LICKING COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016



Board of Trustees Licking County Transportation Improvement District 20 South 2nd Street Newark, OH 43055

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District, Licking County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. 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 Transportation Improvement District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 25, 2018



LICKING COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 9
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	17 - 29
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	30 - 31





Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Licking County Transportation Improvement District Licking County 20 South 2nd Street Newark, Ohio 43055

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District, Licking County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Licking County Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District'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.

Independent Auditor's Report Page Two

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 each major fund of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District, Licking County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2016, 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.

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 7, 2018, on our consideration of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Shube, the.

June 7, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

The management's discussion and analysis of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2016. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District'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 District's financial performance.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 2015-01 adopted on May 13, 2015, the Licking County Transportation Improvement District became a legal entity created under Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2016 are as follows:

- The total net position of the District increased \$1,695,027 from 2015 net position of \$33,160.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$60,540 or 2% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$2,466,837 or 98% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The District had \$832,350 in expenses of which \$2,466,837 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for capital grants or contributions which were sufficient to cover expenses.
- ➤ The General fund had revenues of \$60,000 in 2016. This represents a decrease of \$89 from 2015's revenues. The expenditures of the General fund, which totaled \$51,602 in 2016, increased \$24,673 from 2015's expenditures. The net increase in fund balance for the General fund was \$8,398 or 25%.
- ➤ The Jug Street Reconstruction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$373,697 in 2016 while expenditures totaled \$366,655. The net increase in fund balance was \$7,042.
- ➤ The Harrison Road Bridge fund had other financing sources of \$189,327 in 2016 while expenditures totaled \$198,843. The net decrease in fund balance was \$9,516.
- ➤ The Etna State Route 310 LIC-310-1.26 fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,325,540 in 2016 while expenditures totaled \$388,947. The net increase in fund balance was \$1,936,593.

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 District 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 District as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the District'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. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. For 2016 the District reported the General fund, Jug Street

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Reconstruction fund, Harrison Road Bridge fund and the Etna State Route 310 LIC-310-1.26 fund as major funds.

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a description of the funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2016?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, 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 District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the District reports the following kind of activities:

Governmental activities - The District's programs and services are reported here including general government and transportation services. These services are funded primarily by intergovernmental revenues which were limited to pledged revenues from its members as well as capital grant revenues. The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 11-12 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Fund

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 District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The District does not report proprietary or fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus' on the District's most significant funds. The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 13.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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 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.

Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

For 2016 the District reported the General fund, Jug Street Reconstruction fund, Harrison Road Bridge fund and the Etna State Route 310 LIC-310-1.26 fund as major funds. Information for these funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 and 15 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 17-29 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2016 and 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Net Position							
	Governmental Activities							
	_	2016		2015				
<u>Assets</u>								
Current and other assets	\$	2,216,431	\$	35,793				
Total assets		2,216,431		35,793				
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Current liabilities		22,614		2,633				
Long-term liabilities:								
Due within one year		465,630						
Total liabilties		488,244		2,633				
Net Position								
Restricted		1,696,145		_				
Unrestricted		32,042		33,160				
Total net position	\$	1,728,187	\$	33,160				

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2016, the District's assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,728,187. A portion of the District's net position, \$1,696,145 represents resources that are subject to external restriction.

The following below provides a summary of the District's change in net position for 2016 and 2015.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	2016	2015			
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Capital grants and contributions	\$ 2,466,837	\$ -			
Total program revenues	2,466,837				
General revenues:					
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	60,000	60,000			
Other	540	89			
Total general revenues	60,540	60,089			
Total revenues	2,527,377	60,089			
Expenses:					
General government	51,602	26,929			
Transportation	780,748				
Total expenses	832,350	26,929			
Change in net position	1,695,027	33,160			
Net position at beginning of year	33,160	_			
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,728,187	\$ 33,160			

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position was \$1,728,187 an increase of \$1,695,027 from 2015. Transportation expenses accounted for \$780,748 or 94% of total expenses.

Capital grants and contributions totaled \$2,466,837 and relate to federal, state and local contributions for the primary purpose of improving infrastructure within Licking County. General revenues, specifically unrestricted grants and entitlements, consisted of pledges from the Licking County Commissioners, Licking County Engineer and the Heath-Newark Licking County Port Authority to provide funding for operations.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and any program revenues which may be offsetting those services. The following table shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2016 and 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

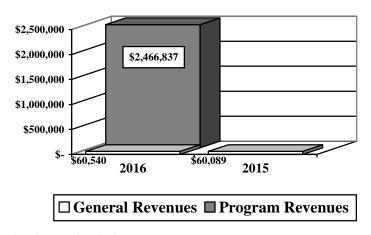
Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses

Governmental Activities

	20	16	2015					
	Total Cost of Net Cos Services Service		Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services				
Program Expenses: General government Transportation	\$ 51,602 780,748	\$ 51,602 (1,686,089)	\$ 26,929	\$ 26,929				
Total	\$ 832,350	\$ (1,634,487)	\$ 26,929	\$ 26,929				

The chart below illustrates the District's program revenues versus general revenues for 2016 and 2015.

Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



Financial Analysis of the District's Fund

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements.

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,975,677 which is \$1,942,517 above last year's total of \$33,160. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2016 for all major governmental funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	nd Balances 2/31/2016	d Balances /31/2015	Increase (Decrease)		
Major funds:				<u> </u>	
General	\$ 41,558	\$ 33,160	\$	8,398	
Jug Street Reconstruction	7,042	-		7,042	
Harrison Road Bridge	(9,516)	-		(9,516)	
State Route 310 LIC-310-1.26	 1,936,593	 -		1,936,593	
Total	\$ 1,975,677	\$ 33,160	\$	1,942,517	

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District did not report capital assets at December 31, 2016.

Debt Administration

The District reported outstanding loans payable totaling \$465,630 which represent construction advances for various District projects. See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's long-term obligations.

Economic Factors

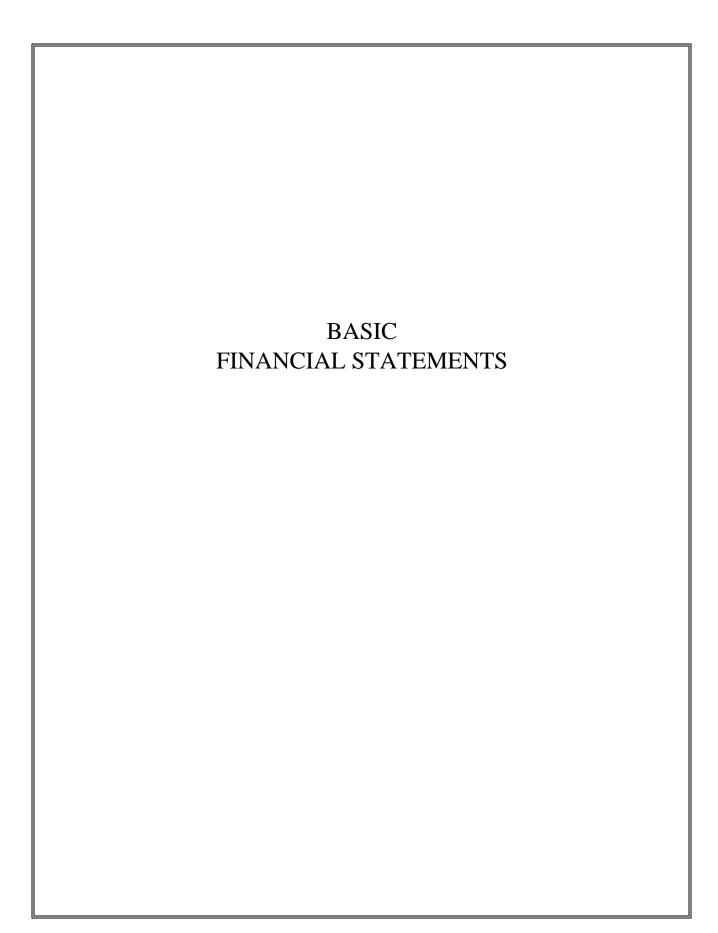
The year ended December 31, 2016 saw the District secure funding for infrastructure projects in Licking County furthermore successfully completing two construction projects, securing financing for State Route 310 improvements, and continuously working with state and local governments for new projects. As 2017 progresses the Board of the District is committed to forming partnerships with all Licking County governments in order to address not only their communities' infrastructure needs but also those of Licking County as a whole.

As with most infrastructure projects undertaken by local governments, a challenge facing the District is the future of both state and federal funding. With careful planning and monitoring of the District's finances and continued cooperation with local, state and federal officials, the District is confident that funding challenges can be overcome and quality services will continue in order to develop, implement and construct the improvements envisioned to improve the prosperity, health, safety, and welfare of the people of Licking County and the State of Ohio.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, member governments, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Jared Knerr, Secretary/Treasurer, Licking County Transportation Improvement District, 20 South 2nd Street, Newark, Ohio 43055.





STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2016

	vernmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash	\$ 1,748,291
Receivables:	
Due from other governments	 468,140
Total assets	 2,216,431
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	22,614
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	 465,630
Total liabilities	 488,244
Net position:	
Restricted for:	
Transportation projects	1,696,145
Unrestricted	 32,042
Total net position	\$ 1,728,187

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

and Change in **Net Position** Governmental Activities

1,728,187

Net Revenue (Expense)

Governmental activities: General government Transportation	\$	51,602 780,748	\$ 2,466,837	\$ (51,602) 1,686,089
Total governmental activities	\$	832,350	\$ 2,466,837	 1,634,487
	Grants	revenues: and entitlements recific programs	 60,000 540	
	Total ger	neral revenues	 60,540	
	Change i	n net position	1,695,027	
	Net posit	ion at beginning o	 33,160	

Capital Grants

and Contributions

\$

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net position at end of year

Expenses

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

	C	General		g Street nstruction	 rison Road Bridge	F	Ctna State Route 310 C-310-1.26	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:					 				
Equity in pooled cash	\$	33,422	\$	7,042	\$ -	\$	1,707,827	\$	1,748,291
Receivables:									
Interfund loans		9,516		-	-		-		9,516
Due from other governments		-		19,298	198,842		250,000		468,140
Total assets	\$	42,938	\$	26,340	\$ 198,842	\$	1,957,827	\$	2,225,947
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	1,380	\$	-	\$ -	\$	21,234	\$	22,614
Interfund loans payable		-		-	9,516		-		9,516
Total liabilities		1,380	-	-	9,516		21,234		32,130
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Nonexchange transactions not available		-		19,298	198,842		-		218,140
Total deferred inflows of resources		-		19,298	 198,842		-		218,140
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,380		19,298	 208,358		21,234		250,270
Fund balances:									
Restricted		_		7,042	-		1,936,593		1,943,635
Assigned for subsequent year appropriations		1,484		-	-		-		1,484
Assigned for future purchase obligations		7,592		_	-		-		7,592
Unassigned		32,482			 (9,516)				22,966
Total fund balance		41,558		7,042	 (9,516)		1,936,593		1,975,677
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	42,938	\$	26,340	\$ 198,842	\$	1,957,827	\$	2,225,947

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2016

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 1,975,677
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Due from other governments Total	\$ 218,140	218,140
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Loan payable Total	(465,630)	 (465,630)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,728,187

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	G	Seneral		ng Street	creet Harrison Road Route 310 Gove		Street Harrison Road Route 310		Route 310		oad Route 310 Gov		Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:													
Intergovernmental	\$	60,000	\$	173,697	\$	-	\$	2,075,000	\$	2,308,697			
Other								540		540			
Total revenues	-	60,000	-	173,697		-		2,075,540		2,309,237			
Expenditures:													
Current:													
General government		51,602		-		-		-		51,602			
Transportation		-		192,958		198,843		388,947		780,748			
Debt service:													
Principal retirement		-		173,697		-		-		173,697			
Total expenditures		51,602		366,655		198,843		388,947		1,006,047			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues													
over (under) expenditures		8,398		(192,958)		(198,843)		1,686,593		1,303,190			
Other financing sources:													
Loan proceeds		-		200,000		189,327		250,000		639,327			
Total other financing sources		-		200,000		189,327		250,000		639,327			
Net change in fund balances		8,398		7,042		(9,516)		1,936,593		1,942,517			
Fund balance at beginning of year		33,160								33,160			
Fund balance at end of year	\$	41,558	\$	7,042	\$	(9,516)	\$	1,936,593	\$	1,975,677			

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,942,517
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Intergovernmental revenues	\$ 218,140	
Total		218,140
Proceeds of loans are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not		(620, 227)
reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.		(639,327)
Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure		
in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term		
liabilities on the statement of net position.		 173,697
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,695,027

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Licking County Transportation Improvement District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate, created for the purpose of financing, constructing, maintaining, repairing, and operating selected transportation projects. The District was specifically created pursuant to Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended. The District was created by action of the Board of Trustees on May 13, 2015.

The District is governed by a Board of Trustees that acts as the authoritative and legislative body. The Board is comprised of five voting members with each Board member serving a term of two years and there are no term limits for reappointment. The Board members are appointed by the Licking County Commissioners. None of the Board members receive compensation for serving on the Board.

District Officers consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer, who are elected annually from its members. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer serve at the pleasure of the Board and are subject to removal by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board at any time. The Chairman's responsibilities are to preside at all meetings of the Board and be the Chief Officer of the District. The Secretary-Treasurer serves as the fiscal officer of the District.

The District's management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all activities over which the District is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles.

The most significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the District's basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the District is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the District appoints a voting majority of an organization's Governing Board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

The District may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected Governing Board, a Governing Board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed Board that is fiscally dependent on the District. The District also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that exclusion would cause the District's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The District has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The District'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 District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities of the District. 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 District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which governmental functions are self-financing or draw from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The District did not report nonmajor funds.

C. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific revenues and expenses. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts.

The District classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary. The District does not have proprietary or fiduciary funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses 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 paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources of the District except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Jug Street Reconstruction fund</u> - This capital projects fund received loan proceeds from the Licking County Commissioners and also grants from the State of Ohio related to Jug Street Improvements in western Licking County.

<u>Harrison Road Bridge fund</u> - This capital projects fund received loan proceeds from the City of New Albany and grant proceeds from the State of Ohio related to bridge improvements in western Licking County.

<u>Etna State Route 310 LIC-310-1.26 fund</u> - This capital projects fund received grant proceeds from Etna Township, Etna Community Improvement Corporation, State of Ohio and also loan proceeds from the Licking County Commissioners for purposes of expanding a portion of State Route 310 from 2 to 5 lanes.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances 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 a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the financial statements for governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use 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 and outflows and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are 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 District available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, 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 District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent 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. For the District, there are no items reported in the government-wide statement of net position for deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes 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. For the District, there are no items reported in the government-wide statement of net position for deferred inflows of resources.

The governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise from receivables which will not be collected within the available period under a modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records and is presented as "Equity in pooled cash" on the financial statements.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. Investments are reported as assets.

During 2016, the District reported a non-interest bearing checking account.

G. Capital Assets

The District does not report capital assets. Title to assets completed by the District will transfer to the participating government.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, 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 funds. However, claims and judgments that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term notes, loans and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

I. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

J. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources that 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.

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the Board of Trustees (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Trustees removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the General fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Trustees, which includes giving the Secretary/Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The District 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.

K. 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.

L. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets less liabilities.

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 District applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

M. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2016 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed. The District did not report prepaid items at December 31, 2016.

N. 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 District Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2016, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application", GASB Statement No. 73 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68", GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments", GASB Statement No. 77, "Tax Abatement Disclosures", GASB Statement No. 78, "Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans" and GASB Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants".

GASB Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurement. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The District incorporated the corresponding GASB 72 guidance into its 2016 financial statements, however GASB Statement No. 72 did not have an effect on the beginning net position/fund balance of the District.

GASB Statement No. 73 improves the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purposes external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 73 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies - in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment - the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 77 requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreement. GASB Statement No. 77 also requires disclosures related to tax abatement agreements that have been entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The District incorporated the corresponding GASB 77 guidance into its 2016 financial statements. GASB 77 did not have an effect on the beginning net position/fund balance of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 78 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for defined benefit pensions provided to the employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (cost-sharing pension plan) that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 68 and that (a) is not a state or local governmental pension plan, (b) is used to provide defined benefit pensions both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governmental employers, and (c) has no predominant state or local governmental employer (either individually or collectively with other state or local governmental employers that provide pensions through the pension plan). The implementation of GASB Statement No. 78 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 79 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for qualifying external investment pools that elect to measure for financial reporting purposes all of their investments at amortized cost. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting guidance also establishes additional note disclosure requirements for governments that participate in those pools. There was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2016 included the following individual fund deficit:

Major Fund	_Deficit_
Harrison Road Bridge	\$ 9,516

The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS

State statutes classify monies held by the District into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the District has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS - (Continued)

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2, above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Secretary/Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS - (Continued)

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited.

An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Secretary/Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,748,291. As of December 31, 2016, \$1,525,706 of the District's bank balance of \$1,775,706 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the District. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

The District is not exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk or concentration of credit risk based on the nature of its deposits.

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at December 31, 2016, as reported on the fund statements as interfund receivable/payables consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	Harrison Road Bridge	\$ 9,516

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund transactions between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2016 consisted of intergovernmental receivables (presented as due from other governments) arising from grants and entitlements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2016. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the District's long-term obligations were as follows:

	 nce at 1/2015	_	Issued	 Retired	alance at 2/31/2016	Amounts Due in One Year
Jug Street Reconstruction Loan Harrison Road Bridge Loan Etna State Route 310 LIC-1.26 Loan	\$ - - -	\$	200,000 189,327 250,000	\$ (173,697)	\$ 26,303 189,327 250,000	26,303 189,327 250,000
Total Loans Payable	\$ 	\$	639,327	\$ (173,697)	\$ 465,630	\$ 465,630

The Jug Street Reconstruction and Etna State Route 310 LIC-1.26 loans were secured from Licking County while the Harrison Road Bridge loan was secured from the City of New Albany. All loans will be repaid in 2017 once grant funding is received.

NOTE 8 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

The Licking County Commissioners, Licking County Engineers Office and the Heath-Newark Licking County Port Authority have committed to provide funding to the District to facilitate the development and implementation of the District's projects. For 2016, each entity pledged \$20,000 for a total commitment of \$60,000.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District has not obtained commercial insurance based on limited exposure to risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires 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 or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District at December 31, 2016.

B. Litigation

The District is currently not involved in pending litigation at year end.

NOTE 11 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances were as follows:

	Y	Year-End			
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	Encumbrances			
General	\$	7,592			
Jug Street Reconstruction		26,321			
Harrison Road Bridge		1,679			
Etna State Route 310 LIC-1.26		145,120			
Total	\$	180,712			

NOTE 12 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The District received loans from Licking County totaling \$450,000 as approved by resolution of the Licking County Commissioners, to provide funds for the Jug Street Reconstruction and Etna State Route 310 LIC-1.26 projects. These loans will be repaid from grant funding received for the project. As of December 31, 2016, loans payable to Licking County totaled \$276,303.



Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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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 Transportation Improvement District Licking County 20 South 2nd Street Newark, Ohio 43055

To the Board of Trustees:

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 each major fund of the Licking County Transportation Improvement District, Licking County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Licking County Transportation Improvement District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 7, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Licking County Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District'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.

Board of Trustees Licking County Transportation Improvement District

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Licking County Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District'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 Transportation Improvement District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Shube, the.

June 7, 2018



LICKING COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 26, 2018