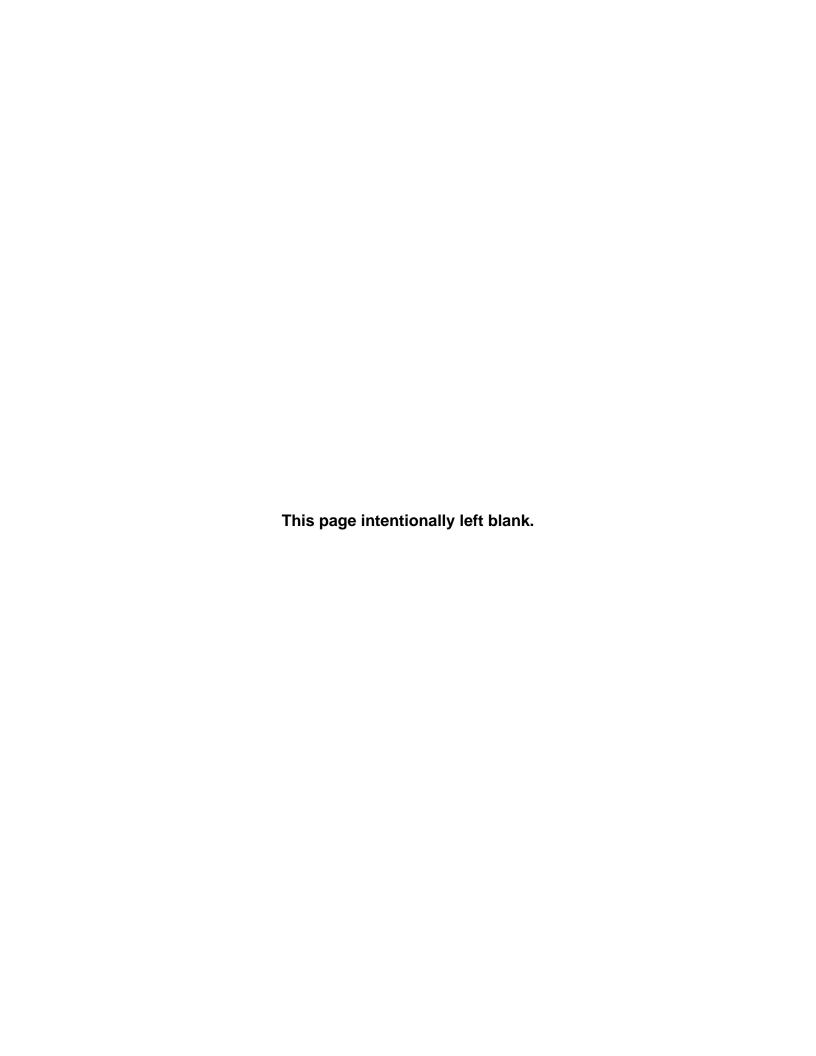




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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation Montgomery County 130 West Second Street, Suite 1425 Dayton, Ohio 45402

To the Board of Directors:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation, Montgomery County, Ohio (the Corporation), a component unit of Montgomery County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Corporation's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Corporation, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Corporation. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 2, 2021 on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine 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 Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 2, 2021

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation's (the Corporation) financial performance provides an overall review of the Corporation's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The Corporation began operations on August 26, 2011 and is a component unit of Montgomery County. The Corporation is focused on facilitating the transition of blighted, foreclosed and abandoned properties into viable, marketable properties by working collaboratively with public and private entities in a financially responsible, transparent manner with a long-term goal of returning these properties to the tax roll. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Corporation's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Corporation's financial performance.

#### **Financial and Administrative Highlights**

Key financial and administrative highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The Corporation received \$1,696,581 from Montgomery County under an arrangement to receive 5% of delinquent taxes collected.
- The Corporation has acquired 1,215 properties as a part of the ownership requirement of the NIP program. The total award at December 31, 2020 was approximately \$21 million.
- The Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) completed the following:
  - Acquired 49 properties
  - Surveyed 45 Properties
  - Remediated 41 Properties
  - Demolished 46 Properties
  - Transferred 107 NIP Lots, 19 (18%) of which were side lots to Owner Occupants, 30 (28%) were to non-profit or investors, the balances were transferred back to the jurisdictions
  - o Processed Applications for 64 NIP Lots of which 10 were rejected
- The Corporation did not award any new Planning Grants in 2020 but continued to be involved in plan awards provided to the City of Dayton (HUD Community Choice) and Five Rivers Metro Parks (River Corridor Plan). The Land Bank involvement in the development of these plans enables it to better position its future activities.
- As part of the Thriving Neighborhood Initiative (TNI), one more property renovation was completed in the Pineview neighborhood and sold. It sold for \$90,000 or \$86 per square foot. The organization has now renovated 3 properties in Pineview. Efforts began in the Harrison Township Castlewood neighborhood with the acquisition and demolition of 4 properties. The Land Bank is collaborating with the City of Dayton and the neighborhood association in the Huffman Historic Neighborhood to begin a TNI in this historic area. Plans include strategic acquisition, demolition, renovation, and stabilization of distressed properties. Evaluation of more than 40 properties was being conducted at year end. The organization continues to support the City of Miamisburg's version of TNI, CARES program.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

- The Tax Foreclosure Acquisition Program (TFAP) transferred 7 properties of which 43% were to owner occupants, and an additional 52 applications were processed.
- The Corporation provided 9 application packages to potential clients in the Commercial Program
  (CRP). Only 2 were returned but neither resulted in submission for foreclosure in 2020. One
  commercial property was acquired via tax lien purchase/foreclosure and sold to a developer
  who demolished the structure.
- The Do-It-Yourself program completed the transfer of 17 properties, have 8 under agreement, and 9 new properties were acquired for the program.
- The Corporation issued a Community Loan to the City of West Carrollton for the renovation of a home the City owns. This loan will be repaid when the renovation is complete, and the property is sold.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of financial statements and notes to the financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Corporation's financial activities. The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole Corporation and present a longer-term view of net position. The Statement of Activities shows changes to net position of the Corporation. Fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending.

#### **Reporting the Corporation's Financial Activities**

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by the private sector. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash was received or paid.

These two statements report the Corporation's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the Corporation as a whole, the financial position of the Corporation has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the Corporation, non-financial information such as the condition of the Corporation's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)
- Program Expenses and Revenues
- General Revenues

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

• Net Position Beginning and End of Year

### **Reporting on the Corporation's Most Significant Fund**

#### **Governmental Fund**

The presentation for the Corporation's only fund, the General or Governmental Fund, focuses on how resources flow into and out of it and the balance that is left at year end and available for spending in future periods. The General Fund is reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that are expected to be readily converted to cash. The Governmental Fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Corporation's general operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental Fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future on services provided to the Corporation's government constituents. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported on the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and the General Fund is reconciled in the financial statements.

The Statement of Net Position looks at the Corporation as a whole. The table below provides a summary of Corporation's net position for 2020 and 2019:

Net Position						
	2020	2019				
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,421,384	\$ 8,557,116				
Prepaid Items	40,880	13,418				
Accounts Receivable	143,830	191,897				
Grants Receivable	124,621	50,000				
Assets Held for Resale	15,289,473	16,751,499				
Loans Receivable	50,000	-				
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	19,260	24,951				
Total Assets	25,089,448	25,588,881				
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	156,525	209,011				
Retainage Payable	8,070	88,580				
Unearned Revenue	676,460	336,500				
Long Term Note Payable	800	400				
Total Liabilities	841,855	634,491				
Net Position						
Investment in Capital Assets	19,260	24,951				
Unrestricted	24,228,333	24,929,439				
Net Position	\$ 24,247,593	\$ 24,954,390				

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

Cash collected by the Corporation is deposited into a checking account for operating purposes. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$864,268 during 2020. Investments at December 31, 2020, consist of funds held in a Star Ohio investment account, which are included in cash and cash equivalents in the financial statements.

Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2020, consists of funds due from the City of West Carrollton, Greater Dayton Premier Management, and other various customers.

Assets held for resale represent properties foreclosed upon or donated to the Corporation. These properties were recorded at the land assessed value provided by the Montgomery County Auditor as the structures were intended to be demolished. Decreases in 2020 relate to decreased activity from OHFA, the transfer of properties to new owners or communities, and some activity in commercial property.

Accounts Payable consists of expenses related to the NIP program for demolition and the various other Land Bank programs. It also includes general administrative expenses. Accounts Payable decreased during 2020.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the Corporation's net position was \$24,247,593 down from \$24,954,390 in 2019 as a result of a decrease in operating grants and contributions.

Change in Not Desition

The table below shows the changes in net position between 2020 and 2019:

Change in Net Position						
	2020	2019				
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 334,382	\$ 540,664				
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,001,472	5,287,083				
Total Program Revenues	1,335,854	5,827,747				
General Revenues						
Intergovernmental	1,696,581	1,788,448				
Contribution of Property	324,820	83,650				
Interest	47,639	75,354				
Total General Revenues	2,069,040	1,947,452				
Total Revenues	3,404,894	7,775,199				
Expenses						
Professional and Contract Services	199,059	197,077				
Administration	3,912,632	7,146,384				
Total Expenses	4,111,691	7,343,461				
(Decrease)/Increase in Net Position	(706,797)	431,738				
Net Position Beginning of Year	24,954,390	24,522,652				
Net Position End of Year	\$ 24,247,593	\$ 24,954,390				

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

Revenues for 2020 consist primarily of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency "Neighborhood Initiative Program" grant and the 5% of delinquent taxes contributed by Montgomery County to the Corporation for the purpose of land reutilization. The funding from Montgomery County resulted in \$1.7 million from the semi-annual property tax collection for Corporation activities. In addition, operating grants and contributions decreased due to decreased activity in the OHFA NIP Program.

Expenses decreased during 2020 due to decreased administrative expenses during the year.

#### The Corporation's Fund

Information about the Corporation's Governmental Fund begins on page 11. This fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Corporation had governmental revenues of \$3,409,794 and expenditures of \$4,110,500.

#### **Capital Assets**

As of December 31, 2020, the Corporation had \$19,260 of furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements. See Note 7 of the basic financial statements for additional information on capital assets.

#### Debt

As of December 31, 2020, the Corporation had \$800 in debt attributable to loans associated with NIP. The debt was associated with the demolition of properties in this program. See Note 8 of the basic financial statements for additional information on debt.

#### **Factors Expected to Impact the Future**

The Neighborhood Initiative Program is a performance-based program which does not guarantee that funds awarded to it will be provided if certain performance milestones are not achieved. As such the Corporation may lose or gain additional funds based upon its and other participant's performance. These gains or losses would impact future activities of the Corporation. In 2020, the Corporation is not in danger of losing any funding.

A final report on 2020 would not be complete without acknowledging the impact of the pandemic. Tax foreclosures, the primary method by which the Corporation repositions distressed property, were shut down for 9 months. While the moratorium on mortgage and tax foreclosures lessened the economic impact on companies and individuals, it constrained the Corporation's ability to acquire property and operate some programs. Nonetheless, the Land Bank staff adjusted quickly to working remotely and made innovative procedural adjustments that allowed the programs to operate with only minor disruptions throughout the year.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide users of the financial statements with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to show the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mike Grauwelman, Executive Director, Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation, 130 West Second Street, Suite 1425, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental	
	Activities	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,421,384	
Prepaid Items	40,880	
Accounts Receivable	143,830	
Grants Receivable	124,621	
Assets Held for Resale	15,289,473	
Loans Receivable	50,000	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	19,260	
Total Assets	25,089,448	
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	156,525	
Retainage Payable	8,070	
Unearned Revenue	676,460	
Long Term Liabilities (Due in One Year)	800	
Total Liabilities	841,855	
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets	19,260	
Unrestricted	24,228,333	
Total Net Position	\$ 24,247,593	

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Expenses		Program Revenue  Charges for Operating Grants Services and Contributions				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities	
<b>Governmental Activities</b>		•						
Grants Professional and Contract Services Administration	\$	- 199,059 3,912,632	\$	- 334,382 -	\$	1,001,472 - -	\$	1,001,472 135,323 (3,912,632)
Total	\$	4,111,691	\$	334,382	\$	1,001,472	\$	(2,775,837)
			Inter Cont Inter	eral Revenues: governmental ribution of Pro est General Reve	perty			1,696,581 324,820 47,639 2,069,040
			Chai	nge in Net Posi	ition			(706,797)
			Net	Position at Beg	ginning	of Year		24,954,390
			Net	Position at End	d of Yea	r	\$	24,247,593

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2020

	General Fund	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,421,384	
Prepaid Items	40,880	
Accounts Receivable	143,830	
Grants Receivable	124,621	
Assets Held for Resale	15,289,473	
Loans Receivable	50,000	
Total Assets	\$ 25,070,188	
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Accounts Payable	156,525	
Retainage Payable	8,070	
Unearned Revenue	676,460	
Total Liabilities	841,055	
Final Delances		
Fund Balance:	45 200 252	
Nonspendable	15,380,353	
Unassigned	8,848,780	
Total Fund Balance	24,229,133	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 25,070,188	

# RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balance	\$ 24,229,133
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 fund.	19,260
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund.	(800)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 24,247,593

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Intergovernmental	1,696,581
Grants	1,001,472
Contribution of Property	324,820
Charges for Services	334,382
Interest	47,639
Total Revenues	\$ 3,404,894
Expenditures:	
Professional and Contract Services	199,059
Administration	3,899,137
Capital Outlay	7,804
Principal Retirement	4,500
Total Expenditures	4,110,500
Excess of Expenditures over Revenues	(705,606)
Other Financing Sources:	
Proceeds from Note	4,900
Total Other Financing Sources	4,900
Net Change in Fund Balance	(700,706)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	24,929,839
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 24,229,133

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

\$ (700,706)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental Fund reports 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 by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay.

Capital Asset Additions
Current Year Depreciation
Total

(13,447) (5,643)

7,804

In the statement of activities, only the loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas in governmental funds there is no impact from this loss. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the book value of assets disposed.

(48)

Governmental Fund reports principal retirement as expenditures. However, the repayment of principal decreases the long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

4,500

Governmental Fund reports proceeds from note as an other financing source, but the receipt of principal increases the long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

(4,900)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ (706,797)

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### Note 1 – Description of the Reporting Entity

The Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation) is a body corporate and politic authorized by the Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery County on July 5, 2011 and incorporated on August 26, 2011 under Chapter 1724 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The Corporation's governing body is a seven member Board of Directors, consisting of the County Treasurer, two County Commissioners, one representative of the City of Dayton, one member representing a Township, and the remaining two members selected by the County Treasurer and County Commissioners with both members having private sector real estate experience.

The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent to further its mission to reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandoned, tax foreclosed and other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Corporation is classified as a component unit of Montgomery County for reporting purposes, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and 61.

The financial statements include all agencies, divisions, and operations for which the Corporation is financially accountable. Financial accountability exists if a primary government / component unit appoints a majority of an organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on that organization. Financial accountability may also be deemed to exist if there is a potential for the organization to provide financial benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the primary government / component unit. On this basis, no governmental organization other than the Corporation itself is included in the financial reporting entity.

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The Corporation's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the Corporation as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the Corporation that are governmental and those that are business-type. The Corporation, however, does not have any business-type activities. The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Corporation at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Corporation's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Corporation, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Corporation.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Corporation at a more detailed level. The Corporation's General Fund is its only Governmental Fund.

#### **Fund Accounting**

The Corporation uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the Corporation's fund is classified as a Governmental Fund.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental Funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various Governmental Funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be repaid. The difference between Governmental Fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following is the Corporation's only Governmental Fund:

**General Fund:** The General Fund accounts for all financial resources that are received by the Corporation, including resources received from the County Treasurer from penalties collected on delinquent property taxes and interest on those delinquencies. The General Fund balance is available to the Corporation for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

#### **Measurement Focus**

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Corporation are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The General Fund is accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental Fund financial statements therefore include brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for the General Fund.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded on the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund uses the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

#### Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the Corporation, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Corporation receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Corporation must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Corporation on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, interest and grants revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end.

#### **Expenses/Expenditures**

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

#### **Budgetary Process**

The Corporation is not bound by the budgetary laws prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code for purely governmental entities. The Board of Directors of the Corporation did, however, adopt an annual budget for the fiscal year and program appropriations were approved by the Board of Directors during the year as required. The Board did approve, in 2019, a budget for 2020.

#### Federal Income Tax

The Corporation is exempt from federal income tax under Section 115(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the Corporation are deposited in a demand deposit account and a State Treasurer Asset Reserve Fund (STAR Ohio) account.

The Corporation had investments at the end of the year in a Star Ohio account. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants, for the purpose of measuring the value of shares in STAR Ohio. The Corporation measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV share that approximates fair value.

#### **Assets Held for Resale**

Assets held for resale represent properties purchased by or donated to the Corporation. These properties are valued based upon the acquisition cost plus any costs of maintenance, rehabilitation, or demolition costs. The Corporation holds the properties until they are either sold to individuals who rehabilitate them, or the structure on the properties is demolished and the property is transferred to a new owner.

#### Capital Assets

The Corporation's only capital assets are general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are reported as capital outlay expenditure in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the General Fund in the year in which they are acquired.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The Corporation capitalizes purchased furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements when the cost is \$1,000 or more, and its useful life exceeds one year.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

All capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation for furniture and equipment is computed using the straight-line method for furniture and equipment over useful lives of five years. Depreciation for leasehold improvements is amortized over the remaining life of the lease.

#### **Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental Fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the fund.

#### **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflow of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources. The Corporation did not have any deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources as of December 31, 2020. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Corporation had no restricted net position at December 31, 2020.

#### Intergovernmental Revenue

The Corporation receives operating income through Montgomery County. This money represents the penalties and interest on unpaid and delinquent property taxes once these taxes are paid. Pursuant to ORC 321.263, these penalty and interest monies are collected by the County when taxes are paid and then are transferred to the Corporation.

#### **Estimates**

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### **Fund Balance**

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Corporation is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the Governmental Fund. The classifications are as follows:

**Non-spendable Fund Balance** – The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

**Restricted Fund Balance** – The restricted classification is used when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

**Committed Fund Balance** – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Corporation's Board of Directors.

**Assigned Fund Balance** – Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Corporation's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

**Unassigned Fund Balance** — Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents 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.

The Corporation has not adopted a formal fund balance policy.

The Corporation applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available.

Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### Note 3 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of the Corporation's deposits was \$2,698,915. The Corporation's bank balance was \$2,710,478. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement Number 40, Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures, as of December 31, 2020, \$250,000 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$2,460,478 was uninsured and collateralized. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure the Corporation's deposits may not be returned to it. As permitted by Ohio Revised Code, the Corporation's deposits are collateralized by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System. Financial institutions participating in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a centralized collateral system monitored by the Ohio Treasurer of State, must pledge eligible securities equal to at least 102% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Financial institutions choosing not to participate in the OPCS must pledge eligible securities equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. The Corporation has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all the statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the Corporation to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

STAR Ohio is an investment pool created pursuant to Ohio statutes and managed by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio. Investments in STAR Ohio are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. The value of the Corporation's position in STAR Ohio is equal to the value of the shares the Corporation owns in the investment pool. The Corporation's position was valued at \$6,722,469 as of December 31, 2020. STAR Ohio carries a AAAm credit rating by Standard and Poors. The Corporation has no policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of state statute. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The Corporation measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

#### Note 4 – Risk Management

The Corporation 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. During 2020, the Corporation contracted with Marsh & McLennan Agency for various types of insurance as follows:

Coverage Type	Coverage	Provider		
General Aggregate	\$2,000,000	Alliance Insurance Company		
	Cincinnati Inde	mnity Company – Vacant Land		
General Liability	\$1,000,000	Alliance Insurance Company		
	Cincinnati Indemnity Company – Vacant Land			
Commercial Liability	\$1,000,000	Alliance Insurance Company		
Directors / Officers Liability	\$1,000,000	Cincinnati Insurance Company		
<b>Employment Practices Liability</b>	\$1,000,000	Cincinnati Insurance Company		
Employee Dishonesty	\$500,000	Cincinnati Insurance Company		
<b>Business Personal Property</b>	\$300,000	Cincinnati Insurance Company		

Since being incorporated settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from last year.

#### Note 5 – Litigation

The Corporation is not currently a party to any legal proceedings which would have a material impact on the financial statements

#### Note 6 – Transactions with Montgomery County

Pursuant to and in accordance with Section 321.261 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Corporation has been authorized by the Montgomery County Board of Commissioners to receive 5% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's Delinquent Tax and Assessment Collection (DTAC) Fund and will be available

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

for appropriation by the Corporation to fund operations. The Corporation received \$1,696,581 of DTAC revenue in 2020.

### Note 7 – Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2020 follows:

	Balance				
	12/31/2019	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2020	
Furniture and Equipment	\$ 63,435	\$ 7,804	\$ 1,453	\$ 69,786	
Leasehold Improvements	14,365	-	2,400	11,965	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(52,849)	(13,447)	(3,805)	(62,491)	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 24,951	\$ (5,643)	\$ 48	\$ 19,260	

#### Note 8 - Long-Term Obligations

The Corporation signed a Promissory Note with County Corp in 2020, which amended and restated the noted signed in 2018, for the Neighborhood Initiative Program that extends to the Corporation a loan on a revolving basis provided the aggregate principal amount borrowed does not exceed \$10,000. The debt is associated with the demolition of properties. The Promissory Note is secured with an Open-Ended Mortgage where the properties are the collateral.

The long-term note requires monthly interest payments and all unpaid principal and accrued, unpaid interest is due at maturity. The summarized terms are in the following table:

	Interest	Original Note Amount		Date of Maturity	
	Rate				
County Corp Promissory Note	1.75%	\$	10,000	February 28,	2021

The changes in the Corporation's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

	Pri	ncipal					Pri	incipal
	Outs	tanding					Outs	standing
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	12/3	1/2019	Ad	ditions	(Red	ductions)	12/3	31/2020
County Corp Promissory Note		400		4,900		4,500		800
Total Governmental Activities	\$	400	\$	4,900	\$	4,500	\$	800

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### Note 9 - Fund Balance

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Corporation is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government fund. The constraints placed on fund balance for the general fund is presented below:

		General		
Fund Balance		Fund		
Nonspendable		_		
Prepaids	\$	40,880		
Assets Held for Resale		15,289,473		
Loans Receivable		50,000		
Total Nonspendable		15,380,353		
Unassigned		8,848,780		
Total Fund Balance	\$	24,229,133		

### **Note 10 - COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Corporation. The Corporation's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Corporation's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation Montgomery County 130 West Second Street, Suite 1425 Dayton, Ohio 45402

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation, Montgomery County, (the Corporation), a component unit of Montgomery County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 2, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Corporation.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Corporation's financial statements. 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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Corporation's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 2, 2021



## MONTGOMERY COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

#### **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 6/29/2021

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370