



Going Further.

Northwest Florida State College Collegiate High School

Auditor's Discussion and Analysis
Financial and Compliance Audit Summary
June 30, 2022

mjcpa.com

Presented by:
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**Northwest Florida State College
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AUDITOR'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2022**

PURPOSE OF THE AUDITOR'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

- ◆ Engagement Team and Firm Information:
 - The Governmental Practice.
 - Additional Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC Information.

- ◆ Overview of:
 - Independent Auditor's Report.
 - Compliance Reports (Internal Controls and Laws and Regulations).

- ◆ Required Communications under *Government Auditing Standards*.

- ◆ Free Continuing Education and Newsletters.

- ◆ Answer Questions.

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MAULDIN & JENKINS – BY THE NUMBERS



CONSISTENTLY RANKED AS A TOP ACCOUNTING FIRM IN THE U.S.

100+ year
HISTORY
OF QUALITY SERVICE

Serve 650+
GOVERNMENT CLIENTS

GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS **16**



140+ TEAM MEMBERS DEDICATED TO SERVING THE GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRY



VISION
To be a trusted advisor, earning trust and building respect through our consistent commitment to sustainable excellence, leadership, and integrity.



225+
SINGLE AUDITS PERFORMED LAST YEAR COVERING OVER \$4 BILLION OF FEDERAL GRANTS



135,000+
HOURS ANNUALLY PROVIDED TO GOVERNMENTAL CLIENTS

150+

CURRENT CLIENTS AWARDED THE GFOA CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE

5
STATES

13
OFFICES



Engagement Team Leaders for Northwest Florida State College Collegiate High School Include:

- Alison Wester, Engagement Lead Partner: 27 years of experience
- Wade Sansbury, Quality Assurance Partner: 27 years of experience
- Jennifer Trotter, Engagement Manager: 5 years of experience

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MAULDIN & JENKINS – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Industries and Services by Mauldin & Jenkins:

Each of Mauldin & Jenkins' offices provides a wide variety of services to a broad range of clientele. We have partners and managers who are responsible for specialized practice areas of auditing and accounting, taxes and management advisory services. Their purpose, as leaders in the particular practice area, is to establish policies with respect to technical matters in these specific areas and ensure that the quality of the Firm's practice is maintained.

Industries Served: Over the years, our partners have developed expertise in certain industries representative of a cross section of the Florida economy, including:

- Governmental Entities (state entities, cities, counties, school systems, business type operations, libraries, and other special purpose entities)
- SEC Registrants
- Wholesale Distribution
- Agri-Businesses
- Manufacturing
- Professional Services
- Employee Benefit Plans
- Financial Institutions (community banks, savings and loans, thrifts, credit unions, mortgage companies, and finance companies)
- Non-Profit Organizations
- Retail Businesses
- Long-Term Healthcare
- Construction and Development
- Individuals, Estates and Trusts
- Real Estate Management

Services Provided: This diversity of practice enables our personnel to experience a wide variety of business, accounting and tax situations. We provide the traditional and non-traditional services such as:

- Financial Audit/Review/Compilation
- Compliance Audits and Single Audits
- Agreed-Upon Procedures
- Forensic Audits
- Bond Issuance Services
- Performance Audits
- State Sales Tax Matters
- International Tax Matters
- Business and Strategic Planning
- Profitability Consulting
- Budgeting
- Buy-Sell Agreements and Business Valuation Issues
- Income Tax Planning and Preparation
- Multi-State Income Tax Issues
- Information Systems Consulting
- Cost Accounting Analysis
- Healthcare Cost Reimbursement
- Outsourced Billing Services
- Fixed Asset Inventories
- Succession and Exit Strategy Consulting
- Estate Planning
- Management Information Systems
- Employee Benefit Plan Administration
- Merger/Acquisition and Expansion Financing

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The independent auditor's report has specific sections of significance to readers of the financial report. It has been updated comply with changes in the auditing standard requirements. These changes include moving the opinion to the first part of the report, adding more titles, disclosing management's and the auditor's responsibility for going concern issues and, expanding the disclosure of auditor's responsibilities.

COMPLIANCE REPORTS

The financial report package contains one compliance report:

Yellow Book Report: The compliance report is a required report on tests of the Charter School's internal controls and compliance with laws, regulations. The tests of internal controls were those we determined to be required as a basis for designing our financial statement auditing procedures. Such tests also considered the Charter School's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. In accordance with the respective standards, the report is **not** intended to provide an opinion, but to provide a form of negative assurance as to the Charter School's internal controls and compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

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REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

**The Auditor's Responsibility Under *Government Auditing Standards*
and Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America**

Our audit of the financial statements of Northwest Florida State College Collegiate High School (the "Charter School") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether caused by error, fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Accordingly, the audit was designed to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about the financial statements. We believe our audit accomplishes that objective.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also performed tests of controls and compliance with laws and regulations that contribute to the evidence supporting our opinion on the financial statements. However, they do not provide a basis for opining on the Charter School's internal control or compliance with laws and regulations.

Accounting Policies

Management has the ultimate responsibility for the appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the Charter School. There were no new standards adopted during the year and the guidance for existing standards was unchanged.

In considering the qualitative aspects of the Charter School's accounting policies, we did not identify any significant or unusual transactions or significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. The Charter School's policies relative to the timing of recording of transactions are consistent with GAAP and typical government organizations.

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Management Judgments and Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the preparation of financial statements and are based upon management's current judgment. The process used by management encompasses their knowledge and experience about past and current events and certain assumptions about future events. Management has informed us they used all the relevant facts available to them at the time to make the best judgments about accounting estimates and we considered this information in the scope of our audit. We considered this information and the qualitative aspects of management's calculations in evaluating the Charter School's significant accounting policies. Estimates significant to the financial statements include such items as the assumptions used in the actuarial valuations for pension liabilities and the other post-employment benefit plans.

Financial Statement Disclosures

The footnote disclosures to the financial statements are also an integral part of the financial statements. The process used by management to accumulate the information included in the disclosures was the same process used in accumulating the financial statements, and the accounting policies described above are included in those disclosures. The overall neutrality, consistency and clarity of the disclosures was considered as part our audit and in forming our opinion on the financial statements.

Significant Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Audit Adjustments

During our audit of the Charter School's basic financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, there were five adjustments to the original trial balance provided. The adjustments primarily related to line items recorded for financial statement purposes like pension liabilities. Management provided the underlying information for the journal entries.

Uncorrected Misstatements

There was one uncorrected misstatement in the amount of \$22,651 related to compensated absences. Management inadvertently over accrued the amounts related to new Charter School employees. The effect of the entry would be to reduce expense and compensated absence liability.

Disagreements with Management

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We encountered no disagreements with management over the application of significant accounting principles, the basis for management's judgments on significant matters, the scope of the audit or significant disclosures to be included in the financial statements.

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Representation from Management

We have obtained certain written representations from management relating to the accuracy of information included in the financial statements and the completeness and accuracy of various information requested by us, during the audit.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

We are not aware of any consultations management had with other accountants about accounting or auditing matters.

Significant Issues Discussed with Management

There were no significant issues discussed with management related to business conditions, plans or strategies that may have affected the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements. No major issues were discussed with management prior to our retention to perform the audit.

Independence

We are independent of the Charter School in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the American Institute of Public Accountants and *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements

We are not aware of any other documents that contain the audited basic financial statements. If such documents were to be published, we would have a responsibility to determine that such financial information was not materially inconsistent with the audited statements of the Charter School.

Required Supplementary Information

We applied certain limited procedures to the Charter School's RSI as identified in the table of contents, which are 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.

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ACCOUNTING RECOMMENDATIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

Other Matters for Communication to The Charter School and Management

During our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, we noted other matters which we wish to communicate to you in an effort to keep the Charter School and those charged with governance informed of accounting matters that could present challenges in financial reporting in future periods.

**New Governmental Accounting Standard
Board (GASB) Standards and Pronouncements**



As has been the case for the past ten years, GASB has issued several other new pronouncements which will be effective in future years. The following is a brief summary of the new standards:

- a) **Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*** was issued in May 2019 and is effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2020, meaning for those with year-ends of December 31, 2021 and beyond. However, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, in May 2020 the GASB issued Statement No. 95 (*Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*) which changed the effective date of Statement No. 91 to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

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 meeting **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;

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- 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.

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 should recognize the entire capital asset and a deferred inflow of resources at the inception of the arrangement. The deferred inflow of resources should be reduced, and an inflow recognized, in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the arrangement.

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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.

- b) Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*** was issued in March 2020 and is effective for fiscal years ending June 30, 2023.

This statement was issued by the GASB to address a gap in generally accepted accounting principles: how do we account for these type arrangements that do not meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA) covered by GASB Statement No. 60.

Statement No. 94 requires that Public-Private Partnerships and Public-Public Partnerships ("PPPs") that meet the definition of a lease apply the guidance in Statement No. 87, *Leases* if: (a) existing assets of the transferor are the only underlying PPP assets, (b) improvements are not required to be made by the operator to those existing assets as part of the PPP arrangement, and (c) the PPP does not meet the definition of an SCA. All other PPPs that will not apply the guidance in Statement No. 87 will generally use the accounting guidance contained in Statement No. 60 which was superseded by this new Standard.

Statement No. 94 also establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements 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. 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 the government as a financed purchase of the underlying asset.

- c) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*** was issued in May 2020 and is effective for fiscal years ending June 30, 2023.

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

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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.

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- 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.

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.

- d) **Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022** was issued in April 2022 and contains multiple different effective dates for the guidance based on the differing topics. The practice issues addressed by this statement are as follows:

CHANGE	EFFECTIVE DATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments</i>, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument. 	Fiscal Year-End June 30, 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, <i>Leases</i>, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives. 	Fiscal Year-End June 30, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, <i>Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements</i>, related to the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and recognition and measurement of installment payments and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset. 	Fiscal Year-End June 30, 2023

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, <i>Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements</i>, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short-term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability. 	Fiscal Year-End June 30, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt. 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions. 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government. 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, <i>Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments</i>, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements. 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, <i>Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position</i>. 	Upon Issuance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements. 	Upon Issuance

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- e) **Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*** was issued in June 2022 and is effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.

This statement defines *accounting changes* as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for: (1) certain changes in accounting principles, and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting – understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

This statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for: (1) each type of accounting change, and (2) error corrections. This statement requires that: (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement. This statement also requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements.

This statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated.

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Furthermore, this statement addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI). For periods that are earlier than those included in the basic financial statements, information presented in RSI or SI should be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles.

- f) **Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*** was issued in June 2022 and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

This statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for: (1) leave that has not been used, and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if: (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time-off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Leave is attributable to services already rendered when an employee has performed the services required to earn the leave. Leave that accumulates is carried forward from the reporting period in which it is earned to a future reporting period during which it may be used for time-off or otherwise paid or settled. In estimating the leave that is more likely than not to be used or otherwise paid or settled, a government should consider relevant factors such as employment policies related to compensated absences and historical information about the use or payment of compensated absences. However, leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit post-employment benefits should not be included in a liability for compensated absences.

This statement requires that a liability for certain types of compensated absences – including parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave – not be recognized until the leave commences. This statement also requires that a liability for specific types of compensated absences not be recognized until the leave is used.

This statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. A liability for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled should be measured at the amount of the cash payment or noncash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities.

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g) Other Pending or Current GASB Projects. As noted by the numerous pronouncements issued by GASB over the past decade, the GASB continues to research various projects of interest to governmental units. Subjects of note include:

- **Re-Examination of the Financial Reporting Model.** GASB has added this project to its technical agenda to make improvements to the existing financial reporting model (established via GASB 34). Improvements are meant to enhance the effectiveness of the model in providing information for decision-making and assessing a government's accountability. GASB anticipates issuance of a final standard in late 2023 or early 2024.
- **Revenue and Expense Recognition** is another long-term project where the GASB is working to develop a comprehensive application model for recognition of revenues and expenses from non-exchange, exchange, and exchange-like transactions. The final standard is expected in mid-2027.
- **Going Concern Uncertainties and Severe Financial Stress** is a major project where the goal is to address issues related to disclosures regarding going concern uncertainties and severe financial stress. The project will consider: (1) improvements to existing guidance for going concern considerations to address diversity in practice and clarify the circumstances under which disclosure is appropriate, (2) developing a definition of severe financial stress and criteria for identifying when governments should disclose their exposure to severe financial stress, and (3) what information about a government's exposure to severe financial stress is necessary to disclose. This technical topic is being examined by the GASB due to a wide diversity in practice regarding required presentation on the face of the financial statements, disclosures, etc. An exposure draft on this topic is expected by mid-2025.

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COMPLIMENTARY CONTINUING EDUCATION
AND NEWSLETTERS FOR GOVERNMENTAL CLIENTS

Complimentary Continuing Education. We provide complimentary continuing education for all of our governmental clients. Each quarter, we pick a couple of significant topics tailored to be of interest to governmental entities. We have been providing these complimentary services virtually to allow for a wider array of clients to attend. We obtain the input and services of experienced outside speakers along with providing the instruction utilizing our in-house professionals. We hope Charter School staff and officials can participate in this opportunity, and that it will be beneficial to them. Examples of subjects addressed in the past include:

- Accounting for Debt Issuances
- ACFR Preparation (several times including a two day hands-on course)
- Achieving Excellence in Financial Reporting
- Best Budgeting Practices, Policies and Processes
- Capital Asset Accounting Processes and Controls
- Component Units
- Cybersecurity Risk Management
- Evaluating Financial and Non-Financial Health of a Local Government
- Financial Report Card – Where Does Your Government Stand?
- Financial Reporting Model Improvements
- GASB No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- GASB No. 87, Leases
- GASB Projects & Updates (ongoing and several sessions)
- Grants (Accounting and Auditing)
- Human Capital Management
- Information Technology (IT) Risk Management
- Internal Controls Over Accounts Payable, Payroll and Cash Disbursements
- Internal Controls Over Receivables & the Revenue Cycle
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Compliance Issues, Primarily Payroll Matters
- Legal Considerations for Debt Issuances & Disclosure Requirements
- Policies and Procedures Manuals
- Presenting Financial Information to Non-Financial People
- Procurement Card Red Flags
- Risk, Efficiency, & Effectiveness in Governments
- Segregation of Duties
- Single Audits for Auditees
- Uniform Grant Guidance

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Governmental Newsletters. We periodically produce newsletters tailored to meet the needs of governments. The newsletters have addressed a variety of subjects and are intended to be timely in their subject matter. The newsletters are authored by Mauldin & Jenkins partners and managers, and are not purchased from an outside agency. The newsletters are intended to keep you informed of current developments in the government finance environment.

In the past several years, the following topics have been addressed in our monthly newsletters:

- Are Your Government's Funds Secure?
- COVID-19 Updates (several)
- Cybersecurity Awareness
- Employee vs Independent Contractor
- Federal Funding and Accountability Transparency Act
- Forensic Audit or Financial Audit?
- GASB Invitation to Comment – the New Financial Reporting Model
- Grants Management
- OMB Compliance Supplements
- Property Tax Assessments
- Remote Auditing Best Practices
- Refunding Debt
- Rotating or Not Rotating Auditors
- Sales Tax Collections and Remittances by the State
- SAS Clarity Standards and Group Audits
- Single Audit, including Uniform Guidance (several)
- Various GASB statements

Communication. In an effort to better communicate our complimentary continuing education plans and newsletters, please email Paige Vercoe at pvercoe@micpa.com and provide to her individual names, mailing addresses, email addresses, and phone numbers of anyone you wish to participate and be included in our database.

**Northwest Florida State College
Collegiate High School
AUDITOR'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2022**

CLOSING

If you have any questions regarding any items set forth in this memorandum, we will be pleased to discuss it with you at your convenience. This information is intended solely for the use of Northwest Florida State College Collegiate High School's management, and others within the Charter School and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve Northwest Florida State College Collegiate High School and look forward to serving you in the future. Thank you.