

LUCAS COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT A COMPONENT UNIT OF LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

LUCAS COUNTY
REGULAR AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021





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Board of Trustees Lucas County Transportation Improvement District 1049 S. McCord Road Holland, Ohio 43528

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Lucas County Transportation Improvement District, Lucas County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. 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 Lucas County Transportation Improvement District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 26, 2022

Board of Trustees



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Lucas County Transportation Improvement District Holland, Ohio:

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Lucas County Transportation Improvement District (the District), a component unit of Lucas County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Lucas County Transportation Improvement District, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (*Government Auditing Standards*), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 6, 2022 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Maumee, Ohio April 6, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

This discussion and analysis of the Lucas County Transportation Improvement District's financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- The District's net position increased by \$11,034,606.
- During the period, the District generated \$19,365,539 of revenues and incurred expenses of \$8,330,993.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of two parts – management's discussion and analysis and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District. These statements are as follows:

- 1. The Government-Wide Financial Statements These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- 2. *The Fund Financial Statements* These statements focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All current year revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position (the difference between the District's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the District's financial health or condition.

Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position can be used as an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. However, since the District is essentially a conduit for infrastructure projects and does not take title to the underlying infrastructure assets, the District expects that its net position will fluctuate, and potentially decrease, over time. As such, while many political subdivisions can be analyzed, in part, by looking at whether net position is increasing or decreasing, this is not necessarily true for the District.

The government-wide financial statements of the District reflect the following category for its activities:

Governmental Activities – The District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities and include general government and public works.

LUCAS COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – All of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements when there are differences.

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The District as a Whole

The following table provides a summary of the District's Net Position at December 31:

	Governmental Activities				
	2021	2020			
Current Assets Other Assets	\$ 11,238,872 7,732,543	\$	242,318 -		
Total Assets	18,971,415		242,318		
Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	360,817 7,338,906		5,232		
Total Liabilities	7,699,723		5,232		
Net Position: Restricted:					
Infrastructure Projects	10,948,203		43,577		
Debt Service	40,856		-		
Unrestricted	282,633		193,509		
Total Net Position	\$ 11,271,692	\$	237,086		

Current assets increased in 2021 as the District collected approximately \$11.0 million in cash from funding partners in conjunction with intergovernmental agreements to advance the US20A and I475/US23 Interchange. In 2022, the District anticipates contributing these resources to the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) as the local share of the US20A and I475/US23 Interchange that ODOT is going to manage and construct. Long-term liabilities increased in 2021 as the District closed on an \$8,000,000 State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loan. The loan proceeds were used as the local share of the Dorr Street

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

& I475/US23 Interchange that is being managed and constructed by ODOT. Through an intergovernmental agreement the District has with Lucas County, Lucas County will make payments to the District over the life of the SIB Loan to cover interest and principal payments. As such, the District has recorded an intergovernmental receivable resulting in an increase in other assets in 2021.

The following table provides a summary of the District's changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Governmental Activities			
	2021	2020		
Program Revenues:				
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$19,134,653	\$ 23,130		
Total Program Revenues	19,134,653	23,130		
General Revenues: Grants and Entitlements not				
Restricted to Specific Programs	230,298	-		
Interest	588_			
Total General Revenues	230,886			
Total Revenues	19,365,539	23,130		
Program Expenses:				
General Government	57,594	46,695		
Public Works	8,058,148	49,646		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	215,191	-		
Total Expenses	8,330,933	96,341		
Change in Net Position	11,034,606	(73,211)		
Beginning Net Position	237,086	310,297		
Ending Net Position	\$11,271,692	\$ 237,086		

Governmental Activities

During 2021, Net Position of the District's governmental activities increased by \$11,034,606. Capital grants and contributions of \$19,134,653 were the result of contracts and intergovernmental agreements with funding partners. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs of \$230,298 were the result of Lucas County making an unrestricted contribution to the District that could be used for any purpose for which the District is lawfully permitted. Total expenses for the period of \$8,330,933 were related to the administrative cost of operating the District (\$57,594) as well as transportation project costs (\$8,058,148 that is primarily related to the District's \$8,000,000 local contribution on the Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange to ODOT) that has been classified as a *Public Works*-type of program expense and interest and fiscal charges of \$215,191 on the SIB Loan. Overall, in 2021 the District's net position increased as the District accumulated cash resources that are anticipated to be used as the District's local share of the US20A and I475/US23 Interchange that ODOT is going to manage and construct in a future period.

LUCAS COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$11,230,836 at December 31, 2021, which was an increase of \$10,993,750. The increase in 2021 was primarily the result of the District accumulating cash resources that are anticipated to be used as the District's local share of the US20A and I475/US23 Interchange that ODOT is going to manage and construct in a future period.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2021, the District reported no capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2021, the District had a total of \$7,691,687 of State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) loans outstanding. The loan proceeds were finalized and closed in 2021 for the purposes of providing the local share of the Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange project that is currently being managed and constructed by the State of Ohio through the Ohio Department of Transportation. See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on the debt obligations of the District.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

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

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the Secretary–Treasurer, Lucas County Transportation Improvement District, 1049 S. McCord Road, Holland, Ohio 43528.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities			
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	11,238,872		
Intergovernmental Receivable		7,732,543		
Total Assets		18,971,415		
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Long-Term Liabilities:		8,036		
Due Within One Year Due Within More Than One Year		352,781 7,338,906		
Total Liabilities		7,699,723		
Net Position: Restricted:				
Infrastructure Projects		10,948,203		
Debt Service Unrestricted		40,856 282,633		
Total Net Position	\$	11,271,692		

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

			Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position	
		Expenses		Charges for Services		Capital Grants and ontributions	G	overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities: General Government Public Works Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$	57,594 8,058,148 215,191	\$	- - -	\$	- 19,134,653 -	\$	(57,594) 11,076,505 (215,191)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	8,330,933	\$	-	\$	19,134,653		10,803,720
G		ral Revenues Grants and Co Specific Pro Interest	ontrib		estrio	cted to		230,298 588
Т	otal	General Reve	enues	S				230,886
C	han	ge in Net Pos	ition					11,034,606
N	let P	osition at Beg	jinnin	ng of Year				237,086
N	let P	osition at End	l of Y	'ear			\$	11,271,692

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2021

	Majo			
	General	Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange	US20A & I475/US23 Interchange	Total Governmental Funds
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Interfund Receivable Due from Other Governments	\$ 232,450 1,525,000 -	\$ 54,341 - 7,732,543	\$ 10,952,081 - -	\$ 11,238,872 1,525,000 7,732,543
Total Assets	\$ 1,757,450	\$ 7,786,884	\$ 10,952,081	\$ 20,496,415
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Interfund Payable	\$ 4,040 -	\$ 118 1,525,000	\$ 3,878	\$ 8,036 1,525,000
Total Liabilities	4,040	1,525,118	3,878	1,533,036
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Unavailable Revenue - Intergovernmental Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u> -	7,732,543 7,732,543	<u>-</u>	7,732,543 7,732,543
Fund Balance: Nonspendable: Interfund Receivable Restricted: Infrastructure Projects Unassigned	1,525,000 - 228,410	- - (1,470,777)	- 10,948,203 -	1,525,000 10,948,203 (1,242,367)
Total Fund Balance	1,753,410	(1,470,777)	10,948,203	11,230,836
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	\$ 1,757,450	\$ 7,786,884	\$10,952,081	\$ 20,496,415

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 11,230,836
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds: Intergovernmental Receivables	7.732.543
Long-term debt obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Loan Payable	(7,691,687)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 11,271,692

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Major Governmental Funds Dorr Street & Total US20A & 1475/US23 1475/US23 Governmental **Funds** General Interchange Interchange Revenues: Intergovernmental 230,298 482,648 \$10,919,462 \$11,632,408 Interest 588 588 **Total Revenues** 230,886 482,648 10,919,462 11,632,996 Expenditures: General Government 57,594 57,594 14,836 Public Works 8,043,312 8,058,148 Debt Service: Principal 308,313 308,313 Interest 215,191 215,191 **Total Expenditures** 57,594 8,566,816 14,836 8,639,246 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures 173,292 (8,084,168)10,904,626 2,993,750 Other Financing Sources: Proceeds From Loan 8,000,000 8,000,000 **Total Other Financing Sources** 8,000,000 8,000,000 Net Change in Fund Balance 173,292 (84, 168)10,904,626 10,993,750 Fund Balance at Beginning of Year 1,580,118 (1,386,609)43,577 237,086

\$ 1,753,410

\$ (1,470,777)

\$10,948,203

\$11,230,836

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fund Balance at End of Year

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, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 10,993,750
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, Rather These Revenues are Reported as Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,732,543
The Issuance of Long-Term Debt Provides Current Financial Resources to Governmental Funds, While the Repayment of Principal and Long-Term Debt Consumes the Current Financial Resources of Governmental Funds:	
Issuance of Loan	(8,000,000)
Principal Payments on Loan	 308,313
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 11,034,606

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Lucas County Transportation Improvement District (the District) is a body politic and corporate, created for the purpose of financing, constructing, maintaining, repairing, and operating selected transportation projects. The District was specifically created pursuant to Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended. The District was created by action of the Board of Lucas County Commissioners on April 22, 2014.

The District is governed by a Board of Trustees that acts as the authoritative and legislative body of the entity. The Board is comprised of seven members of whom five are voting and two are non-voting. Each Board member serves a term of two years and there are no term limits for reappointment. The five voting Board members are appointed by the Board of Lucas County Commissioners. The Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and the President of the Ohio Senate each appoint one non-voting member. None of the Board members receive compensation for serving on the Board.

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

The District is reported as a component unit of Lucas County, Ohio, as defined by the provisions of GASB statement numbers 14 and 39. As such, its activities are reported within the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The District's management believes these financial statements represent all activities for which the District is financially accountable.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

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

Fund Financial Statements - During the year the District segregates transactions related to certain District 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 District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. As of December 31, 2021, the District did not have any non-major funds to report.

Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There is one category of funds: Governmental.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The District has the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – Accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange Fund – Accounts for resources to be used for infrastructure projects in the vicinity of the Dorr Street and I475/US23 Interchange area.

US20A & I475/US23 Interchange Fund – Accounts for resources to be used for infrastructure projects in the vicinity of the US20A and I475/US23 Interchange area.

Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

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

Classification of Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," the District's fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

1. Nonspendable

The District classifies fund balance as *nonspendable* when amounts are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

2. Restricted

Fund balance is restricted 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 is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

3. Committed

The District's Board can *commit* amounts via formal action (resolution). The District must adhere to these commitments unless the District's Board amends the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

4. Assigned

Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as *restricted* or *committed*. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as *assigned* unless they are restricted or committed. In the General Fund, *assigned* amounts represent intended uses established by the District's Board or by State Statute.

5. Unassigned

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources – In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflow of resources in the periods that the amounts become available or for the periods in which they are to be used.

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the balance sheet and statement of net position.

Capital Assets

The District reports no capital assets. Title to assets maintained by the District as part of project related expenditures will transfer to the County or State upon project completion.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, government fund payables and accrued liabilities that are incurred and are paid in a timely manner with current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. Long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the government fund financial statements when due.

Interfund Transactions

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through constitutional provision, enabling legislation, or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Estimates

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

3. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Monies held by the District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

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

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

The District has an Investment Policy that authorizes the Secretary-Treasurer to make investments of available monies from the funds of the District in securities as authorized by State law. These include:

- Bonds, notes, or other obligations of or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which
 the faith of the United States is pledged for payment of principal and interest thereon but
 does not include stripped principal or interest obligations of such obligations;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities directly issued by a Federal government agency or instrumentality;
- Interim deposits in Board-approved depositories;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first
 two bullet points above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided
 such investments are made only through banks and savings and loan institutions authorized
 by R.C. 135.03;
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$10,987,647 of the District's bank balance of \$11,238,872 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured; or
- 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.

4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2021, the District has entered into various intergovernmental agreements with the Lucas County Commissioners, Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority, Monclova Township and the City of Maumee to provide funding to the District to facilitate the development and implementation of the District's projects. See Note 9 for additional information about the District's intergovernmental agreement with the Lucas County Commissioners.

Further, the District's Board has authorized a 3 percent management fee (charged to the entity contracting with the District) to assist and manage certain projects authorized by the District's Board.

5. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Advances

At December 31, 2021, the Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange Capital Project Fund had an open advance to the General Fund in the amount of \$1,525,000. The District does not expect the open advance of \$1,525,000 to be repaid by December 31, 2022.

6. COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The General Fund provides advances and transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. At December 31, 2021 (using the current financial resource measurement focus), the Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange Capital Project Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$1,470,777.

7. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2021, the District had open, unpaid contractual commitments related to engineering and design work of \$10,329.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- General Liability
- Public Officials Liability
- Crime

There have been no claims resulting from these risks since the inception of the District. Additionally, there have been no significant changes in coverage during the year.

9. LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the District's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	Beg	jinning			Ending	Dι	ue Within
Governmental Activities:	Ba	lance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	C	ne Year
SIB Loan - 3.00% Total Governmental	\$	-	\$8,000,000	\$ (308,313)	\$7,691,687	\$	352,781
Activities	\$		\$8,000,000	\$ (308,313)	\$7,691,687	\$	352,781

During 2021, the District closed on a \$8,000,000 State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loan with the State of Ohio, through the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). The term of the Ioan is 20 years at 3% interest, with final payment due in December of 2038. The proceeds of the SIB Loan were used as the Iocal share of the Dorr Street & I475/US23 Interchange project that is being managed and constructed by ODOT.

Additionally, the District has an intergovernmental agreement with the Lucas County Board of County Commissioners that provides for the County to make semi-annual payments to the District in the exact amounts of the debt service that is due on the SIB Loan. While the District was the issuer on the SIB Loan, Lucas County is substantively the third-party obligor on the SIB Loan. Accordingly, at December 31, 2021, the District has recorded an intergovernmental receivable from Lucas County for the amount of the outstanding SIB loan. The District also has recorded a receivable from Lucas County for a portion of the 2021 principal and interest payments made by the District on the SIB loan that were not received from Lucas County at December 31, 2021.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the District's SIB Loan, as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	SIB Loan								
		Daimainal			lintanaat			Tatal	
		<u>Principal</u>			<u>Interest</u>			<u>Total</u>	
2022	\$	352,781		\$	229,035		\$	581,816	
2023		363,444			218,372			581,816	
2024		374,429			207,387			581,816	
2025		385,746			196,070			581,816	
2026		397,405			184,411			581,816	
2027-2031		2,174,626			734,455			2,909,081	
2032-2036		2,523,742			385,338			2,909,080	
2037-2038		1,119,514			44,116			1,163,630	
Total	\$	7,691,687		\$	2,199,184		\$	9,890,871	

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District evaluated the effects subsequent events would have on the financial statements through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date that financial statements were available for issuance.

11. COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Lucas County Transportation Improvement District Holland, Ohio:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Lucas County Transportation Improvement District, a component unit of Lucas County, Ohio, (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 6, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Maumee, Ohio April 6, 2022





LUCAS COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

LUCAS 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 5/10/2022

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