BUTLER COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

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

> Basic Financial Statements (Audited)

> > For the Year Ended December 31, 2019





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, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

tobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 25, 2020

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 7
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	9
Statement of Activities	10
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	11
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances	
To Net Position of Governmental Activities	12
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	
In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	14
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	15 - 23
Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balance - Budget and Actual – (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General Fund	26
Notes to the Supplementary Information	27 - 28
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on	
Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	29 - 30
Schedule of Findings and Responses	31

This page intentionally left blank.



jginc.biz

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, 2019, 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 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 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 such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation, Butler County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures 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 schedules 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 July 22, 2020, 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 & Trube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. July 22, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- The total net position of the Corporation increased \$660,112 due to general revenues of \$302,287 and program revenues of \$1,434,237 exceeding expenses of \$1,076,412 during 2019.
- The general fund had revenues of \$1,734,348 and expenditures of \$1,076,412. The net increase in fund balance of the general fund was \$657,936.

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 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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, 2019

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 11-14 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 15-23 of this report.

Supplementary Information

The Corporation presents a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund as supplementary information on pages 26-28 of this report.

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

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

Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2019	2018		
<u>Assets</u> Current and other assets	<u>\$ 1,760,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,021</u>		
Total assets	1,760,468	1,168,021		
<u>Liabilities</u> Current and other liabilities	72,620	140,285		
Total liabilities	72,620	140,285		
<u>Net Position</u> Unrestricted	1,687,848	1,027,736		
Total net position	\$ 1,687,848	\$ 1,027,736		

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2019, the Corporation's assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,687,848.

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

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2019	2018		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 1,434,237	\$ 1,385,230		
Total program revenues	1,434,237	1,385,230		
General revenues:				
Grants and entitlements	198,783	150,369		
Contributions and donations	19,740	30,472		
Other	83,764	13,820		
Total general revenues	302,287	194,661		
Total revenues	1,736,524	1,579,891		
Expenses:				
General government	1,076,412	1,635,956		
Total expenses	1,076,412	1,635,956		
Change in net position	660,112	(56,065)		
Net position at beginning of year	1,027,736	1,083,801		
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,687,848	\$ 1,027,736		

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$660,112 during 2019.

Expenses for 2019 totaled \$1,076,412. The main expense of the Corporation is reimbursements to cities in Butler County for demolition costs. These costs were funded by \$1,434,237 in grant money received from city and township contributions as well as the Neighborhood Initiative Program grant.

General revenues totaled \$302,287 or 17.41% 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 \$198,783 or 11.45% of total governmental revenues during 2019.

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

General Fund

The fund balance of the general fund increased \$657,936 during 2019. 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 2019, the Corporation did not amend its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues totaled \$1,737,000. Actual revenues for 2019 were \$1,608,913. This represents a \$128,087 decrease from original and final budgeted revenues. The Corporation received less than projected in NIP grant and city and township contributions.

General fund original and final appropriations totaled \$637,870. The actual budget basis expenditures for 2019 totaled \$1,076,333, which is higher than the final budget appropriations by \$438,463. This increase was the result of increased costs related to demolition reimbursements.

Capital Assets

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

Debt Administration

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The County formed the 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, 10th Floor, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,089,784
Receivables:		
Due from other governments.	64,676	
Prepayments		20,672
Assets held for resale		585,336
Total assets		1,760,468
Liabilities:		
Unearned revenue		72,620
Total liabilities		72,620
Net position:		
Unrestricted		1,687,848
Total net position	\$	1,687,848

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	1	Expenses	Ope	<u>ram Revenues</u> rating Grants Contributions	(Ex Cl Ne Gov	t Revenue pense) and hanges in et Position vernmental Activities
Governmental activities:						
Current:						
General government: Acquisition costs	\$	59,061	\$	_	\$	(59,061)
Demolition reimbursements	Ψ	902,536	Ψ	1,434,237	Ψ	531,701
		38,201		-		(38,201)
Professional services.		75,960		-		(75,960)
Miscellaneous/other		654		-		(654)
Total governmental activities	\$	1,076,412	\$	1,434,237		357,825
	Gı	eral revenues: rants and entitle to specific prog ontributions and restricted to sp	grams. I donati	ons not		198,783 19,740
	М	iscellaneous.	. ,			83,764
	Tota	l general revenu	1es			302,287
	Char	nge in net positi	on			660,112
	Net	position at begi	inning	of year		1,027,736
	Net]	position at end	of year		\$	1,687,848

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,089,784
Receivables:		
Due from other governments		64,676
Prepayments		20,672
Assets held for resale		585,336
Total assets	\$	1,760,468
Liabilities:		
Unearned revenue	\$	72,620
Total liabilities		72,620
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Intergovernmental revenues not available		2,176
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,176
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Prepayments		20,672
Assets held for resale		585,336
Assigned for subsequent year appropriations		47,150
Unassigned		1,032,514
Total fund balances.		1,685,672
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	1,760,468

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 1,685,672
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.	 2,176
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,687,848

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

	General	
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental.	\$	198,783
Contributions and donations		19,740
NIP grant		1,364,701
City and township contributions		67,360
Other		83,764
Total revenues		1,734,348
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government:		
Acquisition costs		59,061
Demolition reimbursements.		902,536
Insurance		38,201
Professional services.		75,960
Miscellaneous/other		654
Total expenditures		1,076,412
Net change in fund balances		657,936
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,027,736
Fund balances at end of year	\$	1,685,672

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 657,936
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.	 2,176
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 660,112

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

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, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organization Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus</u>", 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 financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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 the 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, 2019

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 also receives various other grants, primarily the NIP grant. 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 explanation 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, 2019

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, 2019.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. 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.

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, 2019

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.

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 Corporation or township they are in after demolition, until those parcels may be merged with adjacent parcels for development or green space projects, or the Corporation may sell other lots to the owners of adjacent parcels for a nominal cost.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

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, 2019.

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, 2019

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 2019.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of all Corporation deposits was \$1,089,784. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of December 31, 2019, \$250,000 of the Corporation's bank balance of \$1,109,663 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 2019, 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 - RECEIVABLES

The Corporation had \$64,676 due from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) for demolition reimbursements.

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

NOTE 6 - 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 2019, 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.

The limitations of coverages are as follows:

Directors & Officers and Entity Liability:	
Maximum Aggregate Limited 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 7 - 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, 2019, the Corporation recognized revenues of \$198,783 for these fees that were collected by the County in 2019. The Corporation also received \$28,289 in various other revenues.

During 2019, the Corporation paid \$41,467 in various costs to various Butler County departments.

NOTE 8 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 9 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Corporation. In addition, the impact on the Corporation's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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, 2019

	Budgeted	l Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 198,783	73,783
NIP grant	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,326,366	(273,634)
Other	12,000	12,000	83,764	71,764
Total revenues	1,737,000	1,737,000	1,608,913	(128,087)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Acquisition costs	-	-	59,061	(59,061)
Demolition reimbursements	520,000	520,000	902,536	(382,536)
Insurance	-	-	37,817	(37,817)
Professional services	117,020	117,020	76,265	40,755
Miscellaneous/other	850	850	654	196
Total expenditures	637,870	637,870	1,076,333	(438,463)
Net change in fund balances	1,099,130	1,099,130	532,580	(566,550)
Fund balances at beginning of year	557,204	557,204	557,204	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,656,334	\$ 1,656,334	\$ 1,089,784	\$ (566,550)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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 general 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, 2019

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	\$	532,580
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		125,435
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(79)
GAAP basis	\$	657,936



333 County Line Road, West Westerville, OH 43082 614-846-1899

jginc.biz

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, 2019, 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 July 22, 2020, wherein we noted, as discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the 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. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider finding 2019-001 to be a significant deficiency.

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*.

Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's Response to Finding

The Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not subject the Butler County Land Reutilization Corporation's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. July 22, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES DECEMBER 31, 2019

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

Finding Number

2019-001

Significant Deficiency - Financial Statement Presentation

Management is responsible for preparing complete and accurate financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. When outsourcing the financial reporting process to a third party, management is still responsible for preparing complete and accurate financial statements. Control and monitoring activities typically associated with the period-end financial reporting process include reviewing and approving manual journal entries, consolidating entries, and any entries that are recorded directly to the financial statements. For the Corporation, this could also include reviewing the year-end system reports to ensure activity is reported in the correct line items and fund balances are properly classified.

Adjustments were made to the financial statements to properly record significant transactions during the audit period.

- An adjustment was necessary to decrease Operating Grants and Contributions by \$169,979 and increase Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs by the same amount on the Statement of Activities.
- An adjustment was necessary to decrease City and township contributions by \$169,979 and increase Intergovernmental revenues by the same amount on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds.
- An adjustment was necessary to decrease Intergovernmental revenues not available by \$62,500 and increase NIP grant revenues by the same amount on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds.

The financial statements and notes have been adjusted to properly report the activity.

A lack of proper policies and procedures for control and monitoring activities associated with the period-end financial reporting process could lead to financial statement and note disclosure adjustments, which if uncorrected, could lead to a misrepresentation of the Corporation's activity.

We recommend the Corporation design and implement additional procedures to facilitate more accurate and detailed financial reporting. Further, we recommend the Corporation review the adjustments noted above and develop additional procedures to ensure intergovernmental revenues are properly classified and activity received after the year-end is reviewed to verify if it was received during the Corporation's available period.

<u>Client Response</u>: To ensure that deposits are not inadvertently placed in the wrong category, the software programs autofill function will not be used for inputting data and category data will be reviewed during the reconciliation process. Regarding the \$62,500 adjustment, the adjustment was necessary due to the processing of NIP reimbursements. While the reimbursements are approved by the Ohio Finance Agency, they are paid by a separate fiscal agent.

This page intentionally left blank.



BUTLER COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

BUTLER COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 10/8/2020

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