

Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

**Financial Statements Audit Report** 

# **Greater Wenatchee Regional Events Center Public Facilities District** (**Town Toyota Center**)

For the period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

Published October 19, 2020 Report No. 1027065





# Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

October 19, 2020

Board of Directors Town Toyota Center Wenatchee, Washington

# **Report on Financial Statements**

Please find attached our report on the Town Toyota Center's financial statements.

We are issuing this report in order to provide information on the District's financial condition.

Sincerely,

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Pat McCarthy State Auditor Olympia, WA

## Americans with Disabilities

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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
Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements
independent / Ruditor 5 Report on 1 manetar blatements
Financial Section
About the State Auditor's Office

# 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

# Town Toyota Center January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

Board of Directors Town Toyota Center Wenatchee, Washington

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Town Toyota Center, a component unit of the City of Wenatchee, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 23, 2020.

As discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements, in February 2020, a state of emergency was declared that could have a negative financial effect on the District. It has already resulted in cancellation of events at Town Toyota Center and a significant drop in retail sales in the region. Management's plans in response to this matter are also described in Note 8.

# INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a

combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District'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.

# **COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of the District's 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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However,

this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

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Pat McCarthy State Auditor Olympia, WA

September 23, 2020

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Town Toyota Center January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

Board of Directors Town Toyota Center Wenatchee, Washington

## **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Town Toyota Center, a component unit of the City of Wenatchee, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed on page 10.

### 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 an opinion 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 District'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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Town Toyota Center, as of December 31, 2019, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Matters of Emphasis**

As discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements, in February 2020, a state of emergency was declared that could have a negative financial effect on the District. It has already resulted in cancellation of events at Town Toyota Center and a significant drop in retail sales in the region. Management's plans in response to this matter are also described in Note 8. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

## **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 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 September 23, 2020 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Pat McCarthy State Auditor Olympia, WA

September 23, 2020

# FINANCIAL SECTION

# Town Toyota Center January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

# **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2019

# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Statement of Net Position – 2019 Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – 2019 Statement of Cash Flows – 2019 Notes to Financial Statements – 2019

#### Introduction

The following is the Greater Wenatchee Regional Event Center Public Facility District's (the District) Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of financial activities and the performance for the calendar year ended December 31, 2019. The discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues and activities of the District, to identify any significant changes in financial position and provide information on challenges in the next and subsequent years. Information contained in the MD&A has been prepared by District management and should be considered in conjunction with the financial statements and notes. The notes to the financial statements are essential to a full understanding of data contained in the financial statements.

#### Background

The District was formed June 2006 under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 35.57. The center was substantially complete and opened in October 2008. The District had an agreement to lease with an option to purchase the event center upon substantial completion of the construction, and closed on the option to purchase the center in December 2008 by issuing three-year short term bond and tax anticipation notes, which were refunded in 2012 (see below). The District terminated the management contract with Global Entertainment Corporation in September 2009 and elected to self-manage the facility. As a result, the District hired a General Manager in October 2009. The District had an inter-local agreement with the City of Wenatchee (the City) to provide staff support and as result of this agreement the City began managing the financial records at the event center in June 2009. The District and the City revised the support staff agreement to an agreement for accounting and other services in October 2009. This agreement for services from the City terminated at the end of 2012. In late 2012, the District hired its own financial manager to oversee the accounting of the District's operations in addition to outside consultants for information technology and accounting services.

In 2015, food and beverage services were taken in house after notice of termination of lease was given by the concession vendor. Effective June 1, 2015, the District assumed 100% control of food and beverage operations. This change resulted in net revenue in 2019 of \$393,539, which is a 35% profit. The goal is to increase catering services utilizing our in house catering service to bolster revenues. It is management's opinion that the move to take food and beverage operations in house will financially benefit the District in years to come.

In 2015, the City of Wenatchee was annexed by Chelan County Fire District No. 1. Prior to the annexation, fire protection services were provided for no additional cost to the District. Pursuant to RCW 52.30.020, the District is required to enter an agreement with the Fire District for fire protection services. In 2016 the fees and charges for fire protection services were based on assessed valuation and, commencing in 2017, the fees and charges for fire protection services will be based on a percentage of insured value. These annual payments will be phased-in over a five year period, with 50% of the annual payment due in 2017, increasing 12.5% per year until full payment due in 2021 and each year thereafter.

The District entered into a renewal of the license agreements with the Wenatchee Wild Junior Hockey Team in May of 2018, with a term through April 2023. There are no further extensions associated with the license agreements.

#### **Financial Analysis of the District**

The District falls under the control of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Since the District is comprised of a single enterprise fund, no fund level financial statements are shown nor required.

The financial section of this annual report consists of three parts: MD&A, the basic financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements include: the statement of net position, the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows.

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position provide the District with an overall financial position and results of operations to assist the user in assessing whether that financial position has improved or deteriorated as a result of the annual activities. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the District is financially stable or if there is a going concern issue.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position show how the District's net position changed during the most recent year. These changes are reported as the underlying event occurs regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The statement of cash flows reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, and investing activities. A reconciliation of the cash used by operating activities to the District's operating loss as reflected on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position is also included.

The notes to the financial statements provide the reader additional detailed information that may not be apparent from the actual financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the financial statements.

In September 2012, the District sold \$48,235,000 in Limited Sales Tax Bonds and used the bond proceeds to refund, or payoff, BANs (Limited Sales Tax and Special Tax Bond Anticipation Notes) originally issued in November 2008, plus interest. Additional sales tax of .2 percent within the City and .1 percent within the District were imposed to provide a revenue stream for the bond debt service. The additional .1 percent sales tax is imposed until one year after the date the bonds have been paid in full. The bond maturity dates range from 2017 to 2042. The additional .2 percent sales tax imposed by the City is imposed until July 1, 2042 or until the bond fund is sufficient to pay all principal and interest on the bonds then outstanding, if sooner. The District has also authorized allocation of .033 percent of the State sales tax for operation and debt service of their regional events center. This .033 percent sales tax remittance to the District extended the remittance of the .033 percent sales tax consistent with amendments to state law allowing for collection up to a maximum forty year period.

In 2015, 2016 and 2019, the District partnered with Chelan County PUD to upgrade to a more efficient lighting package for the entire complex. Newly developed LED lighting was installed throughout the facility. In 2015, the Community Rink, back of the house areas, and the parking lot lights were replaced with the new lights at a cost of \$76,993. In 2016 the arena lights were replaced at a cost of \$217,684. In 2019, the remaining lights in the facility were replaced at a cost of \$122,969, along with other energy efficient equipment. As a result of Chelan County PUD incentive programs to promote using less energy, rebates totaling \$483,431 were received to cover the cost of these projects.

#### An Overview of the District's Financial Position and Operations

The District's overall financial position and operations for the past two years are summarized in the following table based on the information included in the current and prior financial statements.

#### TABLE 1 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	 2019		2018
Current and other assets Net capital assets	\$ 12,344,932 30,296,787	\$	10,757,035 31,419,225
Total assets	\$ 42,641,719	\$	42,176,260
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 	\$	
Current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 2,633,980 40,067,310	\$	2,642,537 41,664,205
Total liabilities	\$ 42,701,290	\$	44,306,742
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 	\$	
Net position Net investment in capital assets Restricted for debt service Unrestricted	\$ (10,870,523) 9,621,144 1,189,808	\$	(10,780,713) 7,772,383 877,848
Total net position	\$ (59,571)	\$	(2,130,482)

#### An Overview of the District's Financial Position and Operations - continued

#### Total Assets

The District's total assets increased by \$465,459 during 2019. This increase is primarily due to the addition of capital assets.

#### Total Liabilities

The District's total liabilities decreased by \$1,605,452 during 2019. This decrease primarily reflects principal payments of \$1,060,000 on the 2012 taxable bonds and \$524,266 on City subordinate note.

#### **Total Net Position**

The District's financial position increased by \$2,070,911 during 2019.

#### TABLE 2 STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	2019		2018	
Operating revenues				
Daily operations revenue	\$	1,114,423	\$	1,192,104
Event revenue		1,643,659		1,141,707
Food and beverage revenue		1,130,031		997,943
Nonoperating revenues				
Sales tax revenue		6,773,016		6,410,184
Nonoperating rebate		187,459		-
Interest		8,392		5,824
Total revenues		10,856,980		9,747,762
Operating expenses				
Daily operations expenses		2,363,950		2,057,648
Depreciation		2,052,915		2,028,394
Event expenses		1,378,770		1,022,988
Food and beverage expenses		736,492	683,	
Nonoperating expenses				
Interest expense		2,253,942		2,289,197
Total expenses		8,786,069		8,082,079
Change in net position		2,070,911		1,665,683
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR		(2,130,482)		(3,796,165)
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	(59,571)	\$	(2,130,482)

#### Major Factors Affecting the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Revenues increased by \$1,109,218 primarily due to increased event and food and beverage revenues. Expenses increased by \$703,990 due primarily to increased daily operations, event and food and beverage expenses.

#### Capital Assets and Debt Activity

#### Capital Assets

As of year-end, the District had approximately \$30 million invested, net of accumulated depreciation, in a variety of capital assets. This represents a net decrease of \$1,122,438 from the previous year. Net decrease would include all additions, disposals and depreciation. The capital assets are reflected in the following schedule:

## TABLE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

	2019		2019		2019		2018
Land	\$	1,706,915	\$	1,706,915			
Intangible asset		41,254		41,254			
Buildings		49,178,008		48,964,973			
Machinery and equipment		2,400,502		2,807,765			
Construction in progress		-		30,000			
Accumulated depreciation		(23,029,892)		(22,131,682)			
Total	\$	30,296,787	\$	31,419,225			

The decrease to the capital assets in 2019 was related to annual depreciation, net of capital assets additions of \$960,477. See Note 3 to financial statements for further information.

#### Long-Term Debt

The District's long-term debt as of December 31, 2019 consisted of limited sales tax bonds. See Note 6 to the financial statements for further information.

#### **Economic Factors**

During 2019 North Central Washington continued to see increased retail sales tax revenues for the region. The regions primary economic drivers, tree fruit and tourism, continue to do well in relation to the local economies of most of the country. In addition, the annexation of the Olds Station area into the City in late fall 2016 increased the .2 percent sales tax revenue.

In early 2016 the District was made aware of a sales tax rebate arising from data center activity in Douglas County, Washington. The rebate may result in recoupment by the Washington State Department of Revenue of sales tax remitted to local jurisdictions in prior years. The financial impact to the District was \$59,841, which was off-set against the July 2017 tax remittance to the District from the Department of Revenue.

#### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances and to show accountability of public funds. If you should have additional questions regarding the financial information, you can contact our office in writing at the following address:

Greater Wenatchee Regional Events Center Public Facilities District Attn: Mark Miller, General Manager 1300 Walla Walla Street Wenatchee, WA 98801

#### ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

## CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents [Note 2] Operating accounts

Operating accounts	\$ 305,044
Operating reserves	1,690,174
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,995,218
Restricted debt service accounts [Note 2]	3,298,094
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for	
doubtful accounts of \$3,518	374,825
Taxes receivable	1,140,561
Inventory	71,021
Prepaid expenses	101,456
Total current assets	6,981,175
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Capital assets [Notes 3 and 6]	
Land	1,706,915
Intangible asset	41,254
Buildings	49,178,008
Machinery and equipment	2,400,502
Construction in progress	-
Total costs	53,326,679
Accumulated depreciation	23,029,892
Net capital assets	30,296,787
Restricted debt service accounts [Note 2]	5,363,757
Total noncurrent assets	35,660,544
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 42,641,719
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DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ -

See accompanying notes

#### LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt payable within one year [Note 6]	\$	1,100,000
Accounts payable		96,435
Accrued taxes payable		66,672
Compensated absences payable		108,816
Accrued wages payable		61,116
Accrued interest payable		728,683
Other accrued expenses payable		14,847
Event deposits and prepaid ticket sales		457,411
		, , ,
Total current liabilities		2,633,980
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt payable after one year [Note 6]		40,690,000
Discounts on bonds payable		(622,690)
Total noncurrent liabilities		40,067,310
	ć	42 701 200
TOTAL LIABILITIES	Ş	42,701,290
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$	_
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NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	(10,870,523)
Restricted for debt service		9,621,144
Unrestricted		1,189,808
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TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	(59,571)

Daily operations revenue\$1,114,423Event revenue1,643,659Food and beverage revenue1,130,031Total operating revenues3,888,113OPERATING EXPENSES2,052,915Daily operations expenses1,171,916Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]300,939Utilities278,898Professional fees140,387Insurance85,071Marketing63,018Operatins expenses [Note 7]166,914Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing30,881Other event expenses106,649Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses174,557Food and beverage expenses39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)(2,644,014)	OPERATING REVENUES	
Food and beverage revenue1,130,031Total operating revenues3,888,113OPERATING EXPENSESDepreciationDepreciation2,052,915Salaries and wages1,171,916Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]300,939Utilities278,898Professional fees140,387Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expenses174,567Food and beverage expenses174,567Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage expenses39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,554Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Daily operations revenue	\$ 1,114,423
Total operating revenues3,888,113OPERATING EXPENSES2,052,915Daily operations expenses2,052,915Salaries and wages1,171,916Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]300,939Utilities278,898Professional fees140,387Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other expenses174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies480,622Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Event revenue	1,643,659
OPERATING EXPENSEDaily operations expensesDepreciation2,052,915Salaries and wages1,171,916Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]300,939Utilities278,898Professional fees140,387Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other expenses174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Food and beverage revenue	 1,130,031
Daily operations expensesDepreciation2,052,915Salaries and wages1,171,916Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]300,939Utilities278,898Professional fees140,387Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses81,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]480,622Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Total operating revenues	3,888,113
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Professional fees140,387Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses2Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other expenses174,567Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage sold39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]	300,939
Insurance116,662Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses2Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Utilities	278,898
Repairs and maintenance85,071Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses81,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expenses174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Professional fees	140,387
Marketing63,018Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses81,388Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Insurance	116,662
Operating supplies40,145Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expensesEvent wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage expenses39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Repairs and maintenance	85,071
Other daily operations expense [Note 7]166,914Event expenses381,388Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Marketing	63,018
Event expensesEvent wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expenses47,437Total operating expenses47,437	Operating supplies	40,145
Event wages381,388Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expenses47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Other daily operations expense [Note 7]	166,914
Talent and artists365,190Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Event expenses	
Sound and lighting113,215Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Event wages	381,388
Promoter and booking fees106,649Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Talent and artists	365,190
Ticketing and credit card fees87,308Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Sound and lighting	113,215
Marketing79,454Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses174Cost of food and beverage sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Promoter and booking fees	106,649
Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]40,118Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Cost of food and beverages sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expenses47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Ticketing and credit card fees	87,308
Outside services30,881Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Cost of food and beverages sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Marketing	79,454
Other event expense174,567Food and beverage expenses480,622Cost of food and beverages sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]	40,118
Food and beverage expenses480,622Cost of food and beverages sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Outside services	30,881
Cost of food and beverages sold480,622Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Other event expense	174,567
Food and beverage wages153,564Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Food and beverage expenses	
Supplies39,285Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Cost of food and beverages sold	480,622
Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]15,584Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Food and beverage wages	153,564
Other food and beverage expense47,437Total operating expenses6,532,127	Supplies	39,285
Total operating expenses 6,532,127	Payroll taxes and benefits [Note 4]	15,584
	Other food and beverage expense	 47,437
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) (2,644,014)	Total operating expenses	 6,532,127
	OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(2,644,014)

See accompanying notes

For the Year Ended Decen	nber 31,	2019
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NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Sales tax revenue	\$ 6,773,016
Nonoperating rebate	187,459
Interest income	8,392
Interest expense	 (2,253,942)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 4,714,925
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	2,070,911
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 (2,130,482)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ (59,571)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,672,615
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,902,556)
Cash paid to employees	 (1,535,056)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(764,997)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Purchases of capital assets	(930,476)
Nonoperating rebate received	187,459
Taxes collected for bond debt service	6,734,193
Transfer to restricted debt service accounts	(1,818,928)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,584,266)
Interest paid on capital debt	 (2,239,749)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	348,233
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received	 8,392
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(408,372)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 2,403,590
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,995,218

## RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating income (loss)	\$ (2,644,014)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation	2,052,915
Bad debt expense	3,083
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	(51,849)
Inventory	(7,595)
Prepaid expenses	(82,157)
Accounts payable	(19,677)
Accrued taxes payable	4,218
Compensated absences payable	91,736
Accrued wages payable	40,928
Other accrued expenses payable	11,064
Event deposits and prepaid ticket sales	 (163,649)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ (764,997)

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Greater Wenatchee Regional Events Center Public Facilities District (the District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District's significant accounting policies are described below:

#### A. Reporting entity

The District was formed as a municipal corporation in June 2006 under the authority of RCW 35.57 (to oversee the construction and operation of an event center facility). The formation itself was accomplished through an interlocal agreement that includes the City of Wenatchee, City of Cashmere, City of Chelan, City of East Wenatchee, City of Entiat, City of Rock Island, The Town of Waterville, Chelan County and Douglas County. The District is a component unit of the City.

B. Basis of accounting and presentation

The accounting records of the District are maintained in accordance with methods prescribed by the State Auditor under the authority of Chapter 43.09 RCW. The District uses the *Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System* (BARS) in the State of Washington.

The District financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liability is incurred regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

The District distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the District's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District are ticket sales, charges to customers for facility rental, food and beverage sales, and other event related services. Operating expenses for the District include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

#### C. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers all highly liquid investments (excluding restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

D. Investments

See Note 2.

E. Receivables

Customer accounts receivable consist of amounts owed from private individuals or organizations for goods and services including amounts owed for which billings have not been prepared. Taxes receivable consist of sales taxes collected but not yet remitted to the District.

F. Inventory

Inventory consists of expendable food, beverages and supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed.

Inventory is valued by the first in, first out method using the lower-of-cost or market value.

G. Capital assets

See Note 3.

H. Compensated absences

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation and sick leave. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the District's financial statements.

Vacation pay, which may be accumulated up to twice the employee's annual accrual, is payable upon resignation, retirement, or death. Employees who retire or leave District employment after a minimum of two years employment are entitled to a payout of sick leave up to a maximum of two times their annual accrual.

I. Deferred compensation

See Note 4.

J. Other accrued expenses payable

These accounts consist of accrued tips and accrued employee benefits.

K. Long-term debt

See Note 6.

L. Event deposits and prepaid ticket sales

This account includes amounts received but not recognized as revenue because the revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

M. Net position

Net investment in capital assets

This component of net position consists of all capital assets, reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other related borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvements of those capital assets.

#### Restricted net position

In accordance with bond resolutions, and certain related agreements, separate restricted accounts are required to be established. The assets held in these accounts are restricted for specific uses, including construction, debt service and other special reserve requirements. Restricted resources currently include the following:

- a) Bond fund, consisting of debt service account, debt service reserve account, supplemental reserve account and supplemental bond redemption account.
  - The debt service account is funded with the .2 percent City and .1 percent District sales tax revenues until the minimum fund balance is satisfied. The debt service account requirement is the amount of debt service on the bonds payable in the current bond year ending September 1<sup>st</sup>.

#### M. Net position - continued

2) The debt service reserve account is funded with the .2 percent City and .1 percent District sales tax revenues, not required to be deposited into the debt service account, until the minimum fund balance is satisfied. The debt service reserve account requirement is the lessor of (i) the maximum amount of debt service on the bonds payable in any one bond year, (ii) 125 percent of the average amount of debt service on the bonds payable in any bond year in which the bonds remain outstanding, or (iii) 10 percent of the initial aggregate principal amount of the bonds. The debt service reserve account was fully funded at bond issuance.

The debt service reserve account is also the primary recipient of the .033 percent District sales tax revenues if the minimum fund balance is not satisfied.

- 3) The supplemental reserve account is funded with the .2 percent City and .1 percent District sales tax revenue not required to be deposited into the debt service account or the debt service reserve account, until the minimum fund balance is satisfied. The supplemental reserve account requirement is one-half of the maximum amount of debt service on the bonds payable in any one year in which the bonds remain outstanding.
- 4) The supplemental bond redemption account is funded with the .2 percent City and .1 percent District sales tax revenue not required to be deposited into the debt service account, debt service reserve account, supplemental reserve account or subordinate note fund. This fund may be used by the District to redeem or cancel bonds.
- b) Subordinate note fund is funded with .2 percent City and .1 percent District sales tax revenue not required to be deposited into the debt service account, debt service reserve account or the supplemental reserve account to the extent that any principal remains outstanding on the subordinate note payable to the City.
- c) Supplemental tax revenue fund is funded with .033 District sales tax revenue, unless used to fund the debt service reserve account or for making bond payments, this fund may be used for maintenance and operations, operating reserves, capital reserves and payment on loans to the City pursuant to 2012 credit facility. The City loans are only paid after the reserve accounts at the District are fully funded.

#### M. Net position - continued

The balances in the restricted funds at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Debt service account Debt service reserve account	\$ 3,707,445 3,301,813
Supplemental reserve account	1,650,906
Supplemental bond redemption account	 1,687
Total restricted debt service accounts	8,661,851
Current portion of restricted debt service accounts	 3,298,094
Noncurrent portion of restricted debt service accounts	\$ 5,363,757

Unrestricted net position

This component consists of all other net position that doesn't meet the definitions for "Net investment in capital assets" or "Restricted for debt service".

#### N. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

#### Deposits

The District's deposits are entirely covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - continued

#### **Operational accounts**

As required by state law, the District's operations funds are obligations of the U.S. Government, U.S. agency issues, obligations of the State of Washington, general obligations of Washington State municipalities (the State treasurer's investment pool), bankers' acceptances, or certificates of deposit with Washington State banks and savings and loan institutions.

#### Investments

It is the District's policy to invest all restricted cash reserves. The District entered into an escrow agreement with US Bank and the City of Wenatchee as part of the bond issuance in September of 2012. The escrow agreement outlines the flow of funds associated with sales taxes received and bond payments made by US Bank (all as further described in the escrow agreement, bond resolution and related documents). The reserves are currently invested in U.S. Treasury demand deposit accounts.

At December 31, 2019 the funds held by US Bank pursuant to the escrow agreement totaled \$9,059,333.

All temporary investments are stated at fair value. Other property and investments are shown on the statement of net position at historical cost.

Custodial risk is the risk that in event of failure of the counterparty to an investment transaction the District would not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities. Of the District's total net position of \$10,657,069 in deposits and investments, \$9,059,333 is exposed to custodial credit risk because the investments are held by the District's escrow agent, which is also the counter party in these particular investments. The District does not currently have a policy regarding custodial credit risk.

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - continued

Investments - continued

Investments Measured at Fair Value

The District measures and reports investments at fair value using the valuation input hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: These are quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable;
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

At December 31, 2019, the District had the following investments measured at fair value:

		Fair Value Measurements Using						
		Quo	oted Prices in	Sigi	nificant			
		Act	ive Markets	С	ther	S	ignificant	:
		fo	rldentical	Obs	ervable	Un	observab	le
			Assets	In	puts		Inputs	
	12/31/19		(Level 1)	(Le	vel 2)		(Level 3)	
Cash held in								
US Bank escrow	\$ 9,059,333	\$	9,059,333	\$	-	\$		-

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - continued

#### Investments - continued

Summary of Deposit and Investment Balances

Reconciliation of District's deposits and investment balances as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Cash on hand Amount of deposits with private financial institutions Non-pooled investments	\$ 15,517 1,582,219 9,059,333
Total deposits and investments	\$ 10,657,069
Deposits Current Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash and cash equivalents Noncurrent Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,597,736 - -
Total deposits	1,597,736
Investments Current	
Short-term investments	397,482
Restricted short-term investments	3,298,094
Noncurrent	, ,
Restricted investments	5,363,757
Total investments	 9,059,333
Total deposits and investments	\$ 10,657,069

#### NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment assets, are reported in the District's financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

Costs for additions or improvements to capital assets are capitalized when they increase the effectiveness or efficiency of the asset.

The costs for normal maintenance and repairs are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the District is depreciated using the straight-line method. Building and improvements are assigned lives of 15 to 25 years, machinery and equipment 5 to 15 years. Capital assets from initial facility construction were placed in service the first full calendar year after construction was completed. Subsequent capital asset additions were placed in service using a mid-month convention. There is no material difference in accumulated depreciation using these two methods.

#### NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS - continued

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance 1/01/2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance 12/31/2019
Capital assets not being depreciate				
Land	\$ 1,706,915	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,706,915
Intangible asset	41,254	-	-	41,254
Construction in progress	30,000	60,066	90,066	-
Total conital accets not				
Total capital assets not	1 770 100	<u> </u>	00.000	1 749 100
being depreciated	1,778,169	60,066	90,066	1,748,169
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	48,964,973	213,035	-	49,178,008
Machinery and equipment	2,807,765	747,442	1,154,705	2,400,502
Machinery and equipment	2,007,705		1,134,703	2,400,502
Total capital assets				
being depreciated	51,772,738	960,477	1,154,705	51,578,510
0	, ,	,	, , ,	
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	19,509,447	1,979,903	-	21,489,350
Machinery and equipment	2,622,235	73,012	1,154,705	1,540,542
Total accumulated				
depreciation	22,131,682	2,052,915	1,154,705	23,029,892
Net capital assets being depreciate	29,641,056	(1,092,438)	-	28,548,618
Total net capital assets	\$ 31,419,225	\$ (1,032,372)	\$ 90,066	\$ 30,296,787

#### NOTE 4 - PENSION PLANS

The District does not participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) but offers all full-time salaried employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. This plan utilizes an independent plan administrator and permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The plan administrator is trustee for the assets and the District has no liability for the funds. The District matches employee contributions in an amount not to exceed 2% of compensation. Employer contributions for 2019 were \$9,404.

#### NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is a member of Enduris. Chapter 48.62 RCW provides the exclusive source of local government entity authority to individually or jointly self-insure risks, jointly purchase insurance or reinsurance, and to contract for risk management, claims, and administrative services. Enduris was formed July 10, 1987 pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 48.62 RCW, Chapter 200-100 WAC, and Chapter 39.34 RCW. When two counties and two cities in the State of Washington joined together by signing an interlocal governmental agreement to fund their self-insured losses and jointly purchase insurance and administrative services. As of August 31, 2019 there are 547 Enduris members representing a broad array of special purpose districts throughout the state. Enduris provides property and liability coverage as well as risk management services and other related administrative services.

Members make an annual contribution to fund the Pool and share in the self-insured retention. The self-insured retention is:

- \$1,000,000 deductible on liability loss the member is responsible for the first \$1,000 of the amount of each claim, while Enduris is responsible for the remaining \$999,000 on liability loss.
- \$250,000 self-insured retention on property loss the member is responsible for the first \$5,000 of the deductible amount of each claim, while Enduris is responsible for the remaining \$245,000 on a property loss.

Enduris acquires reinsurance from unrelated insurance companies on a "per occurrence" basis to cover all losses over the self-insured retention as shown on the policy maximum limits. Liability coverage is for all lines of liability coverage including Public Official's Liability. The Property coverage is written on an "all risk", blanket basis using current Statement of Values. The Property coverage includes but is not limited to mobile equipment, boiler and machinery, electronic data processing equipment, business interruption, course of construction and additions, property in transit, fine arts, cyber and automobile physical damage to insured vehicles. Liability coverage limit is \$20 million per occurrence and property coverage limit is \$1 billion per occurrence.

Since Enduris is a cooperative program, there is a joint liability among the participating members.

#### NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

The contract requires members to remain in the Pool for a minimum of one year and must give notice 60 days before terminating participation. The Master Agreement (Intergovernmental Contract) is automatically renewed after the initial one full fiscal year commitment. Even after termination, a member is still responsible for contribution to Enduris for any unresolved, unreported and in-process claims for the period they were a signatory to the Master Agreement.

Enduris is fully funded by its member participants. Claims are filed by members with the Pool and are administered in house.

The Pool is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven board members. The Pool's members elect the Board and the positions are filled on a rotating basis. The Board meets quarterly and is responsible for conducting the business affairs of Enduris.

Settlement claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for any of the past three years.

#### NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT

A. The District's long-term debt consists of the following:

Bonds were issued in 2012 to refund the construction of the regional events center. The issuance of \$45,235,000 is to be retired by semi-annual installments on March 1st and September 1st, beginning September 1, 2016, and maturing on September 1, 2042. Semi-annual interest only payments ranging from 3% to 5.5% began on March 1, 2013. The bonds may be called on or after September 1, 2022. The District has agreed in an Interlocal Agreement not to cause or	
permit the retirement in full of all bonds prior to July 1, 2031.	\$ 41,790,000
Total long-term debt	41,790,000
Long-term debt payable within one year	 1,100,000
Long-term debt payable after one year	\$ 40,690,000

#### NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - continued

B. Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Pri	ncipal	I	Interest	
2020	\$	1,100,000	\$	2,198,094	
2021 2022		1,145,000 1,190,000		2,154,094 2,106,863	
2023 2024		1,245,000 1,310,000		2,053,313 1,991,063	
2025 - 2029		7,600,000		8,901,090	
2030 - 2034 2035 - 2039		8,625,000 9,625,000		6,750,463 4,380,750	
2040 - 2042		9,950,000		1,263,075	
Total	\$ 4	1,790,000	\$	31,798,805	

Bonds are recorded net of discounts. Annual interest expense is increased by the amortization of these discounts.

C. Long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance						Balance	Due Within
Type of Debt	 1/01/2019	Addition	s	F	eductions	1	12/31/2019	One Year
General obligation bonds:								
2012A Special Tax Bond	\$ 42,850,000	\$	-	\$	1,060,000	\$	41,790,000	\$ 1,100,000
Total general obligation bonds	42,850,000		-		1,060,000		41,790,000	1,100,000
Other long-term debt:								
City of Wenatchee - Limited Sales								
Tax Subordinate Note	 524,266		-		524,266		-	
Total other long-term debt	 524,266		-		524,266		-	
Total long-term debt	\$ 43,374,266	\$	-	\$	1,584,266	\$	41,790,000	\$ 1,100,000

#### NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASES

The District leases office equipment under a month to month lease which expired in October 2018. Total cost for such lease was \$1,507 for the year ended December 31, 2019. This lease terminated in 2019.

In April 2019, the District entered into a five year noncancelable operating lease which expires in April 2024. Total cost for such lease was \$1,827 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The future minimum lease payments for this lease is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	
2020	\$ 2,740
2021	2,740
2022	2,740
2023	2,740
2024	 685

Total future minimum lease payments \_\$11,645

#### NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through September 23, 2020, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements, except as noted below.

In February 2020, the Governor of the state of Washington declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of a deadly new virus. In the weeks following the declaration, precautionary measures to slow the spread of the virus have been ordered. These measures included closing schools, colleges and universities, cancelling public events, prohibiting public and private gatherings, and requiring people to stay home, unless they are leaving for an essential function.

In March of 2020, the District and the region were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the cancellation of events at Town Toyota Center and a significant drop in retail sales in the region. The ultimate impact is unknown at this time and staffing at the District has been modified to reflect the reduced activity. Sales tax receipts, combined with the structure of the 2012 Bonds, are anticipated to be sufficient to make all bond payments as they come due. The District maintains funds for operational purposes that are anticipated to be sufficient to make the sufficient to maintain current operations through the pandemic.

The length of time these measures will be in place, and the full extent of the financial impact on the District is unknown at this time, but may have a material impact to the District.

## **ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE**

The State Auditor's Office is established in the state's Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the citizens of Washington and serves four-year terms.

We work with our audit clients and citizens to achieve our vision of government that works for citizens, by helping governments work better, cost less, deliver higher value, and earn greater public trust.

In fulfilling our mission to hold state and local governments accountable for the use of public resources, we also hold ourselves accountable by continually improving our audit quality and operational efficiency and developing highly engaged and committed employees.

As an elected agency, the State Auditor's Office has the independence necessary to objectively perform audits and investigations. Our audits are designed to comply with professional standards as well as to satisfy the requirements of federal, state, and local laws.

Our audits look at financial information and compliance with state, federal and local laws on the part of all local governments, including schools, and all state agencies, including institutions of higher education. In addition, we conduct performance audits of state agencies and local governments as well as <u>fraud</u>, state <u>whistleblower</u> and <u>citizen hotline</u> investigations.

The results of our work are widely distributed through a variety of reports, which are available on our <u>website</u> and through our free, electronic <u>subscription</u> service.

We take our role as partners in accountability seriously, and provide training and technical assistance to governments, and have an extensive quality assurance program.

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