Audited Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013



Board of Directors Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation 20 West Federal Street, Ste M-5A Youngstown, Ohio 44503

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation, Mahoning County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. 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 Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 12, 2014



Table of Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012	8
Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	9
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund December 31, 2012	10
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2012	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	13
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position December 31, 2013	14
Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	15
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund December 31, 2013	16
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2013	17

Table of Contents (continued)

	Page
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund	
to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	19
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	21
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Preformed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	35



May 30, 2014

Board of Directors and Management Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corp 20 West Federal Street, Ste M-5A Youngstown, Ohio 44503

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Mahoning County Land reutilization Corporation, Mahoning County, Ohio, (the Corporation) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related notes to the 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 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.

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.

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

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 the Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, 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 on pages 3 through 7 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 May 30, 2014 on our consideration of the Corporation'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 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 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 Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kea Hassociates, Inc.

Medina, Ohio

This page intentionally left blank

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

The discussion and analysis of the Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation's (the "Corporation") financial performance provides an overall review of the Corporation's financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Corporation's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Corporation's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

- The Corporation began partial operations in 2012 and full operations in 2013.
- The Corporation receives 5 percent of the delinquent taxes and assessment collections from Mahoning County. The Corporation received \$966,688 in 2012, which included amounts related to 2011, and received \$483,529 in 2013.
- The Corporation participates in the Moving Ohio Forward Demolition Program and received \$1,181,497 in 2013. There were no grant reimbursements in 2012.
- Net Position increased \$294,637 in 2013 in the Corporation's first full year of operations. Net position increased \$975,335 in 2012. Further details will be discussed in this Analysis.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole Corporation, presenting both an aggregate view of the Corporation's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. The Statement of Activities shows changes to net position related to each department of the Corporation. Fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Reporting the Corporation as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by the private sector. The basis for this accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash was received or paid.

These two statements report the Corporation's net postion and the changes in net position. The change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the Corporation as a whole, the financial position of the Corporation has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the Corporation, non-financial information such as the condition of the Corporation's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

Reporting the Corporation's Most Significant Fund

Fund Financial Statements

The presentation for the Corporation's only fund, the general fund, focuses on how resources flow into and out of it and the balance that is left at year end and 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. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future on services provided to the Corporation's government constituents. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported on the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and the general fund is reconciled in the financial statements.

This space intentionally left blank

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

The Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the Corporation as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Corporation's net position for 2013 compared to 2012:

Table 1
Net Position

`	2013		2012	
Assets				
Current and Other Assets	\$	1,248,132	\$	909,531
Depreciable Capital Assets		3,992		0
Total Assets		1,252,124		909,531
Liabilities				
Current and Other Liabilities		115,958		75,211
Long-Term Liabilities				
Due Within One Year		6,550		1,317
Due in More Than One Year		5,657		3,681
Total Liabilities		128,165		80,209
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,992		0
Restricted		116,988		5,622
Unrestricted		1,002,979		823,700
Total Net Position	\$	1,123,959	\$	829,322

Current and other assets increased \$338,601 from 2012 to 2013. Cash increased \$230,985 from 2012 mainly due to an increase in operations. The Corporation received a donation of capital assets in 2013. Current liabilities increased \$40,747 over 2012, partly due to an increase accrued payroll expenses and long-term liabilities, consisting of compensated absences, increased \$7,209 over 2012. Net position increased \$294,637 over 2012.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	2013		2012
Revenues			
General Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$	512,344	\$ 966,688
Operating Grants		1,181,497	0
Interest		24	30
Donations		44,200	6,706
Sales of Inventoried Assets		200,151	300
Other		4,632	1,611
Total General Revenues		1,942,848	 975,335
Program Expenses			
Professional and Contract Services		1,182,690	3,042
Administration		465,521	 142,971
Total Program Expenses		1,648,211	 146,013
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		294,637	829,322
Net Position Beginning of Year		829,322	 0
Net Position End of Year	\$	1,123,959	\$ 829,322

Intergovernmental revenues are received from the County for 5 percent of delinquent taxes and assessments. The County withheld 2011 collections since the Corporation was not yet operational. In 2012, the Corporation received revenue from the 2011 tax collection in addition to those collected in 2012 accounting for the decrease in intergovernmental revenue as compared to 2013. Operating grants from the Moving Ohio Forward Demolition Program began in 2013. As the operations of the Corporation increased, donations and sale of inventoried assets also increased over 2012 for an increase in total revenues of \$967,513.

Expenses increased \$1,502,198 with the increase in operations in 2013.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

The Corporation's Fund

This Corporation's governmental fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Information about the governmental fund for 2012 starts on page 10. The Corporation had governmental revenues of \$975,335 and expenditures of \$141,015.

Information about the governmental fund for 2013 starts on page 16. The Corporation had governmental revenues of \$1,925,748 and expenditures of \$1,640,211. The Corporation's activity increased substantially from 2012.

Budgeting

There are no budgetary requirements for the Corporation identified in the Ohio Revised Code. The Corporation's budget is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The budgetary process that is followed is for control purposes.

Capital Assets

The Corporation had \$3,992 in capital assets in 2013 and none in 2012. See Note 6 for details.

Debt

The Corporation has no debt in 2013 or 2012.

Current Financial Related Activities

The Corporation, has been designated by Mahoning County, Ohio as its agent for the reclamation, rehabilitation and reutilization of vacant, abandoned, tax-foreclosed and other real property in Mahoning County. Principal operating revenues of the Corporation include contributions from Mahoning County's delinquent tax and assessment collection fund. The Corporation is currently participating in the Moving Ohio Forward Demolition Grant Program, through the office of the Ohio Attorney General, to assist communities with demolishing abandoned, vacant and blighted residential properties. Revenue for the Moving Ohio Forward Demolition Grant Program comes from the office of the Ohio Attorney General.

Contacting the Corporation's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to show the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Mahoning County Treasurer, Chairman, Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation, 120 Market Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

Statement of Net Position Decebmer 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	875,473
Accounts Receivable		30,103
Prepaid Items		3,869
Deposits		86
Total Assets		909,531
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		38,877
Accrued Wages		2,192
Intergovernmental Payable		212
Accrued Expenses		2,675
Customer Deposits		31,255
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		1,317
Due In More Than One Year		3,681
Total Liabilities		80,209
Net Position		
Restricted for Other Purposes		5,622
Unrestricted		823,700
Total Net Position	\$	829,322

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities		
Expenses:			
Professional and Contract Services	\$ 3,042		
Administration	 142,971		
Total Program Expenses	 146,013		
General Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	966,688		
Interest	30		
Donations	6,706		
Sales of Inventoried Assets	300		
Other	 1,611		
Total General Revenues	 975,335		
Increase in Net Position	829,322		
Net Position Beginning of Year	 0		
Net Position End of Year	\$ 829,322		

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund December 31, 2012

	General Fund	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	875,473
Accounts Receivable		30,103
Prepaid Items		3,869
Deposits		86
Total Assets	\$	909,531
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		38,877
Accrued Wages		2,192
Intergovernmental Payable		212
Accrued Expenses		2,675
Customer Deposits		31,255
Total Liabilities		75,211
Fund Balances		
Nonspendable		3,955
Restricted		1,667
Unassigned		828,698
Total Fund Balances		834,320
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	909,531

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position Governmental Activities December 31, 2012

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 834,320
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	 (4,998)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 829,322

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	General		
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$	966,688	
Interest	Ψ	30	
Donations		6,706	
Sale of Inventoried Assets		300	
Other		1,611	
		, , ,	
Total Revenues		975,335	
Expenditures:			
Professional and Contract Services		3,042	
Administration		137,973	
Total Expenditures		141,015	
Net Change in Fund Balance		834,320	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year		0	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$	834,320	

Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 834,320
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not use the current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences	(4,998)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 829,322

Statement of Net Position Decebmer 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,106,458
Accounts Receivable	Ψ	28,611
Intergovernmental Receivable		23,417
Prepaid Items		142
Assets Held for Resale		89,418
Deposits		86
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)		3,992
Total Assets		1,252,124
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		42,612
Accrued Wages		8,792
Intergovernmental Payable		1,662
Accrued Expenses		18,750
Customer Deposits		27,342
Unearned Revenue		16,800
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		6,550
Due In More Than One Year		5,657
Total Liabilities		128,165
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,992
Restricted for Other Purposes		116,988
Unrestricted		1,002,979
Total Net Position	\$	1,123,959

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	 vernmental activities
Expenses:	
Professional and Contract Services	\$ 1,182,690
Administration	 465,521
Total Program Expenses	 1,648,211
General Revenues:	
Intergovernmental	512,344
Operating Grants	1,181,497
Interest	24
Donations	44,200
Sale of Inventoried Assets	200,151
Other	 4,632
Total General Revenues	 1,942,848
Increase in Net Position	294,637
Net Position Beginning of Year	 829,322
Net Position End of Year	\$ 1,123,959

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund December 31, 2013

		General Fund
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,106,458
Accounts Receivable	Ψ	28,611
Intergovernmental Receivable		23,417
Prepaid Items		142
Assets Held for Resale		89,418
Deposits		86
Total Assets	\$	1,248,132
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	42,612
Accrued Wages		8,792
Intergovernmental Payable		1,662
Accrued Expenses		18,750
Customer Deposits		27,342
Unearned Revenue		16,800
Total Liabilities		115,958
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable Revenue		12,317
Fund Balances		
Nonspendable		89,646
Restricted		27,342
Unassigned		1,002,869
Total Fund Balances		1,119,857
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows		
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	1,248,132

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position Governmental Activities December 31, 2013

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 1,119,857
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	3,992
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore, are deferred in the funds. Sales of Inventoried Assets	12,317
Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(12,207)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,123,959

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	General		
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$	512,344	
Operating Grants	·	1,181,497	
Interest		24	
Donations		39,415	
Sales of Inventoried Assets		187,836	
Other		4,632	
Total Revenues		1,925,748	
Expenditures:			
Professional and Contract Services		1,182,690	
Administration		457,521	
Total Expenditures		1,640,211	
Net Change in Fund Balance		285,537	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year		834,320	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$	1,119,857	

Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$ 285,537
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.			
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those			
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
depreciation expense. This is the amount by which			
capital additions exceeded depreciation in the current period.	Φ.	4.707	
Capital Asset Additions	\$	4,785	2.002
Current Year Depreciation		(793)	3,992
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues			
in the funds.			
Sales of Inventoried Assets			12,317
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not			
use the current financial resources and therefore, are not reported			
as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated Absences			 (7,209)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 294,637

This page intentionally left blank

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Note 1 - Reporting Entity and Basis of Presentation

Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation) is a not for profit community improvement corporation, organized on Feb. 24, 2011 by the Board of County Commissioners of Mahoning County under the authority of Chapter 1724, Ohio Revised Code. Operations did not begin until 2012.

The Corporation's governing body is a nine member Board of Directors, consisting of the County Treasurer, two representatives of the Board of County Commissioners, a representative of the largest municipality, a representative of a township with 10,000 or more residents, a representative of small cities and villages, a representative of a township with fewer than 10,000 residents, a citizen representative and a real estate representative.

The Corporation is classified as a related organization of Mahoning County for reporting purposes, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 as amended by GASB Statement No. 39.

The Corporation is dedicated to strategically acquiring tax foreclosed property and other foreclosed property from Common Pleas Court proceedings, Sheriff's Sale, Bank Real Estate Owned, County Auditor, third parties, and through donations. The Corporation then strives to put the properties back to productive use.

The reporting entity for the Corporation is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Corporation and any other organizations that would need to be included to ensure the financial statements of the Corporation are not misleading.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Corporation is financially accountable. The Corporation is financially accountable for an organization if the Corporation appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board; and 1) the Corporation is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or 2) the Corporation is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Corporation is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the Corporation is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations include organizations for which the Corporation authorizes the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes or determines the budget. There are no component units included as part of this report.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Corporation at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Corporation's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. The Corporation has no program revenues in 2012 and 2013. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Corporation, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Corporation.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Corporation segregates transactions related to certain Corporation functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Corporation at this more detailed level. The Corporation's general fund is its only governmental fund.

Fund Accounting

The Corporation uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the Corporation's fund is classified as governmental.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the Corporation's only governmental fund:

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Corporation are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

The general fund is accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between government-wide statements and the statements for the general fund.

Basis of Accounting

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Corporation receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Corporation must provide resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources provided to the Corporation on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, interest and grants revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end.

Gift Acceptance

The Corporation will accept stock, structures, land, cash or other negotiable instruments as a vehicle for donors to transfer assets to the Corporation. Transfer and recording the value of the asset shall be done in a consistent manner and in compliance with accounting standards. The Executive Director shall sell any stock given to the Corporation immediately upon receipt by the Corporation.

The Corporation shall accept contributions for goods or services other than cash that are related to the programs and operation of the Corporation. Any other contributions of non-cash items must be reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors before acceptance.

In 2012, the Corporation received donations of \$1,706 in rent and \$5,000 in cash.

In 2013, the Corporation received donations of \$7,959 in rent, \$20,632 in cash, \$175 in land and \$15,434 in residual assets from Lien Forward Ohio.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Budgetary Process

The Corporation is not bound by the budgetary laws prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code for purely governmental entities.

The budgetary process that is followed by the Corporation is for control purposes and is set forth in its Control Policies. The annual organizational budget must be completed at least thirty days prior to the end of the preceding fiscal year, and approved by the Board of Directors no later than the end of the preceding fiscal year. In the absence of an annual organizational budget, the Executive Director lacks the authority and the capacity to make any financial decisions for the organization.

The budget is compiled by the Finance Committee, the Executive Director and the Fiscal Officer.

The organizational budget must be prepared on an accrual basis according to the organization's chart of accounts:

- Assets: current, fixed and other
- Liabilities: current and long-term
- Net position: restricted and unrestricted
- Revenues
- Expenditures

The budget must be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Board of Directors, the Finance Committee, the Executive Director and/or the Fiscal Officer may request or require organizational budget changes when material changes in plans, transaction amounts, and/or program budgets necessitate. The revised budget must be approved by the Board of Directors before being implemented. Where the budget total does not change, the Executive Director is authorized to transfer monies between line items in the Corporation's operating budget, not to exceed the total dollar amount of \$1,500 per line item.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the Corporation is pooled. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the Corporation's records. The Corporation had no investments during the year or at the end of the year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the current year, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of purchase and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which the services are consumed.

Assets Held for Resale

Assets held for resale represent properties purchased by or donated to the Corporation. These properties are valued based upon the purchase price plus any costs of maintenance, rehabilitation, or demolition of structures on the properties. The Corporation holds the properties until the real estate is either sold to a new owner or an individual who will reuse the property.

Capital Assets

The Corporation's only capital assets are general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the financial statements of the general fund.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The Corporation maintains a capitalization threshold of five hundred dollars.

All capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method for furniture and equipment with a useful life of 5 to 10 years.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

Governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the fund. However, compensated absences and claims and judgements are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Compensated Absences

The Corporation reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the Corporation has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rate at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the Corporation's termination policy.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account matured compensated absences payable in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Corporation is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans, loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned.

Restricted Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (resolution) of the Board. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Corporation for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board or a Corporation official delegated that authority, or by State Statute. The Corporation has, by resolution, authorized the Executive Director to assign fund balance. The Corporation may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's budget.

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

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Corporation applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Intergovernmental Revenue

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

Estimates

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Corporation Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The Corporation had no extraordinary or special items during 2012 or 2013.

Note 3 – Implementation of Accounting Principles

As of the year ending December 31, 2012, the Corporation has implemented all applicable accounting principles in effect for the first year of operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Corporation has implemented Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34", Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities" and Statement No. 66, "Technical Corrections-2012-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62."

GASB Statement No. 61 modifies existing requirements for the assessment of potential component units in determining what should be included in the financial reporting entity, the display of component units presentation and certain disclosure requirements. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the Corporation's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 65 properly classifies certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources or recognizes certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) or inflows of resources (revenues). These changes were incorporated in the Corporation's 2013 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 66 resolves conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting and thereby enhance the usefulness of the financial reports. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the Corporation's financial statements.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Corporation are classified by State Statute into two categories, active and inactive. Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demand upon the Corporation treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Corporation treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Protection of the Corporation's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Monies held by the Corporation, which are not considered active, are classified as inactive. Inactive monies may

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

be deposited or invested in the following securities provided a written investment policy has been filed with the Ohio Auditor of State:

- 1. United States Treasury Bills, Bonds, Notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the United States, or any book entry, zero-coupon United States treasury security that is a direct obligation of the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bond and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions, provided that such political subdivisions are located wholly or partly within the Corporation;
- 5. Time certificates of deposits or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that these investments are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Plus);
- 8. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 9. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Corporation's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the Corporation's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution. In accordance with Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, any public depository receiving deposits pursuant to an award of Corporation's fund shall be required to pledge security for repayment of all public moneys. The Corporation has no investment policy dealing with deposit custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that requires securities

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

purchased pursuant to this division shall be delivered into the custody of the Treasurer or an agent designated by the Treasurer.

Deposits - At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of the Corporations's deposits was \$875,473 and the bank balance was \$875,662.

- 1. \$250,000 was covered by Federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the Corporation, or by collateral held by the Corporation's agent in the name of the Corporation; and
- 2. \$625,662 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the Corporation's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Corporation to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Cash on Hand - At December 31, 2013 the Corporation had \$100 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included in the balance sheet of the Corporation as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

Deposits - At December 31, 2013, the carrying amount of the Corporations's deposits was \$1,106,358 and the bank balance was \$1,121,391.

- 1. \$250,000 was covered by Federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the Corporation, or by collateral held by the Corporation's agent in the name of the Corporation; and
- 2. \$871,391 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the Corporation's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Corporation to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Note 5 - Risk Management

The Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2012 and 2013, the Corporation maintained suitable insurance coverage.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past two years (since the Corporation began) and there was no significant change in insurance coverage from the prior year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2013 follows:

	ance /2012			Disp	osals_	alance 31/2013
Furniture & Equipment Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 0 0	\$	4,785 (793)	\$	0 0	\$ 4,785 (793)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 0	\$	3,992	\$	0	\$ 3,992

The Corporation had no capital assets on December 31, 2012.

Note 7 – Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The Corporation employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Employees earn two to five weeks of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Annual vacation eligibility is as of the anniversary of employment and unused vacation may be carried over indefinitely.

After one (1) full year of service with Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation, an employee will be credited with vacation earned during the first year of employment. New employees with no prior public service are eligible for paid vacation only after one (1) full year of employment. If a new employee with no prior service credit terminates employment before serving one (1) full year of employment, he/she will receive no vacation pay out. Otherwise, when an employee terminates employment, he or she will receive the balance of unused, earned vacation time.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 4.6 hours per 80 hours worked with no maximum accumulation. No sick leave is paid out at termination, but upon retirement, employees receive 25 percent of their sick leave balance not to exceed 240 hours.

Overtime compensation will be taken as compensatory time. Time worked over forty (40) hours in a work week will be compensated at 1-1/2 hours for each hour worked. Compensatory time must be used within the same calendar year in which it is earned. Otherwise, the employee will be paid on or before December 31 of that year.

Health Insurance Benefits

The Corporation makes available to all full time employees comprehensive major medical/hospitalization health care insurance. Participating employees may elect coverage (i.e. single, family, etc.) as provided under the offered plan(s). Eligible employees may elect applicable coverage. Employee participation costs, as may be applicable, shall be made through payroll deduction. The employer shall contribute

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

ninety percent (90 percent) and eligible employees shall contribute ten percent (10 percent) for the premium cost of health care coverage. Employees will split the cost of any increase in premium cost on the basis of the same 90 percent expenditure by management and 10 percent expenditure by employees.

Retirement Benefits

The Corporation adopted a 401(k) plan for employees ages 21 and older who work 1,000 or more hours of service per year of eligibility. The plan consists of an annual lump sum contribution by the Corporation, based on 10 percent of each employee's earned wages, and elective deferrals by employees with matching amounts paid by the Corporation, up to 8 percent per employee. Each qualifying participant's individual account will receive an annual pro rata allocation, based on the qualifying participant's compensation in relation to the total compensation of all qualifying participants. Plan documents are available from the Fiscal Officer.

Note 8 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2012 consisted accounts receivable from customers. Receivables at December 31, 2013 consisted of accounts receivable from customers and intergovernmental receivables due from the Ohio Attorney General Demolition grants. Allowance for doubtful accounts were not recorded because all receivables are expected to be collected.

Note 9 - Long-Term Obligations

Long term obligations consist of accrued compensated absences. Changes in compensated absences for December 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	1/1	/2012	A	dditions	Rec	luctions	12/	31/2012		e within e Year
Compensated Absences	\$	0	\$	4,998	\$	0	\$	4,998	\$	1,317
	12/3	31/2012	A	dditions	Rec	luctions	12/	31/2013	On	e Year
Compensated Absences	\$	4,998	\$	11,939	\$	4,730	\$	12,207	\$	6,550

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2013

Note 10 – Fund Balance

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Corporation is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

	General Fund				
Fund Balance		2013	2012		
Nonspendable:					
Assets Held for Resale	\$	89,418	\$	0	
Prepaids		142		3,869	
Workers' Compensation Deposit	86			86	
		89,646		3,955	
Restricted for:					
Customer Deposits		27,342		1,667	
Unassigned		1,002,869		828,698	
	\$	1,119,857	\$	834,320	



May 30, 2014

Board of Directors and Management Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corp 20 West Federal Street, Ste M-5A Youngstown, Ohio 44503

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation, Mahoning County, Ohio (the Corporation) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 30, 2014.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Corporation'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 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Mahoning County Land Reutilization Corporation
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*Page 2 of 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Medina, Ohio

Kea & Associates, Inc.





MAHONING COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

MAHONING 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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 24, 2014