

Common Reporting Deficiencies



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Today's Agenda

Introduction

Formatting and Terminology

Introductory Section

Financial Statements and Notes

Supplementary Information

Introduction



Distribution of Comments by ACFR Section

Category of Error	 Instances of Errors	Percent of Total
Statistical Section	2,563	18.29%
Note Disclosures	2,220	15.85%
Formatting and Terminology	2,051	14.64%
MD&A	1,307	9.33%
Basic Financial Statements	1,259	8.99%
Required Supplementary Information	979	6.99%
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	723	5.16%
Net Investment in Capital Assets Calculation	719	5.13%
Letter of Transmittal	605	4.32%
Governmental Fund Statements	541	3.86%
Statement of Activities	262	1.87%
Other Considerations	235	1.68%
Proprietary Funds	210	1.50%
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules Budgetary Reporting	150	1.07%
Fiduciary Funds	96	0.69%
Restricted and Unrestricted Net Position	90	0.64%
Grand Total	14,010	100.00%



Formatting and Terminology

Formatting and Terminology

 Primary types of errors – Omissions or mislabeling.

- The term “leases” should be used throughout the ACFR
- Use “fair value throughout, not “market value”
- Use ***total*** pension/OPEB liability for a defined benefit plan not administered through a trust (or without assets), rather than ***net***

Formatting and Terminology

 Primary types of errors – Omissions or mislabeling.

- Use fund ***balance*** in the governmental funds, not fund ***equity***
- Use fund net ***position*** in the proprietary funds, not ***fund equity*** or ***fund net equity***
- Title page of the report should include the individual or department responsible for preparing the ACFR

Introductory Section



Letter of Transmittal

Primary errors: Who? When?

- Should address the citizens as well as others, such as the governing board
 - Ex: *Honorable Mayor, City Council and Concerned Citizens*
- Date should be no earlier than the date of the auditor's report

Letter of Transmittal

Letter of
transmittal
missing one
or more of
the following
program
requirements
:

- Management's responsibility for ACFR
 - Relying on system of internal control and inherent limitations thereof
- Budget
 - Identifying funds with legally-adopted budgets
 - Identifying legal level of budgetary control
 - Summary of budget process
- Expected long-term benefits of tax abatements

Letter of Transmittal

“Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in the report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established to ensure the Authority’s financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.”

“The Authority is required to have an annual audit in accordance with the Governmental Audit Act (50 Illinois Compiled Statutes 310/2) and to file a complete audit, including annual financial statements, to the Illinois Office of the Comptroller.”



111 E. Wacker Drive
Suite 1000
Chicago, IL 60601
312.630.5200

December 15, 2022

The Honorable J.B. Pritzker
Office of the Governor
207 S. Spring St.
Springfield, Illinois 62704

Dear Governor Pritzker, Members of the IHDA Board, and Citizens of Illinois:

It is our pleasure to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA, the Authority) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, which provides an in-depth, detailed analysis of our financial transactions and standing for the fiscal year. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in the report, based upon the design, implementation, and maintenance of a framework of internal control that it has established to ensure the Authority’s financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide a reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any misstatements.

The Authority is required to have an annual audit in accordance with the Governmental Account Audit Act (50 Illinois Compiled Statutes 310/2) and to file a complete audit, including annual financial statements, to the Illinois Office of the Comptroller.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and in conformance with the financial reporting principles and standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Additionally, this report follows the guidelines recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) and will be submitted for its review and evaluation.

MD&A – Missing reason for change

 MD&A variance explanations are solely showing the variance and not providing the reason for change.

- **GASB Cod. Sec. 2200.119c**

An analysis of the primary government's financial position and results of operations. The analysis should summarize significant changes to both governmental and business-type activities as reported in the government-wide financial statements... *In addition to reporting the amounts or percentages of significant changes, the analysis should explain why those changes from the prior year occurred and indicate the magnitude of those changes. The analysis should include facts, decisions, or conditions about which the user may not be aware, with the understanding that not all users may be from the government's geographical area.* Additionally, the analysis should include a discussion of significant policy changes (such as changes in tax rates or fees, or the imposition of a hiring freeze) and important economic factors...that significantly affected operating results for the year, as applicable.

MD&A variance explanations



Explains why

The primary decrease in general fund revenue over that of the prior year is due to the decrease to appropriated State Flowthrough payments of the State Equalization Guarantee, equaling approximately \$5.3 million in total decreased revenue of this type. State Equalization Guarantee revenues decreased due to a decrease in State General Fund revenues appropriated by annual state legislation for public education operations throughout the State of New Mexico.



Doesn't explain why

Financial Analysis of the Proprietary Fund

Unrestricted net position of the Enterprise Fund at the end of the fiscal year 2019 was \$662,316. This represents a decrease of \$718,261 from the previous fiscal year. The total net position of the Enterprise Fund was \$9,761,454 at the end of fiscal year 2019, a decrease of \$3,746 from the prior year.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

 Summarized financial data not presented for the appropriate amount of years. ***Superseded by GASB 103***

- **GASB 103 paragraph 5** - MD&A should discuss the current-year balances and results of operations in comparison with the prior year, with emphasis on the current year.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

- **GASB 34 paragraph 11** – MD&A should provide analysis for General Fund of any significant budgetary variances - Original vs. Final Budget & Final Amended Budget vs. Actual Results ***Superseded by GASB 103 paragraph 8***

Management's Discussion & Analysis

- **GASB 103 paragraph 8**
 - Relevant factors used to develop the subsequent year's budget that will provide an indication of how results of operations are expected to change in the subsequent year, such as:
 - a) Those that are expected to result in changes in the total amount available for appropriation, referring as needed to relevant information about specific revenue sources, for example, changes in tax rates or fee amounts and changes in the economic bases or range of activities, respectively, to which they are applied
 - b) Those that are expected to result in changes in planned spending, referring as needed to relevant explanatory factors such as inflation; labor contracts; new laws or regulations; and the addition, expansion, elimination, or reduction of programs
 - Expected changes in budgetary net position or fund balance

Financial Statements and Notes



Government Fund Statements

-  Not reporting a major fund when it meets the criteria for this fiscal year to be reported as a major fund.
Remember to include deferred inflows and deferred outflows when calculating major funds.
- **GASB 65, Paragraph 32,33** - Paragraph 76 of Statement 34 establishes the criteria for major fund determination. Assets should be combined with deferred outflows and liabilities with deferred inflows, for purposes of determining major funds

Proprietary Fund Statements

-  Capital contributions are reported as nonoperating revenues on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, however they are correctly reported as capital grants and contributions on the statement of activities.
- **GASB 34, Paragraph 100** – Capital contributions should be reported separately, after nonoperating revenues and expenses. *Amended by GASB 103 Paragraphs 11 - 14*

Proprietary Fund Statements

Operating revenues (detailed)

Total operating revenues

Operating expenses (detailed)

Total operating expenses

Operating income (loss)

Noncapital subsidies (detailed)

Total noncapital subsidies

Operating income (loss) and noncapital subsidies

Other nonoperating revenues and expenses (detailed)

Total other nonoperating revenues and expenses

Income (loss) before unusual or infrequent items

Unusual or infrequent items (detailed)

Increase (decrease) in fund net position

Fund net position—beginning of period

Fund net position—end of period

Definition of Subsidies

- **GASB 103, Paragraph 14** – Subsidies are defined as follows:
 - Resources received from another party or fund (1) for which the proprietary fund does not provide goods and services to the other party or fund and (2) that directly or indirectly keep the proprietary fund's current or future fees and charges lower than they would be otherwise
 - Resources provided to another party or fund (1) for which the other party or fund does not provide goods and services to the proprietary fund and (2) that are recoverable through the proprietary fund's current or future pricing policies
 - All other transfers

Component Units

- ✗ Not including the full criteria in GASB Statement 61 as to why a component unit is blended or discretely presented.
- **GASB 61, Paragraph 11a** - The notes should include a brief description of the component units and their relationships to the primary government. This disclosure should include a discussion of the rationale for including each component unit, and whether it is discretely presented, blended, or included in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Units



Discretely presented component units are not properly disclosed on the face of the financial statements or the combining schedules within supplementary information.

- **GASBS No. 14, paragraph 51**, as amended by **GASBS No. 61** and as amended by **GASBS No. 103**, discusses identifying “major” **discretely presented component units**.

When a CU is considered *major*, it should be presented separately in the basic financial statements using *one* of following three methods:

- a) Presenting each major component unit (excluding those that are fiduciary component units) in a separate column/row in the government-wide statements of net position and activities, or
- b) Including combining statements of major CUs in the reporting entity's basic financial statements after the fund financial statements

Internal Service Funds

 If a portion is governmental and a portion is business type for the internal service fund, this is not being properly presented in the financial statements.

Change in net position	10,072,601	(1,398,500)	(7,717,597)	9,316,499	10,273,003	430,730 
NET POSITION (DEFICIT):						
Beginning	68,611,567	7,996,096	30,062,488	(6,464,043)	100,206,108	659,091
Ending	<u>\$ 78,684,168</u>	<u>\$ 6,597,596</u>	<u>\$ 22,344,891</u>	<u>\$ 2,852,456</u>	<u>\$ 110,479,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,089,821</u>
Change in net position from above					\$ 10,273,003	
Adjustment for the net effect of the current year activity between the internal service funds and the enterprise funds					320,622 	
Change in net position of business-type activities					<u>\$ 10,593,625</u>	

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet maintenance, employment services, property maintenance, information systems, and insurance to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.

110,108 

Total change in net position Internal Service Fund	\$430,730 
Less change in net position relating to non-governmental funds	<u>\$320,622</u> 
Amount on the reconciliation	<u>\$110,108</u> 

Statement of Cash Flows Common Issues

 **DO** Income from operations should be utilized for indirect cash flow method rather than the change in net position as seen in for profit.

 **DO** 4 categories should be utilized for Proprietary Cash Flow Statement

- Operating, investing, capital related financing, and non capital related financing



Don't forget non cash disclosures

Noncash capital financing activities

Capital assets of \$135,626,990 were acquired through contributions from tenants.

Capital assets of \$299,691 were acquired through a capital lease.

Cash & Investments

-  **DO** Disclosures under GASBS No. 40, 72 & 79 should reconcile to face of the financial statements
 - May be amounts from two or more disclosures added together
-  **DO** Separate out GASBS No. 72 & 79 disclosures for pension & OPEB trust funds
 - Typically have different investment policies

Cash & Investments

Investments by fair value level	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities				
U.S. government obligations	\$ 1,235,503	\$ 1,235,503	\$ -	\$ -
Mortgage/asset backed securities	1,086,756	-	1,086,756	-
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,017,517	-	1,017,517	-
Corporate bonds	1,608,814	-	1,608,814	-
Municipal obligations	148,722	-	148,722	-
Total fixed income securities	5,097,312	1,235,503	3,861,809	-
Equity securities				
Common stock	4,455,172	4,455,172	-	-
Mutual fund equity	5,586,197	5,586,197	-	-
International stocks	1,016,206	1,016,206	-	-
Total equity securities	11,057,575	11,057,575	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	16,154,887	\$ 12,293,078	\$ 3,861,809	\$ -
Investments measured at net asset value		Unfunded Commitments	Redemptions Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Real Estate Investment Trusts	1,737,968	-	Monthly/ Quarterly	Once a month to once a quarter, with advance written notification
Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund (FMPTF) – Other Post Employment Benefit 70/30 Allocation	2,144,514	-	Monthly	Once a month, with advance written notification
Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund (FMPTF) – Defined Benefit 70/30 Allocation Plan	1,247,797	-	Monthly	Once a month, with advance written notification
Total investments measured at net asset value	5,130,279			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 21,285,166			

Cash & Investments

	Maturity Date		Fair Value	Rating	Level
	1-5 Years	Over Five Years			
Primary government:					
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 9,274,457	\$ -	\$ 9,274,457	Not rated	L2
Total Investments	<u>\$ 9,274,457</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,274,457</u>		
	Maturity Date		Fair Value	Rating	Level
	1-5 Years	Over Five Years			
General employees:					
U.S. Government securities	\$ 1,609,420	\$ 291,433	\$ 1,900,853	Not rated	L2
Federal agencies	-	36,115	36,115	AAA	L2
Corporate bonds and notes	790,482	732,537	1,523,019	Baa - AAA	L2
Total	<u>\$ 2,399,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,085</u>	3,459,987		
Investments not subject to categorization:					
Real Estate			1,710,795	Not rated	-
Common stocks			13,679,825	Not rated	L1
Total investments			<u>\$ 18,850,607</u>		
Police officers:					
U.S. Government securities	\$ 1,364,989	\$ 248,257	\$ 1,613,246	Not rated	L2
Federal agencies	6,670	30,337	37,007	AAA	L2
Corporate bonds and notes	619,551	620,341	1,239,892	Baa - AAA	L2
Total	<u>\$ 1,991,210</u>	<u>\$ 898,935</u>	2,890,145		
Investments not subject to categorization:					
Real Estate			1,489,669	Not rated	-
Common stocks			12,200,588	Not rated	L1
Total investments			<u>\$ 16,580,402</u>		
Firefighter employees:					
U.S. Government securities	\$ 1,154,492	\$ 221,272	\$ 1,375,764	Not rated	L2
Federal agencies	418	33,243	33,661	AAA	L2
Corporate bonds and notes	468,481	560,173	1,028,654	Baa - AAA	L2
Total	<u>\$ 1,623,391</u>	<u>\$ 814,688</u>	2,438,079		
Investments not subject to categorization:					
Real Estate			1,187,065	Not rated	-
Common stocks			9,333,663	Not rated	L1
Total investments			<u>\$ 12,958,807</u>		

Debt – Pledged Revenue Common Issue

 Not including the pledged revenue disclosures from paragraph 21 in GASB 48.

- **GASB 48, Paragraph 21** – For each period in which secured debt remains outstanding, pledging governments should disclose, in the notes to financial statements, information about specific revenues pledged.
 - Specific revenue pledged and approximate amount
 - Identification and purpose of the debt secured by pledged revenue
 - Term of the commitment
 - Relationship of pledged amount to total revenue stream
 - Comparison of pledged revenues recognized during the period to the principal and interest requirements for the debt collateralized by those revenues

Compensated Absences

- ✗ Short term portion of compensated absences which will be liquidated with expendable financing resources missing from the fund level financial statements.

GASB C60 .127 A liability for compensated absences should be accounted for and reported on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The amount of compensated absences recognized as expenditures in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus should be the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Liabilities for compensated absences are normally liquidated with expendable available financial resources, and a governmental fund liability and expenditure should be recognized, as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements. The accumulation of earmarked net assets in a governmental fund for eventual payment of unmatured general long-term indebtedness, including compensated absences, does not constitute an outflow of current financial resources and should not result in the recognition of an additional governmental fund liability or expenditure.

Recognizing the difference between Unearned (liability) and Unavailable (deferred inflow)

 Revenues which have not been earned or are unavailable are miscategorized on the statement of net position.

- **UNEARNED** - Under GASBS No. 65, governments should report **unearned** revenues (a liability) unless the only eligibility requirement not met is a time requirement.
- **UNAVAILABLE** - If only a time requirement prevents recognition of revenues, GASBS No. 65 requires deferred inflows of resources to be reported. Assets received in advance of this eligibility requirement should not be reported as deferred inflows of resources.)

Example of Unearned and Unavailable

- Unearned revenue below is SLFRF (ARPA) grant funds (cash received, but unspent)
- Unavailable revenue below was grant funds spent and earned prior to year end, but the cash was not received within their period of availability

Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 290,477
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	51,520
Unearned revenue	559,869
<hr/>	
Total liabilities	901,866
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unavailable revenue	245,679
<hr/>	
Total deferred inflows of resources	245,679
<hr/>	

Unfunded OPEB – Current Portion



Unfunded OPEB should have current portion

- **GASBS 75** — Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions - Concepts Statement 4, paragraph 17, defines the financial statement element *liabilities* as “present obligations to sacrifice resources that the government has little or no discretion to avoid.” As discussed in paragraph B17, the Board concluded that the obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

Unfunded OPEB – Current Portion

GASB 2015 Implementation Guide GASBIG 2015-1

7.22.6 Q—If a government reports a liability to employees for defined benefit OPEB in its government-wide statement of net position, how is the “amount due within one year” determined?

A—If the government reports an OPEB liability to employees under this section, the amount of the OPEB liability that is “due” within one year is the amount of benefit payments expected to be paid within one year, net of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position, if any, available to pay that amount. For an OPEB liability to employees for benefits provided through an OPEB plan that is not administered through a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph .101 of this section, there is no OPEB plan fiduciary net position; therefore, the amount “due” within one year would be the full amount of benefit payments expected to be paid within one year.

OPEB

<i>September 30, 2020</i>	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	506,568	905,190	1,411,758
Contracts payable	172,927	556,328	729,255
Retainage payable	308,508	234,048	542,556
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	311,974	40,852	352,826
Payable from restricted assets:			
Accrued interest payable	-	129,584	129,584
Customer and developer escrow deposits	187,331	1,078,835	1,266,166
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Revenue bonds payable	-	1,103,600	1,103,600
Loans payable, net of unamortized discounts	-	180,000	180,000
Other post-employment benefits (OPEB)	79,787	13,601	93,388
Compensated absences	316,008	58,735	374,743
Due in more than one year:			
Revenue bonds payable	-	3,316,428	3,316,428
Loans payable	-	2,227,865	2,227,865
Other post-employment benefits (OPEB)	586,865	104,102	690,967
Net pension liability	4,203,125	1,198,118	5,401,243
Compensated absences	118,395	14,683	133,078
Total liabilities	6,791,488	11,161,969	17,953,457

Netting Asset and Liabilities of Pensions and OPEB

 Netting Assets and Liabilities of Pensions and OPEB is not allowable.

- Whether pensions are provided through single-employer, agent, or cost-sharing pension plans, liabilities for net pension liabilities associated with different pension plans may be displayed in the aggregate, and assets for net pension assets associated with different pension plans may be displayed in the aggregate in the financial statements. Aggregated pension liabilities should be displayed separately from aggregated pension assets. **[GASBS 68, ¶21]**
- Liabilities to employees for defined benefit OPEB provided through different OPEB plans may be displayed in the aggregate, and net OPEB assets for defined benefit OPEB provided through different OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph .101 may be displayed in the aggregate. Aggregated OPEB liabilities should be displayed separately from aggregated net OPEB assets. **[GASBS 75, ¶22]**

Deferred inflows/ outflows

-  **DO** For pension plans be sure that the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments is shown net
-  **DO** Amortization schedules of the deferred inflows and outflows should reconcile to the detailed table excluding the subsequent contributions.

Deferred inflows/ outflows

Florida Retirement System (Continued)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions. At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	FRS		HIS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 146,074	\$ -	\$ 56,002	\$ 1,056
Changes of assumptions	690,952	-	147,210	79,604
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	227,252	-	1,093	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	169,357	-	166,763	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	94,616	-	17,841	-
Total	\$ 1,328,251	\$ -	\$ 388,909	\$ 80,660

	HIS
total deferred outflows	\$ 388,909
less total deferred inflows	80,660
less subsequent contributions	17,841
	\$ 290,408

Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date and prior to the employer's fiscal year end will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the reporting period ending September 30, 2020. Other pension-related amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending September 30,	FRS	HIS
2021	\$ 259,063	\$ 81,314
2022	394,763	60,986
2023	333,081	17,424
2024	197,382	37,753
2025	49,346	52,273
Thereafter	-	40,658
Total	\$ 1,233,635	\$ 290,408

OPEB/ Pension Asset balance equals Restriction in Net Position

 When there is an OPEB/Net Pension Asset, the restriction of net position is not recorded.

- Net pension/OPEB asset is a restricted asset, there should be a restriction of net position for the same amount on the statement of net position.
- GFOA has recently reported findings for those that are netting the deferred inflows and deferred outflows with the OPEB asset in calculating the restricted net position. When calculating the amount of restricted net position related to the net pension/OPEB asset, the government should **not** include any amounts of the deferred outflows of resources and the deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB. The net pension/OPEB asset did not result from the recognition of a liability, and there is not a reported liability that will be liquidated with the net pension/OPEB asset.

Net Investment in Capital Assets Reconciliation

 Net Investment in Capital Assets is not properly calculated or reconciled within the financial statements.

- ***GASB Cod. Sec. 2200.118***

The *net investment in capital assets* component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds or deferred inflows of resources at the end of the reporting period, the portion of the debt or deferred inflows of resources attributable to the unspent amount should not be included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Instead, that portion of the debt or deferred inflow of resources should be included in the same net position component (restricted or unrestricted) as the unspent amount.

[[GASBS 63, ¶9](#)]

Net Investment in Capital Assets

- Common errors per GFOA:

-  Not adding back unspent debt proceeds
-  Omitting retainage payables & construction-related accounts payable
-  Including accrued interest payable
-  Omitting deferred inflows and outflows from refundings
-  Including noncapital liabilities or liabilities not related to the entity's own capital assets
 - Amount of borrowing is limited to the amount actually spent for capital purposes
 - Do not include borrowings used to fund debt service reserves

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Capital assets (both tangible and intangible) reported in the column for that activity

Less: Accumulated depreciation/amortization

Less: Outstanding principal of capital-related borrowings related to the government's own capital assets

Less: Debt used to refund capital-related borrowings

Less: Any other (non-debt) capital related liabilities as of fiscal year end, including accounts payable and retainage payable

Plus: Original issue discounts on outstanding capital debt

Less: Original issue premiums on outstanding capital debt

Plus: Capital-related deferred outflows of resources

Less: Capital-related deferred inflows of resources

Net investment in capital assets

- If amount cannot be recalculated on the face of the financial statements, add calculation to notes
- Can be a negative amount

Checklist Question No. 6-002-09

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Footnote example:

	Governmental Activities	Business -Type Activities	ABC Board
Capital Assets, net of depreciation	\$ 38,749,798	\$ 58,168,061	\$ 673,182
Total Debt	37,812,199	15,170,727	-
Add: Premium on debt	170,644	595,896	-
Less:			
Debt not related to capital assets	(216,297)	-	-
Unspent debt proceeds	-	(109,172)	-
Total capital debt	\$ 37,766,546	\$ 15,657,451	-
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 983,252	\$ 42,510,610	\$ 673,182

Restricted Net Position

 Restricted Net Position erroneously including items which are not defined as such.

GASB Cod. Sec. 2200.119

GASB 54

Restricted Component of Net Position - The *restricted* component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Generally, a liability relates to restricted assets if the asset results from a resource flow that also results in the recognition of a liability or if the liability will be liquidated with the restricted assets reported. Net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either:

- a. Externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments
- b. Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Fund Balance Classifications

 Not properly classifying fund balance as committed or assigned.

Committed Fund Balance

- 208.12 [GASBS No. 54, paragraph 10](#), defines *committed fund balances* as amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as a result of ***constraints imposed by formal action of the individual government's highest level of decision-making authority***. If a government has both legislative and executive branches, then both must give their consent to the commitment in order for it to qualify as committed governmental fund balance. In addition, committed amounts can only be uncommitted by removing the constraints through the same type of formal action. Encumbrances of otherwise unassigned fund balance approved using the commitments action also must be reported as committed fund balance (see paragraph [208.18](#)). Finally, committed fund balance may also be created by contracts such as financed purchases and out-of-court settlement awards (see paragraph [1103.23](#)). Commitments must be created or completed before the government's fiscal year end in order to be reported in the year-end balance sheet. However, the amount that is subject to the constraint may be determined in the subsequent period.

Fund Balance Classification

- **Assigned Fund Balance**
- 208.13 **GASBS No. 54, paragraph 13**, defines *assigned fund balances* as amounts that are ***constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed***. An individual government must define (and disclose) how it expresses its intent for purposes of making assignments. Examples provided by **GASBS No. 54, paragraph 13**, include the following:
 - a. The governing body itself.
 - b. A body of the government, such as a budget or finance committee.
 - c. An official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes, such as the City Manager, Mayor, or Finance Director.

Financial Statement Line Items – Miscellaneous should not be a material balance

 Improperly classifying material account balances as miscellaneous.

GASB Cod. Sec 127 and 128

- At a minimum, the statement of activities should present:
 - a. Activities accounted for in governmental funds by function, [18](#) as discussed in [paragraph .134](#) of Section 1800, to coincide with the level of detail required in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
 - b. Activities accounted for in enterprise funds by different identifiable activities.
- Governments are encouraged to provide data in the statement of activities at a more detailed level if the additional detail provides more useful information without significantly reducing readers' ability to understand the statement. No specific level of detail is appropriate for all governments; some have hundreds of programs and others have only a few. Therefore, reporting in greater detail than the minimum requirements in [paragraph .127](#) may be practical for some governments but not for others.

Transfers

 Transfers within either of the categories governmental or business type activities NOT eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

Transfers should be eliminated from the consolidated total column on the statement of activities.

GASB COD SEC 2200.152 Eliminations should be made in the statement of net position to minimize the “grossing-up” effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government. As a result, amounts reported in the funds as interfund receivables and payables, or as deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources resulting from the intra-entity transactions discussed in Section S20, “Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues,” [**paragraph .111**](#), should be eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which should be presented as internal balances. Amounts reported in the funds as receivable from or payable to fiduciary funds should be included in the statement of net position as receivable from and payable to external parties (consistent with the nature of fiduciary funds), rather than as internal balances. All internal balances should be eliminated in the total primary government column. [[**GASBS 34, ¶58**](#), as amended by [**GASBS 63, ¶8**](#) and [**GASBS 65, ¶13**](#)]

Interfund Terminology related to transactions between primary and component units

 No transfers to discretely presented component units

GASB COD SEC .155

- Resource flows between the primary government and *blended* component units should be reclassified in accordance with the provisions of [Section 1800](#) as internal activity in the financial statements of the reporting entity. Resource flows (except those that affect the statement of financial position only, such as loans, repayments, and deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources resulting from intra-entity transactions as discussed in Section S20, [paragraph .111](#)) between a primary government and its discretely presented component units should be reported as if they were external transactions—that is, as revenues and expenses.

Example of Internal Balances

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	International Airport
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,556,674	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,558,274	\$ 23,652,771
Equity in pooled investments	143,071,088	91,641,244	234,712,332	-
Investments, at fair value	-	-	-	6,317,771
Receivables, net	4,170,172	10,954,347	15,124,519	228,693
Lease receivable	4,993,961	-	4,993,961	1,628,160
Other receivables	-	3,622	3,622	423,253
Interest receivable	653,143	420,331	1,073,474	39,856
Internal balances	(161,947)	161,947	-	-
Due from fiduciary funds	8,575	-	8,575	-
Due from primary government	-	-	-	7,883

GASB 100

- Changes in non major and major funds now require an adjustment amount and columns with 0s showing the adjusted amounts.

Example non major to major

	new major		non major		
Net change in fund balances	1,049,165	238,735	-	14,153	1,302,053
Fund balances, beginning of year	6,348,301	-	-	464,294	6,812,595
Adjustments	-	412,170	-	(412,170)	-
Fund balances, beginning of year after adjustments	6,348,301	412,170	-	52,124	6,812,595
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 7,397,466	\$ 650,905	\$ -	\$ 66,277	\$ 8,114,648

GASB 100

Combining schedule example is below showing the column with almost all 0s for the fund that was previously a nonmajor fund

	Road and Offsite Drainage Fund	Bike Path and Pedestrian Way Fund	Law Enforcement Forfeiture Fund	Planning, Zoning and Building Fund (formally nonmajor)	Tot 2024
REVENUES					
State shared revenues	\$ 34,257	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,257
Intergovernmental	80,115	-	-	-	80,115
Impact fees	1,476	1,200	-	-	2,676
Interest income	1,159	-	-	-	1,159
	<u>117,007</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,207</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General government	47,611	-	-	-	47,611
Transportation	56,443	-	-	-	56,443
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>104,054</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,054</u>
Net change in fund balances	12,953	1,200	-	-	14,153
Fund balances, beginning of year	24,442	27,663	19	412,170	464,294
Adjustments	-	-	-	(412,170)	(412,170)
Fund balances, beginning of year after adjustments	<u>24,442</u>	<u>27,663</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,124</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 37,395</u>	<u>\$ 28,863</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,277</u>

GASB 100

The change must also be disclosed in the footnotes in a table format

GASB Statement No. 100

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62* (GASB 100). The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. Implementation of this statement had the following impact the Town's financial statements for fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

	Fund Financial Statements	
	Governmental	
	Planning, Zoning, and Building	Other Governmental Funds (Nonmajor funds)
09/30/2023 fund balance as previously reported	\$ -	\$ 464,294
Change from major to nonmajor presentation	412,170	(412,170)
09/30/2023 fund balance as adjusted	\$ 412,170	\$ 52,124

Upcoming Changes

- ✗ New Accounting Standards not disclosed
 - It is a helpful talking point with clients to disclose what is coming up so they are prepared for changes that are happening.

Reconciliations to GW Statements

-  **DO** Amounts in the reconciliations from fund financial statements to GW statements need to agree to amounts in notes
- Capital outlay & depreciation
 - Debt principal
 - Long-term liabilities
 - Related deferred outflows & inflows of resources

Capital assets

If your roll forward in the footnotes doesn't have a separate transfer column, disclosing the transfer amounts clarifies for the reader how to reconcile the amounts.

In the reconciliation of the statements-

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period.

Cost of capital assets	\$	9,930,922	
Depreciation and amortization expense		<u>(8,100,451)</u>	1,830,471

In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets are reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the cost of the capital assets sold or disposed.

Cost of capital assets sold or disposed	\$	(32,716)	
Transfer of capital assets to business-type activities			
Construction in Progress	\$	<u>(1,705,538)</u>	<u>(1,705,538)</u>
			(1,738,254)

Donations of capital assets increase net position in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources.

Capital asset contributed to general government	\$	108,847	
Street infrastructure contributions		358,980	
Land contributions		157,290	
Capital assets purchased from business-type activities			
Machinery and equipment	\$	83,534	
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(83,534)</u>	<u>-</u>
			625,117

Debt

In the reconciliation of the statements-

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position.

Accrued interest on bonds and notes	\$	(55,311)	
Bonds and notes payable		(7,430,000)	
Capital leases		(235,725)	
Compensated absences		(4,184,736)	
Total long-term liabilities and associated accrued interest			(11,905,772)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds and contributes to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, refunding and repayment of debt consume current financial resources of governmental funds, but reduce the liability in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities.

Issuance of revenue bonds	\$	(2,400,000)	
Principal repayment, bonds and notes		725,000	
Principal repayment, leases		186,365	(1,488,635)

FN Rollforward for Lease and SBITA

Beginning balance on FN Rollforward for SBITA or Lease not updated for restatement

- GASB 87 Changes adopted to conform to the provisions of this Statement should be applied retroactively by restating financial statements, if practicable, for all prior periods presented. If restatement for prior periods is not practicable, the cumulative effect, if any, of applying this Statement should be reported as a restatement of beginning net position (or fund balance or fund net position, as applicable) for the earliest period restated. In the first period that this Statement is applied, the notes to financial statements should disclose the nature of the restatement and its effect. Also, the reason for not restating prior periods presented should be disclosed.
- GASB 96 Changes adopted to conform to the provisions of this Statement should be applied retroactively by restating financial statements, if practicable, for all prior fiscal years presented. If restatement for prior fiscal years is not practicable, the cumulative effect, if any, of applying this Statement should be reported as a restatement of beginning net position (or fund balance or fund net position, as applicable) for the earliest fiscal year restated. In the first fiscal year that this Statement is applied, the notes to financial statements should disclose the nature of the restatement and its effect. Also, the reason for not restating prior fiscal years presented should be disclosed.

Right to Use Lease Assets



Right to Use Lease Assets NOT presented separately from the capital assets

GASB 87 Paragraph 37

- A lessee should disclose the following about its lease activities (which may be grouped for purposes of disclosure), other than short-term leases:
 - a. A general description of its leasing arrangements, including (1) the basis, terms, and conditions on which variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are determined and (2) the existence, terms, and conditions of residual value guarantees provided by the lessee not included in the measurement of the lease liability
 - b. The total amount of lease assets, and the related accumulated amortization, disclosed separately from other capital assets
 - c. The amount of lease assets by major classes of underlying assets, disclosed separately from other capital assets**

Conduit Debt

Missing items required under GASB 91

- Need to disclose the following:
 - Length of time the arrangement is for
 - Outstanding amount
 - Any recourse to recover amounts in the event of default
 - Collateral
 - Guarantees

Conduit Debt

7. Conduit Debt Obligation

In September 2009, the City issued \$6,000,000 tax-exempt revenue bonds that provided funds to the non-profit organization [REDACTED], for construction of a [REDACTED] facility, equipping some of their existing facilities, and refinancing an outstanding loan. The bonds mature in September 2030 and are payable solely from the revenues and proceeds derived from payments made by [REDACTED], and will not constitute a debt, liability or obligation of the City. No tax revenues or other revenues of the City will be used to repay the bonds. [REDACTED] has indemnified the City against any loss or damage arising out of the [REDACTED] project or the issuance of the bonds. Rents and property secure the mortgage and in the event of default, the City could foreclose and sell the property to recover all costs incurred. At September 30, 2020, the bonds have an aggregate outstanding principal amount payable of \$3,423,904.

Fund Descriptions

 **DO** Policy notes should include descriptions of all major funds presented.

Pledged Revenue

 **DO** GASB Cod Sec 2300.128 - Need to disclose the following:

- Approximate amount of the pledge
- Current years' pledge revenue
- Current years' debt service (P&I)
- % of current year's debt service to pledged revenue

Pledged revenue

Pledged revenues and principal and interest payments are as follows:

	Debt issue	Term	Future principal and interest	Current pledged revenue	Current principal and interest	Current percentage of revenue
Pledged Revenue						
Non ad-valorem	2010D	2030	\$ 3,007,105	\$ 5,720,234	\$ 273,832	5%

Checklist Question No. 12-420-01

Prior Period Adjustments



Per GASB 100, paragraph 32 - Need to disclose the effect on the fund financial statements and the government- wide financial statements in tabular form

F. RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING NET POSITION - CONTINUED

Statement of Net Position			Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Beginning net position, previously reported			\$ 566,492,812	\$ 310,330,414
Add:				
Intergovernmental revenue			4,127,272	-
Unamortized bond premium/discount retired bonds			-	634,096
Deduct:				
Capital lease			1,284,187	-
Bond issuance costs			-	(3,805,001)
Beginning net position, restated			\$ 569,335,897	\$ 307,159,509

Statement of Net Position – Governmental Funds				
	General Fund	Road & Bridge Fund	Road & Bridge Capital Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Beginning net position, previously reported	\$ 21,599,211	\$ 5,903,440	\$ 8,241,316	\$124,979,069
Add:				
Intergovernmental revenue	3,352,117	458,934	316,221	4,127,272
Beginning net position, restated	\$ 24,951,328	\$ 6,362,374	\$8,557,537	\$ 129,106,341

Closing Out an Enterprise Fund

 **DO** When closing out an enterprise fund to a governmental fund, one option is to do a prior period adjustment, and note the amounts in the footnotes for all levels.

Closing Out an Enterprise Fund

A. RECLASSIFICATION OF FUNDS

The Golf Courses Enterprise fund was closed and reclassified to parks and recreation divisions of the General fund. The Golf Courses Enterprise fund had been subsidized by the General fund for many of the last ten years and no longer met the requirements of an Enterprise fund. The adjustment resulted in a decrease of net position in the Golf Courses fund of (\$18,740) and a decrease of fund balance in the General fund of (\$215,021). The combination of \$241,418 is recorded as a prior period adjustment to governmental net position and is attributed to capital assets, long-term obligations, and internal service fund lookback, which are recognized in business-type and governmental activities, but not in governmental funds. A summary of the prior period adjustment follows:

	Golf Fund	General Fund	Governmental Activities
Current assets	\$ (155,989)	\$ 155,989	\$ -
Net pension asset, city general pension	(17,304)	-	17,304
Capital assets	(6,856,903)	-	6,856,903
Less accumulated depreciation	5,610,440	-	(5,610,440)
Deferred outflow of resources	(319,930)	-	319,930
Payables	101,450	(101,450)	-
Due to other governments	41,443	(41,443)	-
Unearned revenue	42,022	(42,022)	-
Advance from other funds	186,095	(186,095)	-
Capital leases payable	121,010	-	(121,010)
Compensated absences	24,987	-	(24,987)
Other postemployment benefits	232,869	-	(232,869)
Net pension liabilities	851,718	-	(851,718)
Deferred inflows of resources	119,352	-	(119,352)
Internal service fund lookback	-	-	7,657
Net position	<u>\$ (18,740)</u>		241,418
Fund balance		<u>\$ (215,021)</u>	(215,021)
Net position-governmental activities			<u>\$ 26,397</u>

Supplementary Information



Budgetary Comparison

-  Not including a budgetary comparison for a major special revenue fund when the government legally adopts an annual budget for this fund. (Note: This is more common in initial submissions.)
- **GASB 34, Paragraph 130** - Budgetary comparison schedules should be presented as RSI (may elect to report in basic financial statements) for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget.

Budgets

GASB COD SEC 2400 Budgetary Reporting

- Budgetary comparisons should be presented for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget.
- Separate columns for the variances between (a) original and final budget amounts and (b) final budget amounts and actual results are required to be presented. An explanation of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and final budget amounts and actual results also is required to be presented in notes to RSI.

Budgetary Basis

- ✗ Budgetary basis NOT disclosed in the notes to the RSI when general and major special revenue funds budgetary comparisons are reported as RSI.
- **NCGA-16:5; GAAFR, page 580** – When budgetary comparisons are presented as RSI, they must be accompanied by notes to RSI that describe the basis of budgeting, and any excess budgetary expenditures over appropriations not visible on the face of the budgetary comparison.

Budgetary Comparisons

- ✓ **DO** If budget not prepared according to GAAP:
 - Actual amounts should be presented on budgetary basis
 - Reconciliation back to GAAP statements
- ✓ **DO** **NCGA-S1:9c; NCGA-I10:14; GAAFR, page 599** - The legal level of budgetary control is the lowest level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval.

Budgetary Comparisons

Explanation of Differences between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

The accompanying schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in general fund balance - budget and actual on page 47 presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, a reconciliation of resultant basis, timing, perspective, and entry differences in the net changes in fund balance for the year ended September 30, 2020, is presented below:

Net change in fund balance – budgetary basis	\$ 1,076,937
Differences – budget to GAAP:	
Outstanding encumbrances	833,905
Prior year encumbrances completed	(537,548)
Net change in fund balance – GAAP basis	<u>\$ 1,373,294</u>

Other Supplementary Information

-  Not including budgetary comparisons for nonmajor special revenue funds, debt service funds and capital projects funds that have legally adopted annual budgets.
- **NCGA-S1:76,139,155; GAAFR, page 607** – Governments that prepare an ACFR must provide a supplementary budgetary comparison for each governmental fund with a legally adopted annual budget, regardless of fund type.

Statistical Section – Debt Capacity

- ✗ Missing leases and SBITAs from statistical section - Not including all of the governmental activities debt for the direct debt in the direct and overlapping debt statistical table.

PPC 1604 – ACFR Statistical Section

- Debt calculations should include items such as general obligation bonds, private placement financing, advances from other governments, revenue bonds, contracts payable, leases, and SBITAs
- The amounts presented in the debt capacity schedules should be the same amounts reported in the basic financial statements. Premiums and discounts are not being included in the amounts in the statistical section.

Statistical Section

-  **DO** Statistical sections should reconcile and not conflict with information in the financial statements.
-  **DO** Add notes to the schedule if they are calculated differently.

Statistical Section

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues ^(a)	Less: Direct Operating Expense ^(b)	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage ^(c)	Coverage ^(d)
				Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 15,968,882	\$ 8,337,029	\$ 7,631,853	\$ 1,246,200	\$ 291,334	\$ 1,537,534	4.96	3.57
2019	16,911,038	7,238,370	9,672,668	1,879,783	434,204	2,313,987	4.18	2.33
2018	15,070,110	7,708,734	7,361,375	2,023,050	465,440	2,488,490	2.96	1.62
2017	13,663,993	7,261,494	6,402,499	2,251,500	519,689	2,771,189	2.31	1.44
2016	12,839,769	6,968,263	5,871,506	1,175,600	527,208	1,702,808	3.45	2.36
2015	11,269,847	7,383,777	3,886,070	559,300	514,131	1,073,431	3.62	2.55
2014	10,294,282	6,962,321	3,331,961	980,000	741,080	1,721,080	1.94	1.41
2013	10,027,543	6,580,977	3,446,566	950,000	822,702	1,772,702	1.94	1.29
2012	9,860,486	6,326,095	3,534,391	905,000	856,140	1,761,140	2.01	1.42
2011	9,501,223	6,408,777	3,092,446	875,000	781,867	1,656,867	1.87	1.26

Notes:

^(a) Includes operating, non-operating revenue and connection fees.

^(b) Excludes depreciation expense, interest expense, amortization and non-recurring losses.

^(c) & ^(d) Coverage ratio required by most restrictive bond document is at least 1.1 without connection fees and 1.25 including connection fees. The 2020 coverage of 4.75 includes the connection fees and the coverage without connection fees was 3.35. Both requirements were met.

Schedule of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

-  **DO** **Per 2 CFR part 200** - Items required to be on the face of the schedule
- Transfers to subrecipients
 - Pass-through agencies
 - ALN/ CSFA #
 - Clusters (check annually)
 - Separate totals of federal awards and state financial assistance
 - Amounts are based upon expenditures

Schedule of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

-  **DO** **Per 2 CFR part 200** - Prefixes for COVID-19 funds
- Prefixes also need to be listed in the data collection form in the additional award identification column.
 - If you have COVID-19 and non COVID-19 funds under the same ALN number, they need to be on separate lines

Schedule of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

Federal/State Agency, Pass-through Entity, Federal Program/State Project	Assistance Listing/ CSFA No.	Contract/ Grant No.	Expenditures	Transfers to Subrecipients
Federal Programs:				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program - 2021	16.738	15PBJA-21-GG-01320-JAGX	\$ 45,683	
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program - 2022	16.738	15PBJA-22-GG-02270-JAGX	35,616	
COVID-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program - 2020	16.034	2020-VD-BX-0184	73,500	
Total U.S. Department of Justice			<u>154,799</u>	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants - 2020	14.218	B-20-MC-12-0012	11,160	
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants - 2021	14.218	B-21-MC-12-0012	91,481	
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants - 2022	14.218	B-22-MC-12-0012	348,137	85,100
COVID-19 Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	B-20-MW-12-0012	37,519	
Total Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Cluster			<u>488,297</u>	<u>85,100</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Pass through Brevard County:				
Home Program Income	14.239	M-18-DC-12-00200	15,001	
Home Investment Partnerships Program - 2020	14.239	M-20-DC-12-00200	71,337	
Total Pass through Brevard County			<u>86,338</u>	

Schedule of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

-  **DO** Per 2 CFR part 200 - Notes to the schedule should include:
- Basis of Presentation
 - 10% de minimus indirect cost rate
 - Any non cash assistance
 - Loan balances and loan guarantee programs outstanding at the end of the period

Corrective Action Plan

-  **DO** Per **2 CFR part 200** – the Corrective Action Plan should include:
- Needs to include all findings (relating to the single audit and the financial statements)
 - Identify the responsible party (include a name not just a position)
 - How and when the finding will be remediated

- Today's Presenters -

Yvonne Clayborne, Partner

Melbourne, FL

yclayborne@CRIncpa.com

Rob Broline, Partner

Melbourne, FL

rbroline@CRIncpa.com

