# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM

Urbana, Illinois

# Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended

June 30, 2019

# **CONTENTS**

Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT1-3
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Government-Wide Financial Statements
Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A)10
Statement of Activities (Exhibit B)11
Statement of Activities – Component Unit (Exhibit C)
Statement of Functional Expenses – Component Unit (Exhibit D)
Fund Financial Statements
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund (Exhibit E)14
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit E-1)
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund (Exhibit F)16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities (Exhibit F-1)
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund (Exhibit G)18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund (Exhibit H)

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund (Exhibit I)
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 1)
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Schedule 2)
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings (Schedule 3)
ADDITIONAL REPORTS REQUIRED UNDER <i>GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</i> AND THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

# Martin Hood

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Governing Board Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Urbana, Illinois

# **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (the Organization) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Organization's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

# Management's Responsibility 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.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and CONSULTANTS

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

## **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the Organization as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# **Other Matters**

## **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Organization's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedules 1 through 3, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for

purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2019, on our consideration of the Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Monter Hood ZIC

Champaign, Illinois December 20, 2019

Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Management's Discussion and Analysis As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2019

## Introduction

As management of the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS), we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of ILEAS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements contained within this report.

# **Financial Highlights**

- The total assets of ILEAS presented on a government-wide basis in the Statement of Net Position (page 10) exceeded total liabilities at June 30, 2019 by \$1,146,968 (*total net position*). Of this amount, \$275,079 (*unrestricted*) may be used to meet ILEAS' ongoing obligations to creditors. The remainder is *invested in capital assets, which is* \$871,889.
- ILEAS' net position end of year decreased during the current year by \$185,672 (page 10).
- ILEAS' governmental fund (page 14) reported combined ending fund balances of \$37,331, a decrease of \$332 in comparison to the prior year ending fund balances of \$37,663.
- In the General Fund, the ending fund balance was \$37,331, or .44%, of total General Fund expenditures, a decrease of \$332, or .88%, from the prior year.

## **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to ILEAS' basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support ILEAS' management of federally funded programs.

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of ILEAS' finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The first of these government-wide statements is the Statement of Net Position. This is the statement of position presenting information that includes all of ILEAS's assets and liabilities. The difference between the assets and the liabilities is ILEAS' net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of ILEAS as a whole is improving or deteriorating.

The second government-wide statement is the Statement of Activities. This statement reports how ILEAS' net position changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Government-wide financial statements distinguish government activities of ILEAS that are principally supported by grants from business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of ILEAS relate to the Federal and State of Illinois grants received and managed by ILEAS. ILEAS has one business-type activity fund which includes agency dues Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Management's Discussion and Analysis As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2019

revenues, ILEAS Conference revenues and income pertaining to certain ILEAS Training Center activity. The expenses of the Business-Type Activity fund relate to certain expenses of the ILEAS Training Center, along with ILEAS Conference expenses and other miscellaneous expenses which are not allowed under grant guidance.

The ILEAS Foundation, is a legally separate entity for which ILEAS is financially accountable, is included with the financial statements of ILEAS. The financial information for the ILEAS Foundation, a discretely presented component unit, is reported separately from the financial information presented for ILEAS itself, is reflected in the *Component Unit* reference in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10-11 of this report.

# **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. ILEAS uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on ILEAS' most significant funds rather than ILEAS as a whole. Major funds are reported separately while all others are combined into a single, aggregate presentation.

ILEAS' governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide statements. However, the focus is very different, with fund statements providing a distinctive view of each of ILEAS' governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-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 assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are presented starting on page 14 of this report.

## **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. ILEAS maintains one enterprise-type proprietary fund.

Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise and presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. ILEAS utilizes one enterprise fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-20 of this report.

#### Notes to the 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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21-37 of this report.

## **Other Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents additional supplementary information to further explain and support the District's management of federally funded programs. Supplementary information is presented beginning on page 38.

#### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 and 11 of this report. The total net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In this case, ILEAS' total net position was \$1,146,968 at the close of the most recent fiscal year representing a net decrease of \$185,672 (14%) over the prior year. Both Assets and Liabilities increased in the Governmental Fund, due to the increase in Grants Receivable and the corresponding increase in Accounts Payable. The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position.

	 Govern Activ	 	Business-type Activities			pe				otal		
	 2019	 2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,011,476	\$ 1,839,616	\$	533,785	\$	589,977	\$	2,545,261	\$	2,429,593		
Capital Assets	841,639	949,356		30,250		37,322		871,889		986,678		
Total Assets	 2,853,115	 2,788,972		564,035		627,299		3,417,150	_	3,416,271		
Long-Term Liabilities	217,757	181,849		4,552		8,753		222,309		190,602		
Other Liabilities	1,974,145	1,801,953		73,728		91,076		2,047,873		1,893,029		
Total Liabilities	 2,191,902	 1,983,802		78,280		99,829	_	2,270,182	_	2,083,631		
Net Position												
Net Investment in												
Capital Assets	841,639	949,356		30,250		37,322		871,889		986,678		
Unresticted	 (180,426)	 (144,186)		455,505		490,148		275,079		345,962		
Total Net Position	\$ 661,213	\$ 805,170	\$	485,755	\$	527,470	\$	1,146,968	\$	1,332,640		

# Table 1Statement of Net Position

Unrestricted net position (\$275,079), the portion that can be used to finance the day-to-day operations without constraints, decreased \$70,883 or 20%. A good portion of this is due to the decreased Current and Other Asset balance in the Proprietary Fund (\$56,192). Net Investment in Capital Assets (e.g. Equipment, Vehicles, Leasehold Improvements) decreased \$114,789 or 12%, mostly due to the increase in the depreciation expense.

The following table summarizes the revenues and expenses of the District's activities:

Table 2	
Statement of Activities	

		rnmental tivities		ess-type ivities	To	otal
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$	- \$ -	\$ 413,618	\$ 280,667	\$ 413,618	\$ 280,667
Oper. Grants and Contr.	8,472,803	7,154,462	-	-	8,472,803	7,154,462
Capital Grants and Contr.	36,771	25,246	-	-	36,771	25,246
General Revenues						
Interest Income			1,243	561	1,243	561
Other Income	60	35	-	-	60	35
Total Revenues	8,509,634	7,179,743	414,861	281,228	8,924,495	7,460,971
Expenses:						
Management & Administration	339,686	325,725	-	-	339,686	325,725
Training & Reimbursement	8,313,905	6,966,134	-	-	8,313,905	6,966,134
Operating Expenses			456,576	355,477	456,576	355,477
Total Expenses	8,653,591	7,291,859	456,576	355,477	9,110,167	7,647,336
Change in Net Position	(143,957	(112,116)	(41,715)	(74,249)	(185,672)	(186,365)
Beginning Net Position	805,170	917,286	527,470	601,719	1,332,640	1,519,005
Ending Net Position	\$ 661,213	\$ \$ 805,170	\$ 485,755	\$ 527,470	\$ 1,146,968	\$ 1,332,640

Revenues for ILEAS are generated from multiple sources with the majority of revenue derived from Operating Grant Income in the Governmental Fund. 95% of Total Revenues in 2019 were from Operating Grant Revenue. There was an overall increase to Operating Grant Income of \$1.3 million or 18% from 2018, much due to the focused purchasing of equipment and goods to be received by June 30, 2019 along with the addition of the 2019 Preparedness and Response State grant, which totaled \$544,413. ILEAS does generate other revenue, including Training Center Revenues and Dues Revenues from Member Agencies. There was an increase of 47% in Charges for Services, which is due to the Chicago Marathon revenue of \$75,000 in the Fall of 2018 for Mutual Aid assistance for the Marathon and the addition of \$57,600 for Learning Management System Revenue in 2019.

Total Expenses for FY 19 increased \$1.5 million or 19%. Again, much of that increase in expenses is due to the focused purchase of goods and equipment to be received in the FY 19 fiscal year and again the addition of the 2019 Preparedness and Response State grant. In prior years there tended to be carryover in spending grant funds after the June 30<sup>th</sup> date, which would then affect the next Fiscal Year.

Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Management's Discussion and Analysis As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2019

# **Financial Analysis of the Funds**

Fund financial statements for the District's governmental funds are presented on pages 14 through 17. Fund financial statements for the District's proprietary fund are presented on pages 18 through 20.

In the Governmental Fund, total Assets increased \$181,488 or 9% mostly due to a \$324,640 increase in Grants Receivable, which reflects the addition of the 2019 Preparedness and Response State Grant and the 2019 Narcan Grant and their corresponding Receivables. On the Liability side, Accounts Payable increased as well, again due to the addition of the liabilities related to the 2019 Preparedness and Response State Grant and the 2019 Narcan Grant. The increase of Total Liabilities was \$181,820 or 9%, of which \$329,576 is an increase to Accounts Payable. Both Revenues and Expenses have increased approximately 19% or \$1.3 million, which reflects both additional grants received as well as spending focused to be completed by June 30, 2019.

In the Proprietary fund, Total Assets have remained fairly consistent from prior year. Cash has decreased \$111,953 but the amount Due from the Governmental Fund has increased \$9,628 due to funds not yet transferred from the Governmental Fund to the Proprietary Fund. Total Liabilities have decreased \$21,549, mostly due to money spent from the Line of Credit account at PNC Bank. Revenues and expenses increased from 2018 to 2019, with revenues in Management Services Income increasing \$130,638 due to increase in LMS Revenue and the Chicago Marathon Revenue. Expenses increased \$101,099 mostly due to the expenses related to LMS and the Chicago Marathon expenses incurred. There are no restrictions, commitments or other limitations which would significantly affect the ability of fund resources for future use.

## **Capital Asset Administration:**

ILEAS' investment in capital assets includes Leasehold Improvements, Equipment and Vehicles. The investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2019 was \$871,889 (net of accumulated depreciation), a decrease of \$114,789 over last year.

The following Comparative Statement of Capital Assets, net of depreciation shows the change in assets for the governmental activities and the business-type activities.

		Governmental Activities					ess-type vities			
	2019		2018	2018 2019			2018			
Leasehold Improvements	\$	665,583	\$ 747,083		\$	-	\$	-		
Equipment & Vehicles		95,332		136,257		-		-		
Vehicles		80,724	66,016			30,250		37,322		
	\$	841,639	\$	949,356	\$	30,250	\$	37,322		

# Table 3 Comparative Statement of Capital Assets

Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Management's Discussion and Analysis As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2019

New capital assets totaling \$36,771 were added during the year, which represent the cost of an equipment trailer to support special teams and a NEC 8000 Projector to be used for training at the ILEAS Training Center. There are no commitments for future capital expenditures that are not already reflected in the audit document.

Additional information on ILEAS' Capital Assets can be found in Note 7 of this report.

# **Debt Administration:**

The following is a Comparative Statement of Long-term debt for the governmental activities and the business-type activities.

# Table 4 Comparative Statement of Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities					ness-type tivities		
		2019		2018	 2019 Acti	2018		
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$	217,757	\$	181,849	\$ 4,552	\$	8,753	

At the end of the current fiscal year, ILEAS had long-term debt outstanding of \$222,309 which represents the total of Accrued Compensated Absences. There is no other long-term debt. The balance of Accrued Compensated Absences has increased \$31,707 from prior year, which represents a 17% increase. ILEAS has assumed all compensated absences to be due within one year. Since grant funding is established for a period of greater than one year, the payment of these accruals should not affect future planned services.

Additional information on ILEAS' long-term debt can be found in Note 8 of this report.

## **Economic Factors and Future Years:**

A majority of ILEAS' budget is Federally funded. ILEAS has been part of the Homeland Security Grant Program for a number of years and has no reason to believe that this won't remain at consistent financial levels in the future years. Additionally, ILEAS received a 2018 grant from the Illinois Department of Public Health, for distribution of Narcan to Law Enforcement professionals, which now has turned into four one-year grants for the same purpose. Be that as it may, management has looked for ways to diversify in order to improve operations and to possibly create other revenue streams outside of grants. One of those ways is the creation and implementation of the Learning Management System. Staff is successfully working on developing a customer base for this product.

There are currently no known contingencies that would force a major change in ILEAS' budgeting or spending.

## **Request for Information:**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of ILEAS' finances, comply with finance related laws and regulations, and demonstrate ILEAS' commitment to public accountability to all those with an interest in ILEAS' finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Janet Plotner, Finance Manager, ILEAS, 1701 East Main Street, Urbana, IL 61802.

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

		Р						
	Go	overnmental	Business-Type				Co	mponent
		Activities	Activities			Total		Unit
ASSETS								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	34,341	\$	261,532	\$	295,873	\$	52,292
Grants Receivable		2,109,034		-		2,109,034		-
Accounts Receivable		-		53,864		53,864		-
Dues Receivable		-		3,900		3,900		-
Merchandise Inventory		-		-		-		9,270
Due from ILEAS Foundation		-		3,000		3,000		-
Internal Balance		(199,896)		199,896		-		-
Prepaid Expenses		67,997		11,593		79,590		-
Capital Assets, Net of								
Accumulated Depreciation		841,639		30,250		871,889		-
Total Assets	\$	2,853,115	\$	564,035	\$	3,417,150	\$	61,562
LIABILITIES								
Due to ILEAS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,000
Accounts Payable	•	1,926,824	Ţ	3,660	•	1,930,484	Ŧ	999
Accrued Payroll		47,321		-		47,321		-
Unearned Revenue		-		2,071		2,071		-
Line of Credit		-		67,997		67,997		-
Non-Current Liabilities								
Due Within One Year		217,757		4,552		222,309		-
Total Liabilities	\$	2,191,902	\$	78,280	\$	2,270,182	\$	3,999
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	841,639	\$	30,250	\$	871,889	\$	-
Unrestricted		(180,426)	+	455,505	•	275,079	Ŧ	57,563
Total Net Position	\$	661,213	\$	485,755	\$	1,146,968	\$	57,563

#### ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program Revenues					Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position						
	Expenses		Operating Charges Grants and for Services Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			Total		
Governmental Activities: Management and Administration	\$ 339,686	\$	-	\$	339,686	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Training and Reimbursements Total Governmental Activities	 8,313,905 8,653,591		-		8,133,117 8,472,803		<u>36,771</u> <u>36,771</u>		(144,017) (144,017)		-		(144,017) (144,017)	
Business-Type Activities: Operating Expenses	456,576		413,618						_		(42,958)		(42,958)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 9,110,167	\$	413,618	\$	8,472,803	\$	36,771		(144,017)		(42,958)		(186,975)	
		Inter	l Revenues: est Income						-		1,243		1,243	
			r Income tal General R	evenu	ies				60 60		1,243		60 1,303	
		Change	e in Net Positi	on					(143,957)		(41,715)		(185,672)	
		Net Pos	sition, Beginr	ing of	f Year				805,170		527,470	. <u> </u>	1,332,640	
		Net Pos	sition, End of	f Year				\$	661,213	\$	485,755	\$	1,146,968	

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Activities - Component Unit For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Support and Revenue	
Conferences	\$ 36,125
Contributions	102,992
Sales of Inventory, Net of Costs of \$5,558	(982)
Other	3,456
Total Support and Revenue	 141,591
Expenses	
Program Expenses	141,613
Support Services	6,505
Total Expenses	 148,118
Changes in Net Assets	(6,527)
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions, Beginning of Year	64,090
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions,	 
End of Year	\$ 57,563

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Functional Expenses - Component Unit For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Supporti	ng Services	
	Progra	m Services		neral and ninistrative	 Total
Equipment Reimbursements	\$	95,000	\$	-	\$ 95,000
Grant Expenses		15,500		-	15,500
Contractual Services (Payroll)		16,038		2,252	18,290
Conference		12,668		-	12,668
Occupancy		2,400		-	2,400
Insurance		-		2,008	2,008
Professional Fees		-		1,700	1,700
Postage		7		-	7
Miscellaneous		-		545	545
Total Expenses	\$	141,613	\$	6,505	\$ 148,118

# Exhibit E

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2019

ASSETS	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 34,341
Grants Receivable	2,109,034
Prepaid Expenditures	67,997
Total Assets	\$ 2,211,372
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Due to Proprietary Fund	\$ 199,896
Accounts Payable	1,926,824
Accrued Payroll	47,321
Total Liabilities	2,174,041
Fund Balance	
Non-Spendable:	
Prepaid Items	67,997
Unassigned	(30,666)
Total Fund Balance	37,331
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,211,372

# Exhibit E-1

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balance, Governmental Fund	\$ 37,331
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation Used in Governmental Activities	841,639
Accrued Compensated Absences Related to Governmental Activities	 (217,757)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 661,213

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	G	eneral Fund
Revenues		
Federal Sources:		
Grants	\$	8,509,574
Other Income		60
Total Revenues		8,509,634
Expenditures		
Current:		
Management and Administration		339,686
Training and Reimbursements		8,170,280
Total Expenditures		8,509,966
Net Change in Fund Balance		(332)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		37,663
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	37,331

# Exhibit F-1

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balance, Total Governmental Fund	\$ (332)
Change in Accrued Compensated Absences Related to Governmental Activities	(35,908)
Depreciation and Amortization on Capital Assets	(144,488)
Purchases of Capital Assets	 36,771
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (143,957)

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Net Position *Proprietary Fund* June 30, 2019

	Er	nterprise
	Fund	
	Business	
		Fund
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	261,532
Accounts Receivable		53,864
Dues Receivable		3,900
Due from Governmental Fund		199,896
Due from ILEAS Foundation		3,000
Prepaid Expenses		11,593
Total Current Assets		533,785
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		30,250
Total Assets		564,035
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		3,660
Accrued Compensated Absences		4,552
Unearned Revenue		2,071
Line of Credit		67,997
Total Liabilities		78,280
NET POSITION		
		30,250
Net Investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total Net Position	\$	455,505
TOTAL INCL POSITION	Э	485,755

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position *Proprietary Fund* For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund Business Fund
Operating Revenues	
Membership Dues	\$ 102,060
Management Services Income	159,846
Training Center Lease Income	63,203
Conferences	53,330
Training Center Income	34,327
Other Income	852
Total Operating Revenues	413,618
Operating Expenses	
Agency Program Expenses	91,711
General Administrative Expense	142,923
Management Services Expenses	99,626
Conference Expenses	61,705
Insurance	53,540
Depreciation	7,071
Total Operating Expenses	456,576
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	(42,958)
<b>Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</b> Interest Income	1,243
Change in Net Position	(41,715)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	527,470
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 485,755

# ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Statement of Cash Flows *Proprietary Fund* For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Ente	erprise Fund
	Bus	siness Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from Users and Members	\$	360,732
Payments to Employees		(102,266)
Payments to Suppliers		(351,331)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		(92,865)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Line of Credit		111,331
Repayments on Line of Credit		(122,034)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Noncapital Financing Activities		(10,703)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
(Increase) Decrease in Due from Governmental Fund		(9,628)
Interest		1,243
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		(8,385)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(111,953)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		373,485
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	261,532
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(42,958)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to		
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation Expense		7,071
Change in Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables		(45,003)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses		(1,129)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable		1,238
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Compensated Absences		(4,201)
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue		(7,883)
Total Adjustments		(49,907)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$	(92,865)

# 1. Nature of Organization

Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (the Organization or ILEAS) was formed in 2002 as an alliance of all law enforcement agencies in the State of Illinois for the purpose of mutual aid, homeland security and the combining of resources for public safety. The Organization represents all the sheriff's offices and several hundred police departments in Illinois.

The mission of the Organization is to meet the needs of law enforcement throughout the State of Illinois in matters of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of resources for public safety.

The Organization has established and manages a state-wide mutual aid plan whereby, member departments can "pre-plan" disaster and crisis mutual aid. If a department needs assistance during an incident, the Organization can share that burden by notifying and coordinating the pre-plan mutual aid agencies' responses.

The Organization is divided into 8 geographic regions which are based on Illinois Emergency Management Agency regions. Each region elects a chief-of-police and a sheriff to act as regional co-chairs. The Organization's Governing Board is made up of:

- 16 Regional Co-Chairs
- 2 Representatives from the Chicago Police Department
- 1 Representative from the Illinois State Police
- 1 Representative from the Illinois Sheriff's Association
- 1 Representative from the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Any of the Governing Board members can appoint a permanent delegate to the Board. Additionally, the Organization has added advisory, non-voting ex-officio members to the Governing Board. The President of the Organization has appointed an Executive Committee consisting of elected Governing Board Officers to manage the day to day activities. The Organization has hired staff to administer the Federal Homeland Security grants which make up a majority of the Organization's funds.

The Organization is a coalition/consortium of local agencies as established by law in Illinois, however, the Organization is not considered a component unit of any other government entity.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Foundation (the Foundation) is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois to develop support for the Organization. The Foundation is considered a component unit of the Organization under the accounting standards followed by the Organization; however, the Foundation is a

separate legal entity. The Foundation's only program relates to the support of the operational and capital needs of the Organization that lack adequate funding through the Organization's available resources.

# 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Organization are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing U.S. GAAP for state and local governments. U.S. GAAP includes all relevant GASB pronouncements plus other sources of accounting and financial reporting guidance noted in GASB Statement 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*.

a. Financial Reporting Entity

The definition of what constitutes the entity of the Organization is based on the guidelines set forth in GASB Statement Number 14, as amended by GASB Statement 61. The primary government of the Organization consists of the funds presented herein as a governmental fund and a proprietary fund.

According to GASB Statement Number 14, as amended by Statement Number 61, a legally separate organization should be included as a component unit of the primary government if the primary government is financially accountable for the legally separate organization. Financial accountability is determined as follows:

- 1. The organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, or
- 2. The primary government appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body, and:
  - It is able to impose its will on the organization
  - There is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.

As required by U.S. GAAP, these financial statements present the financial reporting entity of the Organization, including the Foundation, which is a discretely presented component unit. The Foundation is a discretely presented component unit because the resources received and held by the Foundation are entirely for the direct benefit of the Organization, the Organization has the ability to access those resources, and those resources are significant to the Organization. The assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue and expenses of the Foundation are included in the basic financial statements presented in Exhibits A, C, and D. There are no other entities for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Organization are such that exclusion would cause the Organization's financial statements to be materially misstated or incomplete.

b. Basic Financial Statements

# Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the Organization as a whole. They include all funds of the Organization and the discretely presented component unit. The Statement of Functional Expenses relates only to the component unit. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities include the governmental activities, business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit. The Organization's governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenue and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Internal balances and activities within the Organization's funds are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements. Activities between the Organization's primary government and the discretely presented component unit are not eliminated.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting (as described in Note 2.c).

# Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the Organization are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitutes its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. The Organization's funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary funds. An emphasis is placed on major funds within these categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Organization or meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type.
- 2. Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all funds combined.

The Organization also may report certain funds as major, based on their importance to financial statement users.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting (as described in Note 2.c.).

The proprietary fund financial statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting (as described in Note 2.c.).

The fund types of the Organization are described below:

# Governmental Fund

The focus of the governmental fund's measurement (in the fund financial statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental fund of the Organization:

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Organization and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

# Proprietary Fund

Enterprise Fund – An Enterprise Fund is used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. The measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. The reporting entity includes the following enterprise fund that is reported as a major fund:

Business Fund – The Business Fund is used to account for business-like activities provided to support activities of the General Fund.

c. Basis of Accounting

# Accrual

Governmental activities and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and the enterprise fund financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

# Modified Accrual

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recognized when it becomes both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The Organization considers receipts within 90 days of year-end to be available. Expenditures generally are recognized

under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, if any, is recognized when payment is due.

Grants are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measured and available only when cash is received by the Organization.

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits at financial institutions, short-term investments with original maturities at issuance of three months or less, and funds held in money market mutual funds at depository banks.

e. Receivables

Receivables are reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from third-party payers and others for services rendered. Receivables are stated at the amount management expects to collect on outstanding balances. The allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2019 was \$0.

f. Interfund Balances

Receivables and payables between funds are reported as due from and due to other funds, respectively. Amounts not expected to be repaid within a reasonable time are considered interfund transfers. In governmental funds, amounts due from other funds expected to be repaid within a reasonable time, but beyond one year from June 30, 2019, as well as other long-term receivables are offset by non-spendable fund balance because they do not represent expendable, available financial resources. The amounts due among the funds at June 30, 2019, relate to working capital loans with no specific repayment schedule, however, repayment is expected within the next fiscal year.

g. Prepaid Expenditures/Expenses

Prepaid expenditures/expenses such as for insurance or service contracts are recorded as assets and expended/expensed over the term when the services are received.

h. Capital Assets

The Organization capitalized assets with initial individual unit values over \$5,000 and useful lives in excess of two years. Capital assets purchased for use in governmental activities are recorded as expenditures in governmental fund financial statements at the time of purchase. Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements offset by accumulated depreciation. Capital assets are valued at actual or estimated historical cost while donated capital assets are valued at their estimated

acquisition value on the date donated. Depreciation is calculated on capital assets, other than land and assets that appreciate in value, using the straight-line method, mid-year convention with the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	20-50 years
Apparatus and Vehicles	5-25 years
Equipment	5-20 years

The Organization has no intangible assets subject to capitalization.

i. Unearned Revenue

*Governmental Activities and General Fund* – Grant funds received under agreements that require the provision of services by the Organization are recognized as revenue to the extent that expenses have been incurred for the purpose specified by the grantor. The excess of grant funds received over grant expenditures incurred is accounted for as unearned revenue. The excess of grant expenditures over grant funds received is accounted for as grants receivable to the extent that additional grant revenue has been awarded and will be paid.

*Business-Type Activities and Business Fund* – Unearned revenue consists of prepayments received on rental agreements and other contractual agreements.

j. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of equity that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Organization has no item that qualifies for reporting in this category as of June 30, 2019.

The financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of equity that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Organization has no item that qualifies for reporting in this category at June 30, 2019.

k. Restricted Net Position

Assets that are not available to finance general operations of the Organization are reported as restricted on the statement of net position. The Organization's policy is to apply restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for a purpose for which restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

# 1. Fund Balance

Fund balances are classified as follows:

**Non-Spendable** – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

**Restricted** – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of the Organization by-laws, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors.

**Committed** – Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a resolution by the Governing Board.

**Assigned** – Amounts that are constrained by the Governing Board's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) the Governing Board itself or (b) a body or official to which the Governing Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The Organization's highest level of decision-making authority is the Governing Board, who is authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose through its appropriations power.

**Unassigned** – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications (the General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount).

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) fund balance is available, the Organization considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Organization considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Governing Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

# m. Program Revenues

Program Revenues on the statement of activities include the following:

Governmental Activities

Operating Grants and Contributions	Grants and contributions used to support training and education programs, management and administration, and to provide support and equipment for agencies.
Capital Grants and Contributions	Grants and contributions used to purchase equipment to support training and education programs.

**Business-type Activities** 

Charges for	Fees charged for membership, programs, conferences,
Services	and other services provided for member agencies and
	other parties.

n. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses of Proprietary Fund

Operating revenues and expenses for the proprietary fund are those that result from providing services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities.

# o. Compensated Absences

It is the Organization's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid leave to a limit of 252 hours, 84 of which may be carried to the next calendar year. All paid leave is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

p. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. The significant estimates of the primary government of the Organization at June 30, 2019 include the allowance for doubtful receivables, the useful lives of capital assets, and allowable costs on grants from governmental agencies.

# 3. Reconciliation of Fund Statements to Government-Wide Statements

A reconciliation is provided with the balance sheet – governmental funds (Exhibit E-1) to explain the differences between total fund balances in the balance sheet – governmental funds and net position for governmental activities on the government-wide statement of net position. The major differences are due to:

- a. Capital Assets, net of depreciation, that are used across all funds and will be recorded on government wide financial statements, but not on the fund financial statements.
- b. The value of long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, which are not reported in governmental funds.

A reconciliation is provided with the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – governmental fund (Exhibit F-1) to explain the difference between the change in fund balance in the governmental fund and the change in net position for governmental activities on the government-wide statement of activities. The major differences are due to:

- a. Capital outlay expenditures are not reported in the statement of activities, while depreciation expense and gains/losses on disposal of capital assets are not reported in governmental funds.
- b. The change in accrued compensated absences is not a governmental fund expenditure, while it is an expense on the statement of activities.

# 4. Budgets

The Organization's General Fund is not required by Illinois Statute to pass an annual legal budget and appropriations document.

# 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

# Cash – Custodial Credit Risk – Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Organization's bank deposits may not be returned to it. The Organization does not have an investment policy that addresses this risk. At June 30, 2019, the book balance of \$295,873 reconciled to a bank balance of \$343,514. Of the Organization's bank balance, \$21,712 was uninsured by federal deposit insurance and was uncollateralized.

# Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2019, the Organization held the following cash equivalents:

Money Market Accounts

# \$ 108,681

# 6. Grants Receivable

As of June 30, 2019, the Organization had state and federal grants receivables from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and from the Illinois Department of Public Health, in the amounts of \$1,811,459 and \$297,575, respectively. In total, \$2,109,034 is receivable from these two agencies, which is approximately 74 percent of the governmental activities assets and 95 percent of the General Fund's assets at June 30, 2019.

# 7. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets of the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	June 30, 2018	,		June 30, 2019
Cost				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 1,630,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,630,000
Equipment	732,657	6,699	-	739,356
Vehicles	132,709	30,072	-	162,781
Total	2,495,366	36,771		2,532,137
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization Leasehold Improvements Equipment	882,917 596,400	81,500 47,624	-	964,417 644,024
Vehicles	66,693	15,364	-	82,057
Total	1,546,010	144,488		1,690,498
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 949,356	\$ (107,717)	\$ -	\$ 841,639

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$144,488 for the year ended June 30, 2019 and charged fully to the training function.

	J	une 30, 2018	Ad	dditions	Ded	uctions	J	une 30, 2019
Cost Vehicles	\$	55,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	55,000
Accumulated Depreciation Vehicles		17,678		7,071				24,750
Capital Assets, Net	\$	37,322	\$	(7,071)	\$	-	\$	30,250

The following is a summary of changes in the capital assets of the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Depreciation expense was \$7,071 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

# 8. Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in the Organization's long-term liabilities of the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	June 30,			June 30,	Due Within
	2018	Issued	Retired	2019	One Year
Accrued Compensated					
Absences	\$ 181,849	\$ 187,710	\$151,801	\$ 217,758	\$ 217,758

The following is a summary of changes in the Organization's long-term liabilities of the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Ju	ne 30,					Ju	ne 30,	Due	Within
		2018	I	ssued	F	Retired		2019	Or	ne Year
Accrued Compensated										
Absences	\$	8,753	\$	9,420	\$	13,621	\$	4,552	\$	4,552

The Organization has assumed all compensated absences to be due within one year.

# 9. Short-Term Debt

The Organization maintains a revolving line of credit agreement with a bank on which it may borrow up to \$250,000. The agreement runs through August 27, 2020 (following its renewal as of August 27, 2019). The line of credit bears interest at the U.S. Prime Rate, as published in the Wall Street Journal, plus 90 basis points and is secured by all of the deposit accounts of the Organization held at the bank. This line of credit had a balance of \$67,997 as of June 30, 2019 and the interest rate was 6.40 percent.

Each of the following shall constitute an event of default under this agreement: payment default, default on any other debt, the filing by or against the Organization of any proceeding in bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency, reorganization, liquidation, conservatorship, or similar proceeding, any assignment by the Organization for the benefit of creditors, a default with respect to any other indebtedness that results in acceleration of such debt, foreclosure or forfeiture of any collateral, entry of a final judgement against the Organization that is not discharged, material adverse change to the Organization's business, assets, operations, or financial condition, any cessation of the Organization's business as a going concern, providing false, erroneous or misleading information to obtain the loan, failure of the Organization to provide additional collateral in the event the current collateral becomes defective or worthless, and revocation of the Organization's guarantee. If an event of default occurs under this agreement, the lender is no longer obligated to make advances, the outstanding principal and accrued interest will be immediately due and payable without demand, at the lender's option, the note will bear interest at the default rate (five percentage points in excess of the current interest rate) from the date of occurrence, and the lender may exercise any of the rights and remedies available under the loan agreement or under applicable law. With a 60-day written notice, the lender may terminate this agreement with or without cause and demand full payment of the entire principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the balance. The lender will also have no further obligation to advance funds to the Organization.

The following is a summary of changes in the Organization's short-term liabilities of the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	June 30,				June 30,		
	2018	Issued	Retired	2019			
Line of Credit	\$ 78,700	\$ 111,331	\$122,034	\$	67,997		

# **10.** Future Minimum Lease Payments

The Organization leases a facility from Champaign County, Illinois, used for all of its operations. The lease runs through December 31, 2020. The total expense incurred for the lease in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$351,466. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
2020	\$ 369,069
2021	189,025
Total	\$ 558,094

# **11.** Future Commitments

Through the date of the auditor's report, the Organization has entered into contracts related to various service agreements. Minimum annual commitments under these agreements for governmental activities are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
2020	\$ 415,248
2021	423,552
2022	432,024
Total	\$ 1,270,824

Minimum annual commitments under these agreements for business-type activities are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
2020	\$ 47,370
2021	 23,655
Total	\$ 71,025

# 12. Contingencies

During the year ended June 30, 2019, there were no significant reductions in insurance coverage and there were no settlement amounts that have exceeded insurance coverage or that have not been covered by insurance in the past three years.

The Organization participates in a number of federal funded grant programs. Under the terms of these programs, periodic audits or examinations may be required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenses under the terms of these programs. Such audits or examinations could lead to reimbursements to grantor agencies. Based on prior experience, the Organization's management believes an audit or examination would not result in any material disallowed costs for grant revenue recorded in these financial statements or from prior years.

# **13.** Concentration of Revenues

For the year ended June 30, 2019, approximately 94 percent of the revenues of the governmental activities and the General Fund relate to grants from the federal government passed through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, approximately 32 percent of the revenues of the business-type activities and the Business Fund relate to two clients.
#### 14. Related-Party Transactions and Balances

The Foundation provides contributions to the Organization to support the ILEAS Conference and other various programs. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Organization received \$15,000 of contributions from the Foundation. The Organization received \$38,203 during Fiscal Year 2019 for reimbursement of equipment purchased by the Organization on behalf of the Foundation. The Organization subleases space to the Foundation and provides administrative services for the Foundation. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Organization recorded revenue of \$2,400 and \$17,540 for rent and services, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the Organization has an outstanding receivable balance of \$3,000 due from the Foundation.

#### 15. New Government Accounting Standard

In June 2017, GASB issued GASB Statement 87 (GASB 87), *Leases*. The provisions of GASB 87 require that lessees recognize a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for all leases greater than 12 months. GASB 87 is effective for the Organization's Fiscal Year 2021. Early adoption is permitted; however, the Organization has not chosen to do so thus far. The Organization's management is currently evaluating the effect, if any, the updated standard will have on its financial statements.

#### 16. Discretely Presented Component Unit

The following notes are provided for the Organization's component unit, the Foundation:

- A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:
  - i. The Foundation's financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Net assets of the Foundation and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

*Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions* – Net assets that are not subject to donorimposed stipulations

*Net Assets With Donor Restrictions* – Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met, either by actions of the Foundation and/or the passage of time, or that must be maintained permanently by the Foundation.

- ii. All contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor.
- iii. Grant funds received under agreements that require the provision of services by the Foundation are recognized as revenue to the extent that expenses have been incurred for the purpose specified by the grantor. The excess of grant funds received over grant expenditures incurred is accounted for as unearned revenue.

The excess of grant expenditures over grant funds received is accounted for as grants receivable to the extent that additional grant revenue has been awarded and will be paid.

iv. The costs of providing the programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributable to more than one program or supporting function. Therefore, these expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. The following are the Foundation's allocation methodologies for expenses requiring allocation:

Expense Classification	Method of Allocation					
Contractual Services (Payroll)	Time and Effort					

- v. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates. The Foundation's most significant estimate at June 30, 2019, was the identification of allowable costs on grants.
- vi. The Foundation is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- vii. The Foundation has evaluated subsequent events through December 20, 2019, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.
- viii. The Foundation adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-14, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958) *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*, during the year ended June 30, 2019. ASU 2016 has been retrospectively applied to the classifications of net assets as of June 30, 2018, but had no impact on the total net assets as of that date.

B. Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets

The following reflects the Foundation's financial assets as of June 30, 2019:

Financial Assets at Year-End	
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 52,292
Total Financial Assets	 52,292
Less those unavailable for general expenditures within one year:	 
Financial Assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	\$ 52,292

The Foundation's goal is generally to maintain financial assets sufficient to meet operating expenses. The Foundation does not maintain a line of credit.

C. Inventory

The Foundation's inventory at June 30, 2019 consists entirely of merchandise inventory. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Cost for donated inventory is equal to the fair value on the date of donation.

#### D. Future Commitments

Through the date of the auditor's report, the Foundation has entered into contracts related to various service agreements. Minimum annual commitments under these agreements are as follows:

Fiscal Year 2020

\$ 17,540

E. Concentration of Revenues

For the year ended June 30, 2019, approximately 71 percent of the revenue of the Foundation relates to a grant from a single private entity.

F. Related-Party Transactions and Balances

The Foundation provides contributions to the Organization to support the ILEAS Conference and other various programs. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation made \$15,000 of contributions to the Organization. The Foundation paid \$38,203 during Fiscal Year 2019 to the Organization as reimbursement for equipment the Organization purchased on behalf of the Foundation. The Organization subleases space to the Foundation and provides administrative services for the Foundation. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation incurred expense of \$2,400 and \$17,540 for rent and services, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the Foundation has an outstanding payable balance of \$3,000 due to the Organization.

#### G. New Not-for-Profit Entities Accounting Standards

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (*Topic 606*), and subsequently issued clarifying ASUs 2015-14, 2016-08, 2016-10, 2016-11, 2016-12, 2017-13, and 2019-08, hereafter referred to as "the clarifying ASUs." The provisions of ASU 2014-09 and the clarifying ASUs require an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The updated standard will be effective for the Foundation's Fiscal Year 2020.

### *Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*

In June 2018, FASB issued ASU 2018-08, *Not-for-Profit Entities* (Topic 958) *Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.* The provisions of ASU 2018-08 updates existing guidance related to the recognition of revenue from contributions and grants. The standard will be effective for the Foundation's Fiscal Year 2020.

The Foundation is currently evaluating the effects that these updated standards will have on future financial statements, if any.

#### ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor / Pass-through Entity / Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grantor's Identifying Number	Receivable (Unearned) Revenue 6/30/2018			Grant Revenue Received	Federal Expenditures		Receivable (Unearned) Revenue 6/30/2019	Total Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Pass-through from Illinois Emergency Management Agency										
Homeland Security Grant Program State Homeland Security Program:	* 97.067									
2015 State Homeland Security Program 2016 State Homeland Security Program		15ILEASSRT2 16ILEASCAR	\$	113,849 54,900	\$	119,535 54,900	\$	5,977	\$ 291	\$ -
		16ILEASCOM		194,444		277,510		83,066	-	-
		16ILEASIMT		7,554		9,226		1,672	-	-
		16ILEASPLN		48,459		96,203		47,744	-	-
		16ILEASPRG		(1,021)		(1,456)		(435)	-	-
		16ILEASSRT		693,542		973,283		279,741	-	-
		16ILEASTRN 16ILEIMERT2		61,311		78,217 188,490		16,906 194,524	6,034	-
		16ILEASCOM2		-		215,484		281,824	6,034 66,340	-
		16ILEASCOM2 16ILEASSRT2		-		213,484 29,620		281,824	00,540	-
2017 State Homeland Security Program		17ILEASCOM		255		594,270		809,694	215,679	-
2017 Suite Honoland Security Program		17ILEASSRT		162,060		1,615,223		2,010,871	557,708	-
		17ILEASTRN		122		695,973		732,603	36,752	-
		17ILEIMERT		(6)		33,536		36,613	3,071	-
		17ILEASCAR		-		311,290		367,288	55,998	-
		17ILEASIMT		-		18,115		19,728	1,613	-
		17ILEASPLN		-		1,068,835		1,080,523	11,688	-
		17ILEASPRG		-		111,869		106,294	(5,575)	-
2018 State Homeland Security Program		18ILEASSRT		-		5,215		109,711	104,496	-
		18ILEASTRN		-		-		3,707	3,707	-
		18ILEASCAR		-		-		30,000	30,000	-
		18ILEIMERT 18ILEASCOM		-		500		516 1,531	16	-
Urban Area Security Initiative:		TRILEASCOM		-		-		1,531	1,531	-
2016 Urban Area Security Initiative		16UAILECOM		11,240		11,707		467		
2010 Orban Area Security Initiative		16UAILEIMT		2,179		2,227		48		
		16UASIPLN		887		10,925		10,038	-	-
		16UASIPRG		-		(72)		(72)	-	-
		16UAILESRT		370,726		497,244		126,518	-	-
		16UAILECOM2		-		-		331,096	331,096	-
2017 Urban Area Security Initiative		17UAILECOM		113		103,438		139,028	35,703	-
		17UAILESRT		42,644		197,306		343,769	189,107	-
		17UAILEIMERT		(1)		33,536		35,225	1,688	-
		17UAILEIMT		-		2,495		2,495	-	-
		17UAILEPLN		-		71,970		70,626	(1,344)	-
2018 Urban Area Security Initiative		17UAILEPRG		-		41,552		41,186	(366)	-
		18UAILECOM 18UAILEIMERT		-		500		1,166 516	1,166 16	-
		18UAILESRT		-		300		2,584	2,584	-
Total U.S Department of Homeland Security		IOUMELDICI		1,763,257		7,468,666		7,354,408	1,648,999	
U.S. Department of Commerce										
Pass-through from Illinois Emergency Management Agency										
State and Local Implementation Program	11.549	17SLIGPILE		(2,330)		127,258		130,048	460	-
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services										
Pass-through from Illinois Department of Public Health										
Rural Illinois Opioid Overdose Prevention-Naloxone Distribution	93.243	82180252F		(138,411)		45,012		183,423	-	-
				1 (22 51)	6	7 ( 10 02 (		a ((a 050		
Total			2	1,622,516	\$	7,640,936	3	7,667,879	\$ 1,649,459	\$

\* - Denotes a major program.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the schedule) includes the federal grant activity of Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (the Organization) for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).* Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements of the Organization, which are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Organization did not use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### 2. Basis of Accounting

The schedule has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures include all accounts payable representing liabilities for goods and services actually received as of June 30, 2019.

#### 3. Capital Assets

Capital asset purchases that are presented as expenditures in the schedule may be capitalized as assets by the Organization for presentation in the government-wide financial statements of the governmental activities.

#### 4. Sub-recipients

There were no sub-recipients for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### 1. Summary of Auditor's Results

- a. Type of audit report issued on the financial statements: Unmodified
- b. The audit did not disclose a material weakness in internal control that is required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.
- c. The audit did not disclose instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements that are required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.
- d. The audit did not disclose significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over major federal award programs.
- e. Type of report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified
- f. The audit did not disclose any findings required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516a.
- g. Major programs:
  - U.S. Department of Homeland Security Homeland Security Grant Program CFDA Number: 97.067
- h. The dollar threshold used to distinguish Type A and Type B programs was \$750,000.
- i. The auditee does not qualify as a low risk auditee.

#### 2. Findings Related to the Financial Statements

None noted.

#### 3. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to Federal Award Programs

None noted.

#### ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT ALARM SYSTEM Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### 2018-001 – Material Adjusting Journal Entries Identified as a Result of Procedures Applied by the Organization's External Auditors – Material Weakness

#### Conditions

Our audit procedures identified a material misstatement of financial statement amounts provided to us by management. Subsequent to identifying the misstatement, we proposed, and management approved, an adjusting journal entry, which has corrected the identified misstatement in the financial statements.

#### Recommendation

- 1. The Organization's management should record all adjusting journal entries necessary to report the account balances and transactions of the Organization prior to providing the trial balance summarization to the auditor for use in the annual financial statement audit.
- 2. If there are adjusting journal entries that management leaves knowingly for the auditor to calculate and record as part of the audit, this fact should be made clear to the auditor prior to the engagement. In addition, a member of management possessing the necessary accounting skills, knowledge, or experience must review the adjusting journal entries and the supporting documentation and provide specific approval of the calculation and the drafted adjusting journal entries.

#### **Current Status**

No material weakness findings were noted in current year related to material journal entries.

# Martin Hood

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

To the Governing Board Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Urbana, Illinois

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, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (the Organization), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Organization's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2019.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Organization's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Organization's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and CONSULTANTS

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 considered to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Organization's financial statements are free of 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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 Organization'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 Organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Monter Hood ZIC

Champaign, Illinois December 20, 2019

# Martin Hood

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Governing Board Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Urbana, Illinois

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System's (the Organization) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Organization's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Organization's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Schedule 2).

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Organization's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and CONSULTANTS

audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Organization's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Organization's compliance.

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the Organization complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the Organization is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Organization's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Monter Hood ZIC

Champaign, Illinois December 20, 2019