## THE DEPOT REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY Memphis, Tennessee

**Financial Statements** and Reports of Independent Auditors

For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

Memphis, Tennessee

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# The Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County

Managed by EDGE

December 27, 2018

Board Members Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Board Members:

I am pleased to present the Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County ("DRC") report on audited financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2018. The audit consists of 4 sections: Introduction, Independent Auditor's Report, Financial Statements, and the Report on Internal Controls and Compliance. This introductory section consists of the transmittal letter and a list of the Board of Directors and management staff. The next section contains the independent auditor's report and includes the management's discussion and analysis. The financial statements include the statements related to net position; revenues, expenses, and changes in net position; cash flows; and the related notes to the financial statements. The statutory reporting section includes the independent auditor's report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance based on the audit of the financial statements.

The accuracy of the data and all audit disclosures are the responsibility of the DRC. To the best of our knowledge, information and belief, the enclosed information is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to represent the financial position and operations of the DRC.

#### Overview

The DRC is an industrial development corporation organized as a public benefit corporation under TCA §7-53-101 et seq. In early FY 2012, the DRC sold the vast majority of the Memphis Depot Industrial Park, which it owned and operated, totaling 5.5± million sq. ft. of industrial space, to a private investor. The DRC retained one 25,059 sq. ft. industrial building constructed in 1940 and approximately 97.6 acres of vacant land.

In January/February 2011, the City of Memphis and Shelby County created the Economic Development Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee ("EDGE"), and made the EDGE Board of Directors the Board of the DRC, Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee ("IDB"), and a majority of the Board of the Memphis and Shelby County Port Commission. In doing so, the City and County created a unified City/County economic development organization. In April of 2017, EDGE assumed management responsibilities for the Greater Memphis Alliance for a Competitive Workforce (GMACW). Subsequent actions led to a common President/CEO for all five entities, as well as common General Counsel,

accountants and auditors. EDGE now provides all staffing for the five entities; the DRC's office was closed in 2012.

The EDGE Board became the DRC Board in January 2012.

As a result of these two actions, the nature of the DRC's activities changed dramatically. The DRC sold its remaining building to a private entity in December of 2016 and is marketing its remaining land. The DRC has used its financial resources to support several community initiatives, including the Mid-South Air Service Task Force and the Memphis and Shelby County Regional Economic Development Plan. In addition, the DRC loaned funds to the Industrial Development Board of Memphis and Shelby County (IDB) for the Paul R. Lowery Road improvement project. Part of those funds was repaid with a grant from the Delta Regional Authority ("DRA"). The balance is held as collateralized certificates of deposit as a performance security for the DRA grant. The DRA also provided funding to EDGE for the partial demolition of the Public Dock on Presidents Island.

I would like to thank Banks, Finley, White & Co. and Alexander Thompson Arnold, PLLC (ATA), for their support in preparing the fiscal year 2018 audit. The audit of the DRC seeks to ensure fiscal transparency and accountability for the Board of Directors and the public. These financial statements were created utilizing the highest professional standards to achieve that goal.

Cordially,

Reid Dulberger
President & CEO

MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

### **PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

Reid Dulberger

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Al Bright, Chairman
Tom Dyer, Vice Chairman
Natasha Donerson, Secretary
Larry C. Jackson, Treasurer
Willie Brooks
Mark J. Halperin
Dr. Florence Jones
Martavius Jones
Jackson W. Moore
Johnny B. Moore, Jr.
Cary Vaughn

### **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

Larry C. Jackson Mark J. Halperin Jackson W. Moore

### **GENERAL COUNSEL**

Mark E. Beutelschies



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors The Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County Memphis, Tennessee

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County ("the DRC"), a component unit of the Economic Development Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the DRC's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not



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

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

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective net position of the DRC as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the respective changes in its net position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the net position, changes in net position, and cash flows of the DRC and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Economic Development Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee, as of June 30, 2018, and the changes in net position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 8 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the DRC's financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2018, on our consideration of the DRC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 DRC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Memphis, Tennessee December 27, 2018

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### INTRODUCTION

This section of the DRC annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Organization's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This discussion and analysis of the DRC's financial performance provides an overview of its financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this management's discussion and analysis is to look at the DRC's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, financial statements and notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the DRC's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental and Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments, issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the two prior years is required to be presented in the MD&A.

As discussed in the notes, the Depot Redevelopment Corporation (DRC) was created to redevelop a former military facility. The majority of that facility, known as the Depot Business Park, approximately 5.5 million square feet of building space, was sold to a private entity in early FY 2012, with the net proceeds of that sale distributed to the City of Memphis and Shelby County in 2012 and 2013. The DRC retains ownership of vacant land which is for sale.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The DRC's total net position decreased \$0.05M or (1.08)% from 2017 to 2018. The change in total net position was generated primarily due to loss of lease and CAM income as a result of the sale of the DRC's remaining building. The DRC's total net position increased \$0.02M or (0.43%) from 2016 to 2017. The change in net position was generated primarily by an increase in total assets.

Current assets decreased by \$0.05M or (2.96)% from 2017 to 2018 due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents. Current assets increased by \$.26M or 18.18% from 2016 to 2017 due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Operating Revenues decreased \$0.02M or (66.67%) from 2017 to 2018 due to the sale of the DRC's remaining building in December 2016 and the termination of leasing and CAM income. Operating revenues decreased \$0.06M or 66.67% from 2016 to 2017 due to the loss of lease and CAM revenue.

Operating expenses decreased \$0.02M or (25.00%) from 2017 to 2018. This is primarily due to the lack of depreciation and maintenance and repair costs as the DRC's last remaining building was sold.

Operating expenses decreased by \$0.12M or (60.00%) from 2016 to 2017, primarily due to completion of the Regional Development Strategic Plan and a reduction in depreciation and maintenance repair costs as the DRC's last remaining building was sold.

### **OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to DRC's financial statements. The financial statements comprise two components: 1) enterprise fund financial statements, and 2) notes to the financial statements.

#### Financial statements:

The DRC maintains one type of proprietary fund, an Enterprise Fund. Enterprise Funds are designed to reflect the business-type activity of the DRC.

#### Notes to the financial statements:

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the fund financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

### Analysis of the DRC's Statement of Net Position

Condensed financial information comparing the DRC's net position for the past three fiscal years is presented below:

(amounts in millions of dollars)

	2018		2017	Г	Difference	% Char	ıge	2016	Diff	ference	% Change	
Current assets	\$ 1.64	\$	1.69	\$	(0.05)	(2.	96)% \$	1.43	\$	0.26	18.18 %	6
Restricted assets	0.80		0.80		- ` ´	- `	%	0.85		(0.05)	(5.88)%	6
Capital assets	-		_		-	-	%	0.19		(0.19)	(100.00)%	6
Other assets	2.19		2.19		-	-	%	2.19		- ` ´	- 9	6
<b>Total Assets</b>	4.63		4.68		(0.05)	(1.0	<u>)7</u> )%	4.66		0.02	0.43 %	6
Payable from current assets Payable from restricted	0.05		0.05		-	-	%	-		0.05	- %	6
assets	_		_		_	_	%	0.05		(0.05)	(100.00)%	6
Total Liabilities	0.05		0.05	_	-	-	%	0.05		- (0100)	- 9/	
Investment in capital												
assets	-		-		-	-		0.19		(0.19)	(100.00)	
Unrestricted	 4.58		4.63		(0.05)	(1.	08)%	4.42		0.21	4.75 %	6
<b>Total Net Position</b>	4.58	_	4.63	_	(0.05)	(1.0	<u>)8</u> )%	4.61		0.02	0.43	6
Total Liabilities and												
Net Position	\$ 4.63	<b>\$_</b>	4.68	\$_	(0.05)	(1.0	<u>)7</u> )% \$_	4.66	<b>\$</b>	0.02	0.43 %	6

### **Revenues and Expenses**

Total operating revenues consist of lease revenue from a building owned by the DRC and sold in December of 2016. Operating expenses consist of building maintenance, dues to the Depot Association for common area maintenance, lawn care, accounting, auditing and legal fees.

See next page

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

### Analysis of the DRC's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Condensed financial information comparing the DRC's revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the past three fiscal years is presented below:

### (amounts in millions of dollars)

Operating Revenues	2018	2017	Difference	% Change	2016	Difference	% Change
Leasing and CAM Income Miscellaneous Income Total Operating Revenue	\$ - 0.01 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.03) 0.01 (0.02)	(100.00)% S - % (66.67)%	0.06 0.03 0.09	\$ (0.03) (0.03) (0.06)	(50.00)% (100.00)% (66.67)%
Operating expenses	0.06	0.08	(0.02)	(25.00)%	0.20	(0.12)	(60.00)%
Operating Income	(0.05)	(0.05)	-	0.00 %	(0.11)	0.06	(54.55)%
Non-Operating Income (Expenses) Gain (loss) on sale of property		0.07	(0.07)	(100.00)%		0.07	0.00 %
Change in Net Position Total Net Position-Beginning Total Net Position-Ending	(0.05) 4.63 \$ 4.58	0.02 4.61 \$ 4.63	(0.07) 0.02 \$ (0.05)	(350.00)% 0.43 % (1.08)%	(0.11) 4.72 4.61	0.13 (0.11) \$ 0.02	(118.18)% (2.33) 0.43

### **Capital Assets**

Depreciation expense was approximately \$- million during the year.

See next page

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

The following table summarizes the changes in capital assets between fiscal years 2018, 2017, and 2016: (amounts in millions of dollars)

		2018		2017	Dif	ference	% Ch	ange	2016	Dif	ference	% Change
Roadways, Streets, Utilities & Parking Sewer & Water Construction Fire Protection System Building Improvements Total	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - -	- - - -	% \$ % % %	0.11 0.03 0.03 0.20 0.37	\$	(0.11) (0.03) (0.03) (0.20) (0.37)	(100.00)% (100.00)% (100.00)% (100.00)%
Less Accumulated Depreciation	_	-	_	-				%	0.18	_	(0.18)	(100.00)%
Net Capital Assets	<b>\$_</b>	-	<b>\$_</b>	-	<b>s</b>			% \$	0.19	<b>\$</b>	(0.19)	<u>(100.00)</u> %

### **Discussion of Long-Range Plans**

It has always been part of the DRC's management's long-range plan to sell the DRC property. With the property sales mentioned above, this goal has been substantially accomplished. Remaining are 70 acres of undeveloped land, not under contract. In addition to marketing its remaining land, the DRC will continue working with the other EDGE-related entities to further economic development in Memphis and Shelby County.

### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the DRC's finances for all those with an interest in such information. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information may be addressed to Reid Dulberger, President & CEO, 100 Peabody Place, Suite 1100, Memphis, TN 38103.

Statements of Net Position June 30, 2018 and 2017 <u>ASSETS</u>

	2018	2017
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,636,644	\$ 1,692,326
Prepaid insurance and owner's association	2,668	663
Total Current Assets	1,639,312	1,692,989
RESTRICTED ASSETS:		
Restricted Cash - ED Grant Escrow	800,925	800,925
Total Restricted Assets	800,925	800,925
OTHER ASSETS:		
Related party receivable - IDB	1,200,000	1,200,000
Related party receivable - EDGE	988,521	988,521
Total	2,188,521	2,188,521
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>4,628,758</u>	\$ <u>4,682,435</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET POS	<u>SITION</u>	
PAYABLE FROM CURRENT ASSETS:		
Accounts payable-trade	\$ <u>48,799</u>	\$50,198
Total Payable from Current Assets	48,799	50,198
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,799	50,198
TOTAL LIABILITIES	40,733	
NET POSITION:		
Unrestricted	4,579,959	4,632,237
Total Net Position	4,579,959	4,632,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ <u>4,628,758</u>	\$ <u>4,682,435</u>

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Leasing and CAM income	\$ -	\$ 28,296
Insurance refund	6,307	
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,307	28,296
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Accounting and audit fees	19,605	18,438
Bank charges	3,319	4,580
Depreciation	-	8,754
Dues/memberships	27,055	27,077
Insurance	4,206	7,977
Legal services	4,400	4,710
Maintenance and repairs		3,508
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>58,585</u>	75,044
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(52,278)	(46,748)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES): Gain (loss) on sale of property	<del>-</del>	65,244
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(52,278)	18,496
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,632,237	4,613,741
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 4,579,959	\$4,632,237

Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from customers	\$ -	\$ 28,296
Cash receipts from other sources Cash payments to other suppliers for goods or services	6,307 (61,989)	(57,264)
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities	(55,682)	$\frac{(37,264)}{(28,968)}$
Net easil Florided by (Osed III) Operating Activities	(33,002)	(20,700)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING		
ACTIVITIES:		
Net proceeds from sale of capital assets		249,720
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Capital and Related Financing Activities		249,720
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Investing Activities	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(55,682)	220,752
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,493,251	2,272,499
CHOIT IN DECISION EQUITABLE (15, DECISION OF TERM	2,173,231	2,272,177
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ <u>2,437,569</u>	\$ <u>2,493,251</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR CONSIST OF:		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,636,644	\$ 1,692,326
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	800,925	800,925
•		
TOTAL	\$ <u>2,437,569</u>	\$ <u>2,493,251</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH		
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating income/(loss)	\$ (52,278)	\$ (46,748)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided	· (,-/)	(10,, 10)
by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	=	8,754
Prepaid insurance	(2,005)	7,977
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,399)	1,049
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(55,682)	\$(28,968)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

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

### **Organization**

In 2011, the DRC, along with the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Port Commission, were consolidated into the Economic Development Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, TN (EDGE), which was established in January-February 2011, per joint resolution of the Shelby County Commissioners and the Memphis City Council. Consequently, the DRC's board was dissolved December 2011 and EDGE's board members became its members. The EDGE board began service in August 2011. Consequently, EDGE Board members became the DRC's Board members in December 2011. During the year ended June 30, 2010, the DRC organized the Depot Owners Association, LLC ("Association"). The Association was formed to maintain, administer and enforce the covenants and restrictions, and collect and disburse the assessments and charges provided for the efficient preservation and maintenance of the values and amenities of the real property known as The Memphis Depot Business Park. The Association received \$27,055 and \$27,077 from the DRC for services rendered as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In August and September 2011, substantially all of the property known as the Memphis Depot Business Park was sold or transferred.

In December 2016, the DRC sold its remaining building and recorded related assets.

There are no DRC staff or contracted employees.

The DRC is a component unit of the Economic Development Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee and is included in the financial statements of EDGE. These financial statements are not intended to present the net position, results of operations, or cash flows of EDGE.

### Basis of Presentation and Accounting

The DRC is considered to be a special-purpose government engaged in a business-type activity since its existence is to satisfy a very narrow purpose. It consists of an enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is classified as a proprietary fund by GASB and is accounted for using a total economic resources measurement focus. The enterprise fund is used to account for operations

that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The financial statements of the DRC are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from leasing building space to tenants. Operating expenses include costs of maintaining the DRC's property including administrative expenses and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Grants or other contributions and related expenses are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. Due to the sale of the building, the DRC no longer generates leasing income.

The DRC is not required to demonstrate statutory compliance with its annual operating budget. Accordingly, budgetary data is not included in the financial statements.

### Infrastructure Capital Assets

Infrastructure capital assets consist mainly of roads, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, landscape construction, and lighting systems and are recorded at historical cost.

### Property, Plant and Equipment

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at historical cost. The DRC uses a \$1,000 threshold capitalization level. During construction of assets, interest incurred on related construction debt, less interest earned from investments whose use is restricted to capital improvements, is capitalized from the time of borrowing until completion of the project. No interest was capitalized during the year ended June 30, 2018. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

ASSET CLASS	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES
Infrastructure	30 years
Buildings	20 years
Building Improvements	20 years
Maintenance and Pickup Trucks	5 years
Office and Warehouse Equipment	5-10 years
Fire Protection System	10 years

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of three months or less at date of acquisition.

### Tenant Accounts Receivable

The DRC provides an allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated uncollectible portion. This estimate is based on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of tenant accounts receivable. At years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, there was no balance due from the tenant.

#### Leases

The DRC was a lessor under one lease agreement during the year ended June 30, 2018. The lease was classified as an operating lease.

#### Income Taxes

No provisions for federal income taxes are required since the DRC is an agency established under the ordinances of the State of Tennessee Industrial Development Corporation Act.

### Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### **Operating and Non-Operating Revenues**

Operating revenues include any income derived from leasing operations and/or any proceeds from items sold that were used to support leasing operations. Non-operating revenues are comprised of funds received from outside sources such as grant income. Due to the sale of the building, the DRC no longer receives operating revenues from leasing.

### Risk Management

The DRC purchases commercial insurance coverage for claims arising out of bodily injury or property damage as well as property insurance on the DRC's property, which includes earthquake and flood coverage. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage over the prior year. Additionally, there were no significant settlements which exceeded insurance coverages for each of the past three years.

#### Net Position

The net position of proprietary funds is classified into three components. "Investments in capital assets" consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation plus capital-related deferred outflows of resources and reduced by capital-related borrowings and deferred inflows of resources. The "Restricted" category of net position consists of assets that must be used for a particular purpose as specified by creditors, grantors, or contributions external to the DRC. The

"Unrestricted" category of net position consists of the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of the other two categories.

#### Investments

In February 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provide guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to fair value measurement. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015 and was implemented during fiscal year 2016.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the statement of net position are categorized based on the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Level inputs are as follows:

- Level 1 Values are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices from those willing to trade in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by market data for the term of the instrument. Such inputs include market interest rates and volatilities, spreads and yield curves.
- Level 3 Certain inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity)
  and significant to the fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs reflect
  the City's best estimate and good faith opinion of what hypothetical
  market participants would use to determine a transaction price for the asset
  or liability at the reporting date.

As of June 30, 2018, the DRC held no investments.

### **NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS:**

### Deposit and Investment Risk

Balances in the deposit accounts are insured by federal depository insurance. As required by state statute, cash deposits in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit are to be collateralized at 105%; either with securities pledged by a financial institution held in trust in the DRC's name or classified as public funds, which is held in local government investment pools.

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the DRC maintained bank accounts at a local bank. Accounts at this bank are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. For the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the amounts held at this bank were in excess of \$2,189,915 and \$2,243,901, respectively, which are collateralized by the local government pool. The DRC held no temporary investments at June 30, 2018 and 2017.

### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Additionally, the fair values of the investments may be highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. The DRC only invests excess funds on an overnight basis. The DRC limits its interest rate risk through the short-term nature of its investments.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The DRC has no formal policy on managing credit risk. The DRC's credit risk relate primarily to cash, cash equivalents and accounts receivables.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the DRC will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the DRC had no temporary investments subject to repurchase agreements which were collateralized by uninsured and unregistered investments which are not in the DRC's name. The DRC has no policy on custodial credit risk.

### Concentration of Credit Risk

The DRC places no limit on the amount that it may invest in any one issuer. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the DRC held no investments.

### **NOTE 3 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS:**

In the normal course of operations, the DRC is subject to claims and litigation. Management is of the opinion that, based on information presently available, no matters exist that would have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of the DRC.

In connection with the repayment of funds to the EDA, the DRC has a potential liability of \$801,000 concerning certain public utilities. \$800,925 has been placed into an escrow account.

### **NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:**

A revolving line-of-credit agreement was executed between the DRC and the IDB in April 2012, in which a total of \$2,500,000 is available for the DRC to lend to the IDB. The original maturity date of December 31, 2015 was extended to December 1, 2020 during the year ended June 30, 2016. The line-of-credit carries a 0% interest rate. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, a related party receivable of \$1,200,000 and \$1,200,000 is due from the IDB, respectively.

Additionally, the Economic Growth Engine Industrial Development Board of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, Tennessee owes the DRC \$988,521 and \$988,521 as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

### **NOTE 5 - RECLASSIFICATIONS:**

Certain reclassifications to the June 30, 2017 financial statements have been made to conform with the June 30, 2018 presentation with no effect on changes in net position.

### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE



## 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

Board of Directors The Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County Memphis, Tennessee

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 Depot Redevelopment Corporation of Memphis and Shelby County ("the DRC"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the DRC's financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2018.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the DRC's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expression an opinion on the effectiveness of the DRC's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the DRC'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 DRC'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 over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. 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 DRC's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Memphis, Tennessee December 27, 2018

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Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

There were no prior findings reported.