End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)

Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report

December 31, 2018 and 2017

DINGUS | ZARECOR & ASSOCIATES PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Table of Contents

DINGUS | ZARECOR & ASSOCIATES PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Colville, Washington

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) (the Organization) (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 auditors consider 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 opinion.

12015 East Main Avenue | Spokane Valley, WA 99206 | 509.242.0874 | www.dzacpa.com

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2018, the Organization adopted new accounting guidance, Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter**.**

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 7, 2019, on our consideration of the Organization'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 this 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 the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Organization's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

Spokane Valley, Washington
May 7, 2019

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2018 and 2017

ASSETS		**2018**		**2017**
Current assets				
Cash	**$**	**404,463**	$	1,222,003
Investments		**753,115**		-
Other receivables		**124,704**		3,385
Grants receivable		**240,516**		232,365
Prepaid expenses		**118,076**		80,493
Total current assets	**$**	**1,640,874**	$	1,538,246
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	**$**	**37,809**	$	44,952
Accrued payroll and leave		**41,354**		40,734
Deferred conference revenue		**257,520**		337,835
Total current liabilities		**336,683**		423,521
Net assets				
Without donor restrictions		**1,294,319**		1,105,575
With donor restrictions		**9,872**		9,150
Total net assets		**1,304,191**		1,114,725
Total liabilities and net assets	**$**	**1,640,874**	$	1,538,246

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Statements of Activities
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	2018			2017		
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Revenues, gains, and other support						
Grants	$ 1,539,120	$ -	**$ 1,539,120**	$ 700,768	$ -	**$ 700,768**
Conference fees	1,103,055	-	**1,103,055**	1,183,598	-	**1,183,598**
Other revenue	21,853	-	**21,853**	14,585	-	**14,585**
Consulting	-	-	**-**	23,197	-	**23,197**
Investment	3,492	-	**3,492**	617	-	**617**
Donations	41,222	2,207	**43,429**	26,367	3,269	**29,636**
Net assets released from restrictions for expenses	1,485	(1,485)	**-**	6,640	(6,640)	**-**
Total revenues, gains, and other support	2,710,227	722	**2,710,949**	1,955,772	(3,371)	**1,952,401**
Expenses						
Program services	2,292,116	-	**2,292,116**	1,495,778	-	**1,495,778**
Management and general	226,668	-	**226,668**	152,304	-	**152,304**
Fundraising	2,699	-	**2,699**	19,856	-	**19,856**
Total expenses	2,521,483	-	**2,521,483**	1,667,938	-	**1,667,938**
Change in net assets	188,744	722	**189,466**	287,834	(3,371)	**284,463**
Net assets, beginning of year	1,105,575	9,150	**1,114,725**	817,741	12,521	**830,262**
Net assets, end of year	**$ 1,294,319**	**$ 9,872**	**$ 1,304,191**	**$ 1,105,575**	**$ 9,150**	**$ 1,114,725**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

		2018		2017
Increase (Decrease) in Cash				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash received from grants	**$**	**1,530,969**	$	525,883
Cash received from conference and consulting fees		**902,504**		1,253,846
Cash received from donations and fundraising		**64,199**		46,342
Cash paid for employee salaries and benefits		**(966,451)**		(674,657)
Cash paid to suppliers and others		**(1,599,138)**		(948,522)
Investment income received		**3,492**		617
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(64,425)**		203,509
Cash flows from financing activities				
Purchase of investments		**(753,115)**		-
Net increase (decrease) in cash		**(817,540)**		203,509
Cash, beginning of year		**1,222,003**		1,018,494
Cash, end of year	**$**	**404,463**	$	1,222,003
Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities				
Change in net assets	**$**	**189,466**	$	284,463
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
(Increase) decrease in assets:				
Other receivables		**(121,319)**		285
Grants receivable		**(8,151)**		(174,885)
Prepaid expenses		**(37,583)**		9,391
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:				
Accounts payable		**(7,143)**		20,885
Accrued payroll and leave		**620**		14,483
Deferred conference revenue		**(80,315)**		48,887
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**$**	**(64,425)**	$	203,509

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Organization

End Violence Against Women International's (EVAWI) (the Organization) primary operations are to provide education, training, technical assistance, and expert consultation to those who respond to gender-based violence. The Organization promotes victim-centered, multi-disciplinary collaboration, which strengthens the response of the criminal justice system, other professional allies, and the general public, making communities safer.

The Organization is primarily supported through educational program fees, grants, and donations.

b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation – The financial statements of the Organization have been presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The Organization reports information regarding its financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets: with donor restrictions and without donor restrictions.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents – For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Organization considers all highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments – Investments are stated at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. Market risk could occur and is dependent on the future changes in market prices of the various investments held. Investment income consists of interest and dividend income earned and gains or losses on those investments.

Fair value measurements – Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Organization classified its investments based upon an established fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued) – The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- ***Level 1 –*** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities
- ***Level 2 –*** Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments without quoted market prices, but for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly
- ***Level 3*** – Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable

All of the Organization’s investments were Level 1 investments as of December 31, 2018.

Grants and other receivables – Grants and other receivables for revenue from services to clients are recorded net of uncollectible accounts based on experience and any unusual circumstances that may affect the ability of funding organizations to meet their obligations. Grants and other receivables were evaluated based on the above criteria and believed to be fully collectible. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible grants and other receivables is considered necessary.

Prepaid expenses – Prepaid expenses are expenses paid during the year relating to expenses incurred in future periods. Prepaid expenses are amortized over the expected benefit period of the related expense.

Property and equipment – The Organization’s policy is to capitalize property and equipment when its acquisition cost or fair value at the date of purchase or donation is greater than $5,000. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation. The Organization had no property and equipment as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Compensated absences – The Organization’s employees earn paid time off at varying rates depending on their position and years of service. Unused paid time off is accumulated and paid to the employee when the employee terminates employment with the Organization if the employee has completed their probationary period up to two times their annual accrual. The current liability for compensated absences as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, was approximately $40,000.

Net assets with donor restrictions – Net assets with donor restrictions are those whose use by the Organization has been restricted by donors to a specific time period or purpose.

Revenue recognition – Conference fees are recognized as revenue when the program is conducted.

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Grant revenue – The Organization receives its grant revenue from the United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women and Office of Justice Programs, and Office for Victims of Crime. Revenue from its awards is recognized on a monthly basis. Revenue is recognized when earned.

Grant awards from governmental entities are subject to audits. Such audits could result in claims against the Organization for disallowed costs or noncompliance with grantor restrictions. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by grantors cannot be determined at this time. However, the Organization expects any such amounts to be immaterial.

Contributions – Contributions received are recorded as net assets with donor restrictions or without donor restrictions, depending on the existence or nature of any donor or time restrictions. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in net assets without donor restrictions if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized.

Contributed services – Contributed services are recognized only if the services require specialized skills, are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation. Many individuals volunteer their time and perform a variety of tasks that assist the Organization with various programs. The services do not meet the criteria for recognition as a contribution and are not reflected in the financial statements. The fair value of contributed professional services is reported as donation revenue and expense in the period in which the services are performed.

The Organization generally pays for services requiring specific expertise. However, the Board of Directors volunteers their time and performs a variety of tasks that assist the Organization with operations and administration.

Credit risk – The Organization maintains its cash balance with a local bank. Accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000. At various times during the year and at year end, the Organization did have deposits in excess of FDIC coverage. The Organization has not experienced any losses in cash balances and management does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk.

The Organization grants credit without collateral to its customers and governmental agencies. Receivables from the United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women and Office of Justice Programs, and Office for Victims of Crime are accounted for in grants receivable.

Functional expense allocation – The costs of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited. These expenses that are allocated include employee benefits, supplies, utilities, rent, and other expenses, which are allocated on the basis of staff time.

Income tax status – The Organization is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is classified by the Internal Revenue Code as other than a private foundation. The Organization evaluates uncertain tax positions whereby the effect of the uncertainty would be recorded if the outcome was considered probable and reasonably estimable. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Organization had no uncertain tax positions requiring accrual.

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Change in accounting principle – The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities* (Topic 958): *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. ASU No. 2016-14 requires significant changes to the financial reporting model of organizations that follow FASB not-for-profit principles, including changing from three classes of net assets to two classes: net assets with donor restrictions and net assets without donor restrictions. The ASU also requires changes in the way certain information is aggregated and reported by the Organization, including required disclosures about the liquidity and availability of resources. The standard impacts the presentation of net assets and enhances disclosures related to liquidity and availability.

Upcoming accounting standard pronouncements – In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), which will supersede the current revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. The ASU is based on the principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The new guidance will be effective for the Organization's year ending December 31, 2019. The ASU permits application of the new revenue recognition guidance to be applied using one of two retrospective application methods. The Organization has not yet determined which application method it will use. The Organization does not expect that this standard will have a significant impact on the Organization’s main revenue stream; however, management is still assessing the actual impact.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842), which will supersede the current lease requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 840. The ASU requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and related lease liability for all leases, with a limited exception for short-term leases. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with the classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of activities. Currently, leases are classified as either capital or operating, with only capital leases recognized on the statements of financial position. The reporting of lease-related expenses in the statements of activities and cash flows will be generally consistent with the current guidance. The new lease guidance will be effective for the Organization's year ending December 31, 2020, and will be applied using a modified retrospective transition method to the beginning of the earliest period presented. The new lease standard is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements as a result of the leases for rented office space being reported as liabilities on the statement of financial position. The effect of applying the new lease guidance on the financial statements will be to increase long-term assets and to increase short-term and long-term lease liabilities. The effects on the results of operations are not expected to be significant as recognition and measurement of expenses and cash flows for leases will be substantially the same under the new standard.

Subsequent events – The Organization has evaluated subsequent events through May 7, 2019, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications of the 2017 amounts have been made in the financial statements in order to conform to the 2018 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the previously reported change in net assets.

2. Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets:

The following reflects the Organization's financial assets, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year.

		2018		2017
Financial assets, at year end	**$**	**1,522,798**	$	1,457,753
Less those unavailable for general expenditures within one year, due to:				
Donor-imposed restrictions:				
Restricted by donor with time or purposes		**(9,872)**		(9,150)
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	**$**	**1,512,926**	$	1,448,603

Because a donor's restriction requires resources to be used in a particular manner or in a future period, the Organization must maintain sufficient resources to meet those responsibilities to its donors. Thus, financial assets may not be available for general expenditure within one year. As a part of the Organization's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition, the Organization invests cash in excess of daily requirements in low or no risk short-term investments. As more fully described in Note 4, the Organization also has committed lines of credit in the amount of $202,000, which it could draw upon in the event of an unanticipated liquidity need.

3. Investments:

Investments reported by the Organization were comprised as follows:

		2018		2017
Cash and cash investment	**$**	**20,297**	$	-
Mutual funds, fixed income		**732,818**		-
Total investments	**$**	**753,115**	$	-

4. Line of Credit:

The Organization had four lines of credit with various credit card companies at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The open lines of credit totaled $202,000 at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and draws on these lines of credit were $7,425 and $13,208 (included in accounts payable) at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

5. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions:

Net assets with donor restrictions at December 31, 2018 and 2017, consist of scholarships of $9,872 and $9,150, respectively.

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purposes or by occurrence of other events specified by donors.

6. Retirement Plan:

The Organization offers its employees the option of participating in a 401(k) Plan (the Plan). The Plan, available to all employees who meet the eligibility requirements, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

Participation in the Plan is voluntary. Each qualified employee becomes vested in the fund after six months of employment. The Organization may contribute to the Plan with matching contributions up to 4 percent of the employee's salary. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Organization contributed approximately $26,000 and $18,000, respectively, to the Plan on behalf of its employees.

All amounts of compensation deferred and matching contributions under the Plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of employee plan participants. Consistent with this, the Organization has no rights to these assets and, therefore, plan assets and liabilities are not reported on the Organization's financial statements.

7. Functional Expenses:

The Organization provides various programs and other activities to clients across the nation. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited as follows:

2018

	Program	Management and General	Fundraising	Total Expenses
Salaries and wages	$ 669,874	$ 117,442	$ -	$ 787,316
Employee benefits	150,724	29,031	-	179,755
Conference	570,703	740	-	571,443
Subrecipient distributions	603,657	-	-	603,657
Purchased services	126,488	14,929	-	141,417
Travel	62,997	14,250	-	77,247
Supplies	12,458	2,263	-	14,721
Rent	29,213	4,571	-	33,784
Utilities	11,281	4,614	-	15,895
Marketing	17,046	-	-	17,046
Insurance	663	562	-	1,225
Bad debts	4,165	-	-	4,165
Other	32,847	38,266	2,699	73,812
Total expenses	**$ 2,292,116**	**$ 226,668**	**$ 2,699**	**$ 2,521,483**

2017

	Program	Management and General	Fundraising	Total Expenses
Salaries and wages	$ 499,437	$ 50,810	$ 4,931	$ 555,178
Employee benefits	123,445	9,340	1,177	133,962
Conference	562,158	338	18	562,514
Subrecipient distributions	64,420	-	-	64,420
Purchased services	94,185	24,837	1,453	120,475
Travel	47,135	16,642	3,552	67,329
Supplies	25,899	1,407	88	27,394
Rent	18,416	1,360	146	19,922
Utilities	11,700	2,786	64	14,550
Marketing	12,965	94	4	13,063
Insurance	1,404	1,724	-	3,128
Bad debts	4,577	-	-	4,577
Other	30,037	42,966	8,423	81,426
Total expenses	**$ 1,495,778**	**$ 152,304**	**$ 19,856**	**$ 1,667,938**

SINGLE AUDIT

AUDITORS' SECTION

DINGUS | ZARECOR & ASSOCIATES PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

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*

Board of Directors
End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Colville, Washington

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 End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) (the Organization) (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 7, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

12015 East Main Avenue | Spokane Valley, WA 99206 | 509.242.0874 | www.dzacpa.com

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

Spokane Valley, Washington
May 7, 2019

DINGUS | ZARECOR & ASSOCIATES PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR
EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Directors
End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Colville, Washington

Report on Compliance for the Organization's Major Federal Program

We have audited End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)'s (the Organization) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Organization's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Organization's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

12015 East Main Avenue | Spokane Valley, WA 99206 | 509.242.0874 | www.dzacpa.com

Opinion on the Organization's Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Organization complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

Spokane Valley, Washington
May 7, 2019

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2018

Section I – Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued: ***Unmodified***

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ___ yes _X_ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? ___ yes _X_ none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ yes _X_ no

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ___ yes _X_ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? ___ yes _X_ none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal program: ***Unmodified***

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? ___ yes _X_ no

Identification of major program:

CFDA Number(s)	*Name of Federal Program or Cluster*
16.582	Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: $750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? ___ yes _X_ no

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

No matters were reported for 2018. Therefore, no corrective action plan is necessary, nor has one been prepared.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No matters were reported for 2018. Therefore, no corrective action plan is necessary, nor has one been prepared.

AUDITEE'S SECTION

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2018

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
United States Department of Justice Direct Programs:			
Office on Violence Against Women Special Projects	16.029	$ -	$ 97,412
OVW Technical Assistance Initiative	16.526	71,078	588,564
Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants	16.582	532,579	819,644
Total United States Department of Justice Direct Programs		603,657	1,505,620
Total expenditures of federal awards		**$ 603,657**	**$ 1,505,620**

See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

1. Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) (the Organization) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2018. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Organization, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Organization.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Expenditures reported on this Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The Organization has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended December 31, 2018

The single audit for the year ended December 31, 2018, was the first single audit for the Organization. The audit for the year ended December 31, 2017, reported no audit findings, nor were there any unresolved findings from periods ended December 31, 2016, or prior. Therefore, there are no matters to report in this section for the year ended December 31, 2018.