

**TOWN OF VINTON, VIRGINIA**

**REPORT ON COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS,  
ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS,  
AND REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS**

**June 30, 2019**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

To the Members of Town Council  
Town of Vinton, Virginia

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Vinton, Virginia (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and to comply with *Government Auditing Standards*, but not for the purpose of expressing opinions on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express opinions on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. In addition, because of the inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as presented in this letter, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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

If material weaknesses or significant deficiencies were identified during our procedures they are appropriately designated as such in this report. Additional information on material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and compliance and other matters is included in the ***Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards*** which should be read in conjunction with this report.

Additionally, during our audit, we may have become aware of certain other matters that provide opportunities for improving your financial reporting system and/or operating efficiency. Such comments and suggestions regarding these matters, if any, are also included in the attached report. Since our audit is not designed to include a detailed review of all systems and procedures, these comments should not be considered as being all inclusive of areas where improvements might be achieved. We also have included information on accounting and other matters that we believe is important enough to merit consideration by management and those charged with governance. It is our hope that our suggestions will be taken in the constructive light in which they are offered.

We have already discussed these comments and suggestions with management, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience, to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations. A review of the status of our prior year comments and suggestions is included on page 4.

The Town's responses to our recommendations are included in this report. The responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of Council, management, and the appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specific parties.

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

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia  
November 8, 2019

## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

### INVENTORY

During our inventory price testing, we noted instances where the inventory pricing did not match the inventory listing and we were unable to verify pricing. We recommend implementing a process to maintain invoices and appropriately track cost on the inventory listing.

**Management's Response:** *Management is aware of the issue with inventory pricing and has been working to improve inventory valuation over the last several years. The Public Works Department will work to develop a legacy list of inventory items where the invoices have been either lost or destroyed, and will work with Administration and the Finance Office towards developing an inventory tracking system and procedure.*

### TAX ASSESSMENT ACCESS

The Town has access in Munis to change property tax assessments determined by Roanoke County. We recommend restricting this access.

**Management's Response:** *The Roanoke County IT Department is unable to restrict this access. The Finance Department is working with the Roanoke County IT Department to develop a compensating control with a special generated report of all posted adjustments by the staff in the Vinton Treasurer's Office for review by the Treasurer/Finance Director on a monthly basis.*

## PRIOR YEAR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

### SEGREGATION OF DUTIES (Current and Prior Year Material Weakness)

Internal controls are designed to safeguard assets and detect losses from employee dishonesty or error. A fundamental concept in a good system of internal control is the segregation of duties. Although the size of the Town's accounting staff prohibits complete adherence to this concept, we believe that the following practices could be implemented to improve existing internal control without impairing efficiency:

- Mail should be opened by an employee not responsible for accounting, such as the Town Clerk. Cash receipts could be recorded and the deposit prepared by this person. The cash receipts journal, supplemented by remittance advice, could be forwarded to the accounting staff for postings to the general ledger and detail customer accounts.
- Customer complaints, returned checks, disputed items, and other such matters should be investigated by someone who is independent of preparing daily cash receipts and preparing deposits.
- Checks and remittance advice should be placed into envelopes and mailed by someone with no other accounting responsibilities.
- Water and sewer billing should be independent of the accounts receivable function.
- Checks are printed and mailed by the person entering invoices into the accounting software for payment. Checks are printed with electronic signatures. Check printing and mailing should be performed by someone who does not have any other accounts payable functions.

**Current Year Status:** *Conditions are still present.*

**Management Response:** *Management indicated that mail being sorted and delivered to the Treasurer's Office by the Town Clerk may be an option, but will not be receipted and deposited by the Town Clerk. Customer complaints, returned checks, and disputed items being investigated by someone independent of preparing daily cash receipts is limited by the small staff in the Treasurer's Office. Checks and remittance advice for accounts payable items are reviewed before mailing by two individuals signing for the checks. With the limited staffing and the job responsibilities within the office, all staff members have accounting responsibilities. Water and Sewer billings are reviewed by the Treasurer. A lock has been placed into the system where the four individuals that have check signing responsibilities are required to authorize the accounts payable before the Financial Analyst can proceed to print checks. Checks have electronic signatures on them but still require a two person sign-off on a control sheet verifying check numbers and check dates. Delegation of responsibilities within the Finance department is limited by the staffing. Management will segregate these functions as much as possible.*

We noted that the Finance Staff has the ability to edit the master vendor file. Although there are compensating controls in place such as the review and purging of the vendor listing yearly, the review of vendors names during the check preparation process by multiple finance employees, and budget to actual variances, we recommend someone independent of the accounts payable function review the master vendor list periodically for new vendors added and also changes to vendor addresses. This review should include a verification of the vendor's validity. Additionally there should be a standard operating procedure in place to document the review.

**Current Year Status:** *Condition is still present.*

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS

### NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

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 GASB issued **Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*** in January 2017. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. An exception to that requirement is provided for a business-type activity that normally expects to hold custodial assets for three months or less.

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

A fiduciary component unit, when reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements of a primary government, should combine its information with its component units that are fiduciary component units and aggregate that combined information with the primary government's fiduciary funds.

This Statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Events that compel a government to disburse fiduciary resources occur when a demand for the resources has been made or when no further action, approval, or condition is required to be taken or met by the beneficiary to release the assets.

***The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.***

The GASB issued **Statement No. 87, *Leases*** in June 2017. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

## **ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)**

### **NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **Statement No. 87, *Leases* (Continued)**

##### ***Definition of a Lease***

A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment. Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the leases guidance, unless specifically excluded in this Statement.

##### ***Lease Term***

The lease term is defined as the period during which a lessee has a noncancelable right to use an underlying asset, plus the following periods, if applicable:

- a. Periods covered by a lessee's option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will exercise that option.
- b. Periods covered by a lessee's option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will not exercise that option.
- c. Periods covered by a lessor's option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the lessor will exercise that option.
- d. Periods covered by a lessor's option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the lessor will not exercise that option.

A fiscal funding or cancellation clause should affect the lease term only when it is reasonably certain that the clause will be exercised.

Lessees and lessors should reassess the lease term only if one or more of the following occur:

- a. The lessee or lessor elects to exercise an option even though it was previously determined that it was reasonably certain that the lessee or lessor would not exercise that option.
- b. The lessee or lessor elects not to exercise an option even though it was previously determined that it was reasonably certain that the lessee or lessor would exercise that option.
- c. An event specified in the lease contract that requires an extension or termination of the lease takes place.

##### ***Short-Term Leases***

A short-term lease is defined as a lease that, at the commencement of the lease term, has a maximum possible term under the lease contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Lessees and lessors should recognize short-term lease payments as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, respectively, based on the payment provisions of the lease contract.

##### ***Lessee Accounting***

A lessee should recognize a lease liability and a lease asset at the commencement of the lease term, unless the lease is a short-term lease or it transfers ownership of the underlying asset. The lease liability should be measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term (less any lease incentives). The lease asset should be measured at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs.



## **ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)**

### **NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)**

#### **Statement No. 87, *Leases* (Continued)**

##### ***Lessee Accounting (Continued)***

A lessee should reduce the lease liability as payments are made and recognize an outflow of resources (for example, expense) for interest on the liability. The lessee should amortize the lease asset in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The notes to financial statements should include a description of leasing arrangements, the amount of lease assets recognized, and a schedule of future lease payments to be made.

##### ***Lessor Accounting***

A lessor should recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources at the commencement of the lease term, with certain exceptions for leases of assets held as investments, certain regulated leases, short-term leases, and leases that transfer ownership of the underlying asset. A lessor should not derecognize the asset underlying the lease. The lease receivable should be measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The deferred inflow of resources should be measured at the value of the lease receivable plus any payments received at or before the commencement of the lease term that relate to future periods.

A lessor should recognize interest revenue on the lease receivable and an inflow of resources (for example, revenue) from the deferred inflows of resources in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease. The notes to financial statements should include a description of leasing arrangements and the total amount of inflows of resources recognized from leases.

##### ***Contracts with Multiple Components and Contract Combinations***

Generally, a government should account for the lease and nonlease components of a lease as separate contracts. If a lease involves multiple underlying assets, lessees and lessors in certain cases should account for each underlying asset as a separate lease contract. To allocate the contract price to different components, lessees and lessors 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 a best estimate is not practicable, multiple components in a lease contract should be accounted for as a single lease unit. Contracts that are entered into at or near the same time with the same counterparty and that meet certain criteria should be considered part of the same lease contract and should be evaluated in accordance with the guidance for contracts with multiple components.

##### ***Lease Modifications and Terminations***

An amendment to a lease contract should be considered a lease modification, unless the lessee's right to use the underlying asset decreases, in which case it would be a partial or full lease termination. A lease termination should be accounted for by reducing the carrying values of the lease liability and lease asset by a lessee, or the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources by the lessor, with any difference being recognized as a gain or loss. A lease modification that does not qualify as a separate lease should be accounted for by remeasuring the lease liability and adjusting the related lease asset by a lessee and remeasuring the lease receivable and adjusting the related deferred inflows of resources by a lessor.

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

#### **Statement No. 87, *Leases* (Continued)**

##### ***Subleases and Leaseback Transactions***

Subleases should be treated as transactions separate from the original lease. The original lessee that becomes the lessor in a sublease should account for the original lease and the sublease as separate transactions, as a lessee and lessor, respectively.

A transaction qualifies for sale-leaseback accounting only if it includes a sale. Otherwise, it is a borrowing. The sale and lease portions of a transaction should be accounted for as separate sale and lease transactions, except that any difference between the carrying value of the capital asset that was sold and the net proceeds from the sale should be reported as a deferred inflow of resources or a deferred outflow of resources and recognized over the term of the lease.

A lease-leaseback transaction should be accounted for as a net transaction. The gross amounts of each portion of the transaction should be disclosed.

***The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.***

The GASB issued **Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*** in March 2018. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.

This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt.

***The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018.***

The GASB issued **Statement No. 90, *Major Equity Interests, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*** in August 2018. This Statement improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

#### **Statement No. 90, *Major Equity Interests, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61* (Continued)**

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

***The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.***

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.

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

#### **Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* (Continued)**

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.

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 periods beginning after December 15, 2020.***

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

#### CURRENT GASB PROJECTS

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. The project is currently in deliberations with an exposure draft expected in February 2020, and concepts Statement draft in November 2021.

**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 deliberations with an exposure draft expected in March 2021, and a Concepts Statement draft in April 2022.

**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. The project is currently in deliberations with an exposure draft expected in February 2020, and a final Statement draft in November 2021.

#### **Public-Private Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements.**

The project’s objective is to address accounting and financial reporting for public-private partnerships (PPPs) and availability payment arrangements (APAs). The project will consider: (1) potential amendments to Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*, and potential amended or new implementation guidance to better address accounting and financial reporting for service concession arrangements (SCAs) within its scope, (2) potential additional accounting and financial reporting guidance for other types of public-private partnerships not within the scope of Statement 60, or subject to the provisions of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and (3) APAs. The project is currently in the exposure draft comment period with a final Statement draft expected in February 2020.

**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. The project is currently in deliberations with an exposure draft expected in September 2021, and a final Statement draft in December 2022.

ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS  
(Continued)

## CPAs and cybersecurity: Helping you build trust and transparency

Stolen data. System shutdowns. Widely publicized breaches.  
High-dollar lawsuits.

Is your organization prepared for a cybersecurity attack? Boards of directors, senior management and other stakeholders are requesting more information than ever before about organizations' cybersecurity risk management programs.

Using the AICPA's SOC for Cybersecurity framework, CPAs can provide assurance over the effectiveness of controls within your organization's cybersecurity risk management program, helping build trust and transparency for customers, investors and leadership.



4 of the leading 13 information security and cybersecurity consultants are CPA firms.

CPA firms deploy multidisciplinary teams composed of licensed CPAs and information technology and security specialists to ensure a comprehensive and thorough evaluation of your cybersecurity risk management program and its effectiveness in meeting your organization's cybersecurity objectives.

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### What is SOC for Cybersecurity?

The SOC for Cybersecurity examination provides an independent, entity-wide assessment of your organization's cybersecurity risk management program.

- Appropriate for businesses, not-for-profits and virtually any other type of organization
- Helps reduce uncertainty and build resilient organizations by evaluating effectiveness of existing cybersecurity processes and controls
- Permits flexibility by not constraining management to a particular security management framework or control framework
- Results in a general use report on whether:
  - The description of an entity's cybersecurity risk management program is presented in accordance with description criteria and
  - The controls within that program were effective in achieving the entity's cybersecurity objectives



# 62%

of executives expect to see an increase in reporting requests from their board of directors on cybersecurity program effectiveness.

(Source: Deloitte, 2018. "Corporate Boards May Be More Likely Than Regulators to Scrutinize Cybersecurity Program Effectiveness This Year.")

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

# AICPA cybersecurity risk management reporting framework

The AICPA cybersecurity risk management reporting framework helps organizations communicate about the effectiveness of their cybersecurity risk management programs via three components:

- **Description Criteria for Management's Description of an Entity's Cybersecurity Risk Management Reporting Program** — This is used by management to provide transparency regarding its cybersecurity risk management program and used by CPAs to report on management's description. Management's description provides users of the report with information that can help them understand the entity's cybersecurity risks and how it manages those risks. Description criteria includes considerations on the nature of an entity's business and operations, factors affecting inherent cybersecurity risk, risk governance and assessment process and the monitoring of the cybersecurity program, among other criteria.
- **2017 Trust Services Criteria for Security, Availability, Processing Integrity, Confidentiality and Privacy** — This is used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of controls and used by CPAs providing advisory or attestation services to evaluate and report on the effectiveness of controls within the cybersecurity risk management program.
- **AICPA Guide Reporting on an Entity's Cybersecurity Risk Management Program and Controls** — This attestation guidance assists CPAs engaged to examine and report on an entity's cybersecurity risk management program (SOC for Cybersecurity). This guide also contains information that can assist management in understanding the SOC for Cybersecurity engagement and its responsibilities with respect to the engagement.



## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

### Why CPA firms? Education. Experience. Expertise.

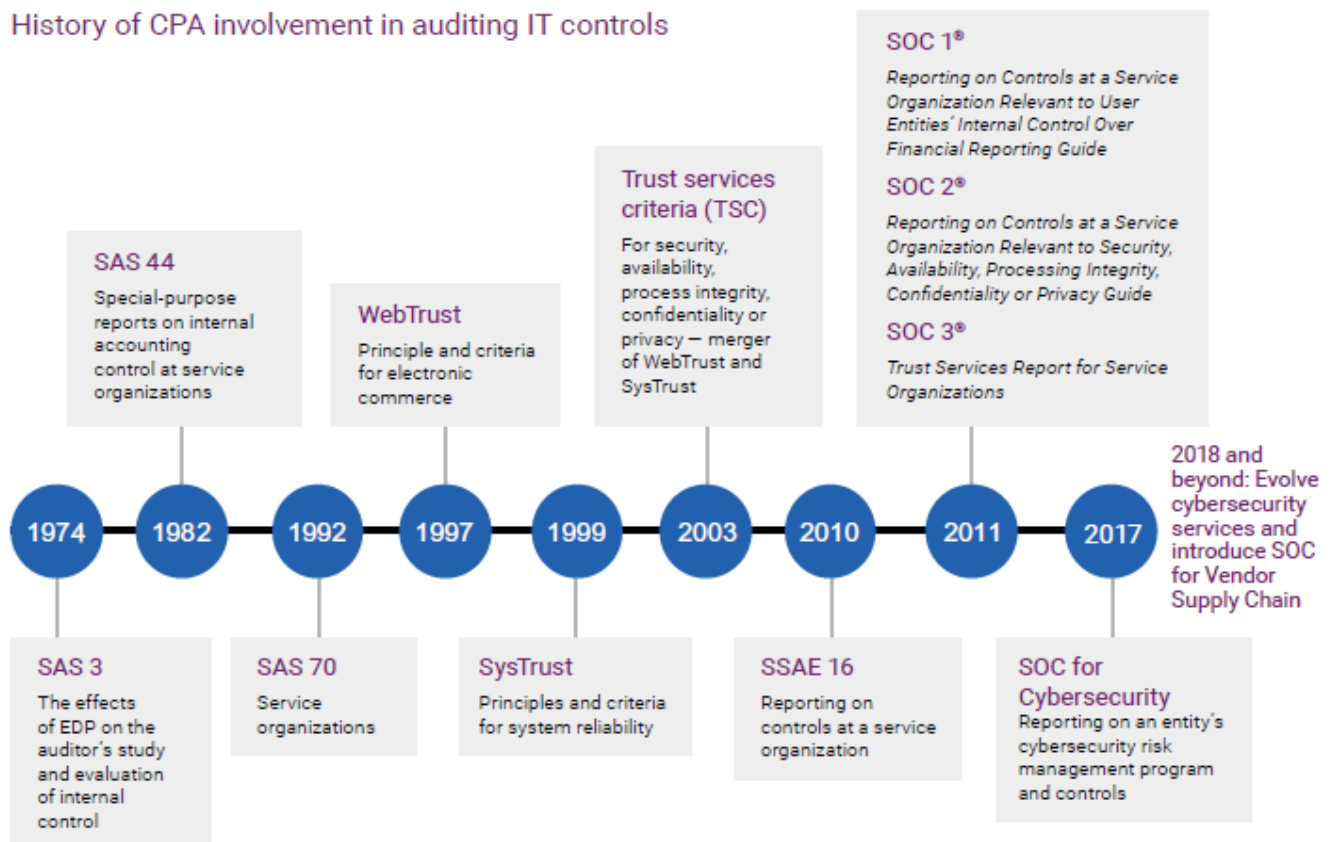
The education, experience and expertise of CPAs position them as the premier providers of SOC for Cybersecurity services.

- Knowledge of relevant IT systems and technology, including mainframes, networking, firewalls, network management systems, security protocols and operating systems
- Understanding of IT processes and controls — such as management of operating systems, networking and virtualization software and related security techniques; security principles and concepts; software development; and incident management and information risk management
- Experience with common cybersecurity publications and frameworks (NIST CSF, ISO 27001/27002, 2013 COSO *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, COBIT 5, etc.)
- Expertise in evaluating processes, control effectiveness and providing advisory services relating to these matters
- Multidisciplinary teams that incorporate certified information security professionals such as Certified Information Systems Security Professionals (CISSP), Certified Information Systems Auditors (CISA) and Certified Information Technology Professionals (CITP®)
- Proficiency in measuring performance against established criteria, applying appropriate procedures for evaluating against those criteria and reporting results
- Strict adherence to service-specific professional standards, professional code of conduct and quality control requirements
- Holistic understanding of entity's industry and business, including whether the industry in which the entity operates is subject to specific types of or unusual cybersecurity risks and uses specific industry technology systems
- Objectivity, credibility and integrity
- Independence, professional skepticism and commitment to quality
- Strong analytical skills
- International perspective for global organizations

## ACCOUNTING AND OTHER MATTERS (Continued)

# CPAs: Forerunners in the cybersecurity movement

### History of CPA involvement in auditing IT controls



**1970s** – CPAs required to consider effects of electronic data processing on the evaluation of internal control in financial statement audits.

**1990s** – CPAs begin performing SAS 70 audits to report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

**2000s** – CPAs begin using the trust services criteria for evaluating controls relevant to security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality and privacy and issuing SOC reports to address vendor management needs related to outsourced services.

**2017** – Introduction of SOC for Cybersecurity attestation services for CPAs to report on the effectiveness of controls within an organization's cybersecurity risk management program.

**2018 and beyond** – Continue to evolve cybersecurity services and introduce SOC for Vendor Supply Chain to enable users of products produced, manufactured and distributed by an entity to better understand and manage risks, including cybersecurity risks, arising from their business relationships with the entity.

## REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

Honorable Members of Town Council  
Town of Vinton, Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Vinton, Virginia, collectively hereafter referred to as the “Town”, for the year ended June 30, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 June 28, 2019. 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 the Town are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2019. We noted no transactions entered into by the Town 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 estimates affecting the financial statements are described below.

- Management’s estimate of the useful lives of capital assets, the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, and the value of inventory are based on management’s knowledge and judgment, which is based on historical review of capital asset usage, the collectability of aged accounts receivable, and lower of cost or market, respectively.
- Management’s estimate of the annual required contribution, other post-employment benefits (OPEB) costs, and ultimate OPEB obligation are based on third-party actuarial calculations and assumptions that utilize census data provided by management.
- The net pension liability and net OPEB liability for state administered plans are based on actuarial studies provided by actuaries engaged by the Virginia Retirement System.

## **Significant Audit Matters (Continued)**

### *Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices (Continued)*

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates in determining that, except for the value of inventory, they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements include:

- Capital assets, long-term liabilities, defined benefit pension plan, other postemployment benefits, commitments and contingencies, and major customer/taxpayer.

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.

### *Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements*

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely 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.

The following misstatements, detected as a result of audit procedures and either corrected or uncorrected by management, were deemed immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand.

#### Corrected Misstatements

- An entry in the amount of \$55,000 to decrease bonds payable.
- An entry in the amount of \$157,000 to increase capital assets with a corresponding \$22,000 increase to depreciation expense to record an asset purchased during the year.
- An entry in the amount of \$157,000 to increase lease payable to record a capital lease.

In addition, as part of our engagement terms with the Town, we assisted with year-end entries related to pensions, other postemployment benefits, and reconciling taxes.

### *Disagreements with Management*

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's 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 dated November 8, 2019, a copy of which is attached.

### *Management's 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 Town'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.

## **Significant Audit Matters (Continued)**

### *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 Town'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 the 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 introductory and statistical sections, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. We did not audit or perform other procedures on this other information and 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 Town Council and the management of the Town of Vinton, Virginia and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.*  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia  
November 8, 2019

Attachment



## Town of Vinton

311 S. Pollard Street  
Vinton, VA 24179  
Phone (540) 983-0607  
Fax (540) 983-0626

November 8, 2019

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.  
Certified Public Accountants  
319 McClanahan Street, S.W.  
Roanoke, Virginia 24014-7705

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audits of the financial statements of Town of Vinton, Virginia (the "Town"), which comprise the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, for the purpose of expressing opinions as to 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 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, to the best of our knowledge and belief, as of November 8, 2019, the following representations made to you during your audit.

### **Financial Statements**

- 1) We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement letter dated June 28, 2019, including our responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and for preparation of the supplementary information in accordance with the applicable criteria.
- 2) The financial statements referred to above are fairly presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP and include all properly classified funds and other financial information of the primary government and all component units 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.

## **Financial Statements (Continued)**

- 6) Related party relationships and transactions, including revenues, expenditures/expenses, loans, transfers, leasing arrangements, and guarantees, and amounts receivable from or payable to related parties have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with U.S. GAAP.
- 7) 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 or in the schedule of findings and responses.
- 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 Town 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 and all audit or relevant monitoring reports, if any, received from funding sources, if applicable.
  - b) Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit.
  - c) Unrestricted access to persons within the Town from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
  - d) Minutes of the meetings of Town Council or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared.
- 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 that affects the Town and involves:
  - a) Management,
  - b) Employees who have significant roles in internal control, or
  - 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 Town'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 abuse, whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.

### **Information Provided (Continued)**

- 17) We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation, claims, and assessments whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.
- 18) We have disclosed to you the identity of the Town'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) We have taken timely and appropriate steps to remedy fraud, noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, or abuse that you have reported to us, if applicable.
- 21) We have a process to track the status of audit findings and recommendations, if applicable.
- 22) We have identified to you any previous audits, attestation engagements, and other studies related to the audit objectives and whether related recommendations have been implemented.
- 23) We have provided our views on reported findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as our planned corrective actions, for the report, if applicable.
- 24) The Town has no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets, liabilities, or equity.
- 25) 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.
- 26) We have identified and disclosed to you all instances, which 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.
- 27) We have identified and disclosed to you all instances, which 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.
- 28) 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.
- 29) There are no violations or possible violations of budget ordinances, laws and regulations (including those pertaining to adopting, approving, and amending budgets), provisions of contracts and grant agreements, tax or debt limits, and any related debt covenants 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.



## **Government – Specific (Continued)**

- 30) As part of your audit, you assisted with preparation of the financial statements and related notes, pension and OPEB entries, and tax reconciliation. 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, pension entries, and reconciliations.
- 31) We understand that you prepared the trial balance for use during the audit and that your preparation of the trial balance was limited to formatting information into a working trial balance based on management's chart of accounts.
- 32) The Town 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.
- 33) The Town has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of noncompliance.
- 34) The financial statements include all component units, if applicable as well as joint ventures with an equity interest, and properly disclose all other joint ventures and other related organizations.
- 35) The financial statements properly classify all funds and activities, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34.
- 36) All funds that meet the quantitative criteria in GASBS Nos. 34 and 37 for presentation as major are identified and presented as such and all other funds that are presented as major are particularly important to financial statement users.
- 37) Components of net position (net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted), and components of fund balance (nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned) are properly classified and, if applicable, approved.
- 38) Investments, derivative instruments, and land and other real estate held by endowments are properly valued.
- 39) Provisions for uncollectible receivables have been properly identified and recorded.
- 40) 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.
- 41) 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.
- 42) Interfund, internal, and intra-entity activity and balances have been appropriately classified and reported.
- 43) Special and extraordinary items are appropriately classified and reported, if applicable.
- 44) Deposits and investment securities and derivative instruments are properly classified as to risk and are properly disclosed.
- 45) Capital assets, including infrastructure and intangible assets, are properly capitalized, reported, and, if applicable, depreciated.

## **Government – Specific (Continued)**

- 46) We have not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASBS) Statements that are not yet effective, as discussed in the notes to financial statements. The Town 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.
- 47) We agree with the findings of specialists in evaluating the accrual of net pension and net OPEB liabilities and have adequately considered the qualifications of the specialist in determining the amounts and disclosures used in the financial statements and underlying accounting records. We did not give or cause any instructions to be given to specialists with respect to the values or amounts derived in an attempt to bias their work, and we are not otherwise aware of any matters that have had an impact on the independence or objectivity of the specialists.
- 48) We believe that the actuarial assumptions and methods used to measure pension and OPEB liabilities and costs for financial accounting purposes are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 49) We have appropriately disclosed the Town's policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available and have determined that net position is properly recognized under the policy.
- 50) We are following our established accounting policy regarding which resources (that is, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned) are considered to be spent first for expenditures for which more than one resource classification is available. That policy determines the fund balance classifications for financial reporting purposes.
- 51) 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.
- 52) With respect to the supplementary information on which an in-relation-to opinion is issued.
  - a) We acknowledge our responsibility for presenting the supplementary in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and we believe the supplementary information, including its form and content, is fairly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information have not changed from those used in the prior period, and we have disclosed to you any significant assumptions or interpretations underlying the measurement and presentation of the supplementary information.
  - b) If the supplementary information is not presented with the audited financial statements, we will make the audited financial statements readily available to the intended users of the supplementary information no later than the date we issue the supplementary information and the auditor's report thereon.
- 53) 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 Uniform Guidance.

**Government – Specific (Continued)**

54) We reaffirm the representations made to you in our letter dated November 15, 2018 regarding your audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Signature: *Darryl W. Thompson*  
Title: Town Manager

Signature: *Anne W. Cantrell*  
Title: Treasurer/Finance Director