

**Report to the
Authority Members**

**DINWIDDIE AIRPORT AND
INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY**

June 30, 2022

CONTENTS

	Page
CONTACTS	1
COMMUNICATIONS WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE	2
ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS.....	8
APPENDIX A - MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION LETTER	
APPENDIX B - ADJUSTING JOURNAL ENTRIES	

CONTACTS

Leslie Roberts, CPA

Partner

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.

701 Town Center Drive, Suite 700

Newport News, VA 23606

757-316-3220

lroberts@BEcpas.com

Danielle Nikolaisen, CPA

Director

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.

701 Town Center Drive, Suite 700

Newport News, VA 23606

757-316-3204

dnikolaisen@BEcpas.com

REQUIRED COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

To the Authority Members of
Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority
Petersburg, Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of business-type activities of Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority (the "Authority") for the year ended June 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2022. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated July 6, 2022. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority are described in Note 2 to the financial statements. As described in Note 7 to the financial statements, the Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority adopted a new accounting standard for 2022: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The application of existing policies was not changed during 2022. We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management, and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events, and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the Authority's financial statement is:

- The useful lives of capital assets are based on management's knowledge and judgment, which is based on historical usage.

We have evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Significant Audit Matters (Continued)

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements as summarized in the attached journal entry listing at Appendix B. There were no uncorrected misstatements noted during our audit.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditors' report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter included in Appendix A.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Authority's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Authority's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were not engaged to report on the listing of Airport officers and members, which accompanies the financial statements but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of the Authority Members and management of Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Newport News, Virginia
October 31, 2022

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

In this section, we would like to make you aware of certain confirmed and potential changes that are on the horizon that may affect your financial reporting and audit. The effective dates below are updated based on **Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*** in May 2019. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

A conduit debt obligation is defined as a debt instrument having all of the following characteristics:

- There are at least three parties involved: (1) an issuer, (2) a third-party obligor, and (3) a debt holder or a debt trustee.
- The issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity.
- The debt obligation is not a parity bond of the issuer, nor is it cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer.
- The third-party obligor or its agent, not the issuer, ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance.
- The third-party obligor, not the issuer, is primarily obligated for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments).

All conduit debt obligations involve the issuer making a limited commitment. Some issuers extend additional commitments or voluntary commitments to support debt service in the event the third party is, or will be, unable to do so.

An issuer should not recognize a conduit debt obligation as a liability. However, an issuer should recognize a liability associated with an additional commitment or a voluntary commitment to support debt service if certain recognition criteria are met. As long as a conduit debt obligation is outstanding, an issuer that has made an additional commitment should evaluate at least annually whether those criteria are met. An issuer that has made only a limited commitment should evaluate whether those criteria are met when an event occurs that causes the issuer to reevaluate its willingness or ability to support the obligor's debt service through a voluntary commitment.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

Issuers should not report those arrangements as leases, nor should they recognize a liability for the related conduit debt obligations or a receivable for the payments related to those arrangements. In addition, the following provisions apply:

- If the title passes to the third-party obligor at the end of the arrangement, an issuer should not recognize a capital asset.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of the entire capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer should not recognize a capital asset until the arrangement ends.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of only portions of the capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer, at the inception of the arrangement, should recognize the entire capital asset and a deferred inflow of resources. The deferred inflow of resources should be reduced, and an inflow recognized, in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the arrangement.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*** in March 2020. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

This Statement requires that PPPs that meet the definition of a lease apply the guidance in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, if existing assets of the transferor that are not required to be improved by the operator as part of the PPP arrangement are the only underlying PPP assets and the PPP does not meet the definition of an SCA. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for all other PPPs: those that either (1) meet the definition of an SCA or (2) are not within the scope of Statement 87, as amended (as clarified by this Statement). The PPP term is defined as the period during which an operator has a noncancellable right to use an underlying PPP asset, plus, if applicable, certain periods if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the transferor or the operator either will exercise an option to extend the PPP or will not exercise an option to terminate the PPP.

A transferor generally should recognize an underlying PPP asset as an asset in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. However, in the case of an underlying PPP asset that is not owned by the transferor or is not the underlying asset of an SCA, a transferor should recognize a receivable measured based on the operator's estimated carrying value of the underlying PPP asset as of the expected date of the transfer in ownership. In addition, a transferor should recognize a receivable for installment payments, if any, to be received from the operator in relation to the PPP. Measurement of a receivable for installment payments should be at the present value of the payments expected to be received during the PPP term. A transferor also should recognize a deferred inflow of resources for the consideration received or to be received by the transferor as part of the PPP. Revenue should be recognized by a transferor in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.

This Statement requires a transferor to recognize a receivable for installment payments and a deferred inflow of resources to account for a PPP in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus. Governmental fund revenue would be recognized in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.

This Statement also provides specific guidance in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus for a government that is an operator in a PPP that either (1) meets the definition of an SCA or (2) is not within the scope of Statement 87, as amended (as clarified in this Statement). An operator should report an intangible right-to-use asset related to an underlying PPP asset that either is owned by the transferor or is the underlying asset of an SCA. Measurement of the right-to-use asset should be the amount of consideration to be provided to the transferor, plus any payments made to the transferor at or before the commencement of the PPP term, and certain direct costs. For an underlying PPP asset that is not owned by the transferor and is not the underlying asset of an SCA, an operator should recognize a liability measured based on the estimated carrying value of the underlying PPP asset as of the expected date of the transfer in ownership. In addition, an operator should recognize a liability for installment payments, if any, to be made to the transferor in relation to the PPP. Measurement of a liability for installment payments should be at the present value of the payments expected to be made during the PPP term. An operator also should recognize a deferred outflow of resources for the consideration provided or to be provided to the transferor as part of the PPP. Expense should be recognized by an operator in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

This Statement also requires a government to account for PPP and non-PPP components of a PPP as separate contracts. If a PPP involves multiple underlying assets, a transferor and an operator in certain cases should account for each underlying PPP asset as a separate PPP. To allocate the contract price to different components, a transferor and an operator should use contract prices for individual components as long as they do not appear to be unreasonable based on professional judgment or use professional judgment to determine their best estimate if there are no stated prices or if stated prices appear to be unreasonable. If determining the best estimate is not practicable, multiple components in a PPP should be accounted for as a single PPP.

This Statement also requires an amendment to a PPP to be considered a PPP modification, unless the operator's right to use the underlying PPP asset decreases, in which case it should be considered a partial or full PPP termination. A PPP termination should be accounted for by a transferor by reducing, as applicable, any receivable for installment payments or any receivable related to the transfer of ownership of the underlying PPP asset and by reducing the related deferred inflow of resources. An operator should account for a termination by reducing the carrying value of the right-to-use asset and, as applicable, any liability for installment payments or liability to transfer ownership of the underlying PPP asset. A PPP modification that does not qualify as a separate PPP should be accounted for by remeasuring PPP assets and liabilities.

An APA that is related to designing, constructing, and financing a nonfinancial asset in which ownership of the asset transfers by the end of the contract should be accounted for by a government as a financed purchase of the underlying nonfinancial asset. This Statement requires a government that engaged in an APA that contains multiple components to recognize each component as a separate arrangement. An APA that is related to operating or maintaining a nonfinancial asset should be reported by a government as an outflow of resources in the period to which payments relate.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

The GASB issued **Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*** in May 2020. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended.

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will *not* exercise that option).

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, —which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

The subscription asset should be initially measured as the sum of (1) the initial subscription liability amount, (2) payments made to the SBITA vendor before commencement of the subscription term, and (3) capitalizable implementation costs, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. A government should recognize amortization of the subscription asset as an outflow of resources over the subscription term.

Activities associated with a SBITA, other than making subscription payments, should be grouped into the following three stages, and their costs should be accounted for accordingly:

- Preliminary Project Stage, including activities such as evaluating alternatives, determining needed technology, and selecting a SBITA vendor. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred.
- Initial Implementation Stage, including all ancillary charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service. Outlays in this stage generally should be capitalized as an addition to the subscription asset.
- Operation and Additional Implementation Stage, including activities such as subsequent implementation activities, maintenance, and other activities for a government's ongoing operations related to a SBITA. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 30, 2022

In classifying certain outlays into the appropriate stage, the nature of the activity should be the determining factor. Training costs should be expensed as incurred, regardless of the stage in which they are incurred.

If a SBITA contract contains multiple components, a government should account for each component as a separate SBITA or nonsubscription component and allocate the contract price to the different components. If it is not practicable to determine a best estimate for price allocation for some or all components in the contract, a government should account for those components as a single SBITA.

This Statement provides an exception for short-term SBITAs. Short-term SBITAs have a maximum possible term under the SBITA contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Subscription payments for short-term SBITAs should be recognized as outflows of resources.

This Statement requires a government to disclose descriptive information about its SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs, such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability, and other essential information.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

CURRENT GASB PROJECTS

June 30, 2022

GASB currently has a variety of projects in process. Some of these projects discussed below.

Conceptual Framework - Recognition. The project's objective is to develop recognition criteria for *whether* information should be reported in state and local governmental financial statements and *when* that information should be reported. This project ultimately will lead to a Concepts Statement on recognition of elements of financial statements. This project is currently in exposure draft re-deliberations period.

Conceptual Framework - Disclosure. The project's objective is to develop concepts related to a framework for the development and evaluation of notes to financial statements for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of note disclosures in government financial reports. The framework will establish criteria for the Board to use in evaluating potential note disclosure requirements during future standards-setting activities and in reexamining existing note disclosure requirements. Those concepts also will provide governments a basis for considering the essentiality of information items for which the GASB does not specifically provide authoritative disclosure guidance. This project is currently in exposure draft comment period.

Financial Reporting Model. The objective of this project is to make improvements to the financial reporting model, including Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, and other reporting model-related pronouncements (Statements No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for Public Colleges and Universities*, No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments: Omnibus*, No. 41, *Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Perspective Differences*, and No. 46, *Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation, and Interpretation No. 6, Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements*). The objective of these improvements would be to enhance the effectiveness of the model in providing information that is essential for decision-making and enhance the ability to assess a government's accounting and address certain application issues, based upon the results of the pre-agenda research on the financial reporting model. This project is currently in exposure draft re-deliberations period.

Revenue and Expense Recognition. The objective of this project is to develop a comprehensive application model for the classification, recognition, and measurement of revenues and expenses. The purpose for developing a comprehensive model is (1) to improve the information regarding revenues and expenses that users need to make decisions and assess accountability, (2) to provide guidance regarding exchange and exchange-like transactions that have not been specifically addressed, (3) to evaluate revenue and expense recognition in the context of the conceptual framework, and (4) to address application issues identified in practice, based upon the results of the pre-agenda research on revenue for exchange and exchange-like transactions. This project is currently in the preliminary views re-deliberations period.

Appendix A

Management Representation Letter



Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority

10/31/2022

Brown, Edwards & Company
701 Town Center Drive, Suite 700
Newport News, Virginia 23606

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority (Authority) which comprise the statement of net position as of June 30, 2022, and the related statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material. Items are considered material, regardless of size, if they involve an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would be changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement. An omission or misstatement that is monetarily small in amount could be considered material as a result of qualitative factors.

We confirm that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves as of the date of this letter:

Financial statements

1. We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement letter dated June 1, 2022, including our responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.
2. The financial statements referred to above are fairly presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP and include all financial information of the Authority required by generally accepted accounting principles to be included in the financial reporting entity.
3. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
4. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.
5. Significant assumptions we used in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.
6. Adjustments or disclosures have been made for all events, including instances of noncompliance, subsequent to the date of the financial statements that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.
7. You have proposed adjusting journal entries that have been posted to the Authority's accounts. We are in agreement with those adjustments. There are no unadjusted misstatements or omitted disclosures.
8. The effects of all known actual or possible litigation, claims, and assessments have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

9. Guarantees, whether written or oral, under which the entity is contingently liable, if any, have been properly recorded or disclosed.
10. We have provided the planning communication letter to all members of those charged with governance as requested.

Information Provided

11. We have provided you with:
 - a. Access to all information, of which we are aware, that is relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation, and other matters.
 - b. Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit.
 - c. Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
 - d. Minutes of the meetings of the Board members
12. All material transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
13. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
14. We have no knowledge of any fraud or suspected fraud affecting the Authority involving:
 - a. Management.
 - b. Employees who have significant roles in internal control.
 - c. Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
15. We have no knowledge of any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the Authority's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, regulators, or others.
16. We have no knowledge of instances of noncompliance or suspected noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, or grant agreements, or waste or abuse, whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
17. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims, if any, whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements, and we have not consulted legal counsel concerning litigation or claims during FY22 or subsequent to year-end through the date of this letter.
18. We have disclosed to you the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.

Government-specific

19. There have been no communications from regulatory agencies concerning noncompliance with or deficiencies in financial reporting practices.
20. The Authority has no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance or net position.
21. We are responsible for compliance with the laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts and grant agreements applicable to us, including tax or debt limits and debt contracts; and legal and contractual provisions for reporting specific activities in separate funds.

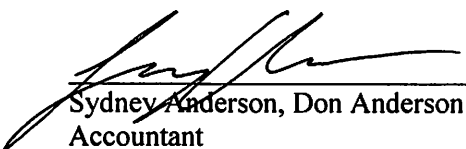
22. We have identified and disclosed to you all instances that have occurred or are likely to have occurred, of fraud and noncompliance with provisions of laws and regulations that we believe have a material effect on the financial statements or other financial data significant to the audit objectives, and any other instances that warrant the attention of those charged with governance.
23. We have identified and disclosed to you all instances that have occurred or are likely to have occurred, of noncompliance with provisions of contracts and grant agreements that we believe have a material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts or other financial data significant to the audit objectives.
24. We have identified and disclosed to you all instances that have occurred or are likely to have occurred, of abuse that could be quantitatively or qualitatively material to the financial statements or other financial data significant to the audit objectives.
25. There are no violations or possible violations of budget ordinances, laws and regulations, provisions of contracts and grant agreements whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements, or as a basis for recording a loss contingency, or for reporting on noncompliance.
26. As part of your audit, you assisted with preparation of the financial statements and related notes as well as assisted with the posting of certain journal entries, implementation of GASB Statement 87, and maintained capital asset and depreciation schedules. We acknowledge our responsibility as it relates to those nonaudit services, including that we assume all management responsibilities; oversee the services by designating an individual, preferably within senior management, who possesses suitable skill, knowledge, or experience; evaluate the adequacy and results of the services performed; and accept responsibility for the results of the services. We have reviewed, approved, and accepted responsibility for those financial statements and related notes.
27. The Authority has satisfactory title to all owned assets and there are no liens or encumbrances on such assets nor has any asset been pledged as collateral, except as disclosed.
28. We have complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of noncompliance.
29. The financial statements properly classify all funds and activities, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, as amended, and GASB Statement No. 84.
30. Components of net position (net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted) are properly classified and, if applicable, approved.
31. Provisions for uncollectible receivables have been properly identified and recorded.
32. Expenses have been appropriately classified in or allocated to functions and programs in the statement of activities, and allocations have been made on a reasonable basis.
33. Revenues are appropriately classified in the statement of activities within program revenues, general revenues, contributions to term or permanent endowments, or contributions to permanent fund principal.
34. Deposits and investment securities are properly classified as to risk, and investments are properly valued.
35. Capital assets, including infrastructure assets, are properly capitalized, reported, and, if applicable, depreciated.
36. Capital assets have been evaluated for impairment as a result of significant and unexpected decline in service utility.

37. We have not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting new Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements (GASBS) that are not yet effective, as discussed in the notes to financial statements. The entity is therefore unable to disclose the impact that adopting these Statements will have on its financial position and the results of its operations when the Statements are adopted.
38. We acknowledge our responsibility for the required supplementary information (RSI). The RSI is measured and presented within prescribed guidelines and the methods of measurement and presentation have not changed from those used in the prior period. We have disclosed to you any significant assumptions and interpretations underlying the measurement and presentation of the RSI.
39. No events, including instances of noncompliance, have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date and through the date of this letter that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the aforementioned financial statements.
40. Expenditures of federal awards were below the \$750,000 threshold in the audit period, and we were not required to have an audit in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.
41. The Authority adopted a new accounting standard for 2022: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* on July, 2022, however, it was determined that the recording requirements of this new standard did not apply to any of the Authority's leases, therefore, the only change necessary to comply with this standard was enhanced disclosure related to the Authority's regulated leases. We have assisted with and reviewed this analysis and agree that these conclusions are valid regarding the applicability of GASB No. 87 to the Authority's leases and that the relevant disclose is complete and complies with this standard.

We have evaluated subsequent events through the date of this letter, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. If applicable, events that have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date and through the date of this letter have been properly disclosed in the aforementioned financial statements.



Jeremy Pultz
Airport Manager



Sydney Anderson, Don Anderson & Associates
Accountant

Appendix B

Adjusting Journal Entries

Client: **1623947.000 - Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority**
Engagement: **22 AUD - DINWIDDIE AIRPORT AND INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY**
Period Ending: **6/30/2022**
Trial Balance: **3005 - TBD**
Workpaper: **3705 - Adjusting Journal Entries**

Account	Description	W/P Ref	Debit	Credit
Adjusting Journal Entries				
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 1				
To adjust for depreciation expense				
6422	Depreciation Expense		357,191.00	
1580	Accumulated depreciation			357,191.00
Total			357,191.00	357,191.00
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 2				
To true up the current portion of long term debt				
2600	Current Portion		49,211.00	
2650	Current Portion of LT Debt			49,211.00
Total			49,211.00	49,211.00
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 3				
To true up beginning retained earnings for a PY check that was voided in the CY and \$3 rounding.				
3900	Retained Earnings		15,694.00	
3900	Retained Earnings		3.00	
6420	Miscellaneous Expense			3.00
6501	AVGAS Expense			15,694.00
Total			15,697.00	15,697.00
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 4				
To move state grant revenue from Repairs and Maintenance to Grant Revenue				
5001.21	Master Plan Update		18,080.00	
4010	State Grant Funds			18,080.00
Total			18,080.00	18,080.00
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 5				
PBC - To adjust Fuel Inventory to actual				
6501	AVGAS Expense		6,249.00	
6505	JET-A Expense		22,148.00	
1421	Inventory - Fuel - Jet A			22,148.00
1422	Inventory - 100 LL			6,249.00
Total			28,397.00	28,397.00
Adjusting Journal Entries JE # 6				
To record receivable related to grant-reimbursable expenditures in AP at year-end				
1700	Large Grants Receivable		5,805.00	
4001	Federal Grant Funds			5,805.00
Total			5,805.00	5,805.00
Total Adjusting Journal Entries			474,381.00	474,381.00
Total All Journal Entries			474,381.00	474,381.00