

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements December 31, 2016 and 2015





Dave Yost · Auditor of State

Board of Directors Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation 3 E. Fourth Street, Suite 300 Cincinnati, OH 45202

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation, Hamilton County, prepared by BKD, LLP, for the audit period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

May 25, 2017

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December 31, 2016 and 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation Cincinnati, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation'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 audits 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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 and the general fund of Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the years 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 listed in the table of contents 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2017, on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. This report was previously issued dated May 11, 2017, however was subsequently reissued to correct a clerical error.

BKD.LLP

Cincinnati, Ohio June 20, 2017

Our discussion and analysis of Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation's (the Corporation) financial performance provides an overview of the Corporation's financial activities for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the Corporation's financial statements and accompanying notes.

Financial Highlights

As discussed in further detail in this discussion and analysis, the following represents the most significant financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2016:

- The Corporation's net position increased \$1.9 million or 33% as a result of this year's operations. Net position at December 31, 2016 is \$7.5 million, all of which is unrestricted.
- Total revenues were \$5.6 million, an increase of \$2.4 million or 74% from the prior year end. The higher revenue was driven by an increase in demolition operating grants, which increased \$2.9 million over the prior year.
- Assets held for sale increased to \$5.7 million compared to \$3.9 million at the prior year end, as a result of the Corporation's acquisition of unproductive properties and investment to reposition them to productive use.
- The Corporation received \$2.4 million from the sale of properties during the year. The related cost of sales was \$2.5 million for a net subsidy of \$83,726, which is included in program expense.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Corporation as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Corporation as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the Corporation's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

Reporting on the Corporation as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the Corporation's net position and changes in that net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Corporation as a whole, whether the financial position of the Corporation has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some of which are financial. Non-financial factors include current property tax laws in Ohio, facility conditions, required community programs and other factors.

The Corporation's statements of net position and statements of activities can be found on pages 8-9 and 10-11 of this report.

Reporting on the Corporation's Most Significant Fund

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Corporation's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Corporation uses one fund, the general fund, to account for all of its financial transactions.

Governmental Fund

The presentation for the Corporation's general fund focuses on how resources flow into and out of it and the year-end balance available for spending in future periods. The general fund is reported using modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that are expected to be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Corporation's general operations and the basic services it provides.

The relationship between governmental activities and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 13-20 of this report.

Analysis of the Basic Financial Statements

Our analysis below focuses on the net position and changes in net position of the Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	2016	2015	2014
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 8,267,559	\$ 5,987,638	\$ 4,534,425
Total assets	8,267,559	5,987,638	4,534,425
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	770,986	370,794	194,978
Total liabilities	770,986	370,794	194,978
Net Position			
Unrestricted	\$ 7,496,573	\$ 5,616,844	\$ 4,339,447

Net Position Governmental Activities

Net Position

The net position of all governmental activities increased \$1.9 million, or 33%, from the prior year end resulting in a net position of \$7.5 million at December 31, 2016. In comparison, net position in 2015 increased by \$1.3 million or 29% from 2014.

Current and Other Assets

Current and other assets at December 31, 2016 increased \$2.3 million, or 38%, from the prior year end. The increase results from a \$1.7 million increase in assets held for sale and a \$592,736 increase in receivables, offset by a \$70,272 reduction in cash and cash equivalents.

In comparison, current and other assets at December 31, 2015 increased \$1.5 million, or 32%, year over year. The increase resulted from a \$1.8 million increase in assets held for sale and a \$127,360 increase in receivables, offset by a \$438,988 reduction in cash and cash equivalents.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities consist of accounts payable to vendors, unearned revenue for future maintenance of certain demolished properties and notes payable. As of December 31, 2016, the Corporation had current liabilities totaling \$770,986, which was an increase of \$400,192 from the prior year-end. The increase results from the \$290,530 increase in accounts payable to vendors, a \$103,762 increase in

unearned revenue for future maintenance of certain demolished properties and a \$5,900 increase in notes payable.

For the prior year, current liabilities increased from \$194,978 at December 31, 2014 to \$370,794 at December 31, 2015 for an increase of \$175,816. This increase was due to a \$254,816 increase in accounts payable, offset by a \$79,000 decrease in notes payable and refundable grants.

	 2016	 2015	2014
Revenues		 	
Program Revenues			
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,994,989	\$ 2,200,860	\$ 2,397,275
Operating grants	3,605,052	973,761	4,221,576
Interest and other	 15,220	 52,382	 27,405
Total revenues	 5,615,261	 3,227,003	 6,646,256
Expenses			
Program Expenses			
Professional and contract services	2,780,350	1,162,353	4,789,659
Administration and other	 955,182	 787,253	 811,048
Total expenses	 3,735,532	 1,949,606	 5,600,707
Change in Net Position	1,879,729	1,277,397	1,045,549
Net Position, Beginning of Year	 5,616,844	 4,339,447	 3,293,898
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 7,496,573	\$ 5,616,844	\$ 4,339,447

Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities

Program Revenues

Program revenues for 2016 were \$5.6 million, an increase of \$2.4 million or 74% from the prior year. The higher revenue was driven by a \$2.9 million increase in demolition operating grants, offset by a \$291,286 decrease in local and private grants compared to the prior year. Demolition operating grants include the Neighborhood Initiative Program administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, which largely began in 2015, and Moving Ohio Forward, which was funded by the Ohio Attorney General, and concluded at December 31, 2014.

In 2015, program revenues were \$3.2 million, the lowest revenue total over the past three years and a decrease of \$3.4 million or 51% from the prior year. The 2015 decline in operating grants resulted

from the conclusion of the Moving Ohio Forward at year end 2014, and the launch of the Neighborhood Initiative Program in 2015. The Corporation focused primarily on acquiring title to properties for demolition in 2015, versus performing the actual demolition work.

Program and Administration Expenses

Total expense in 2016 was \$3.7 million, an increase of \$1.8 million or 92% from the prior year. Program expense increased \$1.6 million from the prior period primarily due to a \$2.0 million increase in professional and contract services for the Neighborhood Initiative Program, offset by a \$394,198 decrease in subsidy on the sale of property.

In comparison, total expenses in 2015 totaled \$1.9 million, a decrease of \$3.7 million or 65% from the prior year. The decrease was driven by a \$4.1 million reduction in professional and contract services related to demolition programs, offset by a \$412,787 increase in subsidy on the sale of property.

The Corporation has no expense for salaries and related benefits due to all administrative activities being provided by a management company as explained in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Corporation will continue to be funded by Hamilton County's delinquent tax and assessment collection fund (DTAC), which by nature varies in amount from year to year. The 2017 budget includes \$2.0 million in DTAC funds reflected under intergovernmental revenues.

The Corporation successfully obtained nearly \$9.8 million of grant funding for the Neighborhood Initiative Program. This program is administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency to help prevent foreclosures and stabilize local property values through the demolition of vacant and blighted homes. The table below summarizes the grants awarded to the Corporation to date.

Allocation	Award Year	Amount
#1	2014	\$5,565,000
#2	2016	3,107,342
#3	2016	1,112,042
	Total	\$9,784,384

The final date for the Corporation to apply for Neighborhood Initiative Program grant reimbursement is December 18, 2019. The Corporation budgeted \$2.4 million of grant funding from this program for 2017.

The City of Cincinnati allocated grant funds of over \$1.1 million to the Corporation in 2014 for the acquisition, stabilization, demolition and rehabilitation of commercial real property within the portion of the Evanston TIF district from the City's Focus 52 Program. The 2017 budget includes grant revenue of \$408,000 representing the remaining TIF funds available.

Contacting the Corporation's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our stakeholders with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to show the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the Corporation's management company, the Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority, specifically Rick Hudson, Director of Accounting and Financial Management at 513-621-3000.

Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position December 31, 2016

Assets	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,174,180	\$ -	\$ 1,174,180
Accounts receivable	1,333,384	-	1,333,384
Assets held for sale	5,691,102	-	5,691,102
Software, net	23,333	-	23,333
Prepaid and other	45,560		45,560
Total assets	\$ 8,267,559	\$ -	\$ 8,267,559
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 650,324	\$ -	\$ 650,324
Unearned revenue	103,762	-	103,762
Notes payable	16,900		16,900
Total liabilities	770,986		770,986
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Grant Revenue	636,307	(636,307)	
Fund Balance			
Nonspendable	5,759,995	(5,759,995)	-
Unassigned	1,100,271	(1,100,271)	
Total fund balance	6,860,266	(6,860,266)	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ 8,267,559		
Net Position			
Unrestricted		\$ 7,496,573	\$ 7,496,573

Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position December 31, 2015

Assets	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,244,452	\$ -	\$ 1,244,452
Accounts receivable	740,648	-	740,648
Assets held for sale	3,944,949	-	3,944,949
Software	10,000	-	10,000
Prepaid and other	47,589		47,589
Total assets	\$ 5,987,638	\$ -	\$ 5,987,638
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 359,794	\$ -	\$ 359,794
Refundable grant pay able	11,000	·	11,000
Total liabilities	370,794		370,794
Deferred Inflows of Resources -			
Grant Revenue	715,390	(715,390)	
Fund Balance			
Nonspendable	4,002,538	(4,002,538)	-
Unassigned	898,916	(898,916)	
Total fund balance	4,901,454	(4,901,454)	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of			
resources and fund balance	\$ 5,987,638		
Net Position			
Unrestricted		\$ 5,616,844	\$ 5,616,844

Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2016

	General Fund Adjustments		Adjustments		 atement of Activities
Revenues					
Intergovernmental revenue	\$	1,994,989	\$	-	\$ 1,994,989
Operating grants		3,684,135		(79,083)	3,605,052
Interest and other revenue		15,220		-	 15,220
Total revenues		5,694,344		(79,083)	 5,615,261
Expenditures					
Professional and contract services		2,780,350		-	2,780,350
Administration		794,419		-	794,419
Other charges		160,763			 160,763
Total expenditures/expenses		3,735,532			 3,735,532
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position		1,958,812		(79,083)	1,879,729
Fund Balance/Net Position, Beginning of Year		4,901,454		715,390	 5,616,844
Fund Balance/Net Position, End of Year	\$	6,860,266	\$	636,307	\$ 7,496,573

Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2015

	General Fund				Adjustments		 atement of Activities
Revenues							
Intergovernmental revenue	\$	2,200,860	\$	-	\$ 2,200,860		
Operating grants		258,371		715,390	973,761		
Interest and other revenue		52,382		-	 52,382		
Total revenues		2,511,613		715,390	 3,227,003		
Expenditures							
Professional and contract services		1,162,353		-	1,162,353		
Administration		672,967		-	672,967		
Other charges		114,286		-	 114,286		
Total expenditures/expenses		1,949,606		-	 1,949,606		
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position		562,007		715,390	1,277,397		
Fund Balance/Net Position, Beginning of Year		4,339,447		-	 4,339,447		
Fund Balance/Net Position, End of Year	\$	4,901,454	\$	715,390	\$ 5,616,844		

Note 1: Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation) was organized on September 14, 2011, by resolution of the Board of Hamilton County Commissioners as a community improvement corporation, in particular, a county land reutilization corporation, under Chapter 1724 of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Community Improvement Corporation Law") and Chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Nonprofit Corporation Law"). The Corporation's mission is to promote economic and housing development in Hamilton County (the County) by acquiring vacant, blighted properties and returning them to productive community assets.

Under Ohio law, a county land reutilization corporation (CLRC) has broad powers that make it an effective vehicle for community development and revitalization. As a CLRC, the Corporation can acquire, own and dispose of real property using the following tools:

- Purchase properties from individuals
- Initiate foreclosure on tax-delinquent properties
- Accept properties as gifts or donations
- Negotiate with banks to acquire real estate owned (REO) properties
- Remove defects on title to a property
- Hold title to properties on a property tax exempt basis
- Stabilize, rehabilitate or demolish homes
- Resell to responsible qualified buyer or hold for strategic assembly
- Convert land to green space that can be donated to municipalities
- Apply for local, state and federal grant funds that support local revitalization efforts

The Corporation's revenues and other support are derived principally from a portion of the County Treasurer's annual collection of delinquent property taxes and assessments. In addition, the Corporation actively seeks out available government and private grants to carry out its mission.

The Corporation's governing body is a nine member Board of Directors, consisting of the county treasurer, three county commissioners (ex officio members), two City of Cincinnati representatives, two township members, and a private citizen with private sector or nonprofit experience in rehabilitation or real estate acquisitions. The Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority serves as the management company to conduct the day-to-day business and affairs for the Corporation and the management and control of its properties.

The Corporation's significant accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

The Corporation's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities report information about the Corporation as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for any fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the Corporation that are governmental and those that are business-type. The Corporation, however, does not have any business-type activities or fiduciary funds.

The statement of net position represents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Corporation at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the government-wide activities of the Corporation and for each function of the Corporation's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients for goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Corporation's funds. The emphasis on fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. Governmental funds focus 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 repaid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The Corporation's activities are accounted for in only one fund, the general fund.

Deferred inflows of resources are reported in the fund financial statements for revenues that are not considered available at year end.

General Fund

The general fund is the main operating fund of the Corporation and accounts for all financial transactions. The general fund balance is available to the Corporation for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Corporation gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants and other contributions are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Corporation considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when the liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Corporation considers all investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, cash equivalents consisted primarily of money market accounts.

Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, a nonspendable fund balance is recorded by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, all of the Corporation's net position was unrestricted.

Fund Balance

The fund balances for the Corporation's funds are displayed in five components:

Nonspendable - Nonspendable fund balances are not in a spendable form or are required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Restricted fund balances may be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed - Committed fund balances may be used only for the specific purposes determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by issuance of a resolution by the Board of Directors.

Assigned - Assigned fund balances are intended to be used by the Corporation for specific purposes as determined by management. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the amount that is not restricted or committed. This indicates that resources in other governmental funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that fund.

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The Corporation considers restricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. The Corporation applies committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Intergovernmental Revenue

The Corporation receives operating income through Hamilton County. This money represents 5% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's Delinquent Tax and Assessment Collection Fund. These monies are then paid to the Corporation by the county treasurer upon the Corporation's written request.

Government Grants

Support funded by grants is recognized as the Corporation performs the contracted services or incurs outlays eligible for reimbursement under the grant agreements. Grant activities and outlays are subject to audit and acceptance by the granting agency and, as a result of such audit, adjustments could be required.

Budgetary Process

The Corporation is not bound by the budgetary laws prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code for purely governmental entities. The Board of Directors of the Corporation adopts an annual budget at the beginning of the fiscal year. Appropriations and subsequent amendments are approved by the Board of Directors during the year as required.

Federal Income Tax

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

Use of Estimates

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 the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, losses and other changes in net assets during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2: Deposits

The Corporation maintains demand deposit and money market accounts with a single bank. Below are details related to these deposits, including coverage by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	2016	2015
Carrying amount	\$ 1,174,180	\$ 1,244,452
Bank balance	1,303,324	1,250,063
Insured by FDIC	500,000	500,000

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Corporation's deposits may not be returned. The Corporation has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of state statute.

According to state law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the Corporation.

Note 3: Receivables

The table below summarizes the Corporation's account receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. Receivables from the state relate to the Neighborhood Initiative Program funded by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Other receivables at December 31, 2016, represent a property sale that closed on December 30, 2016, and did not settle until January 3, 2017. An allowance for doubtful accounts was not recorded as all receivables are expected to be collected.

2016		 2015
State of Ohio and state agencies	\$ 1,033,886	\$ 645,654
Local government	60,832	85,784
Other	238,666	 9,210
Total accounts receivable	\$ 1,333,384	\$ 740,648

Note 4: Assets Held for Sale

The Corporation actively pursues vacant and abandoned properties in Hamilton County, primarily in distressed neighborhoods. Most properties are acquired from the County auditor through donations, tax foreclosure or the board of revisions process.

Assets held for sale represent properties acquired by the Corporation which will be marketed for resale. All significant costs incurred to acquire and improve or rehabilitate the property are capitalized. All real estate held for sale is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

In 2016, the Corporation recorded program expense of \$2.2 million to adjust the value of certain demolished properties to their net realizable land values. In 2015, the cost-to-market adjustment was \$179,277.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Corporation held title to approximately 630 and 420 properties, respectively. Additionally in 2015, the Corporation filed five nuisance abatement liens against properties totaling \$327,275 to recover demolition and stabilization costs previously incurred. The Corporation filed no liens in 2016.

During 2016, the Corporation acquired a building that was under contract to sell to an Ohio non-profit corporation as of December 31, 2016 for a sales price of \$146,000, plus any additional costs related to the sale incurred by the Corporation. The sale is expected to close in 2017.

Note 5: Risk Management

The Corporation is exposed to various risks and losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage since the Corporation's inception. The limitations of coverage as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Insurance Type	Coverage
General Liability	\$2,000,000
Personal Injury	2,000,000
Employee Benefit Liability	1,000,000
Ohio Employers Liability Defense	1,000,000
Crime Policy	250,000
Business Auto (Hired & Non-owned)	1,000,000
Business Personal Property	25,000
Directors/Officers Liability	2,000,000
Employment Practices Liability	1,000,000
Demolition Liability	1,000,000
Builders Risk Floater (per location)	200,000

Note 6: Notes Payable

Properties eligible for demolition under Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) must be owned by the Corporation and encumbered by a mortgage. As a result, notes payable as of December 31, 2016 are \$16,900 and consist of 169 mortgage loans on vacant, blighted, residential properties being demolished under NIP. These zero percent interest loans are financed by the Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority at \$100 per property, are secured by liens placed against the property, and mature in 2017.

Similarly, notes payable as of December 31, 2015 were \$11,000 and consisted of 110 mortgage loans on properties being demolished under NIP. These notes matured in 2016.

In April 2016, the Corporation obtained a \$1.5 million line of credit for the purpose of managing cash flows from demolition grants funded on a reimbursement basis. The line is collateralized by substantially all of the Corporation's assets. The line of credit has a one-year term with an interest rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 200 basis points (2.53% at December 31, 2016). No debt was drawn from the line of credit by the Corporation in 2016. The line of credit was renewed in April 2017 for a 15-month term, expiring in July 2018.

Note 7: Subsequent Events

During 2016, the Corporation entered an agreement to purchase properties on behalf of a local nonprofit hospital. The properties were purchased in January 2017, for \$1.7 million with funding from the hospital. The Corporation will remediate the properties and bring them into compliance with all environmental laws, rules and regulations. Upon completion of the remediation, the Corporation will deed the properties back to the non-profit hospital.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Directors Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation Cincinnati, Ohio

We have audited, 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, the basic financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of Hamilton County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting (internal control). In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Corporation's internal control to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 Corporation'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2016-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency in internal control.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation'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*.

This report was previously issued May 11, 2017. This report was subsequently reissued to correct a misclassification of the finding noted above.

Management's Response to Findings

The Corporation's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Management's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

We also noted certain matters that we reported to the Corporation's management in a separate letter dated May 11, 2017.

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 Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BKD,LIP

Cincinnati, Ohio June 20, 2017

Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended December 31, 2016

Reference Number	Findings	Questione Costs
2016-001	<i>Criteria or specific requirement</i> – Managements is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective control over financial reporting.	None
	<i>Condition</i> – We noted in the Corporation's grant receivable detail, there were four duplicate entries for outstanding receivables.	
	<i>Context</i> – The Corporation manually maintains a spreadsheet of expenditures made which are reimbursable under a grant agreement. Four items were listed twice within the spreadsheet.	
	<i>Effect</i> – Accounts receivable and operating grant revenue were overstated and required an adjustment to avoid misstatement of the financial statements.	
	<i>Cause</i> – The grant receivable balance is tracked within a manual spreadsheet by the Accounting Manager and reviewed by the Director of Accounting & Financial Management on a monthly basis. Additionally, the Director of Accounting & Finance Management makes a year-end adjustment to true-up the amounts the Corporation has deemed reimbursable under the grant agreement. Due to time constraints, the complete review process of this spreadsheet and year-end reconciliation did not occur.	
	Recommendation – We recommend management record reconciling entries to the accounts receivable schedule on a periodic basis throughout the year to provide more routine adjustment to this account and more opportunity for identification of errors within the spreadsheet and reconciliation process. We also recommend allowing for a more thorough review of the spreadsheet and final year-end adjustment to decrease the risk of errors in the calculation.	
	 Management Response – On a quarterly basis, the Accounting Manager will calculate and record reconciling adjustments to demolition grant receivables and the Director of Accounting & Financial Management will review these adjustments. Additionally, a final year-end review will be performed to ensure all uncollected and eligible demolition grant reimbursable cost reported in assets held for sale are also included in grant receivables. 	

included in grant receivables.



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

HAMILTON COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

HAMILTON COUNTY

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED JULY 11, 2017

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