# LICKING COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO (A COMPONENT UNIT OF LICKING COUNTY)

> Basic Financial Statements (Audited)

> > For the Year Ended December 31, 2019





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Board of Directors Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation 20 South 2nd Street Newark, Ohio 43055

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation, Licking County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

July 6, 2020

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation Licking County 20 South 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Newark, Ohio 43055

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 Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation, Licking County, Ohio, a component unit of Licking County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Licking County Land Reutilization 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 Licking County Land Reutilization 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 Licking County Land Reutilization 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.

#### 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 Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation, Licking County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, 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.

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Licking County Land Reutilization 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 May 20, 2020, on our consideration of the Licking County Land Reutilization 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 Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. May 20, 2020

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

The management's discussion and analysis of the Licking 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, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Corporation's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Corporation's financial performance.

## **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- The Corporation is focused on returning property to productive use, returning property to the tax duplicate and accelerating economic or housing activity in Licking County communities. The Corporation works cooperatively with cities, other units of government and individual property owners to acquire troubled real estate and return it to productive use.
- The total net position of the Corporation increased \$137,908 due to expenses of \$449,725 exceeding general revenues of \$349,744 and program revenues of \$237,889 during 2019.
- The general fund had revenues of \$587,633 and expenditures of \$449,725. The net increase in fund balance of the general fund was \$137,908 or 22.79%.

## Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Corporation as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Corporation as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the Corporation's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

#### **Reporting the Corporation as a Whole**

#### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains only one activity used by the Corporation to provide programs and activities, the view of the Corporation as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Corporation's *net position* and changes in that net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Corporation as a whole, the financial position of the Corporation has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Governmental activities - The Corporation's programs and services are reported here. These services are funded primarily by intergovernmental revenues including state grants and other shared revenues.

The Corporation's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 9-10 of this report.

## **Reporting the Corporation's Funds**

#### Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Corporation, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The fund of the Corporation can be reflected as a governmental fund.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Corporation's major fund. The Corporation uses the general fund to account for a multitude of financial transactions. The analysis of the Corporation's general fund begins on page 7.

## Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

The Corporation maintains a general fund. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 11-12 of this report.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 13-21 of this report.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the Corporation as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the Corporation's net position at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

## Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2019			2018
Assets Current and other assets	<u>\$</u>	755,544	\$	649,908
Total assets		755,544		649,908
<u>Liabilities</u> Current and other liabilities		12,408		44,680
Total liabilities		12,408		44,680
Net Position Unrestricted		743,136		605,228
Total net position	\$	743,136	\$	605,228

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2019, the Corporation's assets exceeded liabilities by \$743,136. The increase in current and other assets is the result of an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and an increase in properties held for resale.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

The table below shows the comparative analysis of changes in net position for 2019 and 2018.

## Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			1
		2019		2018
<b>Revenues</b> Program revenues: Operating grants and contributions	<u>\$</u>	237,889	<u>\$</u>	287,837
Total program revenues		237,889		287,837
General revenues: Intergovernmental Property sales Reimbursements Salvage		252,655 85,796 11,293		193,274 39,745 7,743 446
Total general revenues		349,744		241,208
Total revenues		587,633		529,045
Expenses: General government		449,725		579,507
Total expenses		449,725		579,507
Change in net position		137,908		(50,462)
Net position at beginning of year	<u> </u>	605,228		655,690
Net position at end of year	\$	743,136	\$	605,228

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

## **Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net position increased \$137,908 during 2019.

Expenses for 2019 totaled \$449,725. The main expense of the Corporation is costs associated with obtaining and maintaining the various properties held. These costs were funded by \$237,889 in grant money received from the Neighborhood Initiative Program.

General revenues totaled \$349,744 or 59.52% of total governmental revenues. The primary sources of general revenues are 3% of all collections of delinquent real property and manufactured and mobile home taxes in Licking County.

## General Fund

The fund balance of the general fund increased \$137,908 during 2019. This was the result of the Corporation receiving funding from Licking County as well as the Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) grant. Expenditures for the year were primarily provided to cities and townships.

## General Fund Budgeting Highlights

Although not required, the Corporation's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The only budgeted fund is the general fund.

## Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2019, the Corporation does not have any capital assets.

## Debt Administration

As of December 31, 2019, the Corporation does not have any debt.

## **Current Financial Related Activities**

The County formed the Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation in July 2015. The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent for the reclamation and reutilization of vacant, abandoned and non-productive properties throughout Licking County. The Corporation can potentially address parcels that have fair market values exceeded by the delinquent tax and assessments due. The purpose of the Corporation is to strengthen neighborhoods throughout Licking County by returning these vacant, abandoned and economically unattractive properties to productive use. The principal operating revenues of the Corporation are derived from contributions from the Licking County delinquent tax and assessment collection fund.

#### **Contacting the Corporation's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to show the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation, 20 South 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Newark, Ohio 43055.

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## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	496,849
Receivables:		
Due from other governments		49,157
Prepayments		722
Properties held for resale		205,704
Tax lien purchases		3,112
Total assets		755,544
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.		12,408
Total liabilities.		12,408
Net position:		
Unrestricted		743,136
Total net position	\$	743,136

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	E	xpenses	Opera	am Revenues ating Grants ontributions	(Ex C Ne Gov	t Revenue pense) and hanges in et Position vernmental Activities
Governmental activities:						
Current:						
General government:						
Administration	\$	19,000	\$	-	\$	(19,000)
Legal and professional		55,769		-		(55,769)
Dues and fees		9,147		-		(9,147)
Grant		100,000		-		(100,000)
Insurance		2,282		-		(2,282)
Office expenses		15,000		-		(15,000)
Management contract		11,384		-		(11,384)
Property costs		229,705		237,889		8,184
Settlement charges		7,438				(7,438)
Total governmental activities	\$	449,725	\$	237,889		(211,836)
	Inter	<b>cal revenues:</b> governmental				252,655 85,796
	Property sales				11,293	
Total general revenues					349,744	
Change in net position				137,908		
	Net position at beginning of year				605,228	
	Net p	osition at end	of year.		\$	743,136

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	496,849
Receivables:		
Due from other governments		49,157
Prepayments		722
Properties held for resale		205,704
Tax lien purchases		3,112
Total assets	\$	755,544
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	12,408
Total liabilities		12,408
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Prepayments		722
Properties held for resale		205,704
Tax lien purchases		3,112
Unassigned		533,598
Total fund balances.		743,136
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	755,544

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental.	\$	252,655
Demolition reimbursement		237,889
Property sales		85,796
Reimbursements		11,293
Total revenues		587,633
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government:		
Administration		19,000
Legal and professional		55,769
Dues and fees		9,147
Grant		100,000
Insurance		2,282
Office expenses		15,000
Management contract		11,384
Property costs		229,705
Settlement charges		7,438
Total expenditures		449,725
		127.000
Net change in fund balances		137,908
Fund balances at beginning of year		605,228
Fund balances at end of year	\$	743,136

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

## NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY

The Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation (Corporation) is a legally separate not-for-profit organization, created under Ohio Revised Code Section 5722.02 to 5722.15 and Chapter 1724 on July 10, 2015. The purpose of the Corporation is to facilitate the effective reutilization of nonproductive land situated within Licking County's (County) boundaries. The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent for reclamation, rehabilitation, and reutilization of vacant, abandoned, tax-foreclosed or other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Corporation will assist and facilitate activities of governmental entities in clearing, assembling and clearing title to land for economic development purposes.

The Corporation is governed by a five member Board of Directors, consisting of two County Commissioners, the County Treasurer, one representative from the municipal corporation with the largest population (Corporation of Newark), and one representative from a Licking County township (Licking Township). The Board of Directors has the authority to make, prescribe, and enforce all rules and regulations for the conduct of all business and affairs of the Corporation and the management and control of its properties. The term of office of each ex officio director runs concurrently with the term of office of that elected official. The term of office of each appointed director is two years.

The Corporation is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio. In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 14, as amended by GASB Statement Number 39, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and GASB Statement Number 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, the County's primary government and basic financial statements include components units, which are defined as legally separate organizations for which the Corporation is financially accountable. The Corporation is financially accountable for an organization if the Corporation appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Corporation is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or impose its will over the organization; or (2) the Corporation is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the Corporation is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the Corporation is obligated for the debt of organization. The Corporation is a legally separate entity and is reported by the County as a discretely presented component unit in the County's basic financial statements. The Corporation does not have any component units and does not include any organizations in its presentation. The Corporation's management believes these basic financial statements present all activities for which the Corporation is financially accountable.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Corporation's significant accounting policies are described below.

#### **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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### **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 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 this 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 governmental.

#### 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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the Corporations' only governmental fund:

*General Fund* - The general fund accounts for all financial resources that are received from the County Treasurer from penalties collected on delinquent property taxes and interest on those delinquencies. The general fund receives 3% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's Delinquent Tax Assessment and Collection Tax (DTACT) fund. 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. In addition, the fund receives State grant revenues.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### Measurement Focus

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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.

#### 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.

#### 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, the recording of deferred inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

#### Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange 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.

Nonexchange 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 nonexchange 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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

## Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. There were no deferred outflows of resources at December 31, 2019.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. There were no deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2019.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. 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 adopts an annual budget prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Appropriations and subsequent amendments are approved by the Board of Directors during the year as required. The budgetary process that is followed by the Corporation is for control purposes and is set forth in its Code of Regulations. At least thirty days prior to the end of each fiscal year, the President shall present to the Board of Directors the annual budget of the Corporation for the next succeeding fiscal year. The Board of Directors shall, at a regular or special meeting, conduct a public hearing on such budget and shall, at such meeting or at another meeting called for the purpose, adopt the annual budget which shall govern the expenditures of the Corporation during the fiscal year to which such budget applies. On and after the commencement of a fiscal year, the annual budget adopted for such fiscal year may be amended or supplemented by the Board of Directors as circumstances warrant. No binding monetary obligation of the Corporation shall be entered into unless there exists at the time in the applicable budget line item a balance in an amount no less than lesser of (a) the amount of the monetary obligation to be incurred without either the amendment or supplement of such budget and line item by the Board of Directors and (b) the amount of the monetary obligation that will be due and payable in the fiscal year in which the monetary obligation is incurred. Nothing in this budgetary process shall be construed as prohibiting the President from approving the transfer of a balance from any line item, account, or fund to a line item, account, or fund with respect to which an insufficient balance exists when it is in the best interests of the Corporation to enter into the binding monetary obligation. In the event that due to unforeseen circumstances the annual budget has not been adopted and is not ready for adoption by the last day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the year of which such budget is to be effective, the Board of Directors may adopt a temporary budget governing fiscal matters for the first three months of the new fiscal year.

#### Federal Income Tax

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the Corporation are deposited in a demand deposit account. The Corporation had no investments during the year or at the end of the year.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

#### Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, a nonspendable fund balance is recorded by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

#### Properties Held for Resale

Assets held for resale represent properties purchased by or donated to the Corporation. These properties are valued based upon the purchase price plus any costs of maintenance, rehabilitation, or demolition of homes on the properties. For donated or forfeited properties, the asset is reported at fair value. The Corporation holds the properties until the home is either sold to a new homeowner, sold to an individual who will rehabilitate the home, or the home on the property is demolished. Properties with demolished homes could be transferred to the Corporation or township they are in after demolition, until those parcels may be merged with adjacent parcels for development or green space projects, or the Corporation may sell other lots to the owners of adjacent parcels for a nominal cost.

#### 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 and deferred inflow of resources as of December 31, 2019. 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, 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### Intergovernmental Revenue

The Corporation receives operating income through Licking County. The Corporation has been authorized by the Licking County Board of Commissioners to receive 3% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's DETAC fund and will be available for appropriation by the Corporation to fund operations. In addition, the Corporation receives state funding for the demolition of properties.

#### 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.

#### Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Corporation Administration and that are either unusual in nature on infrequent in occurrence. The Corporation had no extraordinary or special items during 2019.

#### 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 funds. The classifications are as follows:

*Nonspendable Fund Balance* - The nonspendable 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.

*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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The Corporation applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Change in Accounting Principles

For 2019, the Corporation has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, "<u>Certain Asset Retirement Obligations</u>", GASB Statement No. 84, "<u>Fiduciary Activities</u>", GASB Statement No. 88, "<u>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt</u>, <u>Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements</u>" and GASB Statement No. 90, "<u>Majority Equity Interests -</u> <u>an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61</u>".

GASB Statement No. 83 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. The implementation of GASB Statement No 84 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

## **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS**

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the Corporation's deposits was \$496,849. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement Number 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2019, \$250,000 of the Corporation's \$521,637 bank balance was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Corporation will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Corporation has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the Corporation's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. Although all 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 FDIC.

#### **NOTE 5 - 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 2019, the Corporation contracted with The Cincinnati Insurance Company for the following types of insurance:

Type	<u>Coverage</u>
Commercial General Liability - Each Occurrence	\$1,000,000
General Aggregate Limit	\$2,000,000
Products - Completed Operations Agg. Limit	\$2,000,000
Personal & Advertising Limit	\$1,000,000
Damage to Premises Rented Limit	\$100,000
Medical Expense Limit	\$5,000

There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded the Corporation's coverage in the past three years.

#### NOTE 6 - TRANSACTIONS WITH LICKING COUNTY

Pursuant to and in accordance with Section 321.261 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Corporation has been authorized by the Licking County Board of Commissioners to receive 3% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's DETAC fund and will be available for appropriation by the Corporation to fund operations.

During 2019, the Corporation paid \$42,462 in costs to various Licking County departments.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### **NOTE 7 - CONTINGENCIES**

The Corporation received financial assistance from State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Corporation.

## NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The United States of America 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 ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Corporation. In addition, the impact on the Corporation's future resources and obligations, cannot be estimated.

#### **NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of due from other governments of \$49,157. This amount is expected to be collected in the subsequent year.



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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*

Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation Licking County 20 South 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Newark, Ohio 43055

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 Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation, Licking County, Ohio, a component unit of Licking County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 20, 2020, wherein we noted, as discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Licking County Land Reutilization 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 Licking County Land Reutilization 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.

Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation Licking 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 Licking County Land Reutilization 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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Licking County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. May 20, 2020

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## LICKING COUNTY REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

LICKING COUNTY

**CLERK'S CERTIFICATION** 

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

Susan Babbrtt

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED JULY 16, 2020

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