Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc.

Audited Combined Financial Statements

At March 31, 2017 and 2016 and For the Years Then Ended With Supplementary Schedules for Fiscal 2017

(Together with Independent Auditors' Report)

Unmodified Opinion on the Combined Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc.
Tampa, Florida:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc. and Affiliates (the "Company"), which comprise the combined statements of financial position as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related combined statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these combined 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 combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined financial statements based on our audits. 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combined 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 combined financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, 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 combined financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined financial statements as a whole. The combining statement of financial position at March 31, 2017 and combining statement of activities for the year ended March 31, 2017 are presented for purposes of additional analysis of the combined financial statements rather than to present the financial position and changes in net assets of the individual companies. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements or to the combined financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the combined financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2017 on our consideration of the Company'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 the Company's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hacker, Johnson & Smith PA

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA
Tampa, Florida
June 15, 2017

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combined Statements of Financial Position

	At March 31,	
Assets	**2017**	**2016**
Cash:		
Restricted	$ 15,541,730	12,804,853
Unrestricted	867,590	1,241,836
Total cash	16,409,320	14,046,689
Short-term investments - money market funds	732,616	729,792
Cash and cash equivalents	17,141,936	14,776,481
Commercial loans	612,067	383,601
Mortgage loans, net of allowance for loan losses of $15,782 and $12,926 in 2017 and 2016	2,133,985	1,746,349
Mortgage loans, CDFI, net of allowance for loan losses of $81,834 and $115,278 in 2017 and 2016	6,962,050	8,325,860
Mortgage loans, HHRP	5,508,559	5,559,955
Accrued interest receivable	184,806	188,588
Servicing fees receivable	23,604	21,634
Other receivables	26,890	41,287
Property and equipment, net	923,272	950,370
Other assets	390,743	305,601
Total assets	$ 33,907,912	32,299,726
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	407,210	512,435
NSP 2 payables	4,248,210	2,876,744
Note payable to bank	500,000	500,000
Escrow deposits	9,709,996	8,365,491
Due to the City of St. Petersburg	107,165	1,319,200
Due to Desoto County	3,178,895	3,185,303
Due to member banks	8,505	-
Mortgage note payable	652,034	682,820
Line of credit	1,055,374	467,329
Total liabilities	19,867,389	17,909,322
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 3, 9, 10 and 11)		
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	6,243,028	6,592,909
Temporarily restricted:		
CDFI Grants	5,225,206	5,225,206
Other Grants	2,572,289	2,572,289
Total temporarily restricted	7,797,495	7,797,495
Total net assets	14,040,523	14,390,404
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 33,907,912	32,299,726

See accompanying Notes to Combined Financial Statements.

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combined Statement of Activities

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Revenues:			
NSP2 program income	$ -	140,585	140,585
Grant revenue	203,862	-	203,862
Loan servicing fees	565,244	-	565,244
Loan facilitation fees	396,492	-	396,492
Interest income loans	254,834	-	254,834
Interest income and other	53,824	-	53,824
Net assets released from restrictions	140,585	(140,585)	-
Total revenues	1,614,841	-	1,614,841
Expenses:			
NSP2 program expenses	140,585	-	140,585
Salaries and employee benefits	1,326,124	-	1,326,124
Professional fees	91,109	-	91,109
Rental and maintenance	54,618	-	54,618
Office	84,078	-	84,078
Depreciation	35,977	-	35,977
Credit for loan losses	(30,588)	-	(30,588)
Interest expense	62,793	-	62,793
Travel	70,207	-	70,207
Other	129,819	-	129,819
Total expenses	1,964,722	-	1,964,722
Decrease in net assets	(349,881)	-	(349,881)
Net assets at beginning of year	6,592,909	7,797,495	14,390,404
Net assets at end of year	$ 6,243,028	7,797,495	14,040,523

See accompanying Notes to Combined Financial Statements.

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combined Statement of Activities

Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Revenues:			
NSP2 Grants	$ -	5,983,270	5,983,270
NSP2 program income	-	2,144,360	2,144,360
Grant revenue	429,150	100,000	529,150
Loan servicing fees	620,900	-	620,900
Loan facilitation fees	522,633	-	522,633
Interest income loans	220,342	-	220,342
Interest income and other	51,331	-	51,331
Net assets released from restrictions	8,127,630	(8,127,630)	-
Total revenues	9,971,986	100,000	10,071,986
Expenses:			
NSP2 grant expenses	5,983,270	-	5,983,270
NSP2 program expenses	2,144,360	-	2,144,360
Salaries and employee benefits	1,294,168	-	1,294,168
Professional fees	117,758	-	117,758
Rental and maintenance	54,238	-	54,238
Office	85,139	-	85,139
Depreciation	36,282	-	36,282
Credit for loan losses	(1,769)	-	(1,769)
Interest expense	50,470	-	50,470
Travel	80,655	-	80,655
Other	117,865	-	117,865
Total expenses	9,962,436	-	9,962,436
Increase in net assets	9,550	100,000	109,550
Net assets at beginning of year	6,583,359	7,697,495	14,280,854
Net assets at end of year	$ 6,592,909	7,797,495	14,390,404

See accompanying Notes to Combined Financial Statements.

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Decrease) increase in net assets	$ (349,881)	109,550
Adjustments to reconcile (decrease) increase in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	35,977	36,282
Credit for loan losses	(30,588)	(1,769)
Amortization of deferred loan fees and costs, net	(3,570)	(3,509)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	3,782	8,797
(Increase) decrease in servicing fees receivable	(1,970)	7,904
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	14,397	(8,879)
Increase in NSP 2 payables	1,371,466	1,088,126
Increase in other assets	(85,142)	(8,099)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(105,225)	137,346
Increase (decrease) in escrow deposits	1,344,505	(1,583,292)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,193,751	(217,543)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Commercial loan originations	(228,466)	(383,601)
Net mortgage loan originations	(390,495)	(661,376)
Net mortgage loan repayments - CDFI	1,400,827	173,768
Net mortgage loan repayments - HHRP	51,396	51,555
Purchase of property and equipment	(8,879)	(4,068)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	824,383	(823,722)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of loan from the City of St. Petersburg, net	(1,212,035)	(9,980)
Repayment of loans from Desoto County	(6,408)	(6,291)
Repayment of mortgage note payable	(30,786)	(28,626)
Increase in due to member banks	8,505	-
Increase in line of credit	588,045	467,329
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(652,679)	422,432
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,365,455	(618,833)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,776,481	15,395,314
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 17,141,936	14,776,481
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information - Cash paid for interest	$ 62,793	50,470

See accompanying Notes to Combined Financial Statements.

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization. Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc. ("NLP") is a private not-for-profit organization established to arrange for financing and provide technical assistance to facilitate the development of affordable housing, and to otherwise support community development and redevelopment needs. NLP lessened the burden of government jurisdictions by working with public agencies to achieve maximum leverage of public and private dollars and provide technical assistance to project sponsors. NLP is the parent affiliated company for Neighborhood Lending Partners of Florida, Inc. ("NLPF"). Effective May 10, 2016, Neighborhood Lending Partners of South Florida, Inc. ("NLPSF") and Neighborhood Lending Partners of North Florida, Inc. ("NLPNF") were merged into Neighborhood Lending Partners of West Florida, Inc. ("NLPWF") and the name of NLPWF was changed to Neighborhood Lending Partners of Florida, Inc. NLPF conducts its operations in nineteen counties located in the West Florida area, four South Florida counties, and in forty-four North Florida counties.

The only activity of NLP is the operations of its affiliates. NLP and NLPF are combined due to common control.

Through December 31, 2008, a consortium of member banks provided first mortgage loan commitment and funding capacity as provided under Loan Operating Agreements (the "Old Agreements"). Each member funded its proportionate share of a loan based on its proportionate share of the loan pool, subject to minimum funding criteria. Under the Old Agreements, loans could be funded through two methods, participation loans or portfolio loans. Participation loans are loans sold directly to members while portfolio loans are loans that have been put on its books as mortgage loans receivables and are funded through corresponding notes payable to member banks. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, participation by member banks is on a voluntary loan by loan basis.

Also funding has been received under grants from the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund ("CDFI"), State Housing Initiatives Partnership ("SHIP") funds and Hurricane Housing Recovery Program ("HHRP") funds from local jurisdictions in which NLPF operates. These funds are used to provide second or third mortgage loans in housing developments that provide for low-income families and residents and for residents with "special housing needs."

In addition, a grant was received from Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2 ("NSP 2"). These funds are used to assist in the redevelopment and rehabilitation of abandoned and foreclosed properties.

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(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Subsequent Events. Management has evaluated events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date through June 15, 2017 (the financial statement issuance date), determining no events require additional disclosure in these combined financial statements.

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying combined financial statements include NLP and NLPF (collectively the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The following summarizes the more significant of these policies and practices.

Estimates. The preparation of combined financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Financial Statement Presentation. The Company is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. In addition, the expenses are required to be reported by their functional classification. All expenses of the Company are program services relating to lending activities.

Restricted Cash. At March 31, 2017, restricted cash represented $1,140,333 of principal, interest and risk free payments received from borrowers and held on behalf of the local jurisdictions under the CDFI and SHIP programs. In addition, $66,437 was restricted for future loan programs related to the note payable to bank. Also, restricted cash included $9,836,341 of escrow payments received from borrowers. Restricted cash related to the NSP 2 grant was $4,248,210. At March 31, 2017, restricted cash includes $250,409 on deposit as a requirement of a revolving line of credit.

At March 31, 2016, restricted cash represented $982,575 of principal, interest and risk free payments received from borrowers and held on behalf of the local jurisdictions under the CDFI and SHIP programs. In addition, $24,253 was restricted for future loan programs related to the note payable to bank. Also, restricted cash included $8,671,123 of escrow payments received from borrowers. Restricted cash related to the NSP 2 grant was $2,876,744. At March 31, 2016, restricted cash includes $250,158 on deposit as a requirement of a revolving line of credit.

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(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Grants. Grants received are recognized as revenue in the period received at their fair values. The Company also distinguishes between grants received that increase permanently restricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets and unrestricted net assets. The expiration of donor imposed restrictions is recognized in the period in which the restrictions expire. When the grant restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time restriction ends and the purpose of the restriction is accomplished, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. The grants received from counties and cities in connection with the CDFI program will always be classified as temporarily restricted net assets. CDFI program funds are required to be used primarily for affordable housing and economic development.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit in financial institutions with original maturities of less than three months.

Loans. Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are reported at their outstanding principal adjusted for any charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans.

Loan origination fees are deferred and certain direct origination costs are capitalized and recognized as an adjustment of the yield of the related loan. Commitment fees are deferred and amortized over the commitment and loan term using the level yield method. If the commitment expires unexercised, the unamortized fee is recognized in revenue.

The allowance for loan losses on loans made under the CDFI program and loans not funded through corresponding notes payable to member banks is increased by charges to operations and decreased by charge-offs (net of recoveries). Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, and current economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. There were no changes in policy or methodology during the years ended March 31, 2017 or 2016.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are impaired. For such loans, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers all other loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

(continued)

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Loans, Continued. The historical loss component of the allowance is determined by losses recognized. This is supplemented by risk factors impacting loans such as deterioration of property values and reduced consumer and business spending as a result of unemployment. The historical experience is adjusted for the following qualitative factors, national and local economic conditions, industry conditions, trends in past due and impaired loans, underwriting, lending policies and procedures, and experience of lending personnel and other trends or uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent.

Transfer of Financial Assets. Transfers of financial assets or a participating interest in an entire financial asset are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity. A participating interest is a portion of an entire financial asset that (1) conveys proportionate ownership rights with equal priority to each participating interest holder (2) involves no recourse (other than standard representations and warranties) to, or subordination by, any participating interest holder, and (3) does not entitle any participating interest holder to receive cash before any other participating interest holder.

Property and Equipment. Land is carried at cost. Building, furniture, fixtures and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

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(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Loan Facilitation Fees. Loan facilitation fees totaled $396,492 and $522,633 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively on loans originated by the Company.

Loan Servicing Fees. Loan servicing fees totaled $565,244 and $620,900 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The servicing portfolio totaled approximately $83,759,000 and $83,458,000 at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The hierarchy describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities that are not active; and model-driven valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable. Valuations may be obtained from, or corroborated by, third-party pricing services.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs to measure fair value of assets and liabilities for which there is little, if any market activity at the measurement date, using reasonable inputs and assumptions based upon the best information at the time, to the extent that inputs are available without undue cost and effort.

The following describes valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value-

Impaired Loans. Estimates of fair value are determined based on a variety of information, including the use of available appraisals, estimates of market value by licensed appraisers or local real estate brokers and the knowledge and experience of the Company's management related to values of properties in the Company's market areas. Management takes into consideration the type, location and occupancy of the property as well as current economic conditions in the area the property is located in assessing estimates of fair value. Accordingly, fair value estimates for impaired loans are classified as Level 3.

Reclassifications. Certain reclassifications of prior period amounts have been made to conform to the current period presentation.

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(2) Loans and the Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company's loan portfolio has two portfolio segments. Commercial real estate loans consist of loans to finance real estate purchases, refinancing, expansions and improvements to commercial properties. These loans are secured by liens on the properties located within the market area. The Company's underwriting analysis includes credit verification, independent appraisals, a review of the borrower's financial condition, and a detailed analysis of the borrower's underlying cash flows. The repayment of these loans largely depends on the results of operations and management of these properties. Adverse economic conditions also affect the repayment ability on commercial real estate loans to a greater extent than residential real estate loans.

Commercial loans consist of loans made under the Greater Miami Business Opportunity Fund. Commercial business loans consist of loans to small- and medium-sized companies in the Company's market area. Commercial loans are generally used for working capital purposes or for acquiring equipment, inventory or furniture. Primarily all of the Company's commercial loans are secured loans. The Company's underwriting analysis consists of a review of the consolidated financial statements of the borrower, the lending history of the borrower, the debt service capabilities of the borrower, the projected cash flows of the business, the value of the collateral, if any, and whether the loan is guaranteed by the principals of the borrower. Commercial loans are typically made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from the cash flow of the borrower's business, which makes them of higher risk than real estate loans and the collateral securing these loans may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business. The Company seeks to minimize these risks through their underwriting standards.

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis is performed on at least an annual basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass – A Pass loan's primary source of loan repayment is satisfactory, with secondary sources very likely to be realized if necessary.

Special Mention – A Special Mention loan has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or the Company's credit position at some future date. Special Mention loans are not adversely classified and do not expose a company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

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(2) Loans and the Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued

Substandard – A Substandard loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful – A loan classified Doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified Substandard with the added characteristics that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss – A loan classified Loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may be affected in the future.

Loans are summarized as follows:

	At March 31, 2017	At March 31, 2016
Commercial real estate	$ 14,770,716	15,832,984
Commercial	612,067	383,061
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses	(97,616)	(128,204)
Deferred loan fees, net	(68,506)	(72,076)
	$ 15,216,661	16,015,765

The following summarizes the loan credit quality:

	At March 31, 2017	At March 31, 2016
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade:		
Grade:		
Pass	$ 12,336,545	11,074,078
Special mention	640,802	426,391
Substandard	2,405,436	3,512,859
Doubtful	-	1,202,717
Total	$ 15,382,783	16,216,045

(continued)

(2) Loans and the Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2017	2016
Beginning balance	$ 128,204	129,973
Credit for loan losses	(30,588)	(1,769)
Charge-offs	-	-
Ending balance [1]	$ 97,616	128,204

[1] Includes the allowance for loan losses for mortgage loans and mortgage loans, CDFI (See Note 9).

At March 31, 2017, all loans were current and the Company had no impaired loans. All loans were also current as of March 31, 2016 except for one nonaccrual and impaired loan with an outstanding balance of $1,202,717. No specific reserve was required as the portion of the loan funded by the Company was charged-off in prior years. The property was foreclosed in fiscal year 2017.

(3) Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	At March 31, 2017	2016
Land	$ 153,032	153,032
Building	1,072,220	1,072,220
Furniture and fixtures	150,234	145,079
Equipment	33,315	34,000
Total, at cost	1,408,801	1,404,331
Less accumulated depreciation	(485,529)	(453,961)
Property and equipment, net	$ 923,272	950,370

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(3) Property and Equipment, Net, Continued

The Company leased one office under an operating lease which had a term of one year and one month. The Company entered into a new operating lease on May 1, 2016 which has a term of three years. Rent expense was approximately $18,300 and $23,900 for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The estimated future lease commitments at March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	Amount
2018	$ 18,207
2019	18,753
2020	1,567
	$ 38,527

(4) Note Payable to Bank and Lines of Credit

In fiscal 2012, the Company entered into an equity equivalent investment agreement with Wells Fargo for $500,000 in order to assist in the extension of loans in support of low to moderate-income households and financially underserved geographic markets, more specifically the financing of affordable housing, community revitalization and 504 SBA loans in the geographic markets of Florida. The note is payable in quarterly interest payments at 2% through March 2022 at which time the unpaid balance is due. If the Company is in good standing at this time, the maturity date will be automatically extended for two years with quarterly interest payments continuing and quarterly principal payments of $62,000 will begin. The balance outstanding at March 31, 2017 and 2016 was $500,000. In addition, the balance outstanding of loans funded through the note totaled $438,486 and $478,385 at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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(4) Note Payable to Bank and Lines of Credit, Continued

In addition, the Company has a $5.0 million revolving line of credit with a bank. The balance outstanding at March 31, 2017 and 2016 was $639,486 and $467,329, respectively. The line of credit bears interest at three month Libor plus 3.50 percent, subject to an overall floor interest rate of 4.00 percent (4% at March 31, 2017). The line of credit matures November 30, 2020. The line of credit is collateralized by the assigned interest in the loans the Company funds through the line of credit. The line of credit is also subject to restrictive covenants.

In addition, the Company has two $1.5 million revolving lines of credit agreements ("Agreements") with two banks. The Agreements bear interest at LIBOR plus 2% and are due December 16, 2019 and are collateralized by loans funded under the Agreements. At March 31, 2017, the outstanding balance was $415,888 and there were no amounts outstanding at March 31, 2016 in connection with the Agreements. Funds advanced to the Company in connection with the Agreements are required to be used to fund loans made in connection with the Florida Minority Impact Housing Fund.

Also, the Company has a $1.0 million revolving line of credit with a bank bearing interest at LIBOR plus 3.25%. The line of credit has a maturity date of July 1, 2022 and requires the maintenance of a minimum depository relationship of $250,000. There were no amounts outstanding in connection with this line of credit at March 31, 2017 and 2016.

(5) Mortgage Note Payable

The Company has a note payable outstanding with a member bank for the funding of their main office building. At March 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance of this note payable was $652,034 and $682,820, respectively. The note is payable in monthly principal and interest payments totaling $5,215 through August 2020 at which time the unpaid balance is due. The note payable bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.70% and is collateralized by a building with a net book value of $758,796 at March 31, 2017.

The estimated future principal commitments at March 31, 2017 on the mortgage are as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	Mortgage Payments
2018	$ 32,534
2019	34,096
2020	35,734
2021	549,670
	$ 652,034

(continued)

(6) Related Party Transactions and Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company had $17,141,936 and $14,776,481 on deposit with member banks in general operating accounts, payroll accounts, escrow accounts and short-term investment accounts as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(7) Tax Status

The Company, based on its Internal Revenue Service determination letter, dated November 13, 1997, is a publicly supported organization exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, the accompanying combined financial statements do not include any provision for income taxes.

The Company is required to recognize the financial statement impact of a tax position when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination. Any interest and penalties recognized associated with a tax position would be accrued in the Company's combined financial statements. Currently, the tax years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are open and subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and the Florida Department of Revenue. However, the Company is not currently under audit nor has the Company been contacted by any of these jurisdictions. Based on the evaluation of the Company's tax positions, management believes all positions taken would be upheld under an examination. Therefore, no provision for the effects of uncertain tax positions has been recorded for the years ended March 31, 2017 or 2016.

(8) Retirement Plan

The Company has a profit sharing plan established in accordance with the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The profit sharing plan is available to all employees electing to participate after meeting certain length of service requirements. The Company contributed $37,019 and $31,333 to the plan during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(9) Community Development Financial Institutions Program

In fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 1997, the Company was awarded grants, subject to certain conditions, in the amounts of $1,067,000, $2,000,000 and $2,500,000, respectively, from the CDFI which were matched with grants from certain local jurisdictions in which operations are conducted (Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota and Polk Counties and the Cities of St. Petersburg and Sarasota). The matching funds were provided from the local allocations from the State of Florida's SHIP Funds. All funds, except for those received from the City of St. Petersburg 1997 grant agreement, are used as a revolving loan fund to provide second or third mortgage loans that are needed to meet gap financing requirements in housing developments for low-income families and residents and for "special needs" housing.

(continued)

(9) Community Development Financial Institutions Program, Continued

Mortgage loans, CDFI, are as follows:

	At March 31, 2017	At March 31, 2016
Mortgage loans	$ 7,112,390	8,513,214
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses	(81,834)	(115,278)
Unamortized loan fees and costs, net	(68,506)	(72,076)
	$ 6,962,050	8,325,860

Temporarily restricted net assets are as follows:

Name	At March 31, 2017	At March 31, 2016
CDFI - 1997	$ -	-
Matching funds:		
Polk County	498,518	498,518
Pasco County	696,527	696,527
Hillsborough County	1,315,135	1,315,135
Pinellas County	50,000	50,000
Total	2,560,180	2,560,180
CDFI – 2002	-	-
Matching funds:		
Hillsborough County	1,169,100	1,169,100
City and County of Sarasota	792,275	792,275
Polk County	503,651	503,651
Total	2,465,026	2,465,026
CDFI – 2003	-	-
Matching funds-		
Hernando County	200,000	200,000
Temporarily restricted net assets – CDFI grants	$ 5,225,206	5,225,206

(continued)

(9) Community Development Financial Institutions Program, Continued

The matching funds received from the Counties and the City and County of Sarasota are classified as grants and will be maintained as revolving lines to be used for future lending under the program. All principal payments received from borrowers will be retained by the Company and used to fund subsequent loans in the respective counties or cities. All such subsequent loans will require approval of the specific County or City and must be in accordance with the provisions of the CDFI guidelines. Due to the requirement that the Counties and City approve all subsequent loans under these grants, such grants will be recorded as temporarily restricted net assets. The Company retains 50% of all interest collected, a portion of which is to be used for future loan programs and a portion to cover administration costs. The remaining agreements with Counties excluding Hernando County were also modified to allow the Company's portion to be used entirely for administrative costs. The remaining 50% is remitted to the Counties and Cities.

At March 31, 2017 and 2016, principal and interest payments received from borrowers and interest earned but not yet collected from borrowers that is due to local jurisdictions is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

(10) Temporarily Restricted Net Assets – Other Grants

Temporarily restricted net assets – other grants consist of the following:

	At March 31,	
	2017	2016
Riviera Beach CRA grant	$ 100,000	100,000
Polk County - HHRP	2,472,289	2,472,289
Total	$ 2,572,289	2,572,289

The amounts received under the HHRP program are classified as grants and will be maintained as revolving lines to be used for future lending under the program. All such subsequent loans will require approval of the specific County and must be in accordance with the provisions of the HHRP guidelines. Due to the requirement that the Counties approve all subsequent loans under these grants, such grants are recorded as temporarily restricted net assets. The Company retains 50% of all interest collected, a portion of which is to be used for future loan programs and a portion to cover administration costs. The remaining 50% is remitted to the Counties. All of the County agreements were modified to allow the Company's portion to be used entirely for administrative costs.

The amounts received under the Riviera Beach CRA grant is loan capital provided by the Riviera Beach Community Redevelopment Agency to facilitate loans to owners and developers of small business in the Riviera Beach CRA of Riviera Beach Florida for its redevelopment plan. No loans have been funded in connection with this grant as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

(continued)

(11) Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2

On February 11, 2010, the Company was awarded a grant, subject to certain conditions, in the amount of $50,000,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") under NSP 2. The Company was the lead applicant of a consortium consisting of Pasco County, Florida, Pinellas County, Florida and the Housing Finance Authority of Pinellas County. The Company has entered into agreements with the members of the consortium in accordance with the NSP 2 requirements to determine funding arrangements and allocations. The Company administered the funds and oversaw the NSP 2 activities as defined by the grant. The purpose of NSP 2 was to assist in the redevelopment and rehabilitation of abandoned and foreclosed properties. The NSP 2 grant called for expenditures of 50% of the total initial allocation within two years of the HUD award date and expenditures of 100% of the total initial allocation within three years of the HUD award date. The Company complied with these requirements. The Company is reimbursed by HUD for qualified grant expenditures. During the year ended March 31, 2016, there were expenditures and reimbursements under the NSP 2 grant of $8,127,630. The grant has a term of five years which ended in fiscal 2016. Program income earned subsequent to the grant period was $140,585 as of March 31, 2017.

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combining Statement of Financial Position

At March 31, 2017

		NLP of Florida, Inc.				
	NLP	NSP 2	NLP of Florida, Inc.	Total NLP of Florida, Inc.	Eliminations	Combined
Assets						
Cash:						
Restricted	$ 261,805	4,248,210	11,031,715	15,279,925	-	15,541,730
Unrestricted	-	-	867,590	867,590	-	867,590
Total cash	261,805	4,248,210	11,899,305	16,147,515	-	16,409,320
Short-term investments	-	-	732,616	732,616	-	732,616
Cash and cash equivalents	261,805	4,248,210	12,631,921	16,880,131	-	17,141,936
Commercial loans	-	-	612,067	612,067	-	612,067
Mortgage loans, net	-	-	2,133,985	2,133,985	-	2,133,985
Mortgage loans, CDFI, net	-	-	6,962,050	6,962,050	-	6,962,050
Mortgage loans, HHRP	-	-	5,508,559	5,508,559	-	5,508,559
Accrued interest receivable	-	-	184,806	184,806	-	184,806
Servicing fees receivable	-	-	23,604	23,604	-	23,604
Other receivables	-	-	403,802	403,802	(376,912)[b]	26,890
Property and equipment, net	923,272	-	-	-	-	923,272
Investment in affiliates	13,877,448	-	-	-	(13,877,448)[a]	-
Other assets	305,251	-	85,492	85,492	-	390,743
Total assets	$ 15,367,776	4,248,210	28,546,286	32,794,496	(14,254,360)	33,907,912
Liabilities and Net Assets						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	675,219	-	108,903	108,903	(376,912)[b]	407,210
NSP 2 payables	-	4,248,210	-	4,248,210	-	4,248,210
Note payable to bank	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
Escrow deposits	-	-	9,709,996	9,709,966	-	9,709,996
Due to the City of St. Petersburg	-	-	107,165	107,165	-	107,165
Due to Desoto County	-	-	3,178,895	3,178,895	-	3,178,895
Due to member banks	-	-	8,505	8,505	-	8,505
Line of credit	-	-	1,055,374	1,055,374	-	1,055,374
Mortgage note payable	652,034	-	-	-	-	652,034
Total liabilities	1,327,253	4,248,210	14,668,838	18,917,048	(376,912)[b]	19,867,389
Net assets:						
Unrestricted	6,243,028	-	6,079,953	6,079,953	(6,079,953)[a]	6,243,028
Temporarily restricted						
CDFI Grants	5,225,206	-	5,225,206	5,225,206	(5,225,206)[a]	5,225,206
Other grants	2,572,289	-	2,572,289	2,572,289	(2,572,289)[a]	2,572,289
Total temporarily restricted	7,797,495	-	7,797,495	7,797,495	(7,797,495)[a]	7,797,495
Total net assets	14,040,523	-	13,877,448	13,877,448	(13,877,448)[a]	14,040,523
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 15,367,776	4,248,210	28,546,286	32,794,496	(14,254,360)	33,907,912

[a] to eliminate investment in affiliates
[b] to eliminate intercompany receivables and payables

NEIGHBORHOOD LENDING PARTNERS, INC. AND AFFILIATES

Combining Statement of Activities

For the Year Ending March 31, 2017

		NLP of Florida, Inc.				
	NLP	NSP 2	NLP of Florida, Inc.	Total NLP of Florida, Inc.	Eliminations	Combined
Revenues:						
NSP2 program income	$ -	140,585	-	140,585	-	140,585
Grant revenue	27,200	-	176,662	176,662	-	203,862
Loan servicing fees	24,261	-	565,244	565,244	(24,261)[c]	565,244
Loan facilitation fees	-	-	396,492	396,492	-	396,492
Interest income, mortgage loans	-	-	254,834	254,834	-	254,834
Interest income and other	(306,381)	-	10,324	10,324	349,881[c]	53,824
Total revenues	(254,920)	140,585	1,403,556	1,544,141	325,620	1,614,841
Expenses:						
NSP2 program expenses	-	140,585	-	140,585	-	140,585
Salaries and employee benefits	94,961	-	1,255,424	1,255,424	(24,261)[c]	1,326,124
Professional fees	-	-	91,109	91,109	-	91,109
Rental and maintenance	-	-	54,618	54,618	-	54,618
Office	-	-	84,078	84,078	-	84,078
Depreciation	-	-	35,977	35,977	-	35,977
Credit for loan losses	-	-	(30,588)	(30,588)	-	(30,588)
Interest expense	-	-	62,793	62,793	-	62,793
Travel	-	-	70,207	70,207	-	70,207
Other	-	-	129,819	129,819	-	129,819
Total expenses	94,961	140,585	1,753,437	1,894,022	(24,261)[c]	1,964,722
(Decrease) increase in net assets	(349,881)	-	(349,881)	(349,881)	349,881[a]	(349,881)
Net assets at beginning of year	14,390,404	-	14,227,329	14,227,329	(14,227,329)[b]	14,390,404
Net assets at end of year	$ 14,040,523	-	13,877,448	13,877,448	(13,877,448)[b]	14,040,523

[a] to eliminate increase (decrease) in net assets of affiliates
[b] to eliminate fund balance of affiliates
[c] to eliminate intercompany revenue and expenses

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA

Fort Lauderdale
Orlando
Tampa

Certified Public Accountants

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

The Board of Directors
Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc.
Tampa, Florida:

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 Sates, the combined financial statements of Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc. and Affiliates (the "Company"),which comprise the combined statement of financial position as of March 31, 2017, and the related combined statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended and the related notes to the combined financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the combined financial statements, we considered the Company'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 opinion on the combined financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's combined financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weakness 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.

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A Registered Public Accounting Firm

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Hacker, Johnson & Smith PA

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA
Tampa, Florida
June 15, 2017

Independent Auditors' Required Communications with the Audit Committee

June 15, 2017

The Audit Committee
Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc.
Tampa, Florida:

We have completed our audit of the combined financial statements of Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc. and Affiliates (the "Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. Information about our responsibilities is included in our Engagement Letter dated August 9, 2016 and Audit Plan dated May 11, 2017. The following comments summarize the results of our 2017 audit.

Audit Report

Our audit report indicates, among other matters, that our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Further, our report states our audit was designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the combined financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our opinion in our audit report is a standard "unmodified opinion."

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

The Company's management is responsible for the combined financial statements and for selecting and using appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies are described in the Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies note. The quality of these accounting policies and the clarity of the combined financial statements are adequate.

We noted no transactions entered into during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

All significant transactions recognized in the combined financial statements have been properly recorded and recognized in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the combined financial statements. Such estimates are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the combined financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. We have concluded that the methodologies used by management are reasonable.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit and Changes in Audit Scope

We encountered no difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit. Everyone cooperated fully with us; the account schedules and analyses provided were appropriately prepared and timely. There were no significant changes from our audit plan.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known, judgmental and projected misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We did not identify any such misstatements.

Disagreements with Management

In the context of auditing, professional standards define a disagreement as a difference of opinion on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures, which if not resolved to the auditor's satisfaction would have caused the auditor to refer to the subject matter of the disagreement in the auditors' report. (Preliminary differences of opinion that are based on incomplete facts are not disagreements if the differences are resolved by obtaining more complete factual information.) There were no disagreements about auditing, accounting or disclosure matters.

Management Representations

We obtained certain written representations from the Company's management that are included in a letter to us.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing or accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion." If such consultation involves the application of an accounting principle to the combined financial statements or a determination of the type of auditors' opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to communicate with us to determine that the consulting accountant has all the relevant facts. Management has advised us there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Fraud or Possible Illegal Acts

We noted no instances of fraud or possible illegal acts (all as defined under current auditing standards) which have a direct effect on the combined financial statements. Ms. Reyes and Mr. Rivas have represented to us that they are not aware of any material errors or fraud or possible illegal acts.

Independence

There were no relationships between any of our representatives and the Company that in our professional judgment may reasonably be thought to bear on independence.

Since our appointment as independent auditors we discussed a variety of accounting and auditing matters with management in the normal course of our professional relationship. No such matters were discussed as a condition of our appointment.

Restriction

This letter is intended solely for your information and use and that of management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA

Steve Kania

Stephen R. Kania

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA

Fort Lauderdale
Orlando
Tampa

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance

The Board of Directors
Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc.
Tampa, Florida:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Neighborhood Lending Partners, Inc. and Affiliates (the "Company") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the Company's major federal program for the year ended March 31, 2017. The Company's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Company's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Company's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Company complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Hacker, Johnson & Smith PA

HACKER, JOHNSON & SMITH PA
Tampa, Florida
June 15, 2017