

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Trustees

FROM: Ray Tulloch
Audit Committee Chair

SUBJECT: Review, discuss, and possibly take action on the written annual Audit Committee Report to the District's Board of Trustees (Exhibit One) in conjunction with the presentation of the annual audit in accordance with Policy 15.1.0 (subparagraph 2.4.6).

DATE: March 9, 2022

I. Background

Under Board Policy 15.1.0, section 2.4, the Audit Committee is required to:

- 2.4 Facilitate the external audit process.
 - 2.4.1 Review and approve formal reports or letters to be submitted to the external auditor.
 - 2.4.2 Provide an independent forum for (external and/or internal resources) auditors to report findings or difficulties encountered during the audit.
 - 2.4.3 Review the auditors' report of findings and recommendations with management and the auditor.
 - 2.4.4 Review the CAFR in its entirety, including unaudited sections and letters.
 - 2.4.5 Follow -up on any corrective action identified.
 - 2.4.6 Submit a written annual Audit Committee Report to the District's Board of Trustees in conjunction with the presentation of the annual audit.
 - 2.4.7 Assess the performance of the independent auditors.

At the Audit Committee meetings of November 17 and December 8 respectively the Audit Committee completed actions 2.4.3 and 2.4.4

At the Audit Committee meeting of December 16 the Committee reviewed and agreed changes to the draft report prepared by Audit Committee chair Tulloch.

The Audit Committee has previously provided the General Manager and Finance Director with a draft copy of this report to provide them with an opportunity to respond to the issues identified and described herein by the Audit Committee. The response was discussed at the February 22 Audit Committee meeting and any agreed changes made.

II Action

This report and summary of recommendations is presented by the Audit Committee for the Board to review, discuss, and possibly take action on the written annual Audit Committee Report to the District's Board of Trustees (Exhibit One) in conjunction with the presentation of the annual audit in accordance with Policy 15.1.0 (subparagraph 2.4.6).

The Audit Committee has previously provided the General Manager and Finance Director with a draft copy of this report to provide them with an opportunity to respond to the issues identified and described herein by the Audit Committee. The response was discussed at the February 22 Audit Committee meeting and any agreed changes made.

The Committee also notes that, since the preparation of this Report, the Board has implemented changes in the Capitalization policy. The Committee expresses deep concern that, as a result of these changes, there are likely to be material issues and lack of consistency in future reporting of Capital assets which will make it difficult to have confidence in, or ability to compare, Capital Assets in subsequent ACFRs.

III Recommendations

Summary of Audit Committee Decision Points and Recommendations for the Board of Trustees

1. The Audit Committee notes actions are being taken by management to address the identified issues in the Auditors Compliance Report related to Internal Controls and Construction Projects.

The Audit Committee recommends that the FY 21-22 audit be expanded in scope to include enhanced review of internal controls.

2. Management corrected prior years of capitalization for items considered to be maintenance and repairs. However, the FY 2019-2020 and 2020-21 ACFRs are inconsistent.
 - a. For the Utility Fund, this is estimated to be \$181,882 (see Comments and Concerns #2 and Section 3.1)
 - b. For Community Services the amount is estimated to be \$1,171,606 (see Concern 11, Section 3.3, and Appendix D). These were for preliminary stage activities which include conceptual formulation and evaluation of alternatives, determination of future needs, feasibility studies and development of financing alternatives, temporary repairs for the Burnt Cedar pool and temporary repairs at the Mountain Golf Course Clubhouse.

- c. Similar costs were expensed for 2019-2020 (as a prior period adjustment - Note 22 of CAFR) for the Parks Master Plan (\$212,044) and the Incline Village Ballfield (\$77,216). In FY 2020-2021 similar costs of \$3,100,110 for the Effluent Pipeline were charged off as a prior period adjustment. This highlights the inconsistency of the financial statements.

The Audit Committee recommends a prior period adjustment to expense items 2a & 2b for consistency and accuracy of our financial statements.

3. Contained in the initial draft of the ACFR, the Auditor had identified an additional \$866,503.70 of charge off to expenses items for items capitalized in past CAFRs. After review by Management, some items were removed including levee and roadway repairs at the wetlands, spot paving at various recreational venues, sewer line repairs and roof repairs which, as noted in #2 above, had been determined to be expense items rather than capital.

Additionally, equipment items were grouped together to meet the capitalization threshold while Board Practice 2.9 states “**In no case will the District establish a capitalization threshold of less than \$5,000 for any individual item.**”. The Audit Committee Chair reviewed this with the Auditor, after the financial report was complete, and she concurred that the Board Practice is clear and not open to interpretation. In addition, an Audit Committee member reviewed with Melissa Crosthwaite, District Legal Counsel, who also concurred the statement is clear. (see Concern 8 and Section 3.2)

The Audit Committee recommends a prior year adjustment to expense these items for compliance with Board Practice and consistency and accuracy of our financial statements.

4. Beginning in FY 2018-2019 investment income was credited to the General Fund instead of other funds which had cash deposits at LGIP. This caused the General Fund’s opening balance in the FY 2020-21 ACFR to be overstated by approximately \$492K (over a 10% overstatement). This has not been corrected.

The new process management has chosen to implement is allocating investment income not by the fund with cash invested at LGIP, but based on total cash equivalents by fund.

The Audit Committee recommends a prior period adjustment removing investment income credited to the General Fund and included in the fund balances for the fund(s) which had cash invested at LGIP, as it had historically been done, prior to FY 2018-2019.

Additionally, the committee recommends the approach for distribution of investment income be based solely on cash invested by fund or to have

separate LGIP accounts by fund, like the Utility Fund, to avoid any confusion.

5. For ease of transparency, and to align with best practices, **the Audit Committee recommends the Capital Improvement budget contain only project costs that are to be capitalized. The Audit Committee recommends that projects or project elements related to preliminary stage activities, repair and maintenance items are separated and included in operating expenses. A separate line item in the Statement of Income, Revenue and Expenses and Change in Net Position for preliminary stage activities, repairs and maintenance is recommended for all funds.** This will allow for cross referencing the expense items budgeted within Services and Supplies.

The Audit Committee recommends the additional prior period adjustments should be made to the 2020-2021 ACFR.

Thank you for considering actioning these recommendations from the Audit Committee.

Exhibit One

January 26, 2022, Annual Audit Committee Report to the IVGID Board of Trustees

1 Background

The IVGID Audit Committee ("AC") is required under Board Policy 15.1.0, subparagraph 2.4.6 to "Submit a written annual Audit Committee Report to the District's Board of Trustees in conjunction with the presentation of the annual audit. This report is provided to comply with the Policy and provide the Board with our questions, concerns, comments and recommendations.

At the public meeting held on December 8th 2021, the Audit Committee received and reviewed the final IVGID Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 and other related materials. The Management Representation Letter was not included in the package presented to the Audit Committee but was subsequently emailed to AC members when it was requested. As a result the AC was not able to review the management representation letter during the public meeting. The Audit Committee had previously reviewed an initial draft of the ACFR at the November 17 Audit Committee meeting.

The ACFR and accompanying documents were presented by Director of Finance Paul Navazio and Controller Martin Williams. Davis Farr Audit Engagement Partner Jennifer Farr was in attendance to answer questions and provide an overview with specific comments on the contents of the documents and the opinion issued by Davis Farr as required under their audit engagement letter with IVGID.

In light of the AC receiving the final 2020 ACFR and related documents for the first time on December 8, 2021, it was not possible for the Audit Committee to both remain compliant with Open Meeting Laws and to prepare, review and finalize the required report to the Board of Trustees (BoT) prior to the scheduled meeting of the BoT on December 14, 2021 where the ACFR was scheduled to be reviewed and possibly accepted by the BoT. The Audit Committee subsequently held a meeting on December 16 to review and agree changes to the draft report prepared by Audit Committee chair Tulloch. This is presented here in final form.

2 Comments by and Concerns identified by the Audit Committee

- 1) The AC notes that IVGID management issued and signed the Management Representation letter to Davis Farr prior to review by the AC, contrary to Board Policy 15.1, 2.4.1. The Management Representation Letter was also not included in the documents provided to the Audit Committee for the December 8 meeting. As such the Audit Committee has still to perform a final review of the Management Representation Letter.

- 2) The Audit Committee notes that the previously ongoing disagreements and concerns over the \$3.179m for assessments, studies and preliminary designs for the Effluent Pipeline that the AC considered to be incorrectly capitalized in FY 19-20 have now been addressed through a Prior Year Adjustment and the \$3.179m, less accumulated depreciation, has now been expensed in the utility fund. (Further discussed below). It should be noted that expenditures of \$181,822 have been charged to the Effluent Pipeline capital project accounts for fiscal year 2020 and 2021 which are substantially the same type of costs charged off in 2021 and which the Audit Committee considers should also have been expensed.
- 3) The AC notes that the final version of the Transmittal letter to the Nevada Department of Taxation now includes disclosure of, and reference to the two Material Weaknesses and one significant Deficiency identified by the Audit. This is in concurrence with our request made at the November 17 meeting.
- 4) The Committee received clarification and confirmation from Davis Farr that the audit engagement was not structured as a comprehensive forensic audit. The Audit opinion provided ¹

“In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Incline Village General Improvement District, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows and the statement of revenues for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.”

was based upon the information and statements provided by management and audit tests and review. This complies with statutory requirements.
- 5) The Audit identified two material weaknesses (MW) and one Significant Deficiency along with other deficiencies which required to be addressed. The Audit Committee notes that this is the second consecutive year where Material Weaknesses have been identified and has concerns at this trend. Management have proposed actions to address these Material Weaknesses which the Audit Committee will review and monitor progress for correction.
- 6) Several of the concerns and deficiencies identified by the Auditor appear to be a direct result of lack of, and failure to comply with, internal controls. The Committee is deeply concerned about the lack of an opinion from the Auditor regarding internal controls. The Audit Committee also notes that it has previously been urging staff to complete the updates of Internal Controls.
- 7) The Audit Committee notes that there have now been Prior Year Adjustments in 4 out of the 5 previous years which could indicate an ongoing issue with timely and

¹ Independent Auditors Report @P2

accurate financial reporting. This makes it difficult to be able to have confidence in reported financial performance in the funds and business activities. With that in mind the Statistical Section of the ACFR which is not audited and has not been discussed or reviewed by the Audit Committee may have distortions as a result of these prior period adjustments .

- 8) The Audit Committee has serious concerns that several of the revisions to the proposed Capital Asset write-offs reviewed and identified by the Auditor were subsequently rejected and reversed by management in apparent violation of Board Policy 9.1.0 and Board Practice 2.9.0 (Discussed further below in 3.2 and details also in Appendix D) Management provided no documented explanation for how the policy was unclear and open to interpretation. The AC views the actions taken related to depreciation as a violation of Board Policy and Practice.
- 9) The Auditor highlighted concerns (concerns previously expressed by the Audit Committee) that expense items included in Capital Projects were only subject to review and possible transfer to be expensed when a project was closed rather than being expensed at the time of expenditure. There appears to be no clear procedure for ensuring that this review actually takes place and as a result there may be overstatement of capital assets and understatement of expenses. Members of the Committee have also raised concerns that the inclusion of expense items in capital projects funds is not in compliance with NRS, (NRS 354.4995) and GAAP/GASB (GASB #54 paragraph #33. The Audit Committee has requested capital items for expense not be included in the Capital Improvement Budget, but instead in operational expenses.
- 10) The recording and allocation of investment income to the separate funds does not appear to accurately reflect the relative balances within the funds and appears to be excessively skewed towards the General Fund which has the lowest fund balance. This was previously brought up and discussed with the Finance Director but no action appears to have been taken or supporting justification provided to validate the current allocation. Therefore, the AC views the financial report to incorrectly reflect interest income and therefore fund balance within each of the major funds.
- 11) It appears that in FY 20-21 several design studies and assessments have again been incorrectly capitalized rather than expensed as previously advised by Moss Adams. This is inconsistent with the actions taken in FY 19-20 where capitalized assessment studies were reversed to expense. (see further detail in Appendix D) Therefore, the AC views the financial reports to be inaccurate related to operational expenses and depreciation.
- 12) Facility fees (RFF/BFF) are again reported as general revenue rather than program revenues in the Statement of Activities . It is the view of the Audit Committee that this is NOT in compliance with GAAP and should be corrected. The final Moss

Adams report provides clarification on why the Facility Fees should be reported as program revenues.

3 Additional Discussion on Principal Concerns of the Audit Committee.

3.1 Expensing Previously Capitalized costs of the Effluent Pipeline (Comment 2)

Concerns about expensing Effluent Pipeline Phase II costs which were previously reported as Capital Assets and /or Construction in Progress in the 18-19 and 19-20 ACFRs have continued to be a subject of discussion by the Audit Committee during FY 20-21. The recent Moss Adams reports provided applicable capital expenditure and best practice guidance based on Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Concepts Statement No 4. The accepted practice includes recognition of the different stages of a project which include preliminary studies,, construction and post-construction. The preliminary stage activities that include conceptual formulation and evaluation of alternatives, determination of future needs, feasibility studies and development of financing alternatives should be expensed as they are not directly connected with creating service capacity.

This highlighted that approximately \$3,179,000 in expenses of \$5,146,100 in costs incurred through June 30, 2019 for the Effluent Pipeline Phase II Project had been recorded in the Utility Fund as a capital asset and/or construction in progress. AC Member Clifford F. Dobler has previously provided a comprehensive and extensive overview of the entire costs incurred through fiscal year 2019 on the Effluent Pipeline Phase II Project. It is apparent that a major portion of these costs were necessary to satisfy conditions of an Administrative Order on Consent with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection issued in April, 2014 and not resolved until May, 2019. This was discussed at length during the FY 19-20 ACFR review. The then Auditor and Management disagreed with the Committee view and left the at issue amount of \$3,179,000 as a Capital asset in the FY 19-20 financial statements.

For the FY20-21 ACFR, the initial proposal from Davis Farr and Management was that they still considered this to be a correct capitalization . Following extensive discussion of the initial draft ACFR during the November 17 2021 Audit Committee meeting, plus recognition that initial planning for replacement of (and financing options for) the effluent pipeline are now underway, it was agreed by Management that it would now be appropriate to close this outstanding issue by charging off the identified \$3.179m in Capital Assets to expense. Due to the magnitude of this write-off it was necessary to account for this as a Prior Period Adjustment and revise the financial statements to reflect this.

The Audit Committee recognizes the extensive effort expended by Mr. Dobler over previous years in accurately identifying the amounts to be expensed. The Audit Committee also recognizes the final agreement and initiative by General Manager Winqest and Finance Director Navazio to implement this change. Accordingly the Audit Committee thanks AC

member Dobler, GM Winquest and DoF Navazio for their efforts to bring this long running issue to closure.

3.2 Review of Capitalized Assets

During initial discussions on audit procedures between Davis Farr and the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee had highlighted their concerns around prior capitalization of items that appeared, under relevant GAAP, GASB and GFOA standards, as well as Board Capital Asset Policy 9.1.0 and Board Capitalization Practice 2.9.0, to be expense items rather than Capital Assets.

Accordingly, as part of their audit, Davis Farr performed a high level review of capital assets over the prior 15 year period to identify any apparent incorrect capitalization. Based on this the initial draft report provided to the Audit Committee by management on November 17, 2021, identified \$3,592,863.85 (original cost) of items that appeared to have been incorrectly capitalized. Net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,726,360.15 this was reflected as a write down of Capital Assets of \$866,503.70 in the draft report. A summary of these proposed Fixed Asset Audit Adjustments is attached as Appendix A. The Audit Committee, at that time, agreed in principle with this as a reasonable starting point in correcting previous suspect categorization of assets and accepted the proposed adjustments.

However, as part of the agreement to revise the financial statements to include the Prior Period Adjustment discussed under item 3.1 above, IVGID Management also performed an additional review of the Fixed Asset Adjustments identified by Davis Farr. The intent of this review was to more accurately assess on an individual item basis whether the adjustment was supported by the underlying data. This was done by reviewing additional detail about the asset rather than just looking at the header level detail as had been done by Davis Farr in their assessment. In principle the Audit Committee concurs with the validity of this approach.

When the final version of the ACFR was provided to the Audit Committee on December 8, 2021, it reflected a revised net write-off of capital assets (excluding the Effluent Export Pipeline) of only \$167,751, resulting from a total of \$1.2 million at original cost, net of \$1.03 million in accumulated depreciation. This was a significant delta from the November 17 proposals which were for a \$866,503.70 net write-off. On review of the detail of the changes made in this adjustment the Audit Committee identified a number of apparent variances from Policy. This included for example items such as:

- (a) paving repairs and maintenance, which appeared on the surface to be expense items
and
- (b) A number of discrete assets with an original cost below the \$5,000 individual item minimum threshold specified in Board Policy 9.1.0, paras 2.0 and 3.0 (attached as Appendix B), and Board Practice 2.9.0, paras 1.1 and 1.2, (attached as Appendix

C). In aggregate these items amounted to an original cost of \$329,558 and a current book value of \$177,414.

With regard to items in (a) above, the Audit Committee does not have the level of detail necessary to validate or refute Management’s categorization and accepts, subject to reservations, Management’s categorization of these assets. A further review by an Audit Committee Member provides more detail on the expensed components which were reversed by Management (Appendix F).

However with regard to items in category (b) above, the considered and unanimous view of the Audit committee is that this categorization appears to be a clear deviation from, and violation of, Board Policy 9.1.0 and Board Practice 2.9.0. Specifically as follows:

Board Policy 9.1.0

- 2.0 Capitalization thresholds are best applied to individual items rather than to groups of similar items (e.g., desks and tables), unless the effect of doing so would be to eliminate a significant portion of total capital assets.
- 3.0 ***In no case*** will the District establish a capitalization threshold of less than \$5,000 for any individual item. (emphasis added)

and

Board Practice 2.9.0

1.1 The capitalization threshold ***per item shall be:***

ASSET CLASS	MINIMUM COST
Equipment	\$ 5,000.00
Structures and Land Improvements	\$10,000.00

1.2 In addition to cost, all of the following criteria ***shall*** also be used:

- 1.2.1 The normal useful life of the item is three or more years.
- 1.2.2 The item has an acquisition cost (including freight and installation) of at least the amounts listed above in each asset class.

In discussions, Management advised the Audit Committee that, in terms of complying with the relevant Board Policies and Practices, it is their view that they have the ability to apply their judgement and to be flexible in how they these Policies are to be applied, and also that they are free to aggregate similar individual assets to meet the minimum threshold. They also considered that in terms of materiality this concern is irrelevant as the net delta in write-offs if these items were to be expensed is limited to \$152,144. However no supporting documentation, justification or references have been provided to the Committee to support this claim.

Upon perusal of the relevant board Policies and Practices, as well as consultation with legal counsel and Davis Farr, the Audit Committee has been unable to identify any provisions in the Policy that provide for flexibility, judgement or materiality to justify this approach. To the contrary the Policy and Practice appears to be unequivocal, for example:

The capitalization threshold per item shall be:

In no case will the District establish a capitalization threshold of less than \$5,000 for any individual item.

It is the considered and unanimous view of the Committee that compliance with these relevant Board Policies and Practices must be viewed as a binary choice i.e. either compliant or non-compliant. We can find no applicable middle ground or materiality threshold apparent in the text. Therefore the Audit Committee must advise the Board of Trustees that there appears to be a clear violation of Board Policies and Practices in this instance. While in terms of overall materiality of the financial statements the Committee agrees that the total impact is limited, the inference in this instance is that Management regard compliance with Board Policy and Practice as optional.

The Committee cannot in good faith concur with or support this approach.

For example, the language in the contract for the General Manager, (the only employee directly engaged by the Board) the language is very specific on this²:

1.1 *IVGID hereby employs General Manager full-time to uphold and abide the laws of the State of Nevada, District Ordinances, written Policies, Practices, and Resolutions enacted by IVGID Board of Trustees ("Board of Trustees"),.....*

So it can reasonably be expected that this requirement to comply with Board Policies, Practices and Resolutions also extends to all other employees of the District.

The Committee raises this apparent violation of Board Policy and Practice for consideration of action and reinforcement by the Board of Trustees as it is the Committee's view that there is a clear and overriding fiduciary requirement for Management to lead by example in compliance with agreed Board Policy. Absent such compliance it brings into question whether Board Policies in general should simply be considered as optional rather than mandatory.

3.3 Inconsistency

Management does not appear to have been consistent in the application of charging off capital expenditures which were expenses according to best practices. In fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, a total of \$803,514 of prior year capital expenditures for paving, painting, pre development expenses and abandoned projects were charged off as prior period adjustments. On May 31, 2021, Mr. Dobler provided a memorandum to the Audit

² Extract from of IVGID General Manager Employment Agreement

Committee which outlined additional capital costs which should have been expensed applying the same standards of charge offs made on June 30, 2020. Excluding the Effluent Pipeline, a total of \$1,171,606 does not appear to have been addressed and either remains in the capital assets or construction in progress accounts of the District. (Appendix E).

Further supporting detail is provided in Appendix D

4 Additional Recommendations

1. The Committee recognizes that in their first year audit Davis Farr has identified several issues that would support more in depth review in future audits to ensure IVGID financial statements provide an accurate representation of the District's finances and assets. It is the Committee's strong and unanimous recommendation that in the 21-22 audit, the Board should expand the scope of the audit, in particular to include more detailed examination of fixed assets and review of compliance with internal controls.
2. The audit has identified a number of apparent issues of failure of internal controls and processes. At the October 26 Audit Committee meeting, the Committee discussed with management their concerns with the apparent lack of progress on developing internal controls and strongly encouraged management to consider bringing on additional resources to ensure that this work was prioritized to ensure effective internal controls could be implemented expeditiously. The Audit Committee strongly recommends that the Board should direct this to be a critical priority for Management action and to be completed by 30 April 2022 at the latest.
3. In the current ongoing review of Board Policies and Practices the Committee recommend that the Board should provide explicit guidance to Management and staff of the absolute requirement to comply with Board Policies and Practices. If compliance is to be regarded as optional it must be questioned whether there is any value in the District applying resources and expenditures to revise these Policies. If staff identify legitimate issues with complying with Policies it is the responsibility of staff to bring these issues to the Board for resolution.
4. With regard to the actions proposed by Management in response to Material Weaknesses and Deficiencies identified by the Audit, it is the intention of the Audit Committee to add review of progress on these actions as a standing item on the AC agenda. The Committee recommends the Board should also highlight this as a priority action for Management with the objective of achieving a FY 21/22 audit that identifies no Material Weaknesses or Significant Deficiencies.
5. It is recommended that the current practice of placing maintenance expenses in Capital Improvement projects be discontinued forthwith and for all such expenditures to be properly budgeted within operating expenses. The process for review of such expenditures for allocation in accordance with Board Policies and Practices should be reviewed, updated as necessary and documented in order to provide an effective audit trail.

Conclusions

The AC believes this report satisfies our required responsibilities under Audit Committee

Board Policy 15.1.0 and trust that the Board of Trustees will consider our questions, concerns, comments and recommendations.

The AC wishes to thank Davis Farr and IVGID Management for the effort applied to the Audit and preparation of the ACFR. The outcomes clearly demonstrate the value of regular rotation of Auditors to bring fresh perspective on IVGID financial reporting.

Respectfully,

IVGID Audit Committee

Ray Tulloch, At large Audit Committee Member and Audit Committee Chair

Mathew Dent, IVGID Board Trustee and Vice Chair

Sara Schmitz, IVGID Board Trustee and Secretary

Clifford F. Dobler, At large Audit Committee Member

Appendix A

SUMMARY OF FIXED ASSET AUDIT ADJUSTMENTS

Fund	Description	Value of Assets Reviewed		Audit Adjustments			% of Value at Cost	% of Value at Book Value
		Total Value (at Cost)	Total Book Value	Original Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value (6/30/21)		
100	General Fund	5,251,618.00	3,046,089.00	39,556.33	\$ 28,690.52	\$ 10,865.81	0.75%	0.36%
200	Utility Fund	141,958,054.00	65,339,896.00	1,417,460.79	1,028,380.94	389,079.85	1.00%	0.60%
320	Golf Fund	20,204,054.00	9,870,681.00	1,343,643.67	1,111,875.58	231,768.09	6.65%	2.35%
330	Facilities	4,512,052.00	2,501,277.00	52,225.77	41,330.63	10,895.14	1.16%	0.44%
340	Ski	36,912,505.00	19,459,640.00	382,929.90	272,776.68	110,153.22	1.04%	0.57%
350	Rec Center	8,736,381.00	2,361,328.00	165,604.42	111,424.94	54,179.48	1.90%	2.29%
360	Rec Admin	1,618,495.00	1,106,932.00	23,618.42	20,338.17	3,280.25	1.46%	0.30%
370	Parks	17,152,467.00	12,815,403.00	33,410.27	27,609.99	5,800.28	0.19%	0.05%
380	Tennis	2,681,501.00	1,249,895.00	8,033.00	4,394.25	3,638.75	0.30%	0.29%
390	Beach	7,440,534.00	3,985,297.00	113,108.49	66,265.66	46,842.83	1.52%	1.18%
410	Fleet	169,903.00	45,163.00	9,477.92	9,477.92	0.00	5.58%	0.00%
430	Buildings	70,694.00	6,623.00	3,794.87	3,794.87	0.00	5.37%	0.00%
Totals		\$ 246,708,258.00	\$ 121,788,224.00	\$ 3,592,863.85	\$ 2,726,360.15	\$ 866,503.70	1.46%	0.71%

Appendix B



Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Capitalization of Fixed Assets Practice 2.9.0

RELEVANT POLICIES: 8.1.0 Establishing the Estimated Useful Lives of Capital Assets and 9.1.0 Establishing Appropriate Capitalization Threshold for Capital Assets

1.0 ACCOUNTING CONTROL

The capitalization threshold for all asset classes shall be identified during the budget process each fiscal year by the Finance and Accounting staff and approved by the Board of Trustees as part of the adoption of the annual Debt Management Policy, including the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan and its statement on Minimum level of expenditure.

- 1.1 The capitalization threshold per item shall be:

<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>MINIMUM COST</u>
Equipment	\$ 5,000.00
Structures and Land Improvements ...	\$10,000.00

- 1.2 In addition to cost, all of the following criteria shall also be used:

1.2.1 The normal useful life of the item is three or more years.

1.2.2 The item has an acquisition cost (including freight and installation) of at least the amounts listed above in each asset class.

1.2.3 The item will not be substantially reduced in value by immediate use.

1.2.4 In case of repair or refurbishment that will be capitalized, the outlay will substantially prolong the life on an existing fixed asset or increase its productivity significantly, rather than merely returning the asset to a functioning unit or making repairs of a routine nature.



**Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting
Capitalization of Fixed Assets
Practice 2.9.0**

1.2.5 The capitalization threshold is applied to individual items rather than to groups of similar items (e.g. desks and tables).

1.2.6 The utilization of componentization of assets under the project, to provide a more appropriate management of an assets care, condition and associate maintenance or replacement, takes precedent over the stated thresholds under section 1.1.

2.0 PHYSICAL CONTROL

All fixed assets acquired either as operating or capital expenditures will be identified as IVGID property and recorded. Such items represent a value to the operations that have an ongoing usefulness to justify safeguarding them from loss or abuse. The items should be expected to be in service at least two years and can be readily assigned to a function or activity as responsible for its care and condition.

Appendix C



Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Establishing Appropriate Capitalization Threshold for Capital Assets Policy 9.1.0

POLICY. The District will consider the following guidelines in establishing capitalization thresholds:

- 1.0** Potentially capitalizable items should only be capitalized if they have an estimated useful life of greater than two years following the date of acquisition or placed into service.
- 2.0** Capitalization thresholds are best applied to individual items rather than to groups of similar items (e.g., desks and tables), unless the effect of doing so would be to eliminate a significant portion of total capital assets.
- 3.0** In no case will the District establish a capitalization threshold of less than \$5,000 for any individual item.
- 4.0** In establishing capitalization thresholds, when the District is a recipient of federal awards, then federal requirements that prevent the use of capitalization thresholds in excess of certain specified maximum amounts for purposes of federal reimbursement will prevail.
- 5.0** Capitalization of buildings and infrastructure should consider the use of componentization as a way to reflect the varying life cycle considerations of mechanical, structural elements, and wear items that may require different cycles of maintenance and replacement from the main asset being capitalized. The significance of such componentization takes precedent over the \$5,000 threshold, and thus smaller amounts may be listed to facilitate proper asset management.

Appendix D

Background

2020 CAFR - Prior Period Adjustments for Capital Assets and Construction in Progress ONLY

- Community Services and Beaches - \$803,514 consisting of:
 - Carpeting and Painting - 8 "projects" - \$78,582
 - Paving - 38 "projects" - \$435,672
 - Pre development - High School Ball field - \$77,216
 - Pre development - Community Services Master Plan - \$212,044

2021 Concepts and Assessments (Pre development) and abandonments which were **NOT** considered for charge off to expense. Amounts should have been expensed based on Moss Adams report 1/14/2021 and accepted by Board of Trustees on 2/10/2021 - Cliff Dobler memo dated 5-31-2021. More detail on Appendix E

- Burnt Cedar Pool - \$219,802 (includes \$119,498 of repairs completed in 2019 and abandoned in June 2021)
- Incline Beach Bldg - \$216,131
- Mountain Golf Course Club House - \$328,954 (includes \$150,751 for repair costs to open prior to major rehab)
- Tennis Center - \$68,621
- Incline Baseball Field - \$120,268
- Diamond Peak Master Plan - \$217,830
- **Total - \$1,171,606**

2021 CAFR - Initial Charge off (per Davis Farr) of \$866,504 in second draft and amounts removed in third draft (throw back)

	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Throw Back</u>	
• General Fund -	\$28,691	\$ 8,800	
• Utility Fund -	389,080	316,885	Wetland repairs \$1743K
• Community Services -	369,194	314,106	Parking and Cart Path repairs \$211K
• Beaches -	66,266	37,640	100% Parking and Boat Ramp repairs
• Internal Services -	13,273	ZERO	
total	\$866,504	\$677,431	
		DIFFERENCE \$189,073	
		MEMO \$167,751	WHY?

2021 CAFR - Additional Charge Off for Pipeline - \$3,179,000 DID NOT INCLUDE 2020 AND 2021 EXPENSES OF \$182,023. Costs included the Granite assessment report ,the Jacobs report on the Pond., and an unknown amount of Staff time.

Other Charge offs not considered - ACQUIRED UNDER NEW BOARD POLICY AND PRACTICE

- Staff Uniforms at DP 2016-2017 \$115,739
- Rental Skis at DP 2016-2017 \$466,104
- Undepreciated amount - To be determined

Appendix E

Incline Village General Improvement District Capitalized concept and assessments for potential charge offs

Burnt Cedar Pool

Repairs to circulation system -in 2019	119,498
Conceptual Design - TSK 2020	32,200
Schematic Design - TSK 2020	68,104
	219,802

Incline Beach Building

concept design and cost estimates - Bull Stockwell - 2016	216,131
	216,131

Total Beaches

\$ 435,933

Mountain Golf Course

Global Golf and BRG Architecture - New Clubhouse 2012/2014	132,203
Temporary Repair Costs for 2019 season before new rehab	150,751
Schematic Design Cart Paths - Lumos and Staff Time - 2020	46,000

Tennis Center

Lloyd Design - evaluation 2015/2016	42,120
Concept Design - BJG Architecture 2018	26,501

Incline Ball Fields

LPA - Concept Design - 2017	41,000
Schematic Design - Lloyd Consulting Group - 2017	73,930
Other unknow costs for concepts put in unbudgeted project	5,338

Diamond Peak

Concept Master Plan SEC Group 2014	156,030
Permit Submittals to Forest Service SEC Group 2015	29,000
Biological surveys - Hauge Brueck Associates 2019	32,800

Total Community Services

\$ 735,673

GRAND TOTAL

\$ 1,171,606

Appendix F

Audit Committee Report to the Board of Trustees.

Analysis of capital items originally considered a charge off and reversed by IVGID management

Supplement to item 3.2

At the request of IVID management, Davis Farr provided a high level review of cost items classified as capital assets which should have been expensed based on Board Policies and Practices, the Moss Adams recommendations and GFOA sections on capitalization. The report was provided to the Audit Committee on November 17, 2021. The review indicated that \$866,503.70, consisting of \$3,592,863.85 in costs and \$2,726,350.15 in accumulated depreciation, would be charged off and reported as a prior period adjustment. Subsequently, undocumented discussions ensued between Davis Farr and IVGID management wherein it was determined that 169 items with a book value of \$677,540.52 consisting of \$2,396,674 in costs and accumulated depreciation of \$1,179,244 would not be expensed and remain as capital assets. As a result only \$189,072 (\$866,504 less \$677,540) was charged off as expenses and reported as a prior period adjustment. The Audit Committee is unsure why the December 8th memo from Paul Navazio listed \$167,751 as the charged off costs. (page 5 of AC Packet)

Based on a Committee Member extended review of the CAPITAL ASSETS reversed the following are conclusions based on historical facts and recommendations.

There were 169 items listed

- 33 items had no book value and were not necessary to be included
- 26 items were not depreciated and had total costs of \$50,015. It is unknown what these costs were, however they averaged only \$1,924. We have reservations about the whether these costs should remain as capital assets even though Board Policies and Practices did not establish capitalization thresholds for costs which would not be depreciated.
- 64 items with a combined book value of \$127,553 should not have been reversed since the original purchase costs for each item did not meet the cost threshold for capitalization as defined in Board Policies and Practices.
- There were two items in the Utility Fund labeled "Maintenance Facility Garage" each costing \$42,350 and purchased on the same date of 12/31/2017. The remaining book value of these two items was \$34,130. This may be a duplicate.
- There were 10 items in the Utility Fund for repairs of roadways and levees at the 600 acre Wetland site which captures all waste water from the Waste Water Treatment Plant in Incline Village. Total book value was \$174,333. Applying the criteria of the Moss Adams Report and the GFOA section - "Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting" (GAAFR 23-10) these items should not have been capitalized as continuous repairs are being conducted annually at the Wetlands site. As stated in the Moss Adams Report:

"Governments often expend resources on existing capital assets. Most often, these expenditures simply preserve the asset's utility are expensed as routine repairs and maintenance. Any outlay that does no more than return a capital asset to its original condition, regardless of the amount expended, should be classified as maintenance and repairs. Since maintenance and repairs provide no additional value, their costs should be recognized as expense when incurred."

- There were seven items listed as parking lot and golf course cart path paving repairs. The net book value was \$248,000. Applying Moss Adams and GFOA recommendations (above) these costs should have been expensed. Ironically, in fiscal year 2019/2020, IVGID staff reported a prior period adjustment to expense 38 paving projects with a net book value of \$435,672 which had previously been capitalized.

Also during 2020/2021, 13 parking lot and golf cart paths paving repairs costing \$253,736 were expensed. As such, IVGID management is not being consistent in capitalization of expenses regarding paving maintenance and repairs.

Accounting principles - The consistency principle states that, once you adopt an accounting principle or method, continue to follow it consistently in future accounting periods. Only change in accounting principle or method if the new version in some way improves reporting financial results - May 15, 2017

- There were 4 remaining items with a combined net book value of \$42,348 which consisted of a sewer line repair (\$18,582), a roof repair at the Diamond Peak Snowflake lodge (\$14,266), a snowmaking master plan (\$8,845) and a small amount of software (\$655) all of which appear to be expenses.

Conclusion

The audit committee generally concurred with the original analysis by Davis Farr wherein most of the \$866,504 of net book value of assets should have been expensed and recorded as a prior period adjustment.

- We find that IVGID management did not follow board Policies and Practices, nor the recommendations of Moss Adams, nor the guidance by the GOFA but rather used their own "judgment" as to costs which should be capitalized as opposed to expensed.
- It is unclear to the AC the extent of the Davis Farr review. Davis Farr provided no opinion on their review.

Recommendation:

- A deeper review of the Capital Assets should be conducted after an agreement is reached by the Board of Trustees on a definitive description of what costs should be capitalized or expensed.