,267
County Administration	350,488	350,488	323,520	26,968	309,545
Veterans officer	10,910	10,910	10,847	63	7,103
Total expenditures	3,049,668	3,049,668	2,657,072	392,596	3,944,235
Excess of rev over(under) expend	(765,376)	(765,376)	(41,879)	723,497	(824,978)
Other financing sources (uses):				₹.	
Transfers in	22,926	22,926	171,742	148,816	1,200,000
Transfers out	-	· <u>-</u>	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets					
Total other fin sources(uses)	22,926	22,926	171,742	148,816	1,200,000
Net change in fund balances	(742,450)	(742,450)	129,863	872,313	375,022
Fund balance - beginning	1,646,068	1,646,068	1,646,068	-	1,271,046
Fund balance - ending	\$ 903,618	\$ 903,618	\$ 1,775,931	\$ 872,313	\$ 1,646,068

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Jail Trust - Special Revenue Fund Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	2014 Actual	Variance with Final Budget: Favorable (Unfavorable)	2013 Actual
Revenues:					
Taxes - property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Taxes - sales and other		-	-	-	
Fees and fines	897,200	•	1,135,299	238,099	1,172,174
Intergovernmental	618,058	618,058	619,654	1,596	548,380
Grants and miscellaneous	7,500	7,500	19,644	12,144	1,641
Total revenues	1,522,758	1,522,758	1,774,597	251,839	1,722,195
Expenditures: Public safety: Miscellaneous		<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Total expenditures		<u>-</u>	_	<u> </u>	
Excess of rev over(under) expend	1,522,758	1,522,758	1,774,597	251,839	1,722,195
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	846,320	846,320	848,646	2,326	967,279
Transfers out	(3,016,292)	•	•	136,938	(2,856,220)
Sale of capital assets	-	-	(=,0.0,00.)	-	-
Total other fin sources(uses)	(2,169,972)	(2,169,972)	(2,030,708)	139,264	(1,888,941)
Net change in fund balances	(647,214)	(647,214)	(256,111)	391,103	(166,746)
Fund balance - beginning	646,885	646,885	646,885		813,631
Fund balance - ending	\$ (329)	\$ (329)	\$ 390,774	\$ 391,103	\$ 646,885

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Solid Waste - Special Revenue Fund Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Original Budget		Final Budget	2014 Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget: Favorable nfavorable)	2013 Actual
Revenues:							
Taxes/use fees Miscellaneous	\$ 607,600	\$ —	607,600	\$ 576,110 	\$	(31,490) 	\$ 573,203
Total revenues	 607,600		607,600	576,110	, <u> </u>	(31,490)	 573,203
Expenditures:							
Landfill costs	551,720		551,720	534,720		17,000	544,511
Risk Management & Insurance Remote Site Collection	 -		-	 <u> </u>		-	
Total expenditures	 542,487		542,487	 534,720		17,000	 544,511
Excess of rev over(under) expend	65,113		65,113	41,390		(23,723)	28,692
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in	_		-	_		_ ,	-
Transfers out	-			_			-
Sale of capital assets	 <u>-</u>			 <u>-</u> _		-	
Total other fin sources(uses)	-		-	-		-	-
Net change in fund balances	65,113		65,113	41,390		(23,723)	28,692
Fund balance - beginning	 376,937		376,937	 376,937			 348,245
Fund balance - ending	\$ 442,050	\$	442,050	\$ 418,327	\$	(23,723)	\$ 376,937

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Justice - Special Revenue Fund Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	2014 Actual	Variance with Final Budget: Favorable (Unfavorable)	2013 Actual
Revenues:					
Taxes - property	\$ 2,150,000	\$ 2,150,000	\$ 2,262,054	\$ 112,054	\$ 1,940,719
Taxes - sales and other	700,000	700,000	676,312	(23,688)	669,461
Fees and fines	204,200	204,200	194,967	(9,233)	211,157
Intergovernmental	1,774,093	1,774,093	1,463,698	(310,395)	1,431,940
Grants and miscellaneous	71,700	71,700	306,175	234,475	378,133
Total revenues	4,899,993	4,899,993	4,903,206	3,213	4,631,410
Expenditures:					
Public safety:					
District Court	502,415	502,415	470,144	32,271	417,956
Conflict Public Defender	103,700	103,700	87,273	16,427	89,473
Juvenile justice	115,000	122,314	122,314	_	125,500
Prosecuting attorney	491,817	491,817	449,673	42,144	450,599
Public defender	528,888	528,888	524,206	4,682	506,373
Coroner	42,845	42,845	34,103	8,742	27,917
Law buildings	27,000	27,000	23,473	3,527	35,435
Sheriff patrol	1,953,839	1,953,839	1,934,497	19,342	1,926,325
Investigations	478,003	478,003	442,308	35,695	465,125
Dispatch	448,308	448,308	443,140	5,168	433,312
Administration	658,500	658,500	682,473	(23,973)	729,229
Detention center	3,020,214	3,020,214	2,936,124	84,090	2,862,235
Juvenile center	361,618	361,618	359,471	2,147	251,594
Total expenditures	8,732,147	8,739,461	8,509,199	230,262	8,321,073
Excess of rev over(under) expend	(3,832,154)	(3,839,468)	(3,605,993)	233,475	(3,689,663)
Other financing sources (uses):	and the second			_	
Transfers in	3,016,292	3,016,292	5,350,832	2,334,540	3,856,220
Transfers out	(846,320)	(846,320)	(848,646)	(2,326)	(852,047)
Sale of capital assets					
Total other fin sources(uses)	2,169,972	2,169,972	4,502,186	2,332,214	3,004,173
Net change in fund balances	(1,662,182)	(1,669,496)	896,193	2,565,689	(685,490)
Fund balance - beginning	(214,679)	(214,679)	(214,679)	•	470,811
Fund balance - ending	\$ (1,876,861)	\$ (1,884,175)	\$ 681,514	\$ 2,565,689	\$ (214,679)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual PILT - Expendable Trust Fund Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	2014 Actual	Variance with Final Budget: Favorable (Unfavorable)	2013 Actual
Revenues:					
Payment in lieu of taxes Miscellaneous	\$ 1,440,000 	\$ 1,440,000 -	\$ 2,128,124 	\$ 688,124 	\$ 1,984,986
Total revenues	1,440,000	1,440,000	2,128,124	688,124	1,984,986
Expenditures: Other public service					<u>-</u>
Total expenditures				-	
Excess of rev over(under) expend	1,440,000	1,440,000	2,128,124	688,124	1,984,986
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out Sale of capital assets		- - -	- (2,810,000) -	(2,810,000)	(1,225,412)
Total other fin sources(uses)	<u>-</u>	-	(2,810,000)	(2,810,000)	(1,225,412)
Net change in fund balances	1,440,000	1,440,000	(681,876)	(2,121,876)	759,574
Fund balance - beginning	1,265,569	1,265,569	1,265,569		505,995
Fund balance - ending	\$ 2,705,569	\$ 2,705,569	\$ 583,693	\$ (2,121,876)	\$ 1,265,569

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Agency Funds September 30, 2014

ASSETS	Total Agency Funds	
Cash and Investments	\$	602,732
Other Assets		_
Total assets		602,732
LIABILITIES		
Vouchers Payable and Accrued Liabilities Deferred Revenue		403,227 -
Total liabilities		403,227
NET ASSETS		
Held in Trust		199,505
Total Net Assets	\$	199,505

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Cassia County have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. A description of the reporting entity and the significant accounting policies of the County is as follows:

A. Reporting Entity

These financial statements present Cassia County (the primary government) and the Cassia County Fair Board (the County's component unit). The primary government includes all funds, departments, boards and agencies for which the County elected officials are financially accountable and are not legally separate from the County. The component unit is included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational or financial relationship with the County.

The three member Board of County Commissioners is the legislative and executive body of the County. The County Clerk also serves as Auditor and Recorder, and is the chief fiscal officer. Other elected officials include the Assessor, Prosecutor, Sheriff, Coroner and Treasurer, who also serves as Tax Collector.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net position and the statement of activities, report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and component unit.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities for the County at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County's governmental activities. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

C. Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type. Currently, all of the funds are either governmental or fiduciary type funds, and the County has no proprietary type funds.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period and other revenues if they are collected within 90 days of the current period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund (Current Expense Fund)

The General Fund is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Jail Trust

The Jail Trust Fund accounts for the revenue generating activities of the County jail.

Solid Waste Fund

The Solid Waste Fund accounts for the County's activities related to the regional landfill.

Justice Fund

The Justice Fund accounts for the law enforcement activities of the County.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes Fund (PILT)

The PILT Fund accounts for the in-lieu-of taxes received from the federal government.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary funds of the County are all classified as agency funds. Agency funds are used to report resources held by the County in a purely custodial capacity.

Component units are either legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the County are financially accountable, or legally separate organizations for which the nature and significance of its relationship with the County is such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

E. Deposits and Investments

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The County has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, \$5,275,314 of the County's bank balance, including amounts held in agency funds, was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investements or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the County held the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity (years)
Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 2,773	0.39
CD's and Federal Government Agency Bonds	1,964,961	2.35
Total Fair Value	\$ 1.967.734	

The Idaho State Investment Pool is an unrated external investment pool sponsored by the Idaho State Treasurer's Office. It is classified as "Investment in an External Investment Pool" and is exempt from custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk reporting. Interest rate risk is summarized as follows: Asset-backed securities are reported using weighted average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

The Federal Government Agency Bonds are subject to custodial credit risk to the extent that the combined balance exceeds \$500,000 because the related securities are uninsured (when in excess of the SIPC limit of \$500,000), unregistered and held by a third party which is the counterparty for these particular investments.

Credit Risk: The County's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the County to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

F. Inventory

Inventories at year end are considered immaterial and have not been accounted for.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, lighting systems and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. All material fixed assets are valued at historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. When an asset is disposed of, cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed, and any gain or loss arising from its disposal is credited or charged to operations. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is charged as an expense against operations. Capital assets are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the statement of net assets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	25-40 years
Improvements	10-45 years
Infrastructure	10-45 years
Equipment	3-10 years

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

H. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consist of bonds, notes, and other indebtedness including material liabilities associated with compensated absences. See note 4.

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets.

I. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The County follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to August 1, the County Auditor's office, after consultation with the various department heads, submits to the county commissioners a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. At the regular commissioner's meeting on the 1st Monday in August the tentative budget is submitted to the commissioners and cleared for publication and public comment.
- 3. A public hearing is held at the regular commissioners' meeting on the 1st Monday in September.
- 4. The budget is finalized and legally adopted on the 2nd Monday in September.
- 5. Revisions to the budget can only be made by court order, public hearing or certain emergencies as defined by law. The budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements has been amended following these procedures.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds.

The basis of accounting used in preparing the budgets of the County are generally consistent with the basis of accounting used in other financial reporting used by the County.

J. Accumulated Unpaid Vacation, Sick Pay, and Other Employee Benefit Amounts The hours earned under the County's vacation and sick pay policy are non-vesting accumulations. These accumulations are not material and have not been accrued into these financial statements.

K. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the County.

L. Fund Balance Reporting

The County has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions". This Statement establishes criteria for classifying governmental fund balances into specifically defined classifications. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statement requires the County to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The County's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their corresponding assignment of restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

The County reports the following classifications as applicable:

Non-spendable Fund Balance - Non-spendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form - such as inventory or prepaid insurance, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact - such as a trust that must be retained in perpetuity.

Restricted Fund Balance - Restricted fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions are placed on fund balances when legally enforceable legislation establishes a specific purpose for the funds. Legal enforceability means that the County can be compelled by an external party (e.g. citizens, public interest groups, the judiciary) to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed Fund Balance - Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the Board of Commissioners. Amounts in the committed fund balance classification may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the Board. Committed fund balances differ from restricted balances because the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance - Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: (a) the Board of Commissioners, or (b) an appointed body (e.g. a budget or finance committee) or an official to which the Board has delegated the authority to assign, modify, or rescind amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balance includes: (a) all remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds (other than the general fund) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed, and (b) amounts in the general fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type. Assignment within the general fund conveys that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the County itself.

Unassigned Fund Balance - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents general fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

M. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. Application of Restricted or Unrestricted Resources
The County's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes
for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

NOTE 2: PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied on the fourth Monday of November and are payable in two equal installments - December 20 and June 20. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property immediately upon delinquency. The County assesses, bills and collects its own property taxes as well as taxes for several school districts, cities, highway districts, fire districts, cemetery districts, two small special districts, two flood control districts and a library district. Collection of the County taxes and remittance of them to the various districts are accounted for in the Cassia County Tax Collector Agency Fund and the Taxing District Agency Fund. Property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receipts.

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

		Balance						Balance
		9/30/13_		Additions	1	Deletions		9/30/14
Governmental Activities								
Cost / Historical Value:								
Land (non-depreciable)	\$	1,667,051	\$	-	\$		\$	1,667,051
Buildings		5,599,003		-		-		5,599,003
Improvements other								
than buildings		669,212		-		(546,053)		123,159
Construction in Process		-		-		-		-
Infrastructure assets		9,545,477		-		-		9,545,477
Equipment/Vehicles		3,700,223		807,628		(547,716)		3,960,135
Total		21,180,966		807,628	((1,093,769)		20,894,825
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Buildings		1,760,170		122,064				1,882,234
Improvements other								
than buildings		460,597		6,747		(50,590)		416,754
Infrastructure assets		9,423,763		12,039		-		9,435,802
Equipment/Vehicles		2,362,428		296,849		(547,716)		2,111,561
Total		14,006,958		437,699		(598,306)		13,846,351
Net Book Value:								
Land (non-depreciable)		1,667,051		-		-		1,667,051
Buildings		3,838,833		(122,064)		-		3,716,769
Improvements other								
than buildings		208,615		(6,747)		(495,463)		(293,595)
Construction in Process		-		-		-		-
Infrastructure assets		121,714		(12,039)		-		109,675
Equipment/Vehicles		1,337,795		510,779		-		1,848,574
Total	\$	7,174,008	\$	369,929	\$	(495,463)	\$	7,048,474
Component Unit								
Cost / Historical Value:								
Land (non-depreciable)	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	
Equipment/Vehicles	•	119,400	•	6,070		-	•	125,470
Total		119,400		6,070		-		125,470
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Equipment/Vehicles		79,285		9,007		-		88,292
Total		79,285		9,007		•		88,292
		29		-				•

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

	_	Balance 9/30/13	 Additions	De	eletions	Balance 9/30/14
Net Book Value: Land (non-depreciable)	\ <u> </u>		 <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	-
Equipment/Vehicles		40,115	(2,937)		<u>-</u>	37,178
Total	\$	40,115	\$ (2,937)	\$	- \$	37,178

All assets are being depreciated using the straight line method over the respective estimated lives described in Note 1. Infrastructure assets consist mainly of roads and bridges.

Depreciation was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

General Government	\$ 102,945
Highways and Roads	50,672
Public Safety	239,098
Other Public Service	25,915
Culture & Recreation	 19,069
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation	\$ 437,699

NOTE 4: LONG-TERM DEBT

As of September 30, 2014, the County had no long-term debt obligations to third parties.

NOTE 5: PENSION PLAN

Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) - The PERSI Base Plan, a cost sharing multiple-employer public retirement system, was created by the Idaho State Legislature. It is a defined benefit plan requiring that both the member and the employer contribute. The Plan provides benefits based on member's years of service, age, and compensation. In addition, benefits are provided for disability, death, and survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. The authority to establish and amend benefit provisions is established in Idaho Code. Designed as a mandatory system for eligible state and school district employees, the legislation provided for other political subdivisions to participate by contractual agreement with PERSI. After 5 years of credited service, members become fully vested in retirement benefits earned to date. Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. For each month of credited service, the annual service retirement allowance is 2.0% (2.3% police/firefighter) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

PERSI issues publicly available stand alone financial reports that include audited financial statements and required supplementary information. These reports may be obtained from PERSI's website www.persi.idaho.gov.

The actuarially determined contribution requirements of the County and its employees are established and may be amended by the PERSI Board of Trustees. For the year ended September 30, 2014, the required contribution rate as a percentage of covered payroll for members was 6.23% for general members and 7.65% for police/firefighters. The employer rate as a percentage of covered payroll was 10.39% for general members and 10.73% for police/firefighter members. The County's employer contributions required and paid were \$646,522, \$568,881 and \$560,279 for the three years ended September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTE 6: LITIGATION

There are currently several cases pending against Cassia County. All are either being defended by the County's liability carrier or the County. With the exception of a \$1,000 deductible per case, any potential loss would be covered by the County's insurance carrier.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT/INSURANCE COVERAGE

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County has transferred most of its risk by purchasing commercial insurance. Workman's Compensation insurance is purchased through the Idaho State Insurance Fund. All other insurance has been purchased through ICRMP and expires October 1, but is renewed annually. The policy coverages include: Buildings, Structures and Personal Property/Automobile Physical Damage; Comprehensive General Liability; Automobile Liability; Errors and Omissions; Crime; Boiler and Machinery.

NOTE 8: FUND DEFICITS

As of September 30, 2014, deficit fund balances existed in the Ambulance Fund (\$17,907) and County Roads (\$64,150).

NOTE 9: EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF BUDGET

During the year ended September 30, 2014, actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures in the Dare Trust Fund by \$78.

NOTE 10: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / COMMITMENTS

The County is contingently liable for the closure and post-closure expenses of the Southern Idaho Regional Solid Waste District, should they default. Information regarding the closure and post-closure expenses can be obtained from the general purpose financial statements of the Southern Idaho Regional Solid Waste District.

The County has entered into an agreement with Burley Highway District and Albion Highway District to share maintenance and snow removal costs associated with the Howell Canyon Road. The County is contingently liable for approximately \$65,000 per year, its share of the costs as stated in the current agreement.

The County has entered into agreements with several service providers for medical, dental, ambulance, software support and consulting services. All such agreements may be cancelled by either party with 30 days written notice. The County is contingently liable for payments of approximately \$35,000 per month under the terms of these agreements.

The County is contingently liable to provide law enforcement services within the Burley City limits under the terms of an agreement with the City of Burley. The County has also contracted with a service provider for inmate meals at the Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice center. The price of the meals varies depending on the inmate population. The contract term is one year, but may be cancelled by either party with 90 days written notice.

NOTE 11: UNCOLLECTED RECEIVABLES

The financial statements do not include an accrual for billed but uncollected amounts relating to inmate housing, indigent assistance and other fees associated with law enforcement. Because the probability of collection is low, and because of the difficulty in determining a reasonable allowance, the County only records these amounts as they are collected.

NOTE 12: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 26, 2015, the audit report date. No events occurring subsequent to year end were discovered which would require an adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure in the footnotes.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2014

NOTE 13: DUE TO/FROM OTHER FUND

During the 2011-2012 fiscal year, the County Roads Fund borrowed \$132,869 from the General Fund in order to purchase a motor grader. The amount is to be repaid in six annual installments of \$22,926, which includes interest at 1%. The outstanding balance at year end was \$89,458.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds September 30, 2014

		Social ervices	District Court		County Roads	•	Weed & Pest		nbulance Service		Fair Exhibit		istorical Society	Jr	: College	Re	valuation	С	911 ommun.
ASSETS Cash and investments Receivables:	\$	543,862	\$ 286,364	\$	25,523	\$	285,285	\$	7,800	\$	60,418	\$	12,817	\$	133,688	\$	15,031	\$	758,277
Taxes		10,712	5,238		-		7,231		3,169		5,704		1,061		7,545		6,631		·_
Other		· -	•		-		•		•		· -		•		· -		•		-
Prepaid expenses		-	-		-		•		-		-		-		-		-		-
Due from other governments Due from other funds		-	-		•		•		-		-		-		-		•		-
Restricted assets			 		<u>.</u>						<u>.</u> 		-		-				
Total assets	\$	554,574	\$ 291,602	\$	25,523	\$	292,516	\$	10,969	\$	66,122	<u>\$</u>	13,878	\$	141,233	\$	21,662	\$	758,277
LIABILITIES																			
Vouchers payable	\$	3.032	\$ 1,438	\$	215	\$	1.710	\$	_	\$	34,156	S	-	\$	_	\$	709	\$	3,347
Accrued liabilities	•	3,013	6,573	,	-	·	512	·	26,517	·	-		-		-	•	-	·	· -
Due to other funds Other liabilities		-	-		89,458 -		<u> </u>		-		<u>.</u>				-		-		
Total liabilities		6,045	 8,011		89,673		2,222		26,517		34,156						709		3,347
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOL	JRCE																		
Def Inflows-Property Taxes		8,769	4,412		-		5,874		2,359	_	4,638		880		6,020		5,358		
Total deferred inflows		8,769	4,412		-		5,874		2,359		4,638		880		6,020		5,358		-
FUND BALANCE Restricted			-		_		_		_		_		-		_		_		_
Committed		-	_		-		-		_		_		_				_		•
Assigned		539,760	279,179		(64,150)		284,420		(17,907)		27,328		12,998		135,213		15,595		754,930
Unassigned		-	 				<u>-</u>		-										
Total fund balances		539,760	 279,179		(64,150)		284,420		(17,907)		27,328		12,998		135,213		15,595		754,930
Total liabilities, deferred inflows or resources and fund balances	of \$	554,574	\$ 291,602	\$	25,523	\$	292,516	\$	10,969	\$	66,122	\$	13,878	\$	141,233	\$	21,662	s	758,277

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Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued, page 2 of 3) September 30, 2014

	Cou Electi			Boat cense		ow Mobile License		Orivers License		olice eserve		Juvenile Justice		Cou nter	urt lock		EMS Fees	Na	arc. Seized Assets		ond Int 8 edempt.			g Task orce
ASSETS Cash and investments	\$ 31.	104	œ	7747	\$	07 200	•	42 520	•	_	•		. s		440	•	07.005	•	44 004	•				CO 400
Receivables:	Φ 31,	,194	\$	7,747	Ф	97,290	Ф	13,529	Ф	-	\$	•	- \$	9	,113	\$	27,225	Ф	41,631	Ф	•	- \$	Þ	63,499
Taxes		_		_		_		_		_					_		_		_		12	,		_
Other		_		-		-		_		-					_		-		_					
Prepaid expenses		-		-		-		_		-					_		-		-					_
Due from other governments		-		-		-		-		-					-		-		-					-
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-		-			-		-		-		-			-		-
Restricted assets																	· <u>-</u>							
Total assets	\$ 31,	,194	\$_	7,747	\$	97,290	\$	13,529	\$		\$		- \$	9	,113	\$	27,225	\$	41,631	\$	12	2 9	5	63,499
LIABILITIES																								
Vouchers payable	\$	-	\$	-			\$	10,444	\$	-	\$;	- \$;	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		- \$	\$	1,043
Accrued liabilities		170		35		97		-		-			-		-		-		-			-		45
Due to other funds		-		-		-		-		-			-		-		-		-			•		-
Other liabilities						<u>-</u>				<u> </u>			_		<u> </u>		<u>-</u>					<u> </u>		
Total liabilities		170		35_		97		10,444										_			· · · · · ·	_		1,088
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOL	JRCES																							
Def Inflows-Property Taxes										-			-			_						7		
Total deferred inflows		-		-		-		-		-			-		-		-		-		7	7		-
FUND BALANCE																								
Restricted		-		_		_				_			-		_		_		_			5		_
Committed		-		-		-		-		-			-		-		-		-			-		-
Assigned	31	,024		7,712		97,193		3,085		-			-	9	,113		27,225		41,631			-		62,411
Unassigned		_						<u>-</u>		-			-											
Total fund balances	31	,024		7,712		97,193		3,085		<u>-</u>			-	9	,113		27,225		41,631			5		62,411
Total liabilities, deferred inflows or resources and fund balances		,194	\$_	7,747	\$	97,290	\$	13,529	\$		9	;	\$	<u> </u>	,113	\$	27,225	\$	41,631	\$	1	2 :	\$	63,499

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Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued, page 3 of 3) September 30, 2014

_		DARE Trust		Court acilities		vasive pecies		Auction Excess		hysical acilities	Co	Jail mmissary		Cassia County Benefits		Adult isdemeanor Probation		Widow's Benefit		Warrant edemption		al Nonmajor overnmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and investments	\$	2,024		17.979	\$	6.959	\$	964	\$	15,188	\$	98,891	s	394.914	\$	5,017	\$	17.665	\$	2,737	\$	2,982,631
Receivables:	Ψ	2,024	•	17,575	Ψ	0,555	Ψ	304	Ψ	10,100	Ψ	30,031	Ψ	004,014	Ψ	0,011	Ψ	17,000	•	2,707	*	2,002,001
Taxes		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		47,303
Other		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Prepaid expenses Due from other governments		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-		_		-		-		-		_		_		-
Restricted assets												-		:				<u> </u>				•
Total assets	\$	2,024	\$	17,979	\$	6,959	\$_	964	\$	15,188	\$	98,891	\$	394,914	\$	5,017	\$	17,665	\$	2,737	\$	3,029,934
LIABILITIES																						
Vouchers payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	436	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,220	\$	-	\$	-	\$	58,750
Accrued liabilities		-		-		-		-		-		•		-		836		-		-		37,798 89,458
Due to other funds Other liabilities		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		09,430
Total liabilities				_						436				-		3,056						186,006
	_																					
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOL	JRC	ES																				00.047
Def Inflows-Property Taxes	_	_						<u>-</u>		<u> </u>								-				38,317
Total deferred inflows		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		•		-		-		38,317
FUND BALANCE																						
Restricted		-		-		-		964		-		98,891		-		-		-		-		99,860
Committed Assigned		2,024		17,979		6,959		-		- 14,752		•		394,914		- 1,961		- 17,665		2,737		394,914 2,310,837
Unassigned		2,024				0,555						-								2,101		
Total fund balances		2,024		17,979		6,959		964		14,752		98,891		394,914		1,961		17,665		2,737		2,805,611
Total liabilities, deferred inflows or resources and fund balances	of _\$_	2,024	\$	17,979	\$	6,959	\$	964	\$	15,188	\$	98,891	\$	394,914	\$	5,017	\$	17,665	\$	2,737	\$	3,029,934

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2014

		Social ervices	-	District Court		County Roads	V	Need & Pest		ulance rvice		Fair Exhibit		listorical Society		Jr. College	F	Revaluation		911 Commun.
Revenues:	_		_		_				_		_		_		_		_		_	
Taxes - property	\$	317,910	\$	205,581	\$	42,250 \$;	160,011	\$	55,829	\$	127,174	\$	32,027	\$	151,074	\$	149,277	\$	-
Taxes - sales and other		17,108		-		8,553		25,662		-		20,102		2,053		23,951		20,530		-
Fees and fines		2,480		217,939		325		2,029		923		1,001		101		1,738		1,290		274,303
Intergovernmental		•		•		157,150		-		-		-		-		87,392		-		4 004
Interest Grants and miscellaneous		228,486		-		6,482		2 022		-		-		-		-		•		1,891
Grants and miscellaneous		220,400	_		_	0,462		3,932			_			<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
Total revenues		565,984		423,520		214,760	_	191,634		56,752		148,277		34,181		264,155		171,097		276,194
Expenditures:																				
General government		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_
Indigent Assistance		352,365		_		_		_				_		_		_		_		_
Highways and roads		-		-		334,280		-		_				_		-		_		_
Public safety				_		-				192,508		-		-		· <u>-</u>		-		105,497
Other public service		_		311,740		_		255,555		-		-		_		263,550		237,534		-
Culture and recreation		•		-		-		-		-		71,100		25,582		-		-		-
Debt Service		-		-		-		-		_		· -		-		-		-		
Total expenditures		352,365		311,740		334,280	_	255,555		192,508	_	71,100		25,582		263,550		237,534		105,497
Excess of revenues over (under)																				
expenditures		213,619		111,780		(119,520)		(63,921)	(135,756)		77,177		8,599		605		(66,437)		170,697
Other financing sources (uses)																				
Transfers in		-		-		100,000		-		45,000		-		-		-		_		-
Transfers out		-		-		· -		-		· -		(95,500)		-		-		-		(171,742)
Proceeds from sale of cap. assets						<u>.</u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>						<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>
Total other fin. sources (uses)		-		-		100,000		-		45,000		(95,500)	+	-		-		-		(171,742)
Net change in fund balances		213,619		111,780		(19,520)		(63,921)		(90,756)		(18,323))	8,599		605		(66,437)		(1,045)
Fund balance - beginning		326,141		167,399		(44,630)		348,341		72,849		45,651		4,399		134,608		82,032		755,975
Fund balance - ending	\$	539,760	\$	279,179	\$	(64,150)	<u> </u>	284,420	\$	(17,907)	\$	27,328	\$	12,998	\$	135,213	\$	15,595	\$	754,930

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued, page 2 of 3)
Year Ended September 30, 2014

	Count Electio		Boat License	Snow Mobile License	Drivers License	Police Reserve	Juvenile Justice	Court Interlo	k EMS Fee	Narc. Seized s Assets	Bond Int & Redempt.	Drug Task Force
Revenues:	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_
Taxes - property	\$	- \$	•	\$ -	\$ -	\$	· \$	- \$	- \$	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Taxes - sales and other Fees and fines		-	20.024	40.446	400.005	-	•		-		-	7.440
Intergovernmental	81,8	- DAE	38,034	19,416	163,665	•	•	- 2,7	69 8,69	96 3,391	-	7,446
Interest	01,0	545	•	-	•		•	-	-		-	•
Grants and miscellaneous			14,319	9,000	_			_	_		_	-
			14,010	0,000								
Total revenues	81,8	B45	52,353	28,416	163,665		<u> </u>	- 2,	69 8,6	96 3,391		7,446
Expenditures:												
General government	89,6	055	-	-	164,022		•	_	-		-	-
Indigent Assistance		•	-	•	-		•	-	-		-	_
Highways and roads		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Public safety		-	-	-	•		-	-	- 6,5	00 4,585	•	7,978
Other public service		•	-	-	-		•	•	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation Debt Service		•	26,685	12,246	-		-	-	•	-	-	-
Debt Service		<u> </u>				·			- -			
Total expenditures	89,0	055	26,685	12,246	164,022			<u> </u>	- 6,5	00 4,585	-	7,978
Excess of revenues over (under)			,									
expenditures	(7,	210)	25,668	16,170	(357)		•	- 2,	69 2,1	96 (1,194) -	(532)
Other financing sources (uses)												
Transfers in		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
Transfers out		-	(21,478)	-	-		•	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of cap. assets		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		· · - · · · ·	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	
Total other fin. sources (uses)		-	(21,478)	-	-			-	•		-	-
Net change in fund balances	(7,	210)	4,190	16,170	(357)		-	- 2,	69 2,1	96 (1,194) -	(532)
Fund balance - beginning	38,	234	3,522	81,023	3,442		<u> </u>	6,	44 25,0	29 42,825	5 5	62,943
Fund balance - ending	\$ 31,	024 \$	7,712	\$ 97,193	\$ 3,085	\$	\$	- \$ 9,	13 \$ 27,2	25 <u>\$ 41,631</u>	\$5	\$ 62,411

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued, page 3 of 3)
Year Ended September 30, 2014

_	DARE	Trust	Court Facilities	Invasive Species		ction cess	Physical Facilities	Jail Commissa	ıry	Cassia County Benefits	Adult Misdemeanor Probation	Widow's Benefit	Warrant Redemption		al Nonmajor vernmental Funds
Revenues: Taxes - property	\$		s -	s -	s	- !	.	\$	- \$		s -	s -	s -	\$	1,241,133
Taxes - property Taxes - sales and other	Φ	-	.	•	Þ	- '	• -	Φ	- 4	•	.	.	\$ -	Ф	117,959
Fees and fines		-	10,090	-		-	_		-	-	448,717	_	_		1,204,353
Intergovernmental			10,000				_		_	2,532,651	-10,711	_	_		2,859,038
Interest		-	-	_		459	-		_	2,002,001	-	5	_		2,355
Grants and miscellaneous		10,804					34,231	98,89	91		445		-		406,590
Total revenues		10,804	10,090	<u>-</u>		459	34,231	98,89	91	2,532,651	449,162	5	-		5,831,428
Expenditures:															
General government		-	-	-		-	257,943		-	2,404,983	-	-	-		2,916,003
Indigent Assistance		-	-	-		47,801	-		-	-	•	-	-		400,166
Highways and roads		-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		334,280
Public safety		10,877	•	-		-	-		-	-	467,331	-	· -		795,276
Other public service		-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		1,068,379
Culture and recreation		•	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	•		135,613
Debt Service									<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>			<u> </u>		
Total expenditures		10,877				47,801	257,943			2,404,983	467,331				5,649,717
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(73)	10,090	-		(47,342)	(223,712)	98,89	91	127,668	(18,169)	. 5	; -		181,711
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in		_		-			200,000		_	-	15,000	_			360,000
Transfers out		-	-	-		•	-		-	-	•	_			(288,720)
Proceeds from sale of cap. assets							<u> </u>		<u>-</u>		_ _		·		
Total other fin. sources (uses)		-	-	-		-	200,000		•	-	15,000	-			71,280
Net change in fund balances		(73)	10,090	-		(47,342)	(23,712)	98,88	91	127,668	(3,169)	5			252,991
Fund balance - beginning		2,097	7,889	6,959		48,306	38,464			267,246	5,130	17,660	2,737	·	2,552,620
Fund balance - ending	\$	2,024	\$ 17,979	\$ 6,959	\$	964	\$ 14,752	\$ 98,8	91 :	\$ 394,914	\$ 1,961	\$ 17,665	5 \$ 2,737	\$	2,805,611

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Agency Funds September 30, 2014

	 ssessor ust Fund	Sta	te Fund	Water Districts Fun	d	Court Trust	axing cts Fund	Court Bonds	Court stitution
ASSETS	 405.407		5 500			0.47.047	 	 00.400	 (0.454)
Cash and Investments Other Assets	\$ 195,187 	\$ 	5,598 	\$ 	-	\$ 217,947 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 36,189 	\$ (3,151)
Total assets	 195,187		5,598			217,947	-	 36,189	 (3,151)
LIABILITIES									
Vouchers Payable	180,734		5,613		-	64,605	33,213	-	-
Accrued liabilities	14,453		-		9	2,335	-	8,048	4,311
Deferred Revenue	 		-		_	<u>-</u>	 -	 	
Total liabilities	 195,187		5,613		9	66,940	 33,213	 8,048	 4,311
NET POSITION									
Held in Trust	 _		(15)		(9)	151,007	 (33,213)	28,141	 (7,462)
Total Net Position	\$ 	\$	(15)	\$	(9)	\$ 151,007	\$ (33,213)	\$ 28,141	\$ (7,462)

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Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Agency Funds (continued, page 2 of 2) September 30, 2014

	uditor's ist Fund	Law	Enforment Trust	 ox Elder okmobile	Sheriffs Account	Ta	ax Collector Account	Age	Total ency Funds
ASSETS Cash and Investments Other Assets	\$ 40,395 -	\$	10,394 -	\$ 10,267 -	\$ 5,171 -	\$	84,735	\$	602,732
Total assets	40,395		10,394	10,267	 5,171		84,735		602,732
LIABILITIES Vouchers Payable Accrued liabilities Deferred Revenue	 - - -		- - -	- - -	5,171 - -		84,735 - -		374,071 29,156
Total liabilities	 			 _	 5,171		84,735		403,227
NET POSITION Held in Trust	 40,395		10,394	10,267	 -		_		199,505
Total Net Position	\$ 40,395	\$	10,394	\$ 10,267	\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	199,505

Certified Public Accountants

Members of the American Institute of CPA's and the Idaho Society of CPA's Edward G. Evans, CPA Jeffrey D. Poulsen, CPA Jacob H. Catmull, CPA

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

To the Board of Commissioners Cassia County, Idaho

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 the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the discretely presented component unit of Cassia County, Idaho (the "County") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 26, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County'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 the County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County'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 the County'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 the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Evans, Poulsen, & Catmull August 26, 2015 SINGLE AUDIT

Certified Public Accountants

Members of the American Institute of CPA's and the Idaho Society of CPA's Edward G. Evans, CPA Jeffrey D. Poulsen, CPA Jacob H. Catmull, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the Board of Commissioners Cassia County, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Cassia County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of Cassia County's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2014. Cassia County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Cassia County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of 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 OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Cassia County'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 major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Cassia County's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Cassia County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2014.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Cassia County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, 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 Cassia County'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 a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Evans, Poulsen, & Catmull August 26, 2015

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For Year Ended September 30, 2014

Federal Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Grantor's ID #	Federal CFDA #	<u>E</u> :	xpenditures
Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction	0348-1170	20.205	\$	172
Total Department of Transportation			-\$	172
Department of Parks and Recreation Boating Safety Financial Assistance	0348-1170	97.012	\$	29,796
Total Institute of Museum and Library Services			\$	29,796
Military Division Emergency Management Performance Grants Homeland Security Grant Program	0348-1170 0348-1170	97.042 97.067	\$	9,498 49,695
Total Department of Education			\$	59,193
Department of the Interior Payments in Lieu of Taxes		15.226	\$	2,126,255
Total Department of Homeland Security			\$	2,126,255
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$	2,215,416

This schedule was prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with the method used in the preparation of the County's financial statements.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs-Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2014

I. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS:

- 1 The auditor's report expresses an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements of Cassia County.
- 2 There were no material weaknesses disclosed during the audit of the basic financial statements of the County.
- 3 No instances of noncompliance material to the basic financial statements of the County were disclosed during the audit.
- 4 The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs for the County expresses an unqualified opinion on all major federal programs.
- 5 The following were tested as major programs:

Title	CFDA#
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226

- 6 The threshold for distinguishing Types A and B programs was \$300,000.
- 7 The District was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.
- 8 The audit did not disclose any material weaknesses in internal control over major programs.
- 9 There were no audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

There were no findings or questioned costs in the financial statements

III. FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS

There were no findings or questioned costs in any of the federal award programs.