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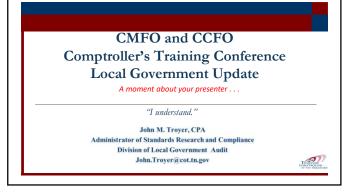
Disclaimer

The opinions and views expressed in this presentation are our own and do not necessarily represent the opinions or views of the TN Comptroller of the Treasury, his representatives, or the TN Department of Audit. Official positions are determined only after due process and deliberation.











CMFO and CCFO Comptroller's Training Conference Local Government Update



"If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough."

Albert Einstein

Tingersul COMPTROLLER

7

CMFO and CCFO Comptroller's Training Conference Local Government Update

"It's one thing to have talented players, but it's another to mold them into a great team!"



Tony Vitello, UT Baseball Coach National Champs 2024



8

CMFO and CCFO Comptroller's Training Conference Local Government Update

"I was not a very good player... I sat on the bench for years with my dad who was a coach and watched. I got my PhD in being a good teammate."



Tony Vitello, UT Baseball Coach National Champs 2024









Session Objectives Management Representation Letter Discuss select issues recent GASB guidance: Discuss other current GASB projects on its Technical Plan:





Manageme	nt Rep.	Letter
----------	---------	--------

- What are you signing?
- "What are WE signing?"

Mgmt Representation Letter

- · Who has signed this?
- · "Who is supposed to sign this"

17

Management Rep. Letter

"The representation letter should be signed by current management, normally including the chief executive and chief financial officers; e.g., the city manager or school superintendent and finance director, school district business manager, or equivalent."

Mgmt Representation Letter

- What are you signing?
- "What are WE signing?"

Management Representation Letter



What is the purpose of a "rep" letter?

A "rep" letter is the audit teams' formal evidence that management understands their responsibilities and that management has performed all of their responsibilities.

19

Management Rep. Letter

• Components of the Representation Letter

20

Management Rep. Letter

 "We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, as of [Date of Auditor's Report], the following representations made to you during your audit."

Manageme	nt Rep.	Letter
----------	---------	--------

• "... Our responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP...."

22

Management Rep. Letter

• "... <u>Our responsibility</u> for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in <u>accordance with U.S. GAAP</u>...."

23

Management Rep. Letter

 "We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of the internal control to prevent and detect fraud."

Management Rep. Letter

 "We acknowledge <u>our responsibility</u> for the design, implementation, and maintenance of the internal control to <u>prevent</u> and <u>detect</u> <u>fraud</u>."



25

Management Rep. Letter

 "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 . . . "



26

Management Rep. Letter

 "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 . . . "



Management Rep. Letter

 "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 . . . "

I 💜
ADJUSTMENTS

28

Management Rep. Letter

 "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 . . . "

29

Management Rep. Letter

Auditor's responsibilities include, "We will:

- · audit the financial statements ...
- conduct our audit in accordance GAAS
- · exercise professional skepticism
- obtain an understanding of the government
- · inform mgmt. of any material errors
- · will include tests of accounting records
- conclude based on the audit evidence



Management Rep. Letter

Auditor's responsibilities include, "We will:

- · audit the financial statements ...
- · conduct our audit in accordance GAAS
- exercise professional skepticism
- · obtain an understanding of the government
- inform mgmt. of any material errors that came to our attention



31

Management Rep. Letter

Our audit:

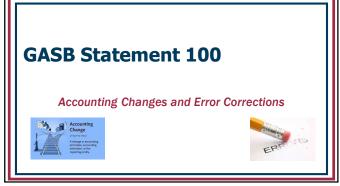
- will be conducted on the basis that you acknowledge . . . your responsibility for . . .
- · design, implement and maintain internal controls
- · free from material misstatement
- · with oversight of those charged with governance
- · we will issue a written report



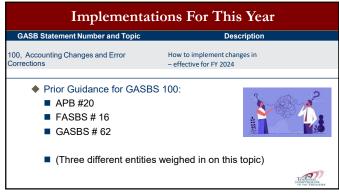
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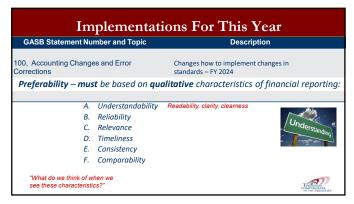


Implementations For This Year			
GASB Statement Number and Topic			
100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections	Accounting Standards Series		
	Statement ho 100 of the Governmenta Accounting Standards Board		
What do you need to know ?	Accounting Changes and Error Corrections		
	GASB GOVERNMENDA ACCOUNTING ISSUED BROADS OF SET THROUGH SECULOM SET THROUGH	This are constitution and the constitution are a	

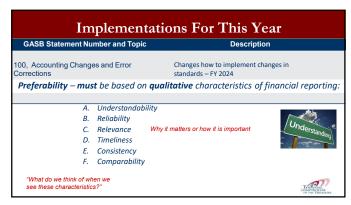
Implementat	tions For This Year
GASB Statement Number and Topic	Description
100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections	Changes how to implement changes in standards – FY 2024
Accounting Changes:	Error Corrections:
1. in Accounting Principle	in previously issued financial
2. in Accounting Estimate	statements
3. to or within the Reporting Entity	
₩e have guida	ance in GASBS #100
≥	TANGENIE C. OF THE THEATHER

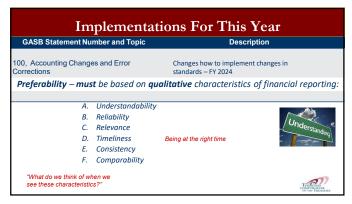
GASB Statement Number and Topic	Description
CAOD Statement Number and Topic	Description
00, Accounting Changes and Error prrections	Changes how to implement changes in standards – FY 2024
1. Change in Accounting Princip	le
3 ,	



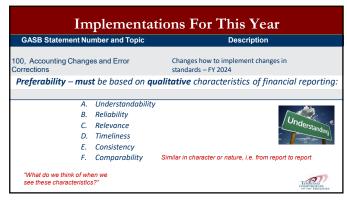




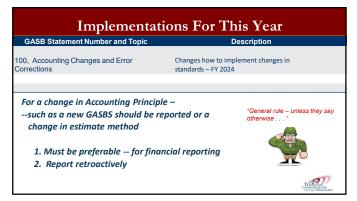


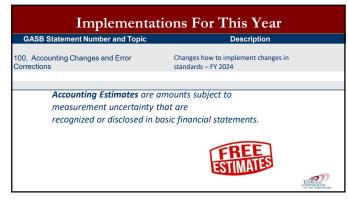


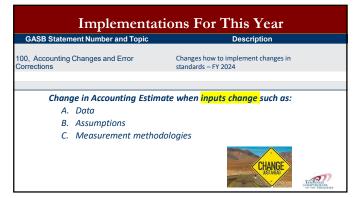


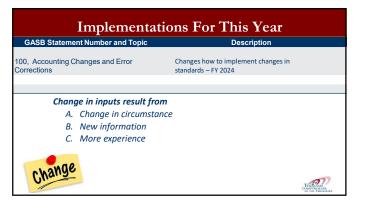




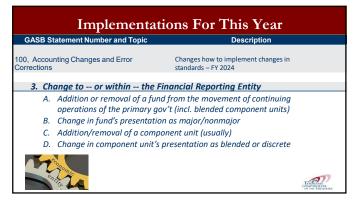






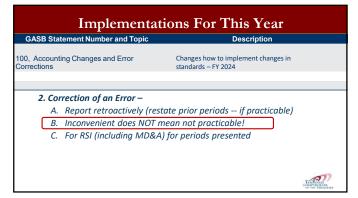


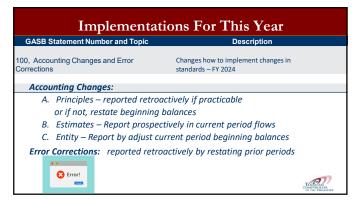
Implementations For This Year			
GASB Statement Number and Topic	Description		
100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections	Changes how to implement changes in standards – FY 2024		
Change in measurement methodol	oav		
(from straight line to DDB depreciat	ion or from years owned to miles driven)		
A. Should be justified			
B. New methodology is preferal	ole		
C. Based on qualitative characte	eristics of Change		
financial reporting	Chans		
Qualitative characteristics of financial repo	rting:		
Understandability, Reliability, Relevance, Tir	meliness, Consistency and Comparability TIME SERVICE COMPTENDED.		

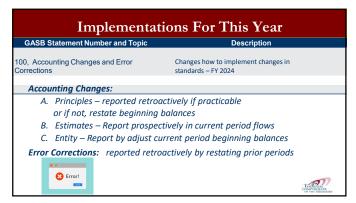


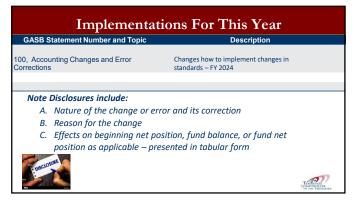
Implementations For This Year GASB Statement Number and Topic Description 100, Accounting Changes and Error Changes how to implement changes in standards – FY 2024 3. Change in Reporting Entity – A. Addition or removal of a fund from the movement of continuing operations B. A change in a fund's presentation as major or non-major C. The addition or removal of a component unit D. A change in a component unit's presentation as blended or discretely presented

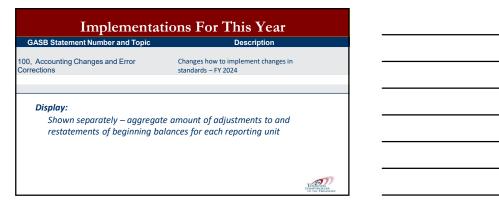
Implementations For This Year				
GASB S	tatement Number and Topic	Description		
100, Accou Corrections	nting Changes and Error	Changes how to implement changes in standards – FY 2024		
Corre	ction of an Error –			
Α.	Mathematical mistakes			
В.	Misapplication of accounti	ing principles		
C.	financial statements were	ts that existed at the time the issued sonably been taken into account)		
	(Jucis that should have reas	sonably been taken into account)		
ERROR	Δ		TINNESSEE COMPTROLLER CONTROLLER	



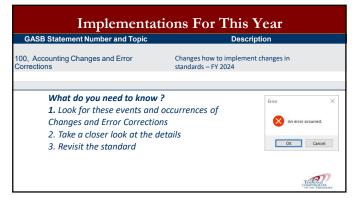






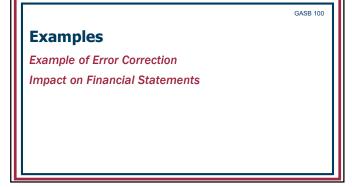


Implementations For This Year				
GASB S	Statement Number and Topic	Description	on	
100, Accor	unting Changes and Error s	Changes how to implement ch standards – FY 2024	nanges in	
RSI aı	nd SI:			
Α.	Changes Periods earlier	than presented should NOT	□ be restated	
В.	Error Corrections – Period financials should be restar	s earlier than those present ted, if practicable	ted in basic	
	uired Supplementary Information - plementary Information – includes		Towns Court February Court February Services	



vent	Description Implementing a new GASB or preferable one.	Accounting	Disclosure	RSI & SI
Change in Accounting Principle	implementing a new GASB of preferable one	cumulative effect for all period covered.	reconcile previously reported	included in the financial statements. Do not restate earlier years.
Change in Accounting Estimate	A change in inputs or methodology to as estimate.	Report prospectively in the period the change occurs.	Nature of the change, affected line items and the reason for the change.	Not applicable only prospective reporting.
hange to or within Reporting Entity	 Add or remove a component unit or funitor from continuing operations 2. Change between blended and discrete presentation 3. Change between major and nonmajo fund. 	beginning balances as if the chang occurred at the start of the period.		
Error Correction	Resolving math errors, oversight or misuse o facts, mistakes in application of accounting principles.		Affected line items and periods, the	

Types of Accounting Changes	GASB 100
Change in Accounting Principle	
Change in Accounting Estimate	
Change to or within the Financial Reporting En	tity



GASB Statement # 101 Compensated Absences







Why?

GASB 101

Update Recognition and Measurement Guidance:
There has been considerable range of recognition in practice.

The GASB was seeking more comparability between jurisdictions by standardizing definitions and measurements.

73

Details?

Statement #101 definition of Compensated Absences begins with <u>all</u> the categories of compensated leave.



Plus

GASB 101

74

Details?

GASB 101

Critical tests:

- 1. Does the leave accumulate?
- 2. Does the leave arise from services already rendered?
- 3. Is it more likely than not to be paid or settled?

General Rule: Accrue on Government-wide statements



Details?

GASB 101

What about Governmental Fund Statements?

GASB Interpretation 6 still applies – recognize liabilities and expenditures as they mature each period.



76

Details?

GASB 101

How should you measure the liabilities?

Salary – measured at pay rates as of the date of the financial statements – unless paid out at a different rate (i.e. sick pay paid at 30%)



77

Details?

GASB 101

How should you measure the liabilities?

Salary – measured at pay rates as of the date of the financial statements – unless paid out at a different rate (i.e. sick pay paid at 30%)

This simplifies the calculation in several ways:

- \succ No projections are needed for future pay increases.
- No projections are needed for when leave is taken.
- > No present value calculations are needed.



JT0 John Troyer, 2024-07-18T18:09:22.219

Details?

GASB 101

Should we include benefits?

Yes. The statement calls for "salary related payments" that are directly related to salary – like FICA and payments to defined contribution plans which are based on pay.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

79

Details?

GASB 101

Liability = Salary + Salary Related Payments

Based on policies, experience, historical information -

"more likely than not" ... (> 50% likelihood)



80

GASB 10

Is the calculation prescribed?

No.

There are some optional examples provided.

What about vesting? Vesting can help contribute to expectations of future use, but the "more likely than not" criteria is to be used for measurement. So even if a benefit is not vested – if it is more likely than not to be used or settled, accrue.

GASB 101

82

What about sick leave pools?

Yes, accrue.

If leave is "more likely than not" expected to be used.

Use a representative pay rate as of the financial statement date.

83

What about converting or crediting to defined benefit postemployment benefits (pensions or OPEB)?

If leave is "more likely than not," expected to be converted to defined postemployment benefits, (either pension or OPEB) the Board considered that liability already appropriately measured.

How about a sample calculation?

Sure. The Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR) Blue Book presents two optional methods in Chapter 28. (Days paid or Dollars paid approaches)

You are NOT required to use either method.

85

How about a sample calculation?



GASB 101

Under current guidance:

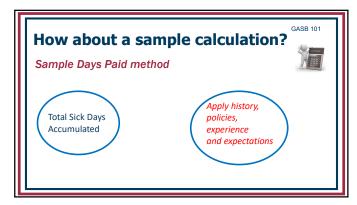
traditional <u>vacation leave</u> is already accrued, but <u>sick leave</u> is not – because it is dependent on future events: sickness and claiming a sick day.

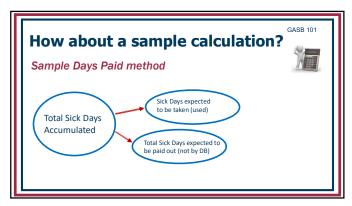
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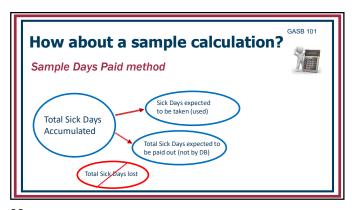
How about a sample calculation?

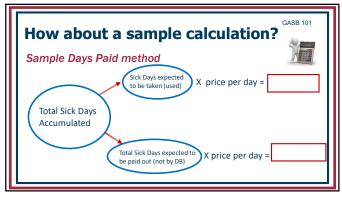
Sample Days Paid method

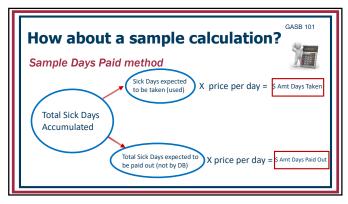


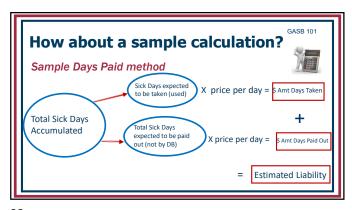












How abo	out a sai	mple calc	ulation? GASB 101
---------	-----------	-----------	-------------------

Sure, samples are allowed to develop an estimate.

Sample 10 employees over 5 years gives an average 5.02 sick days taken per year. The 5.02 days taken is of the 12 sick days awarded each year is 41.83%.

Note the use of a sample over 5 years.



94

How about a sample calculation? GASB 101

Start with the total sick days accumulated . . .

There are 1,644 sick days accumulated for the organization.

Use the 41.83% usage rate to expect 688 days taken and, 58.17% not taken or expect 956 days not taken.

Apply the sample usage rate to the total.

95

How about a sample calculation? GASB 101

From a representative sample of employees . . .

Average pay at year end is \$37.36/hr or \$298.88/ day

Use the sample average pay at year end.

How	about a	sample	calculation?	GASB 101
-----	---------	--------	--------------	----------

Sure, but it is NOT required to use this method.

For days expected to be taken (used) 688 days x \$298.88/day = \$205,629

Apply average pay rate per day times expected days paid.

97

How about a sample calculation? GASB 101

Sure, but it is NOT required to use this method.

82% of the 956 days expected to be settled = 784 days. 784 days x 298.88 per day x 30% limit = \$70,297

A sample of former employees gave us an 82% expected settlement rate. Settlements are limited by policy to 30% of pay.

98

How about a sample calculation? GASB 101

Sure, but it is NOT required to use this method.

82% of the 956 days expected to be settled = 784 days

A sample of former employees gave us an 82% expected settlement rate. This could be 18% forfeited or not eligible for settlement.

How about a sample calculation? GASB 101 Sure, but it is NOT required to use this method.
Days taken has 12.65% salary related costs = \$26,012 Days settled has 7.65% salary related costs = \$5,378
Days taken applies FICA at 7.65% and DC contribution of 5.0% = 12.65% Days settled applies FICA only at 7.65% by policy.

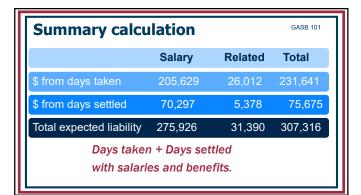
How about a sample calculation? GASB 101

Sure, but it is NOT required to use this method.

Expected cost of days taken is \$205,629 + 26,012 = \$231,641 Expected cost of days settled is \$70,297 + 5,378 = \$75,675

101

100









If a raise is granted after year-end, should we update the calculation?

No, the standard says to use the pay rate at year-end.

The Board considered future COLAs would somewhat offset present value calculations, and based on a cost-benefit perspective – opted to keep it simple.

Changes to each year's estimate should be expensed to the current year.



106

Are there any options?

Yes.

- You can report either increases and decreases or the net difference in amounts.
- You no longer need to report which funds will pay for the liability.
- > You can implement in FY 2024 or FY 2025.



GASR 101

107

The effects of GASBS #101 information

In summary:

- > Better recognize liabilities as they are incurred.
- > Apply the statement to all types of absences.
- > Enhance comparability between jurisdictions
- > Achieve more robust estimates



Do we need an actuary?

No.

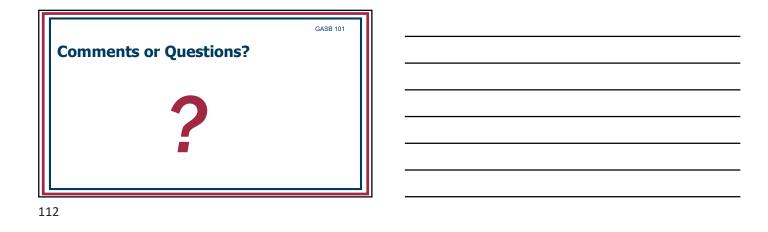
The GASB thinks a vast majority of jurisdictions can perform this calculation without the help of an actuary.

109

Now what? The Accounting Department, Payroll and HR all probably have components of this calculation. Determine who will provide what – in order to perform this calculation.

110

Now what(continued)? Follow GASB Statement #100 for implementation methods and disclosures.



GASB Statement 102

Certain Risk Disclosures

113

Introduction to GASB 102

Purpose and importance of GASB 102

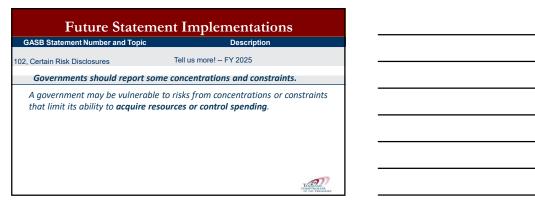
Objective of GASB 102

Provide essential information about risks
Enhance transparency and decision-making

115

Scope and Applicability Applicable entities Types of risks covered

116



Future Statement Implementations							
GASB Statement Number and Topic Description							
102, Certain Risk Disclosures	Tell us more! FY 2025						
Governments should report	t some concentrations and constraints.						
Concentration: A lack of diversity related to inflow or outflow of significant resources (i.e. one very large taxpayer or one industry). Constraint: A limitation imposed on a government (i.e. a tax cap, a debt cap or a spending cap).							

Future Statement Implementations GASB Statement Number and Topic Description 102, Certain Risk Disclosures Tell us more! - FY 2025 Governments should report some concentrations and constraints. Concentration: Examples provided include: employers, industries, inflows of resources, workforce (collective bargaining units) Providers of financial resources, suppliers of materials, labor or services. Constraint: Examples provided include: limitations on raising revenue, limitations on spending, limitations on the occurrence of debt, mandated spending

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Certain Risk Disclosures GASBS 102

- 1. Concentration or constraint is known prior to financial statements.
- $2. \ \, \textit{The concentration or constraint makes the government vulnerable to the risk of substantial impact.}$
 - 3. An **event** that **could cause** a substantial impact:
 - a. has occurred
 - b. has begun to occur
 - c. is more likely than not to occur within 12 months of the date of the financial statements.



 The concentration or constraint Each event that could cause a substantial impact Actions taken by the government to mitigate risk (prior to the issuance of the financial statements) 	
- Age	And the second s

Certain Risk Disclosures GASBS 102

 ${\it Q: What if the mitigating actions of the government are successful?}\\$

A: If the disclosure criteria is later not met, then none of the note disclosures are required.



122

Certain Risk Disclosures GASBS 102

GASB stated that by implementing this standard:

- 1. In general, the facts and circumstances are already known by the government
- $2. \ \ \textit{Costs are limited to the government's judgment}$
- 3. Benefits from disclosure about risks are significant and the information reported is more **understandable**, **reliable**, **relevant**, **timely**, **consistent and comparable**





Mitigation Efforts and Their Effects

- Government Mitigants
- Types of Mitigants
- Planned vs. Undertaken Actions
- Effect of Planned Mitigants
- Effect of Undertaken Mitigants

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Questions?

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Financial Reporting Model Improvements

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GASB 103

GASB Statement 103

Financial Reporting Model Improvements



GASB 103

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What?

- > Improve key components of Financial Reporting
- > Enhance effectiveness of Financial Reporting
- > Provide information for decision making
 - to assess accountability
- > Address certain application issues

Some provisions:

GASB 103

- Updates the MD&A
- > Defines Unusual OR Infrequent items
- > Standardizes Proprietary Fund Statements
- > Provides Major Component Unit Information
- > Presents Comparable Budgetary Information
- > Standardizes Financial Trends in the Statistical Section

130



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When?

GASB adopted Statement #103 in April 2024 The Statement is effective for fiscal years

beginning after June 15, 2025 (year end June 30, 2026)

Earlier application is encouraged



GASB 103



Some provisions (details): Updates the MD&A From GASBS #34 MD&A should be: > Objective > Easily readable analysis > Based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions.

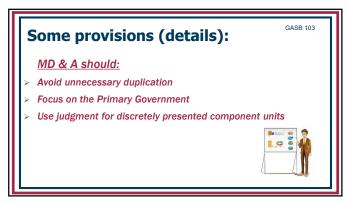
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Some provisions (details): Financial Managers of Governments should be: Knowledgeable about: Transactions and Events in the report Fiscal Policies that govern operations and decision-making Conditions that may affect financial position or operations





Some provisions (details): MD & A should be fact-based and discuss: Current-year balances and results of operations Activities with a significant positive Or negative impact Include explanations and interpretations to aid understanding Charts and graphs used to enhance understandability Assist users understanding why there were changes rather presenting what changed





Some provisions (details): MD & A requirements (continued): Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions: Trends in relevant economic and demographic data Relevant factors used to develop the budget Expected changes in net position or fund balance Actions that will affect future periods (debt, OPEB etc.) Actions other parties have taken that will affect the gov't.







Some provisions (details): Disclose Unusual OR Infrequent items in the notes and include: 1. Program, function or identifiable activity which are related to the items (if any) 2. Whether the item is within the control of management

145



146

Some provisions (details): Standardizes Proprietary Fund Statements "The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position should distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses, as well as report noncapital subsidies (a type of nonoperating revenue and expense)."

Some	provisions ((details):

GASB 103

Standardizes Proprietary Fund Statements

"The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position should distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses, as well as report noncapital subsidies (a type of nonoperating revenue and expense)."

148

Standardizes	Sample Coly Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund NH Position Internal Service Funds for the Year Broked, June 30, 2035, (amounts sprease of in thousands)				
Proprietary		Employee Insurance	Facilities and Equipment Management	Total (See Exhibit 8)	
Fund	OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services Miscellaneous	\$ 26,174 12	\$ 16,349 66	\$ 42,523 78	
runu	Total operating revenues	26,186	16,415	42,601	
_	OPERATING EXPENSES				
Statements	Personnel services Contractual services	146	5.640 3.723	5,786	
Statements	Contractual services Insurance daims and expenses	26.388	3,723	26 388	
	Decreciation		390	415	
	Other	25	7.834	7.834	
	Total operating expenses	26,953	17,587	44,540	
	Operating (loss)	(767)	(1,172)	(1,939)	
	NONCAPITAL SUBSIDIES				
	Intergovernmental revenue	861		881	
	Transfers in		300	300	
	Total noncapital subsidies	881	300	1,181	
	Operating income (loss) and noncapital subsidies	114	(872)	(758)	
	OTHER NONOPERATING REVENUES	443			
			3	446	
	Gain from sale of capital assets		3	3	
	Transfers in-restricted for capital assets	443	1,215	1,215	
	Total other nonoperating revenues Increase in fund net position	557	349	906	
	Fund net position—beginning of period	5.846	6.541	12.387	
	Fund net position—end of period	\$ 6403	\$ 6,890	\$ 13,293	

149

Standardizes	Sample CIV. Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in head NM Position Internal Service Funds. for the Year Bridde June 30, 2003 (amounts sepressed in Broutands)							
Proprietary	Employee Imstrance				Facilities and Equipment Management		Total (See Exhibit 8)	
- P	OPERATING REVENUES							
	Charges for services	5 2	6,174	5	16,349	5	42,523	
Fund	Miscellaneous	_	12	_	66	78		
i uiiu	Total operating revenues	2	6,186		16,415	_	42,601	
_	OPERATING EXPENSES							
Statements	Personnel services		146		5,640		5,786	
Statements	Contractual services		394		3,723		4,117	
	Insurance claims and expenses		6,308				26,388	
	Depreciation		25		390		415	
	Other	-		_	7,834	_	7,834	
	Total operating expenses		6,953	_	17,587	_	44,540	
	Operating (loss)	-	(767)	_	(1,172)	_	(1,939)	
	NONCAPITAL SUBSIDIES							
	Intergovernmental revenue		881		1.00		881	
	Transfers in		-	_	300		300	
	Total noncapital subsidies	-	881	_	300	_	1,181	
	Operating income (loss) and							
	noncapital subsidies		114	_	(872)	_	(758)	
	OTHER NONOPERATING REVENUES							
	Interest earnings		443		3		446	
	Gain from sale of capital assets				3		3	
	Transfers in-restricted for capital assets		-		1,215		1,215	
	Total other nonoperating revenues	-	443	_	1,221	_	1,664	
	Increase in fund net position		557		349		906	
	Fund net position—beginning of period		5,846	_	6,541	-	12,387	
	Fund net position—end of period	\$	6,403	5	6,890	\$	13,293	



Some provisions (details): Provides Major Component Unit Information — In basic financial statements present EACH major component unit separately for statements of net position and activities (if it does not reduce the readability of statements)

152

Some provisions (details):

GASB 103

GASB 103

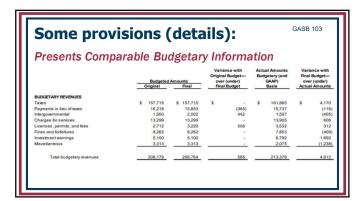
Provides Major Component Unit Information –
In basic financial statements present each
major component unit separately
for statements of net position and activities
(if it does not reduce the readability of statements)

Otherwise, include combining statements of major component units after fund financials.





Some provisions (details): Presents Comparable Budgetary Information which includes: 1. Original, Final Budget and variances 2. Final budget, Actual and variances 3. Explanation of significant variations in the notes to the RSI – emphasis on "why" instead of "what"





Some provisions (details): Standardizes Financial Trends in the Statistical Section If – only business type or business type and fiduciary activities; Then – Present revenues by major source; Operating Noncapital subsidy Other nonoperating revenues and expenses

GASB 1

Some provisions did not make the cut:

Debt Service Fund information

Government Wide Expenses by natural classification

Statement of Cash Flows - either GW or Fund Financial

Government Fund changes - Oh No!

Small Government considerations



160

GASB 10

Some provisions did not make the cut:

Debt Service Fund information

Government Wide Expenses by natural classification

Statement of Cash Flows - either GW or Fund Financial

Government Fund changes - Oh No!

Small Government considerations

Based on cost benefit considerations



161

Other information:

GASB 103

GASBS #103

Appendix C

Exhibits 1 – 22 provide template examples of MD&A,

Statements and more!





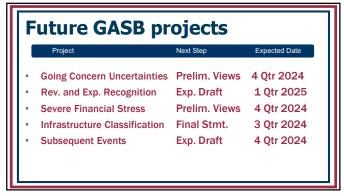




164

Future GASB projects

- Going Concern Uncertainties
- Infrastructure Classification
- Severe Financial Stress
- Revenue and Expense Recognition
- Subsequent Events



Other GASB projects

- Post-Implementation Review
- GAAP Structure
- Implementation Guide 2023-1



Future GASB projects

167

Going Concern Uncertainties

Future GASB projects

Going Concern Uncertainties

What do we think of when we hear "Going Concern?"

169

Future GASB projects

Going Concern Uncertainties

What do we think of when we hear "Going Concern?"

Going? ... Concerned?"

170

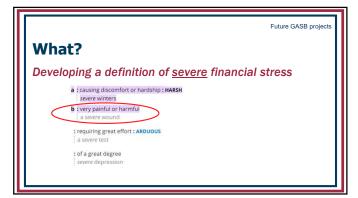
Future GASB projects

Going Concern Uncertainties

What do we think of when we hear "Going Concern?"

Going Concern is an accounting concept that considers the entity has the ability and willingness to continue to operate for the foreseeable future and provides an accounting basis as opposed to liquidation basis







Why? Improvements to existing guidance due to diversity in practice to add clarity to circumstances where disclosure is appropriate

175



176

Recent activities? Tentative decisions made: Going Concern Uncertainty – defined as "substantial doubt about whether a governmental entity will continue to exist as the same legally separate entity, regardless of financial condition"

Recent activities?

Future GASB projects

Tentative decisions made:

Going Concern Uncertainty – defined as "<u>substantial doubt</u> about whether a governmental entity will continue to exist as the same legally separate entity, regardless of financial condition"



178

Recent activities?

Future GASB projects

Two types of factors that should be separately identified:

- 1. Dissolution triggering event
- 2. Factors that may impact the outcome of a dissolution triggering event either to increase OR decrease the likelihood that a triggering event would ultimately end up in dissolution.



179

Examples of Triggering Events:

Future GASB projects

Initiation of dissolution legal proceeding by:

- 1. Citizens
- 2. A higher authority (e. g. county or state)
- 3. The government itself



Recent activities?

Future GASB projects

Relevant factors that may lead to a potential governmental dissolution should include **all** factors that indicate a likelihood that a government may cease to exist as a legally separate entity, regardless if related to a government's financial condition"



181

Recent activities?

Future GASB projects

Tentative decisions made

GASB should develop a two-step process -

- > Guidance for Going Concern Uncertainties, then
- > Guidance for Severe Financial Stress



182

Recent activities?

Future GASB projects

Tentative decisions made:

The new guidance should include . . .

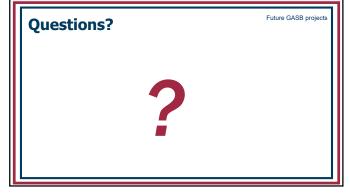
Scenarios of Going Concern Uncertainties

- Caused by Severe Financial Stress
- > Not caused by Severe Financial Stress



Possible Outcomes: > Government closes down > Government merges with another government > Curtailing of services provided > Dissolution without replacement > Services are absorbed into another government

184



185

Severe Financial Stress

LOVIONO	LIBSBS	ial Stress
JUVUI D	riiaii(
		idi StiC33



What do you think of when you think of severe financial stress for a government?

Locations like:
Detroit, Michigan;
Orange County, California;
State of Illinois pension plans;
Jefferson County, Alabama;
New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina

187

Severe Financial Stress

What do you think of when you think of severe financial stress for a government?

Annual budget battles?;

Political brinksmanship?



188

What?

- > GASB is considering improvements to existing guidance
- > Developing a definition of severe financial stress
- Identifying when and what is necessary to disclose



Status?
Working towards a Preliminary Views document
BY MONEY?

Recent activities? Tentative decisions made

191

Recent activities?

GASB should include:

Scenarios of Severe Financial Stress:

- Not to the point of Going Concern Uncertainties
- To the point of Going Concern Uncertainties



Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made(continued):

Severe financial stress guidance is regardless of uncertainties of its continued existence



193

Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made (continued):

Among the ranges of Financial stress –
this category will fit the description
"Severe Financial Distress"



194

Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made:

Severe financial stress will include

"Near Insolvency" will be described by a combination of <u>description</u> and <u>a list of examples</u>



Recent activities?

"Indicators" will be used to describe the list of items used to evaluate whether a government is "Near Insolvency"



Key Financial Indicators

196

Recent activities?

Some examples of "Indicators"

- Need to restructure debt
- Need to dispose of assets
- Recurring periods of spending exceeding revenues
- · Defaults on bonds or obligations
- · Need to reduce services
- · Adverse legal proceedings or legislation
- · Increased short-term borrowings for operations
- Consistent working capital deficiencies
- · Recurring structural budgetary imbalances

I am sure you can add to the list . . .

197

Recent activities?

Not to be used as examples of "Indicators"

- · Adverse key financial ratios
- Continuing negative operating cash flows
- · Proximity to debt and tax limitations
- Denial of usual trade credit from suppliers
- Labor difficulties
- Substantial dependence on the success of a particular project or program
- Uneconomic long-term commitments (overly burdensome)
- Uninsured or underinsured catastrophe
- · Population decline
- Commencement of financial supervision by another government

For the Board to consider . . .

Recent activities?					
Guidance sh	nould be issued when considering the				
examples of	findicators related to the				
Timing	THING IS CO.				
Relationship					
Severity	Severity For the Peard to consider				

Recent activities?

GASB Guidance should emphasize that the eventual list of indicators are just examples of indicators and NOT a comprehensive or exhaustive list

This guidance provided by a lead-in paragraph to the examples of indicators.



200

Recent activities?

The concepts of insolvency should NOT apply to reporting units less than a legally separate entity such as a fund.



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The assessment should be for the primary government AND each blended component unit separately.



202

Recent activities?

GASB will NOT explicitly require or prohibit the assessments of Severe Financial Stress or Going Concern Uncertainty for discretely presented component units.



203

Recent activities?

Governments should be <u>required</u> to assess whether they meet the Severe Financial Stress condition as of the statement date.

For Tennessee governments this is June 30th. (This is NOT during the reporting period NOR as of the financial statement availability)

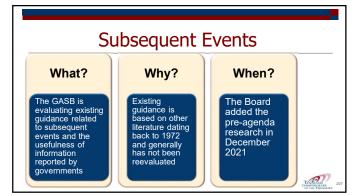


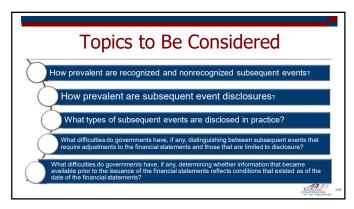


Subsequent Events

subsequent

206







What was decided so far? Reexamination of GASBS #56 (Codification of Guidance in AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards) Developing a definition of severe financial stress Identifying what is necessary to disclose

Why?

Improvements to existing guidance -

- > Confusion about existing standards
- > Challenges with applying existing standards
- > Inconsistency in practice
- > Usefulness of information provided



211

Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made by GASB:



212

Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made:



- Any new standard should be <u>broad in nature</u> and <u>more</u> <u>specific</u> than current guidance
- Principles and related terms should be developed <u>holistically</u>
- Evaluate "through the <u>date financials are available</u>" is similar to FASB literature

Do	cent	-	ctiv	/itic	2
VC	CCIIL	. a	CLIV	/ILIC	:3:

Tentative decisions made:

- > Recognized events
- > Non-recognized events

214

Recent activities?

Recognized events -

indicative of conditions as of the financial statement date (e.g. June 30th) and should be incorporated into inputs to accounting estimates as of the Financial Statement date.

If you are familiar with GASBS #56, GASB should keep the distinguishment between conditions that do and do not exist as of the F/S date.

215

Recent activities?

Nonrecognized events are identified by:

- > The event does not inform the measurement of accounting estimates financial statement date
- Has a significant effect (favorable or unfavorable) on the basic financial statements of the period in which it occurs.

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					V I L I	C3 :

Nonrecognized events (continued)

- 1. One of the following:
 - a) Debt-related transaction
 - b) Government combination or disposal
 - c) Change to entities w/i the reporting entity
 - d) New tax rate in a subsequent period OR;
- 2. Event or transaction essential to making

decisions or assessing accountability

217

Recent activities?

Nonrecognized events – should be disclosed in the notes and include:

- 1. Description of the transaction or event(s)
- 2. An <u>estimate</u> of the effect on the financial statements

OR

a reason why an **estimate** cannot be made.

218

Recent activities?

Specific guidance should not be:

- 1. Financial statement reissues
- 2. Prior Year disclosures beyond GASBS # 62 Paragraph 52

Recent activities?

Specific guidance should be:

- 1. by reporting unit (see GASBS #14 pp 63)
- 2. Combined to prevent unnecessary duplication.

220

Questions?

?

221

GAAP Structure



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Hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments.



223

What?

Hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments – was most recently established with GASBS # 76.



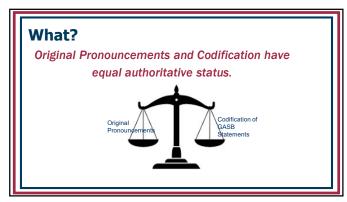
224

What now?

Evaluate the effectiveness of GASB's dual-authority approach to communicating GAAP for state and local governments.







How?

Include a research focus on how do stakeholders engage with GASB literature.



227

Why?

To consider a single authority structure -

- > Whether it could be operationalized?
- > How it could be operationalized?



So far?

The GASB has found, the general approach is:

- When a standard is new use the pronouncements.
- > After a standard has been in place use the codification.



229

Recent activities?

Tentative decisions made:

GAAP structure was added to the research agenda August 2023.



230

Quick review:

GASBS #76 established GAAP hierarchy for state and local governments

This statement updated GASBS #55, and was adopted in June, 2015.



Quick review:

GASBS #76

Category A - GASB Statements

Category B

GASB Technical Bulletins

GASB Implementation Guides

Literature of the AICPA cleared by GASB

232

Quick review:

GASBS #76

<u>Category A</u> – <u>also</u> includes the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (Codification) along with GASB Statements as authoritative



233

Quick review:

GASBS #76

The standard says to start with <u>Category A</u> – if not specified, consider <u>Category B</u>



Quick review:

If not <u>Category A or B</u>, then consider non-authoritative literature:



- · GASB Concepts Statements
- · FASB Statements
- · Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Statements
- · International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
- International Accounting Standards Board
- · AICPA literature not cleared by the GASB
- Widely recognized and prevalent practices of state and local government, literature of professional associations or regulatory agencies accounting textbooks, handbooks and articles

235

Quick review: GASBS #76

When considering non-authoritative literature:

- > Consistency of the literature with GASB Concepts Statements
- > Relevance of the literature to particular circumstances
- > The specificity of the literature
- > General recognition of the issuer or author as an authority



236

Questions?



GASB

GASB	Imp	lemen [.]	tation	Guide
2023-	1			

Impl. Guide

Implementation Guide Update

- Questions 4.1 to 4.3: Short-Term Leases
- Questions 4.4 to 4.6: Lessee and Lessor Recognition and Measurement
- Questions 4.7 to 4.9: Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements
- Question 5.1: Amendments to Previous Implementation Guidance

239

Impl. Guide

Implementation Guide Update

- Questions 4.1 to 4.3: Short-Term Leases
- Questions 4.4 to 4.6: Lessee and Lessor Recognition and Measurement
- Questions 4.7 to 4.9: Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements
- Question 5.1: Amendments to Previous Implementation Guidance

Impl. Guide

Short-Term Lease Classification

041

Question: Is a lease with an option for the lessee to terminate with 60 days' notice and the lessor to terminate only on lessee default a short-term lease?

Answer:No, it's not a short-term lease.

241

Impl. Guide

Lease Extension Options

0 4.2

Question: Does exercising an extension option change the maximum possible term?

Answer: No, the maximum possible term remains the same.

242

Impl. Guide

Lease Modification and Short-Term Lease

Q 4.3

Question: When does a lease modification result in a short-term lease?

Answer: Two specific circumstances.

Lessee	Recognition	of	Interest
Expense	2		

Question: Should interest expense be recognized during non-payment years?

Answer: Yes, interest expense should be recognized throughout the lease term.

244

Impl. Guid

Impl. Guide

Lease Payments in Foreign Currency

Q 4.5

Question: Are lease payments in foreign currency considered variable payments?

Answer: No, they are considered fixed payments.

245

Impl. Guide

Lessor Revenue Recognition

0 4.6

Question: Should deferred inflows from leases be recognized as operating revenue?

Answer: Depends on the government's policy defining operating revenue.

Impl. Guide

Perpetual Licensing Agreement

0 4.7

 ${\it Question:} \ \ {\it Does \ an \ automatically \ renewing \ software \ license}$

provide a perpetual license? Answer: No, it does not.

247

IT Software and Tangible Capital Assets

Q 4.8

Question: Do Saas, PaaS, and laaS contain IT software and

tangible capital assets? Answer: Yes, they do.

248

mpl. Guide

Subscription Term for SBITA

Q 4.9

Question: How is the subscription term determined when implementation takes two years?

 $\label{lem:answer: The subscription term starts after the implementation stage.$

	Lease Term and Cancellation Penalties	Impl. Guide
	Q 5.1	
	Question: Should periods covered by a lessee's option to terminate be excluded from the lease term?	
	Answer: No, if it's reasonably certain the lessee won't exercise the option.	•
2.5	-0	
25	DU .	

Classification of Nonfinancial Assets

Board Developing a Final Statement

251









Recent Board Meeting Decisions

Clarity of classifications

Purpose of asset acquisition versus their classification Timing for finalizing sales

256

Nonfin

Recent Board Meeting Decisions

No explicit exclusion of investments in language of guidance Further discussion on irrelevance of purpose

257

Nonfin

Recent Board Meeting Decisions

Definition of "held for sale": paragraphs 5 and 6 in ED

Level of authority

Formal approval

"Pursuing a sale" notion





Disclosure Requirements
Capital assets by type and major class
Capital assets held for sale



Tentative Board Decisions – Held for Sale Note disclosures for historical cost and accumulated depreciation Not required: expected proceeds Not required: sales process description

263

Tentative Board Decisions — Classification Lease and Subscription Assets Intangible Right-to-Use Assets (and RTUs for intangibles)

Tentative Board Decisions — Held for Sale Criteria

Decided to pursue sale

"Probable" Timeframe

265

Tentative Board Decisions – Reevaluation and Guidance

Previously classified as held for sale

Fair value disclosure

Depreciation policy

266

Tentative Board Decisions – Basis for Conclusions and Exclusions

Number and types of users

Investments language

Idle assets

Equipment

Reevaluation

Infrastructure Assets

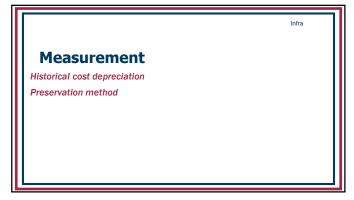
Board Developing a PV Document

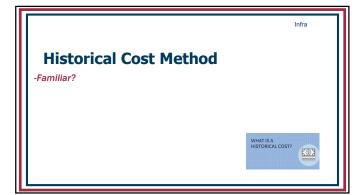
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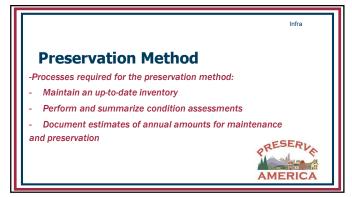


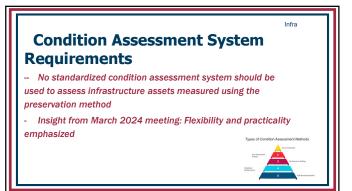
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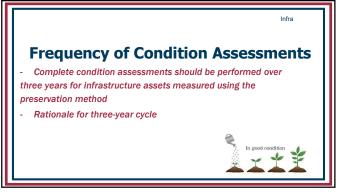








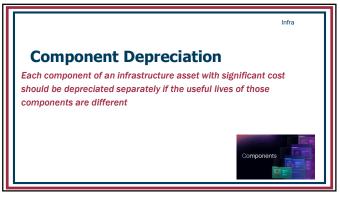














Deferred Maintenance Deferred maintenance should not be recognized as a liability in financial statements Information related to deferred maintenance should not be disclosed in the notes to financial statements Information related to deferred maintenance should not be presented as required supplementary information

Infra

Condition Level Assessment Period

Period to assess whether infrastructure assets are being preserved at least approximately at the established condition level should be the three most recent complete condition assessments

283

Modified Approach

Modified approach from Statement 34 should be allowed as an alternative to historical cost depreciation

284

RSI Presentation of Assessed Condition

Assessed condition for infrastructure assets using the modified approach should be presented as RSI

The three most recent condition assessments should be presented in RSI for infrastructure assets using the modified approach

RSI: Estimated vs. Actual Maintenance Costs

Comparison of estimated annual maintenance costs to actual expenses should be presented as RSI

Ten-Year Reporting

Factors Affecting Trends in RSI

286

Historical Cost Depreciation Disclosures

Governments using historical cost depreciation should present estimated vs. actual maintenance costs in RSI



Infrastructure

Infrastructure

287

Encouragement for Additional SI

No encouragement for governments to provide the same disclosures in SI as required in notes to RSI for infrastructure assets using the modified approach



Maintenance vs. Preservation

Clear definitions and distinctions between maintenance (routine expenses) and preservation (costs related to the modified approach)

289

Asset Management System Emphasis on flexibility in asset management systems to accommodate diverse government processes

290

Target Condition Level Changes Changes in target condition level are not considered accounting changes but should be disclosed







Scope of the Project

REF

Objective: Define a broad, positive statement for recognition and measurement of revenue and expense.

Scope Exclusions:

- Capital assets and inventory
- Financial instruments (with exceptions)
- Postemployment benefits, compensated absences, and termination benefits

295

Scope of the Project

RER

Included Topics:

- Exchange Transactions
- Nonexchange Transactions
- Transactions with characteristics of loans and grants
- Revenue and expense recognition for special assessments
- Pass-through grants



296

Categorization Methodology

RER

Steps for recognizing revenue and expense transactions based on the hierarchy of recognition.

Imposed Transactions	RER
Recognition of imposed transactions such as property taxes, special assessments, and regulatory fees.	

Revenue Recognition Steps 1. Increase in net assets. 2. Related liability. 3. Inflow of resources applicable to a future period. 4. Recognize revenue.

299

Expense Recognition Steps 1. Decrease in net assets. 2. Related asset. 3. Outflow of resources applicable to a future period. 4. Recognize expense.

Applicability to Reporting Perio	RER d
Criteria for determining applicability to a reporting period for defe inflows and outflows.	erred

Transfer of Control

RER

Recognition of revenue and expenses when control of resources is transferred.

302

Importance of Categorization

Proper categorization ensures accurate application of recognition and measurement provisions, leading to consistent and reliable financial reporting.

	Binding Arrangement
	Transactions must be evidenced by a binding arrangement that creates rights and obligations among parties.
	Can be written, oral, or implied by existing practices; examples include contracts, grant agreements, and legislation.
30	04

Economic Substance

Binding arrangements should result in an expected change in cash flows or service potential.

305

RER

Identifiable Rights and Obligations

Assessment of terms and conditions to determine substantive rights and obligations.

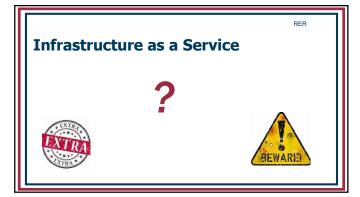
Substantive Rights and Obligations

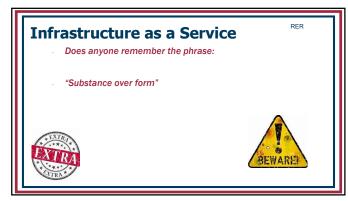
Transactions should include rights and obligations that are substantive in relation to each other.

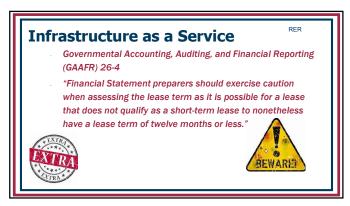
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Substantive vs. Non-Substantive Determination of whether rights and obligations are significant and enforceable.

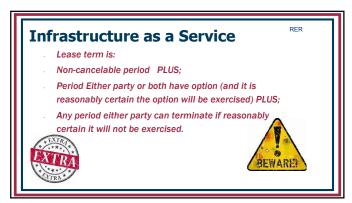
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Thank you!	
Your Work we divating earningful any Cany THANKS FOR ALL YOU OF We appreciate you!	John M. Troyer, CPA Administrator of Standards Research and Compliance Division of Local Government Audit 615-747-5376 John.Troyer@cot.tn.gov