# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Directors Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation 130 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, Butler County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. 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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 25, 2019

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# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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# Independent Auditor's Report

Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation Butler County 130 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011

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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, Butler County, Ohio, a component unit of Butler County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Butler 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 the accounting principles generally accepted in the United State 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 Butler 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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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.

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, Butler County, Ohio, a component unit of Butler County, as of December 31, 2018, 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 to opine or provide any other assurance.

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund presents additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule is management's responsibility and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 6, 2019, on our consideration of the Butler 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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 6, 2019

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

The management's discussion and analysis of the Butler County Reutilization Corporation's (the "Corporation") financial performance provides an overall review of the Corporation's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2018. 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 2018 are as follows:

- The total net position of the Corporation decreased \$56,065 due to expenses of \$1,635,956 exceeding general revenues of \$194,661 and program revenues of \$1,385,230 during 2018.
- The general fund had revenues of \$1,579,891 and expenditures of \$1,635,956. The net decrease in fund balance of the general fund was \$56,065.

#### 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 fund 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 2018?" 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.

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 and 10 of this report.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### **Reporting the Corporation's Most Significant 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 funds. 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. 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.

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.

#### Supplementary Information

The Corporation presents a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund as supplementary information on pages 24-26 of this report.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### **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, 2018 and 2017.

	Net Position		
	Governmental Activities		
	2018 2017		
Assets Current and other assets	<u>\$ 1,168,021</u>	<u>\$ 1,282,781</u>	
Total assets	1,168,021	1,282,781	
Liabilities Current and other liabilities	140,285	198,980	
Total liabilities	140,285	198,980	
<u>Net Position</u> Unrestricted	1,027,736	1,083,801	
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,027,736</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,801</u>	

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2018, the Corporation's assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,027,736.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

The table below shows the comparative analysis of changes in net position for 2018 and 2017.

		Change in Net Position Governmental Activities		
	2018	2017		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Operating grants and contributions	<u>\$ 1,385,230</u>	\$ 524,960		
Total program revenues	1,385,230	524,960		
General revenues:				
Grants and entitlements	150,369	351,536		
Contributions and donations	30,472	37,000		
Other	13,820	3,388		
Total general revenues	194,661	391,924		
Total revenues	1,579,891	916,884		
Expenses:				
General government	1,635,956	730,836		
Total expenses	1,635,956	730,836		
Change in net position	(56,065)	186,048		
Net position at beginning of year	1,083,801	897,753		
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,027,736	\$ 1,083,801		

#### **Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net position decreased \$56,065 during 2018.

Expenses for 2018 totaled \$1,635,956. The main expense of the Corporation is reimbursements to cities in Butler County for demolition costs. These costs were funded by \$1,385,230 in grant money received from city and township contributions as well as the Neighborhood Initiative Program grant.

General revenues totaled \$194,661 or 12.32% of total governmental revenues. The primary source of general revenues is 1% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property and manufactured and mobile home taxes in Butler County. These amounted to \$150,369 or 9.52% of total governmental revenues during 2018.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### General Fund

The fund balance of the general fund decreased \$56,065 during 2018. This was the result of the Corporation receiving funding from Butler County, contributions from cities within the County and the Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP). Expenditures for the year were primarily demolition reimbursements paid to vendors on behalf of participants of the NIP Program.

#### 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.

During the course of 2018, the Corporation did not amend its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues totaled \$1,237,000. Actual revenues for 2018 were \$1,672,535. This represents a \$435,535 increase from original and final budgeted revenues. The Corporation received more than projected in NIP grant and city and township contributions.

General fund original and final appropriations totaled \$305,830. The actual budget basis expenditures for 2018 totaled \$1,637,408, which is higher than the final budget appropriations by \$1,331,578. This increase was the result of increased costs related to demolition reimbursements.

# Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2018, the Corporation does not have any capital assets.

# Debt Administration

As of December 31, 2018, the Corporation does not have any debt.

# **Current Financial Related Activities**

The County formed the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation and operations began on June 15, 2012. The Corporation is Butler County's agent to help local County municipalities reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandon, tax foreclosed, and other real property in Butler County. The purpose of the Corporation is to help the County's municipalities strengthen neighborhoods in Butler County by returning vacant and abandoned properties to productive use.

#### **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: Ms. Nancy Nix, Chairperson of the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, 315 High Street, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

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# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	557,204
Receivables:		
Due from other governments		24,165
Prepayments		21,056
Assets held for resale		565,596
Total assets		1,168,021
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		305
Unearned revenue		139,980
Total liabilities		140,285
Net position:		
Unrestricted		1,027,736
Total net position	\$	1,027,736

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

			Ope	ram Revenues rating Grants	(Ex C No Go	et Revenue spense) and hanges in et Position vernmental
Governmental activities:		Expenses	and	Contributions	Activities	
Current:						
General government:						
Acquisition costs	\$	568,146	\$	-	\$	(568,146)
Demolition reimbursements		916,128		1,385,230		469,102
Insurance		30,432		-		(30,432)
Professional services		121,242		-		(121,242)
Miscellaneous/other		8		-		(8)
Total governmental activities	\$	1,635,956	\$	1,385,230		(250,726)
	Gra to Co	eral revenues: ants and entitler o specific progra ntributions and	ams donatio	ns not		150,369
		restricted to spe scellaneous.	-	-		30,472
	IVI1	scenaneous.				13,820
	Total	general revenu	ies			194,661
	Char	ge in net positi	on			(56,065)
	Net	oosition at begi	inning (	of year		1,083,801
	Net j	position at end	of year		\$	1,027,736

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

	General	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	557,204
Receivables:		
Due from other governments		24,165
Prepayments		21,056
Assets held for resale		565,596
Total assets	\$	1,168,021
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	305
Unearned revenue		139,980
Total liabilities		140,285
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Prepayments		21,056
Assets held for resale		565,596
Unassigned		441,084
Total fund balances		1,027,736
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,168,021

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	General	
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental.	\$	150,369
Contributions and donations		30,472
NIP grant		1,050,128
City and township contributions		335,102
Other		13,820
Total revenues		1,579,891
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government:		
Acquisition costs		568,146
Demolition reimbursements.		916,128
Insurance		30,432
Professional services		121,242
Miscellaneous/other		8
Total expenditures		1,635,956
Net change in fund balances		(56,065)
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,083,801
Fund balances at end of year	\$	1,027,736

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY

The Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation (the "Corporation") is a county land reutilization corporation that was formed on June 15, 2012, when the Butler County Board of Commissioners authorized the incorporation of the Corporation under Chapter 1724 of the Ohio Revised Code through resolution as a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The purpose of the Corporation is to strengthen neighborhoods in Butler County (the "County") by returning vacant and abandoned properties to productive use. The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent to further its mission to reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandoned, tax foreclosed and other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Pursuant to Section 1724.03 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be composed of at least seven members including, (1) the County Treasurer, (2) at least two members of the County Board of Commissioners, (3) one member who is a representative of the largest municipal corporation, based on the population according to the most recent federal decennial census, that is located in the County, (4) one member who is a representative of a township with a population of at least ten thousand in the unincorporated area of the township according to the most recent federal decennial census, and (5) any remaining members selected by the County Treasurer and the County Commissioners who are members of the Corporation board. 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 No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organization Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus", the Corporation'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 an organization. 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. The Corporation is a component unit of Butler County, Ohio.

#### **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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

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.

### 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, except for fiduciary funds. 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 or fiduciary funds.

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

During the year, the Corporation segregates transactions related to certain Corporation functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the 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.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

#### Governmental Fund

The governmental fund focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the governmental fund 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 plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the Corporation's only governmental fund:

*General Fund* - The general fund accounts for all financial resources that are received from the County Treasurer from penalties collected on delinquent property taxes and interest on those delinquencies. The general fund receives 1% 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.

#### Measurement Focus

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities and all 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, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for the general fund.

#### Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded on the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The general fund uses the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflow of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

#### 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, intergovernmental revenue and operating grant sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end.

#### 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, 2018.

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. For the Corporation, deferred inflows of resources include unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the Corporation, unavailable revenue includes intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. There were no deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2018.

#### 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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

#### **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 each year. Appropriations and subsequent amendments are approved by the Board of Directors during the year as required. See supplementary information.

#### Federal Income Tax

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the Corporation are deposited in a demand deposit account. 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.

#### Assets 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 city 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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

#### Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. The unearned revenue for the Corporation is from Fairfield Township for future acquisition costs.

#### Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. 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, 2018.

#### Intergovernmental Revenue

The Corporation receives operating income through Butler County. This money represents the penalties and interest on current unpaid and delinquent property taxes once these taxes are paid. Pursuant to ORC 321.263, these penalty and interest monies are collected by the County when taxes are paid and then are paid to the Corporation upon the Corporation's written request. In addition, the Corporation receives State grant funding.

#### 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, prepaid amounts and property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

*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. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors remove or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

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. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors have by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Directors may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

The Corporation 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.

#### 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's Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The Corporation had no extraordinary or special items during 2018.

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### Change in Accounting Principles

For 2018, the Corporation has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting</u> <u>for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions</u>", GASB Statement No. 85, "<u>Omnibus 2017</u>" and GASB Statement No. 86, "<u>Certain Debt Extinguishments</u>".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Corporation.

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

#### Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of all Corporation deposits was \$557,204. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of December 31, 2018, \$250,000 of the Corporation's bank balance of \$791,868 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining amount was either covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) or exposed to custodial credit risk as described below.

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 Ohio Pooled Collateral System (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. For 2018, the Corporation's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. 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**

#### Crime Liability, Nonprofit Management Liability and General Liability Insurance

The Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2018, the Corporation contracted with Hanover Insurance Company and Lee & Mason Financial Services for Directors & Officers and Entity Liability Insurance and Hazard and Liability Insurance, respectively.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

#### **NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

The limitations of coverages are as follows:

Directors & Officers and Entity Liability:	
Maximum Aggregate Limit of Liability	\$1,000,000
Additional Limit of Liability for Executives	\$500,000
Excess Benefit Transactions	\$25,000
Employment Practices Liability Insurance Coverage	\$1,000,000
Hazard & Liability:	
Insured value - per property	\$10,000

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

#### NOTE 6 - TRANSACTIONS WITH BUTLER COUNTY

Pursuant to and in accordance with Section 321.261 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Corporation has been authorized by the Butler County Board of Commissioners to receive 1% 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 and will be available for appropriation by the Corporation to fund operations. At December 31, 2018, the Corporation recognized revenues of \$150,369 for these fees that were collected by the County in 2018. The Corporation also received \$11,698 in various other revenues.

During 2018, the Corporation paid \$91,958 in various costs to various Butler County departments.

#### **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.

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# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Budg	eted Amounts	-	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 125,00	00 \$ 125,000	\$ 150,369	25,369
NIP grant	1,100,00	00 1,100,000	1,232,244	132,244
City and township contributions			276,102	276,102
Other	12,00	12,000	13,820	1,820
Total revenues	1,237,00	1,237,000	1,672,535	435,535
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Acquisition costs	170,00	00 170,000	568,146	(398,146)
Demolition reimbursements	20,00	20,000	916,128	(896,128)
Insurance	24,00	00 24,000	40,540	(16,540)
Professional services	89,48	80 89,480	112,586	(23,106)
Miscellaneous/other	2,35	2,350	8	2,342
Total expenditures	305,83	30 305,830	1,637,408	(1,331,578)
Net change in fund balances	931,17	931,170	35,127	(896,043)
Fund balances at beginning of year	522,07	522,077	522,077	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ 1,453,24	\$ 1,453,247	\$ 557,204	\$ (896,043)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

# NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

#### **Budgetary Process**

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 Chairman 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 an unencumbered 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 Chairman from approving the transfer of an unencumbered balance from any line item, account, or fund to a line item, account, or fund with respect to which an insufficient unencumbered 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.

# Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the Corporation is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (non-GAAP budgetary basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis), and
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (non-GAAP budgetary basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

# NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

# NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis schedule is presented:

# Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	
Budget basis	\$	35,127
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(92,644)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		1,452
GAAP basis	\$	(56,065)



# Julian & Grube, Inc.

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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*

Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation Butler County 130 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011

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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, Butler County, Ohio, a component unit of Butler County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 6, 2019.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Butler 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 Butler 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 Butler 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.

Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation Butler 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 Butler 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 Butler 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 Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Trube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 6, 2019



# BUTLER COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

# **BUTLER 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 Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED JULY 9, 2019

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