

# PASADENA CENTER OPERATING COMPANY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED, 2016 (WITH COMPARATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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#### PASADENA CENTER OPERATING COMPANY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA)

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (WITH COMPARATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015)

Prepared by:

PHUONG WONG, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

### PASADENA CENTER OPERATING COMPANY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA)

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors Pasadena Center Operating Company Pasadena, California

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Pasadena Center Operating Company (the Company), a component unit of the City of Pasadena, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Company's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Company'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 Company'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.





To the Board of Directors
Pasadena Center Operating Company
Pasadena, California

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Pasadena Center Operating Company as of June 30, 2016, and the respective 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.

#### **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 and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Prior Year Comparative Information

The financial statements include (partial or summarized) prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required or sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015, from which such partial information was derived.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Tance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 16, 2017, on our consideration of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Company's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brea California February 16, 2017 The objective of management's discussion and analysis is to help readers of the Pasadena Center Operating Company's (PCOC) financial statements better understand the financial position and operating activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, with selected comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2015. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, years (2016, 2015) in this discussion refer to the fiscal year ended June 30.

#### **PCOC FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The <u>Statement of Net Position</u> presents information on all the assets and liabilities of PCOC, with the difference between the two reported as Net Position, representing a measure of the current financial condition of PCOC. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of PCOC is improving or deteriorating.

The major components of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, compared to the prior year, are as follows:

	 2016		2015		Change
ASSETS					
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 10,901,311	\$	6,750,022	\$	4,151,289
Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses					
and due from City of Pasadena	1,867,648		2,034,569		(166,921)
Fiscal agent cash and investments	11,524,254		10,928,850		595,404
Capital Assets	 141,996,393		145,887,404		(3,891,011)
Total assets	\$ 166,289,606	\$	165,600,845	\$	688,761
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accummulated decrease in fair value					
of hedging derivatives	\$ 34,335,967	\$	23,678,662	\$	10,657,305
Amortization of discounts					
and deferred refunding charges	 1,376,692		1,454,253		(77,561)
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 35,712,659	\$	25,132,915	\$	10,579,744
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued salaries					
and benefits	\$ 1,515,863	\$	1,021,547	\$	494,316
Interest payable	551,661		564,861		(13,200)
Deposits	1,049,730		1,049,730		-
Current portion of long-term debt	4,307,777		3,939,660		368,117
Long-term liabilities	 195,408,714		187,670,858		7,737,856
Total liabilities	\$ 202,833,745	\$	194,246,656	\$	8,587,089
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred refunding charge	\$ 6,567,683	\$	6,908,327	\$	(340,644)
Service concession agreement	 546,621		366,642		179,979
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 7,114,304	\$	7,274,969	\$	(160,665)
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (23,384,131)	\$	(22,044,452)	\$	(1,339,679)
Restricted	13,722,903		14,274,465		(551,562)
Unrestricted	 1,793,707		(3,017,878)		4,811,585
Total net position	\$ (7,867,521)	\$	(10,787,865)	\$	2,920,344

#### PCOC's Assets

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments increased by \$4,151,289 from 2015 to 2016. The increase is due to positive operating and non-operating revenue performance.

Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and due from the City of Pasadena (the City) decreased \$166,921 from 2015 to 2016.

Fiscal agent cash and investments increased \$595,404 related to the changes in the market values of these assets.

Capital Assets book value decreased by \$3,891,011. This is despite acquisition of assets totaling \$616,220 during the fiscal year. Acquisitions included \$561,318 in the improvement of the physical plant. \$54,902 for various improvements to machinery and equipment. However, this was offset by depreciation expense of \$4,662,401 recognized during the year.

#### PCOC's Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources for PCOC related to the accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives and amortization of discounts deferred refunding charge. Deferred outflows of resources increased \$10,579,744 from 2015 to 2016 due to the change in fair value of the derivatives at year-end.

#### PCOC's Liabilities

Accounts payable consist of amounts due to vendors. This decreased by \$362,632.

Accrued salaries and benefits increased by \$129,759 from 2015 to 2016, related to an increase accrued year end payroll expenses.

Deposits decreased by \$78,263. The change is influenced by the variation in type of event bookings in the coming fiscal year thru 2018.

Interest payable decreased \$13,200 between fiscal year 2015 and 2016. Loan amortizations have reduced the level of accrued interest.

The current portion of long-term debt increased by \$368,117. The 2006A Capital Appreciation Bonds payment increases by \$350,000 in 2017.

#### PCOC's Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources for PCOC related to the deferred refunding charges and an upfront amount received as part of a service concession agreement with Centerplate. Deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$160,665 from 2015 to 2016 as a result of recognizing these revenues due to the passage of time.

#### PCOC's Net Position

Net position represents the residual interest in PCOC's assets and deferred outflows of resources after all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are deducted. PCOC's net position at the end of FY 2016, totaling \$(7.9) million, declined \$2,920 thousand during the year, primarily as a result of recording the deferred derivative liability. This is more fully explained in Note 6 to the basic financial statements. Net position is reported in three major categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

The portion of net assets invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and net of outstanding debt used to acquire these assets, decreased \$1.3 million from \$(22.0) million to \$(\$23.3) million. Although PCOC's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Restricted net position decreased from approximately \$14 million to \$13.7 million. Of this amount, \$200,000 represents a net decrease of facility restoration fee fund for Civic and Center improvements. Of the \$13.7 million, \$947 thousand represents funds restricted for public art, \$2.1 million represents funds restricted for facility restoration services, and \$11.5 million represents funds restricted as bond reserve accounts, as held by the fiscal agents per bond indentures.

Included in the unrestricted net position are unrestricted but designated assets of \$163,789. These amounts represent funds remaining from prior period facility improvement project. These funds are designated as resources for capital projects by the Board of Directors.

PCOC shows a continuing unrestricted net position because of a number of factors. PCOC has undertaken a large capital improvement program. Capital assets, representing construction in progress and finished capital assets, are less than debts by \$23,384,131. In addition, a large portion is also related to a derivative instrument liability, reflecting the fair value of a swap transaction. Even though the fair value is negative, PCOC's annual interest expense benefits from the swap transaction as the swap inflows partially offset interest expense, thereby lowering the cost of borrowing for PCOC in comparison to fixed rate debt. The swap's fair value fluctuates constantly with changing interest rates. Finally, as the economy improves and the results of operations improve, unrestricted net position will subside.

#### **PCOC's RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position is a presentation of PCOC's operating results for the year. It indicates whether the financial condition has improved or deteriorated. In accordance with GASB requirements, certain significant revenues relied upon and budgeted for fundamental operational support of PCOC are mandated to be reported as non-operating revenues, including transient occupancy taxes (TOT), tourism business improvement district (TBID) tax, and earnings on funds invested with the City's investment pool.

A summarized comparison of the operating results for 2016 and 2015, arranged in an informative format, is as follows:

	2016	 2015	Change
OPERATING REVENUES Occupancy fees and commissions Ice skating center Parking Commissions	\$ 4,105,865 2,634,869 1,168,981 1,621,155	\$ 3,310,311 2,597,129 1,142,372 1,139,828	\$ 795,554 37,740 26,609 481,327
Total operating revenues	 9,530,870	 8,189,640	 1,341,230
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Pasadena Center	6,214,894	5,857,570	357,324
Ice skating center	1,673,474	1,632,701	40,773
Pasadena Convention and Visitors Bureau	 2,880,529	 2,434,522	 446,007
Subtotal before depreciation	 10,768,897	 9,924,793	 844,104
Depreciation	 4,662,401	 4,581,187	 81,214
Total operating expenses	 15,431,298	 14,505,980	 925,318
Operating loss	(5,900,428)	(6,316,340)	415,912
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Transient occupancy taxes	9,865,330	8,737,647	1,127,683
Tourism business improvement district tax	3,525,664	3,119,688	405,976
Facility restoration fee	121,509	118,430	3,079
Investment income	1,227,727	194,856	1,032,871
Interest expense	(6,097,646)	(6,488,070)	390,424
Contribution to the City	 (41,793)	 (529,198)	 487,405
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 8,600,791	 5,153,353	 3,447,438
Loss before other changes in net position	 2,700,363	 (1,162,987)	 3,863,350
Capital contribution	 219,981	 99,994	 119,987
Decrease in net position	 2,920,344	 (1,062,993)	 3,983,337
Net position at beginning of year, as previously stated	(10,787,865)	(9,391,664)	(1,396,201)
Prior period adjustment	 	 (333,208)	 333,208
Net position at end of year	\$ (7,867,521)	\$ (10,787,865)	\$ 2,920,344

Operating revenues increased \$1,341,230 from \$8,189,640 to \$9,530,870 in 2016 due to increase in the number of events in the Civic auditorium as well the type of events held for the year.

Operating expenses, before depreciation, increased \$844,104 from \$9,924,793 in 2015 to \$10,768,897 in 2016 due to additional ice skating center and convention and visitors bureau expenses. Depreciation increased \$81,214 from \$4,581,187 in 2015 to \$4,662,401 in 2016; some in-use assets have been fully depreciated.

Non-operating revenues increased \$2,569,609 from \$12,170,621 in 2015 to \$14,740,230 2016. Room taxes (TOT and TBID) increased a combined \$1,533,659 or 12.9% from 2015. Additionally, we recorded a one-time gain of \$1,002,949 through debt service restructuring of the conference center bonds.

Non-operating expenses decreased \$877,828 from \$7,017,268 in 2015 to \$6,139,432 in 2016. Of this amount, \$1,388,328 is accretion interest on the 2006A Capital Appreciation Bonds, \$77,560 is amortization on refunding charges, and the remaining \$5,302,880 is interest and fees on the long-term debt of PCOC.

Capital contributions include \$219,981; which is recognized as revenue from \$1.4 million contribution paid by Boston Culinary Group, now Centerplate. The remainder of the \$546,621 unamortized amount paid by Boston Culinary Group will be recognized in equal monthly installments over the life of the agreement with PCOC.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

#### Capital Assets

PCOC's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, amounts to \$141,996,393 and \$145,887,404, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes building and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, land, and construction in progress. The net decrease in PCOC's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, for the current fiscal year was \$3,891,011.

#### PASADENA CENTER OPERATING COMPANY

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
Buildings and improvements	\$	138,572,573	\$	142,576,037
Machinery and equipment		757,316		775,361
Furniture and fixtures		54,797		79,469
Land		2,423,473		2,423,473
Construction in progress	_	188,234	-	33,064
Total	\$	141,996,393	\$	145,887,404

Additional information on PCOC's capital assets can be found in Note 4 of the notes to the financial statements.

#### Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2016, PCOC had long-term debt outstanding of \$165,380,524, a decrease of \$2,551,332 from 2015 as a result of current year principal payments.

#### PASADENA CENTER OPERATING COMPANY

Outstanding Debt

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Conference Center Loan	\$ 354,111	\$ 444,542
Certificates of Participation 2006 Series A Capital Appreciation Bonds	27,668,770	29,740,442
Certificates of Participation 2008 Series A Capital Appreciation Bonds	134,720,000	134,720,000
Energy Conservation Loan	1,841,403	2,082,845
Ice Skating Loan 2012	796,240	944,027
Total	\$ 165,380,524	\$ 167,931,856

There were no major debt events during the current fiscal year.

For additional information on PCOC's long-term debt activity, refer to Note 5 of the notes of the financial statements.

### STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016 (WITH COMPARATIVE INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2015)

A	2016	2015
Assets		
Current: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 4,104,040	\$ 3,355,869
Investments (Note 2)	6,812,630	3,394,153
Accounts receivable	535,071	820,681
Due from the City of Pasadena (Note 3)	1,195,427	1,097,418
Prepaid assets	138,871	116,470
Restricted:		
Cash and investments with fiscal agent (Note 2)	11,524,254	10,928,850
Total Current Assets	24,310,293	19,713,441
Noncurrent:		
Capital assets not being depreciated (Note 4)	2,611,707	2,456,537
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 4)	139,384,686	143,430,867
Total Noncurrent Assets	141,996,393	145,887,404
Total Assets	166,306,686	165,600,845
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives (Note 6)	34,335,967	23,678,662
Deferred charge on refunding	1,376,692	1,454,253
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	35,712,659	25,132,915
Liabilities		
Current:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	961,684	599,052
Interest payable	551,661	564,861
Accrued salaries and benefits	436,683	306,924
Due to the City of Pasadena	117,496	115,571
Advance deposits payable  Long-term debt - Due within one year (Note 5)	971,467 4,307,777	1,049,730 3,939,660
Long-term debt - Due within one year (Note 3)	4,307,777	3,939,000
Total Current Liabilities	7,346,768	6,575,798
Noncurrent:		
Derivative instrument liability (Note 6)	34,335,967	23,678,662
Long-term debt (Note 5)	161,072,747	163,992,196
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	195,408,714	187,670,858
Total Liabilities	202,755,482	194,246,656
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred charge on refunding (Note 6)	6,567,683	6,908,327
Service concession arrangement	546,621	366,642
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,114,304	7,274,969
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	(23,384,131)	(22,044,452)
Restricted	14,669,669	14,274,465
Unrestricted	864,021	(3,017,878)
Total Net Position	\$ (7,850,441)	\$ (10,787,865)

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (WITH COMPARATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015)

	 2016	2015
Operating Revenues	 	
Occupancy fees	\$ 4,105,865	\$ 3,310,311
Ice skating center	2,634,869	2,597,129
Parking	1,168,981	1,142,372
Commissions	 1,621,155	 1,139,828
Total Operating Revenues	 9,530,870	 8,189,640
Operating Expenses		
Pasadena Center	6,214,894	5,907,671
Ice skating center	1,673,474	1,632,701
Pasadena Convention and Visitors Bureau	2,880,529	2,384,421
Depreciation expense	 4,662,401	 4,581,187
Total Operating Expenses	 15,431,298	14,505,980
Operating Loss	 (5,900,428)	 (6,316,340)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Transient occupancy taxes (Note 3)	9,865,330	8,737,647
Tourism business improvement district tax (Note 3)	3,525,664	3,119,688
Facility restoration fee	121,509	118,430
Investment income	1,244,807	194,856
Interest expense	(6,097,646)	(6,488,070)
Contribution to the City of Pasadena	 (41,793)	 (529,198)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	 8,617,871	 5,153,353
Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions	 2,717,443	(1,162,987)
Capital contributions	 219,981	 99,994
Changes in Net Position	 2,937,424	(1,062,993)
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Previously Reported	(10,787,865)	(9,391,664)
Restatements of Net Position	 	 (333,208)
Beginning of Year, as Restated	 (10,787,865)	 (9,724,872)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (7,850,441)	\$ (10,787,865)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (WITH COMPARATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015)

	2016	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	\$ 9,738,217	\$ 7,719,988
Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	(4,213,772)	(4,187,986)
Cash paid to employees for services	(6,085,135)	(5,843,783)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(560,690)	(2,311,781)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities		
Transient occupancy taxes from the City of Pasadena	9,802,753	8,764,207
Tourism business improvement district taxes from the City of Pasadena	3,504,011	3,099,556
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	13,306,764	11,863,763
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(371,430)	(732,909)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(3,939,660)	(3,312,641)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(4,985,601)	(5,273,675)
Contributions to the City of Pasadena	(39,868)	(532,825)
Facility Restoration Fee for Capital Improvements	121,509	118,430
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(9,215,050)	(9,733,620)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments	(4.012.991)	(696,076)
Investment income received	(4,013,881) 1,231,028	194,856
investment income received	1,231,020	194,030
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(2,782,853)	(501,220)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	748,171	(682,858)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	3,355,869	4,038,727
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 4,104,040	\$ 3,355,869
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		
Operating Loss	\$ (5,900,428)	\$ (6,316,340)
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Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		
Depreciation	4,662,401	4,581,187
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	285,610	(317,133)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid assets	(22,401)	(73,193)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	362,632	(47,570)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and benefits	129,759	13,787
Increase (decrease) in deposits payable	(78,263)	(152,519)
Total Adjustments	5,339,738	4,004,559
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	\$ (560,690)	\$ (2,311,781)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:		
Amortization of deferred refunding charges	\$ 263,083	\$ 248,034
Accretion of interest on long-term debt	1,388,328	5 246,034 1,443,449
Amortization of service concessions arrangements	219,981	99,994
Capital asset in exchange for free rent provided for coffee shop in service concession arrangement	399,960	-
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### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. Reporting Entity

The Pasadena Center Operating Company (the Company) was formed in 1973 as a nonprofit corporation under Section 501 (c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for the purpose of managing and operating the Pasadena Center and the Pasadena Convention and Visitors Bureau. The Pasadena Center is comprised of the Civic Auditorium, which includes the auditorium and adjacent land, and the Conference Center, which includes the Conference Center, Exhibition Hall, and related parking facilities.

The Company operates under an agreement with the City of Pasadena (the City) whereby the Company maintains and operates the Pasadena Center and the Pasadena Convention and Visitors Bureau. The Pasadena City Council appoints the members of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's operations constitute part of the overall financial reporting entity of the City and are accounted for as a discretely presented component unit in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### b. Basis of Presentation

The Company's basic financial statements are presented in conformance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, which established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities. The basic financial statements include the statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and statement of cash flows.

#### c. Basis of Accounting

The Company is accounted for as an enterprise fund (proprietary fund type). A fund is an accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts established to record the financial position and results of operations of a specific governmental activity. The activities of enterprise funds closely resemble those of ongoing businesses in which the purpose is to conserve and add to basic resources while meeting operating expenses from current revenues. Enterprise funds account for operations that provide services on a continuous basis and are substantially financed by revenues derived from user charges. The Company utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized as they are incurred.

#### d. Classification of Revenues and Expenses

The Company classifies its revenues and expenses into the following classificiations: operating revenues, operating expenses, nonoperating revenues, and nonoperating expenses.

Operating revenues consist of charges to customers for sales and use of the facilities, with the relating costs considered operating expenses. Nonoperating revenues consist of transient occupancy taxes and tourism business improvement district taxes received from the City, investment income, and other nonoperating income. Capital contributions consist of contributed capital assets.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash or so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates, and have an original maturity date of 3 months or less.

#### f. Investments

Investments are reported in the accompanying statements at fair value, except for certain certificates of deposit and investment contracts that are reported at cost because they are not transferable and they have terms that are not affected by changes in market interest rates.

Changes in fair value that occur during the fiscal year are recognized as *investment income* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment earnings* include interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

#### g. Prepaid Assets

Certain payments to vendors, which reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid assets.

#### h. Capital Assets

Capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date received. The Company capitalizes all assets with a historical cost of at least \$10,000 consistent with City practice. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Depreciation is computed utilizing the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings 50 years
Building improvements 3-30 years
Machinery and equipment 3-30 years
Furniture and fixtures 10 years

#### i. Compensated Absences

The Company has a paid time off (PTO) policy in effect. It is the Company's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused PTO benefits. PTO hours can accrue up to a maximum of one and one-half times the annual allowable amount (maximum of 27 to 42 days, 216 to 336 hours). The Company pays all earned PTO pay upon termination. All accumulated PTO is recorded as an expense and a liability at the time the benefit is earned.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### j. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. Net positions were classified in the following categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of the cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets, as applicable.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on the use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Company's Board of Directors, or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Company's policy to use unrestricted resources first, and then restricted resources as they are needed.

#### k. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets 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.

#### I. Comparative Data

The amounts shown for the year ended June 30, 2015, in the accompanying financial statements are included to provide a basis for comparison with 2016 and present summarized totals only. Certain amounts presented for the prior year have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation. Accordingly, the 2015 totals are not intended to present all information necessary for a fair presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such information should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015, from which the summarized information was derived.

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments

#### a. Summary of Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2016, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,104,040
Investments	6,812,630
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	11,524,254
Total cash and investments	\$ 22,440,924

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2016, consist of the following:

Cash on hand	\$ 11,900
Deposits with financial institutions	4,092,140
City of Pasadena Investment Pool	6,812,630
Cash and Investments with fiscal agent:	
Federal agency securities	10,802,377
Money market mutual funds	721,877
Total cash and investments	\$ 22,440,924

#### b. Deposits

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of the Company's deposits was \$4,092,140 and the bank balance was \$4,153,963. The \$61,823 difference represents outstanding checks and other reconciling items. All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2016 were collateralized or insured with securities held by pledging financial institutions in the Company's name.

#### c. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the Company's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### d. Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Company by the California Government Code. Other than what is in the Government Code, the Company has no other investment policy.

Investment Types Authorized by the California Government Code	Authorized by Investment Policy	*Maximum Maturity	*Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	*Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds	Yes	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	Yes	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	Yes	5 years	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	Yes	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	Yes	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Yes	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	Yes	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Yes	92 days	20%	None
Medium-Term Notes	Yes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	Yes	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	Yes	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	Yes	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	Yes	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund	Yes	N/A	None	None
Joint Power Agency Pools (other investment pools)	Yes	N/A	None	None

<sup>\*</sup> Based on state law requirements or investment policy requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

#### e. Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements

Investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the Company's investment policy. The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for investments held by the bond trustee. The table also identifies certain provisions of these debt agreements that address interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Minimum Rating
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	N/A
U.S. Agency Securities	None	N/A
State and Local Agency Bonds	None	Aa
Bankers' Acceptances	360 days	Aa
Commercial Paper	270 days	Aa
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	None	Aa
Repurchase Agreements	None	Aa
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	Aaa
Investments Contracts	None	Aa

#### f. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair 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. One of the ways that the

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Company manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of short-term and long-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Company's investments (including investments held by bond trustee) to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Company's investments by maturity:

			Remaining Maturity (in Months)					
			1	12 Months		More than		
Investment Type	Fair Value			or Less	60 Months			
City of Pasadena Investment Pool Fiscal agent:	\$	6,812,630	\$	6,812,630	\$	-		
Federal agency securities		10,802,377		-		10,802,377		
Money market mutual funds		721,877		721,877		_		
Total	\$	18,336,884	\$	7,534,507	\$	10,802,377		

#### g. Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the Company's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type.

				Ratings at	End of Year			
Investment Type		Fair Value	Minimum Legal Rating	Aaa	Not Rated			
City of Pasadena Investment Pool Fiscal agent:	\$	6,812,630	N/A	\$ -	\$	6,812,630		
Federal agency securities		10,802,377	N/A	10,802,377		_		
Money market mutual funds		721,877	Aaa	<u> </u>		721,877		
Total	\$	18,336,884		\$ 10,802,377	\$	7,534,507		

#### h. Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Company contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in anyone issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury Securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total Company investments are as follows:

lssuer	Investment Type	Rep	Reported Amount			
Federal Home Loan Bank	Federal Agency Securities	\$	10,802,377			

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### i. Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Company has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

							Level	
Investments by fair value level		Totals		1		2		3
Investments in the City investment pool	\$	6,812,630	\$		-	\$	6,812,630	\$ -
Cash with fiscal agent:								
U.S. Federal Agency Securities		10,802,377			-		10,802,377	-
Totals		17,615,007	\$		_	\$	17,615,007	\$ -
Investments measured at amortized cost	_							
Cash with Fiscal Agents								
Money Market Funds		721,877						
Total Investments	\$	18,336,884						

Investments in the City investment pool are valued by the underlying assets in the investment pool. The underlying assets include Local Agency Investment Funds, money market funds, municipal bonds, federal agency issues, treasury securities, corporate bonds and supranationals, all of which are Level 2 or better.

#### Note 3: Transient Occupancy Taxes and Tourism Business Improvement District Taxes

#### a. Transient Occupancy Taxes (TOT)

The Company receives support for operations and capital improvements from the City. For operations support, the Company receives an allocation of the TOT collected by the City. A portion of this support is retained by the City to pay for the Company's insurance. The remaining allocation is not designated as to its use. Annual capital improvements to the Conference Center and the Pasadena Civic Auditorium are approved by the City. A portion of the Company's TOT are used to repay the Certificates of Participation that were issued to fund prior improvements. For the year ended June 30, 2016, net TOT revenue was \$9,865,330, of which \$873,474 was payable to the Company at June 30, 2016.

#### b. Tourism Business Improvement District (TBID)

The TBID was established in March 2003. The TBID is an assessment levied against each hotel and motel business in the City. The assessment is calculated as a percentage of each day's Gross Occupancy Revenue and is passed through to guests. The rate of assessment is set annually by resolution of the City Council, but cannot exceed 2.89%. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the rate was set at 2.89%. The purpose of the TBID is to fund activities, programs, expenses, and services to market the City as a vacation destination. Marketing activities of the Pasadena Convention and Visitors Bureau and the Pasadena Conference Center can be financed by the TBID. For the year ended June 30, 2016, TBID revenue was \$3,525,664, of which \$308,174 was payable to the Company at June 30, 2016.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 4: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2015 Additions		Transfers and Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2016
Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Furniture and fixtures	\$ 178,928,820 1,614,015 274,217	\$ 439,809 4,869	\$ 121,509 50,033	\$ 179,490,138 1,668,917 274,217
Total depreciable capital assets	180,817,052	444,678	171,542	181,433,272
Less accumulated depreciation: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Furniture and fixtures	(36,352,783) (838,654) (194,748)	(4,564,782) (72,947) (24,672)	- - -	(40,917,565) (911,601) (219,420)
Total accumulated depreciation	(37,386,185)	(4,662,401)		(42,048,586)
Net depreciable assets	143,430,867	(4,217,723)	171,542	139,384,686
Land Construction in progress	2,423,473 33,064	326,712	(171,542)	2,423,473 188,234
Capital assets, net	\$ 145,887,404	\$ (3,891,011)	\$ -	\$ 141,996,393

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2016, was \$4,662,401.

#### Note 5: Long-term Debt

Long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2016, is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2015					Principal Payments/ repayments	Balance at June 30, 2016		Due in One Year	
Conference Center Loan	\$	444,542	\$	-	\$	(90,431)	\$	354,111	\$	95,009
Certificates of Participation										
2006 Series A	3	37,100,000		-		(3,460,000)	3	33,640,000	3	,810,000
Accreted Interest	(7,359,558)			1,388,328	-		(5,971,230)		-	
Certificates of Participation										
2008 Series A	13	34,720,000		-		-	13	34,720,000		-
Energy Conservation Loan		2,082,845		-		(241,442)		1,841,403		251,286
Ice Skating Loan 2012		944,027				(147,787)		796,240		151,482
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 16	67,931,856	\$	1,388,328	\$	(3,939,660)	\$ 16	55,380,524	\$ 4	,307,777

#### a. Conference Center Loan

In September 1999, the Company entered into a loan agreement for \$1,400,000 with the City to provide funding of Pasadena Conference Center maintenance and improvements. Interest accrues at a rate of 5.0% per annum. Principal and interest payments of \$55,771 are due semiannually. The outstanding principal at June 30, 2016, is \$354,111.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 5: Long-term Debt (Continued)

The annual requirements to repay the outstanding loan at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

June 30	Principal Payment		Interest Payment	Total Debt Service		
2017 2018	\$	95,009 99,819	\$ 16,533 11,723	\$	111,542 111,542	
2019 2020		104,873 54,410	6,669 1,360		111,542 55,770	
	\$ 354,111		\$ 36,285	\$	390,396	

#### b. 2006 Certificates of Participation

On August 23, 2006, the City issued the 2006 Certificates of Participation, 2006 Series A and B in the amount of \$162,639,972. The Certificates of Participation were issued to finance the cost of improvements to the Pasadena Conference Center and related facilities, establish a reserve fund per the Trust Agreement, and finance the cost of execution and delivery of the Certificates of Participation.

2006 Series A of the Certificates of Participation were issued as Capital Appreciation Certificates. These certificates of participation appreciate in value based on annual accretion of the initial amount at a rate of interest that will result in each such capital appreciation certificate of participation appreciating to its maturity value on its final maturity date. Accretion will commence on August 23, 2006. Interest accretes at a yield ranging from 3.85% to 4.81%. By their nature, there are no regular interest payments associated with capital appreciation certificates of participation; interest on the debt results from the difference between the amounts paid by the investors when the debt was issued and the significantly larger value at maturity. Each year, the outstanding balance is increased by the accreted value associated with the certificates of participation. Principal on the 2006 Series A Certificates of Participation is payable in annual installments ranging from \$415,000 to \$5,850,000 commencing February 2010 and ending February 2023.

2006 Series B of the Certificates of Participation was refunded by the 2008 Series A Certificates of Participation (see note below).

The annual requirements to repay the outstanding Certificates of Participation 2006 Series A at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

lana a 00	Principal	A
June 30	 Payment	 Accretion
2017	\$ 3,810,000	\$ (1,301,447)
2018	4,125,000	(1,192,789)
2019	4,405,000	(1,061,691)
2020	4,815,000	(907,889)
2021	5,145,000	(723,567)
2022-2023	 11,340,000	 (783,847)
	\$ 33,640,000	\$ (5,971,230)

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 5: Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### c. 2008 Certificates of Participation

On April 15, 2008, the City issued the 2008 Refunding Certificates of Participation, 2008 Series A in the amount of \$134,720,000. These certificates of participation were issued to refund the City's Certificates of Participation (Conference Center Project), 2006 Series B Certificates of Participation and finance the costs of execution of the 2008 Series A Certificates of Participation. The refunded certificates of participation were repaid in April 2008 and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. Interest on 2008 Series A Certificates of Participation were issued at a variable rate with the reassignment of the synthetic fixed rate swap of 3.536%. Principal is payable in annual installments ranging from \$6,775,000 to \$11,445,000 commencing February 1, 2024, and ending February 1, 2035. The City has a line of credit that is used to satisfy the reserve requirement.

The annual requirements to repay the outstanding Certificates of Participation 2008 Series A at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

June 30	Principal Payment		 Interest Payment		Hedging Derivative, Net		Total		
2017	\$	_	\$ 369,402	\$	4,333,478	\$	4,702,880		
2018		-	369,402		4,333,478		4,702,880		
2019		-	369,402		4,333,478		4,702,880		
2020		-	369,402		4,333,478		4,702,880		
2021		-	369,402		4,333,478		4,702,880		
2022-2026		22,515,000	1,789,347		11,244,349		35,548,696		
2027-2031		54,370,000	1,266,077		13,970,252		69,606,329		
2032-2035		57,835,000	391,338				61,646,409		
	\$	134,720,000	\$ 5,293,773	\$	46,881,990	\$	190,315,834		

The above table incorporates the net receipts/payments of the hedging derivative instrument associated with this debt issue. These amounts assume that current interest rates on variable rate bonds and the current reference rates of hedging derivative instruments will remain the same for their term. As these rates vary, interest payments on variable-rate bonds and net receipts/payments on the hedging derivative instruments will vary. Refer to Note 6 for additional information regarding the derivative instruments associated with the debt of the Company.

#### d. Energy Conservation Retrofit

The Company received approval from the City in June 2008 to commence a project designed to conserve energy through use of more efficient air conditioning systems and energy efficient lighting. The project budget cost is \$4,581,071; \$1,560,000 is pledged by Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) as a rebate based on energy savings and \$3,000,000 is covered by a loan from the California Energy Commission with an interest rate of 3.95% for 13 years. The payments on this \$3,000,000 loan are budgeted at approximately \$320,000 for 13 years.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 5: Long-term Debt (Continued)

The annual requirements to repay the outstanding loan from the State of California Energy Conservation Commission at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

June 30	Principal Payment	Interest Payment	Total Debt Service		
2017	\$ 251,286	\$ 70,287	\$	321,573	
2018	261,310	60,263		321,573	
2019	271,733	49,839		321,572	
2020	282,474	39,099		321,573	
2021	293,841	27,732		321,573	
2022-2023	480,759	18,832		499,591	
	\$ 1,841,403	\$ 266,052	\$ 2	2,107,455	

#### e. Ice Skating Loan 2012

The Company borrowed \$1,500,000 per City Council Action in August 2012 for construction of the new Ice Skating Center. The term of the loan is ten years with a fixed interest rate of 2.5%. The principal and interest payment of \$171,388 is due annually in March.

The annual requirements to repay the outstanding ice skating loan at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

June 30	Principal Payment		nterest ayment	Total Debt Service		
2017	\$	151,482	\$ 19,906	\$	171,388	
2018		155,269	16,119		171,388	
2019		159,151	12,237		171,388	
2020		163,130	8,258		171,388	
2021		167,208	4,180		171,388	
	\$	796,240	\$ 60,700	\$	856,940	

#### Note 6: Derivative Instrument Liability

The Company has entered into a floating to fixed interest rate swap in order to hedge the change in cash flows with respect to certain variable debt as described below. This structure results in a lower borrowing cost by accessing interest rate markets more attractive than traditional fixed rate debt structures of the time. The greater liquidity and flexibility of the swap market has offered the Company significant cost savings opportunities in the swap the Company has engaged in.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 6: Derivative Instrument Liability (Continued)

Conference Center Variable Rate Demand Refunding Certificates of Participation (COP)

On September 18, 2006, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with DEPFA Bank related to the \$135,500,000 Conference Center Auction Rate Certificates Series 2006B. The objective was to effectively change the Company's variable interest rate to a synthetic fixed rate of 3.536%. Under the terms of the swap, the Company pays the counterparty the fixed rate of 3.536% and receives a floating rate equal to 64% of the one month LIBOR rate. The swap has a notional amount of \$133,000,000 representing a hedge ratio of 98.7% and declines according to the schedule set forth in the contract until the final principal payment on the certificates in 2034.

#### a. Objective and Terms

Туре	Objective	No	tional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Couterparty Credit Rating
Pay fixed interested rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on the 2008A COPs	\$	133,000,000	4/1/2011	2/1/2034	Pay 3.536% receives 64% LIBOR index	Aa3/AA-

In 2011, due to its declining credit ratings, DEPFA Bank was replaced by RBC as the counterparty for the swap. Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 64, the replacement did not require any change in accounting treatment.

On April 15, 2008, the Company issued the 2008 Refunding COPs, Series 2008A in the amount of \$134,720,000. These certificates were issued to refund the Company's Certificates of Participation (Conference Center Project), Series 2006B and finance the cost of execution of the 2008A Certificates of Participation backed by a letter of credit from Bank of America. The final maturity on the 2008A COPs was extended by one year to 2035 in order to reduce the reserve requirement and consequently, reduce the size of the issue by approximately \$800,000. The refunded certificates are considered to be defeased. and the liability has been removed from the Company's Statement of Net Position and recorded as a deferred amount upon refunding. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the Company entered into a new agreement to take advantage of a more advantageous interest rate adjustment mode than the 2008 Series Bonds previously had. As a result, the former derivative instrument terminated and the new instrument has off-market terms. As a result, an up-front payment was received. The up-front payment is reported as a borrowing. The borrowing is amortized over the life of the swap and amortizes using the effective interest method for the life of the swap with adjustments to interest expense during each fiscal year. The original balance of the borrowing was \$8,935,613. As of the year ended June 30, 2016, the balance was \$6.567.683.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 6: Derivative Instrument Liability (Continued)

The deferred amount is amortized over the life of the swap using the effective interest method for the life of the swap with adjustments to interest expense during each fiscal year as follows:

June 30	Begir	nning Balance	Acc	rued Interest	Payment		Ending Balance	
2017	\$	6,567,683	\$	289,991	\$	(646,380)	\$	6,211,294
2018		6,211,294		273,518		(646,380)		5,838,432
2019		5,838,432		256,284		(646,380)		5,448,336
2020		5,448,336		238,252		(646,380)		5,040,208
2021		5,040,208		219,387		(646,380)		4,613,215
2022		4,613,215		199,651		(646,380)		4,166,486
2023		4,166,486		179,003		(646,380)		3,699,109
2024		3,699,109		157,461		(635,404)		3,221,166
2025		3,221,166		136,068		(601,344)		2,755,890
2026		2,755,890		115,332		(563,760)		2,307,462
2027		2,307,462		95,454		(522,409)		1,880,507
2028		1,880,507		76,649		(477,171)		1,479,985
2029		1,479,985		59,154		(427,721)		1,111,418
2030		1,111,418		43,226		(373,774)		780,870
2031		780,870		29,157		(315,009)		495,018
2032		495,018		17,258		(251,140)		261,136
2033		261,136		7,877		(181,805)		87,208
2034		87,208		1,487		(88,695)		-
Total			\$	2,395,209	\$	(8,962,892)		

The Company categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Company has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

				Level						
Measurements by fair value level		Total		1		2		3		
Derivative instrument liability	\$	34,335,967	\$	-	\$	34,335,967	\$	-	_	

The fair value balance and notional amount of the derivative instrument outstanding at June 30, 2016, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments for the year then ended are as follows:

	Changes in Fair Value			Fair Value at June 30, 2016						
	Classification	ssification		Classification	Classification		Amount			
Cash flow hedge: Pay-fixed interest										
rate swaps	Deferred outflow	\$	(10,657,305)	Liability	\$	(34,335,967)	\$	133,000,000		

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 6: Derivative Instrument Liability (Continued)

The fair values of the interest rate swaps were estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swaps.

*Credit risk:* The Company is exposed to credit risk on hedging derivative instruments to the extent the value of the swap is positive from the Company's perspective. The aggregate fair value of hedging derivative instruments was negative as of June 30, 2016, and therefore the Company had no credit risk exposure.

*Interest rate risk:* The purpose of the swap is to eliminate interest rate risk on the associated hedged bonds and therefore the swap, in combination with related bonds does not create interest rate risk for the Company.

Basis risk: The Company is exposed to basis risk on its pay-fixed interest rate swap because the variable-rate payments received by the Company on these hedging derivative instruments are based on a rate or index other than interest rates the Company pays on its hedged variable-rate debt, which is typically remarketed every 7 days. As of June 30, 2016, the weighted-average interest rate on the Company's hedged variable-rate debt is 0.41400%, while 64% of LIBOR is 0.28522%.

Termination risk: The Company or its counterparty may terminate a derivative instrument if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. The derivative contract uses the International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreement which includes standard termination events such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. In addition, the Company may optionally terminate the agreement on any date. If at the time of a termination, the Company may be required to make a termination payment to its counterparty. If the Company had to terminate the Swap for any reason on June 30, 2016, the maximum exposure/loss would have been \$43,605,663.

Rollover risk: The Company is exposed to rollover risk on hedging derivative instruments that are hedges of debt that mature or may be terminated prior to the maturity of the hedged debt. When these hedging derivative instruments terminate prior to the maturity of the related debt, the Company will be re-exposed to the risks being hedged by the hedging derivative instrument.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 7: Net Position

Net position at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following:

Net investment in capital assets:	
Property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 141,996,393
Less:	
Outstanding debt issued to construct capital assets	(165,380,524)
Total net investment in capital assets	(23,384,131)
Restricted net position:	
Bond reserve account - cash held with fiscal agent	11,524,254
Facility restoration fee	2,195,786
Public art	946,766
Organ repair and maintenance	2,863
Total restricted net position	14,669,669
Unrestricted net position:	
Designated for capital projects	163,789
Undesignated	700,232
Total unrestricted net position	864,021
Total net position	\$ (7,850,441)

Net position restrictions and designations are as follows:

<u>Bond Reserve Account - Cash Held with Fiscal Agent</u> – This is the amount held with fiscal agents that is restricted for use per bond indentures as a reserve account for future bond payments.

<u>Facility Restoration Fee</u> – This ticket surcharge is restricted to restoration of the facility. The restriction was in place at the time the fee was established; thus, the unspent amounts are reported as restricted net position.

<u>Organ Repair and Maintenance</u> – This is the remaining balance of a \$15,000 grant which was received for the repair and maintenance of the Moller organ located in the Pasadena Civic Auditorium.

<u>Designated for Capital Projects</u> – These amounts are designated for capital projects (Pasadena Center Trust Fund) and facility maintenance (Deferred Maintenance Fund) by the Board of Directors. Since restrictions were not specified when a new revenue source was approved, the net position is designated but not legally restricted.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 8: Service Concession Arrangements

#### Centerplate

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Boston Culinary Group, which then changed to Distinctive Gourmet Services, but is now called Centerplate (CP), that allows CP the exclusive right to operate the food services concession for the Company. The agreement covered the period March 1, 2009, through June 30, 2014. In exchange for this exclusive right, CP agreed to contribute up to \$1,000,000 for capital asset purchases at the new kitchen in the Conference Center Expansion Project. An amendment to the agreement was made and entered into on January 6, 2012 to extend the term of the agreement for five years, expiring on June 30, 2019 with an additional five-year extension that is eligible, contingent upon mutual agreement between CP and the Company.

With the amended agreement, CP was additionally granted the exclusive right to operate a Starbucks Café at the Pasadena Center in the space formerly leased by Lovebirds Café & Bakery. CP's ability to operate the Starbucks Café runs concurrently with the initial agreement entered into on March 1, 2009, and covers the period through June 30, 2019. Prior to July 1, 2015, CP provided capital improvements to the café space totaling \$975,000. For the year ended June 30, 2016, CO provided capital improvements to the café space in the amount of \$399,960.

As of June 30, 2016, CP has contributed \$1,374,960. This has been recorded as advances on contracts and is being amortized over 120 months starting March 1, 2009. The sum of \$828,339 has been recognized as capital contributions. The remaining \$546,621 is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources.

#### Note 9: Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

#### Plan Description

Eligible employees of the Company participate in the Pasadena Center Operating Company 401 (k) Profit Sharing Plan (the Plan), which is a defined contribution retirement plan covering all employees except those whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining agreement. To be eligible to participate in the Plan, an employee must have completed 90 days of employment. To be eligible for the employer's match, an employee must have completed one full year of employment and must have 1,000 hours of service in a twelve-month period.

#### **Funding Policy**

The employee may defer up to 15% of compensation into the Plan, subject to certain limitations. The Company is required to match 100% of the employee's contribution, up to 5% of compensation. Employee contributions are vested immediately. Employer match contributions prior to July 1, 2004, are subject to vesting on a graduating basis, beginning at two years and becoming fully vested after five years of service. Employer match contributions after July 1, 2004, are vested immediately. The Company matched \$147,317 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### Note 10: Related Party Transactions

During the current year, the Company incurred charges for the use of the City's building maintenance, electricians, plumbers, locksmiths, printing, and mail services. These nonevent expenses totaled \$1,728,871 and are included within general and administrative expenses. During the current year, the Company also paid the City for police, fire, and public works services, primarily for events, amounting to \$102,697, for a grand total of related party expenses of \$1,831,568. Total expenses related to the City amounted to \$424,099. Total expenses related to the PWP amounted to \$1,304,772. At June 30, 2016, amounts payable to the City totaled \$117,496.

In addition to the revenues and receivables described in Note 3, the Company has receivables related to interest earned on cash and investments pooled with the City in the amount of \$12,058.

#### Note 11: Risk Management

The Company is entitled to indemnity from the City; however, the Company purchases a Special Liability Insurance Program (SLIP) for general liability and employment practice coverage. The City manages the Company's claims and tenders to the insurance carrier third party administrator. The Company carries statutory workers' compensation insurance with no retention. The company requires licensees to provide insurance or purchase Special Events Liability Insurance from the Company. The City buys liability insurance on the parking structures at the Convention Center. The Company buys separate liability insurance on the ice rink. There are lawsuits pending that are being defended by an insurance company without a reservation of rights.

#### Note 12: Income Taxes

The Company is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state law.

The accounting standard on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under that guidance, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. Examples of tax positions include the tax-exempt status of the Company and various positions related to the potential sources of unrelated business taxable income. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. There were no unrecognized tax benefits identified or recorded as liabilities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016.

The Company files Form 990 in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and Form 199 in the State of California.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

To the Board of Directors
Pasadena Center Operating Company
City of Pasadena, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Pasadena Center Operating Company, (the Company) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Company's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 2017.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

#### Follow Proper Segregation of Duties for Bank Reconciliations

During our audit, we noted that bank reconciliations are being prepared and reviewed by the same individual. We suggest that bank reconciliations be prepared by someone other than the individual who reviews them. In addition, we suggest that someone other than the individual preparing the bank reconciliation obtain and review the bank statements prior to providing it to the individual responsible for preparing the bank reconciliation.





To the Board of Directors
Pasadena Center Operating Company
City of Pasadena, California

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### Company's Response to Findings

Bank reconciliations for all cash accounts are reconciled on a timely basis as part of the month-end procedures. All bank reconciliations accurately reflect the current cash balance at the end of each month. The Company currently has three employees in Finance. There are three bank accounts reconciled by two individuals in the department. Due to the limitation of staff resources, the Company has not been able to transition the reconciliation of the main account from the Director of Finance to another staff person at this time. However, the Company does have other checks and balances in place to mitigate the exposure. Additionally, the Company has implemented a new process to the bank reconciliation task where an employee other than the preparer of the reconciliations prints and validates the bank statements. Over the course of the next few months, the Company will continue to implement changes to the reconciliation procedure to enhance the process.

The Company's response to the findings identified in our audit was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

Lance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP

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

Brea, California February 16, 201