

LEWIS YOUNG ROBERTSON & BURNINGHAM, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015 and 2014

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Lewis Young Robertson & Burningham, Inc., (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah on July 6, 1995. The Company provides financial and consulting services to local governmental and other entities.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash in bank accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's customer base consists primarily of local governmental agencies. Management does not believe significant credit risk exists at December 31, 2015.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are amounts due from services performed and are unsecured. Accounts receivable are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Credit is generally extended on a short-term basis; thus accounts receivable do not bear interest although a finance charge may be applied to such receivables that are more than thirty days past due. Accounts receivable are periodically evaluated for collectibility based on past credit history with clients. Provisions for losses on accounts receivable are determined on the basis of loss experience, known and inherent risk in the account balance and current economic conditions. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, no allowance was considered necessary.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization on property and equipment is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 5 to 7 years. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred and betterments are capitalized.